A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place

LB Hackney Policy and Insight Team

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

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

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

To compare Hackney with other London boroughs or with London as a whole please see the Greater London Authority's [borough profile](#) pages.

Summary of key facts and figures

Hackney's people

Population characteristics

Hackney's population is **estimated** at **281,100** people.

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

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

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

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

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

Nine out of ten Hackney residents say that Hackney is a place where people from different backgrounds **get on well together**. Hackney's **diversity** and

multiculturalism are the main factors contributing to residents feeling proud of the borough. **Over a third** of Hackney residents were **born outside the UK**.

Hackney's population is likely to grow to **294,300 people** by **2028** and to **325,600 people** by **2050.**

Health and wellbeing

Life expectancy is increasing for men and women, and is now **79.6 years** for **men** and **83.7 years f**or **women**. Life expectancy in Hackney is below the London average, especially for men.

Deprivation

Hackney was the **22nd most deprived local authority overall in England** in the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation, in 2015, it was ranked eleventh, and in 2010 it was ranked second.

Hackney is **relatively more deprived** in relation to **barriers to housing and services**. **income** and **living environment** than its overall rank suggests, but generally **less deprived** than its overall ranking for **crime, employment** and **health** and significantly less deprived for **education**.

Education

At GCSE the **average Attainment 8 point score** per pupil in Hackney was **49.2** points, slightly lower than the **London average of 49.7**.

Economy

Hackney has experienced rapid economic growth over the last decade. In 2019, Hackney hosted 22,560 businesses, **a 13% increase** from 19,905 businesses in 2018.

The March 2020 data shows a **8.5% increase in the unemployment rates in Hackney** which is slightly **higher than London which saw a 7.4% increase**. The increase in unemployment can be attributed to the **financial impact of the Coronavirus on businesses.**

Housing

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

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

Over 13,000 additional new homes are expected to be built in the borough in the next **10 years.** Development will be most heavily concentrated around **Manor House**

and **Dalston** in the West, **Hoxton** and **Shoreditch** in the South and **Hackney Central** and **Hackney Wick** in the East.

Environment and transport

Hackney is the **third most densely populated** borough in London, but it is also **one of the greenest** in inner London with **58 parks and green spaces, 27** of which have been **awarded the green flag quality mark.**

Crime and community safety

Crime fell by over a third between **2003 and 2015** (over **13,000 fewer victims of crime).** Crime levels have **increased by a third since 2015.** Crime in Hackney is now **higher** than in other inner-London boroughs with similar social and economic characteristics.

Growth and change

Significant growth is expected in the **North West** of the borough, centred round the regeneration of the **Woodberry Down estate, in Shoreditch in the south of the borough.**

Hackney's people

Introduction

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

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

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

Hackney is the 6th most ethnically diverse borough in London, down from 3rd in 2005, but it has a higher ethnic diversity score[1] than in 2005, which suggests that London as a whole is becoming more ethnically diverse.

The ONS end of year annual population survey 2018 report estimated that there had been a 10% increase between 2011 and 2018 in the number of residents in Hackney who have no religion (38.2%). The number of residents declaring themselves to be Christians fell by 7.1% between 2011 and 2018. It should be noted that the Census data is more comprehensive as the 2018 data is based on a sample of residents.

Current population count

The 2011 Census estimated Hackney's population at 246,300, an increase of 43,500 (21%) since the 2001 Census. The ONS mid-year population estimate for 2019 put Hackney's population at 281,100 which is an increase of 1.8% since 2018. The Greater London Authority estimates the population of Hackney will grow to over 325,600 people in 2050[2] (see Figure 1 below).

Equality and other demographic characteristics

This section looks at the different types of people living in Hackney by equality and other demographic characteristics. This section looks at Hackney's population in terms of the nine characteristics protected by the 2010 Equality Act: age, sex, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, disability, unpaid caring responsibilities, pregnancy and maternity. It also examines wider factors influencing equality and cohesion like language and the extent to which people 'get on well
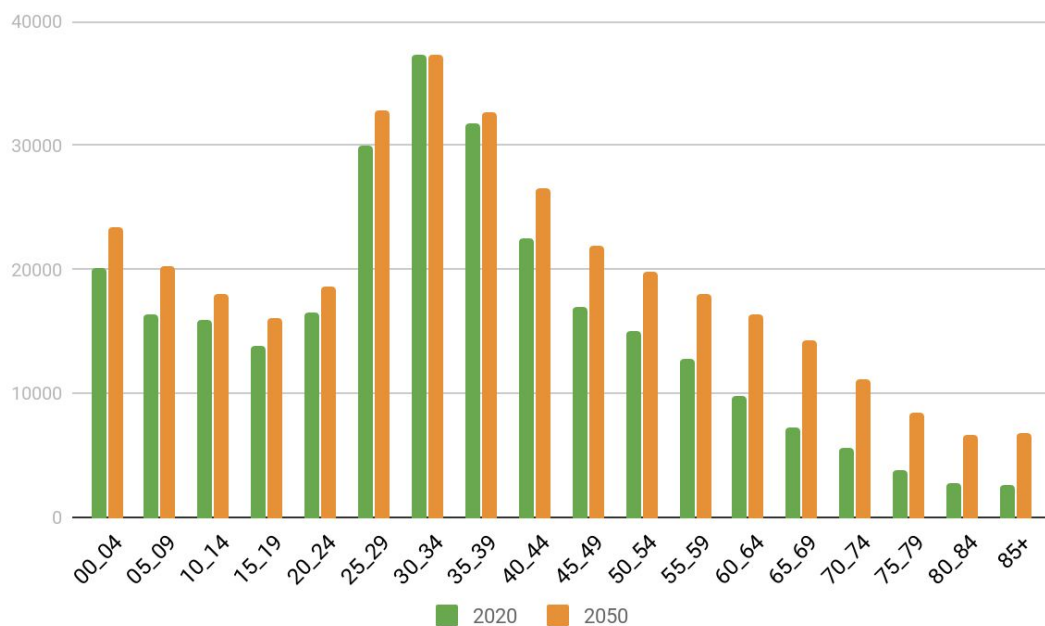
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[1] GLA Diversity Index, 2012

[2] GLA Housing-Based Population Projections (Borough Preferred Option), 2018 based

together', as well as factors influencing future population growth and change like migration and household composition.

Age

Hackney is a relatively young borough with just under 25% of its population under 20 years. The proportion of residents between 20-29 years has grown in the last ten years and now stands at just under 25%. People aged over 55 make up nearly 15% of the population[3].

Figure 1: Current and projected age structure of Hackney's population 2020 and 2050

Source, GLA Projections 2018, Central Trend-based

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

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

Gender

There are slightly more females than males currently living in the borough. Some 141,000 residents are female, 50.2% of the population, and 140,000 residents are male, 49.8%[4].

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[3] ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019, published June 2020
[4] ONS, Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019, published June 2020

Ethnicity

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

Hackney is home to a number of smaller national and cultural communities. Hackney has the largest group of Charedi Jewish people in Europe who predominantly live in the North East of the borough and represent an estimated 7.4% of the borough's overall population[5]. Hackney also has a well established Turkish and Kurdish community; At least 5.6% of the Hackney population describe themselves as Turkish, Turkish Cypriot or Kurdish (according to the 2011 Census). These populations are often captured in the White British/Other White, Other Ethnic Group or, for Turkish people, Arab. Other significant communities in Hackney include Chinese, Vietnamese and Eastern Europeans especially Polish, Western Europeans particularly Spanish and French people, Australasians and residents from North, and Latin America.

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[5] Mayhew population estimate, 2011

Table 1: Census 2011 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: ONS Census, 2011

The 2018 Annual Population Survey from the Office of National Statistics estimated Hackney's population by broader ethnic characteristics than the Census. The data showed similar findings the Census 2011 with 51% of Hackey's population identifying as white, followed by 22% of Hackney's population identifying as black. Hackney has

an overall larger black population of 22% compared to 11% in London and 3% in England.

Table 2: ONS 2018 ethnic breakdown of Hackney's population

Ethnic Group	Hackney %	London %	England %
White	51	59	84
Asian	11	18	8
Black	22	11	3
Mixed	15	10	4

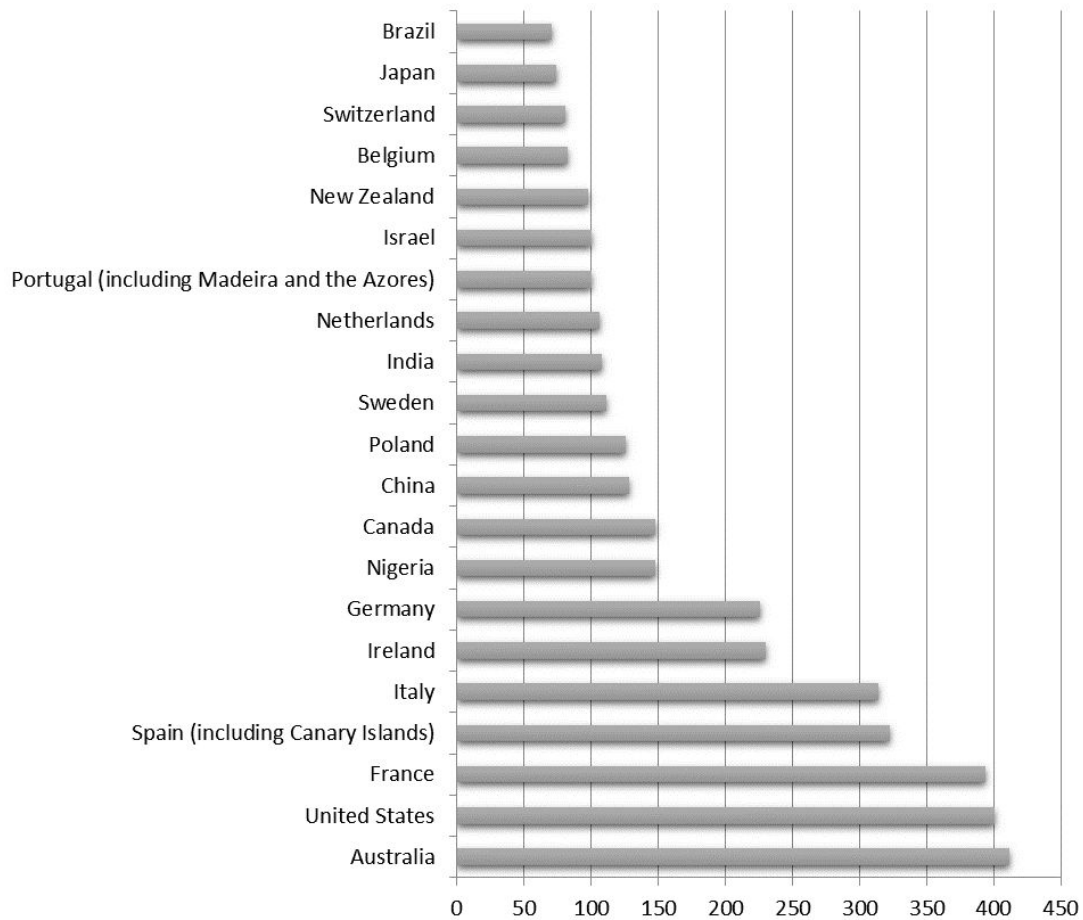Source: ONS, Ethnic Groups by Borough 2018

Migration

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

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

Source, ONS Census 2011

Figure 3:   Origin of movers to Hackney from outside the UK

Source, ONS Census 2011

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

Over a third, 35.4% of people living in Hackney in 2017-18 were born outside the UK. Nearly half, 47.3% of live births in Hackney were to mothers born outside the UK[6].

Language

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

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[6] ONS, Parents' Country of Birth, 2018

Table 3:   Most common main languages spoken in Hackney

Main Language	Percent
English	75.9
Turkish	4.5
Polish	1.7
Spanish	1.5
French	1.4
Yiddish	1.3
Bengali, Sylheti or Chatgaya	1.3
Portuguese	1.2
Italian	0.9
Gujarati	0.8

Source: ONS Census, 2011

Religion and belief

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

Hackney has significantly more people of the Jewish and Muslim faiths and a higher proportion of people with no religion.

The ONS 2018 annual population survey estimated that there had been a 10% increase between 2011 and 2018 in the number of residents in Hackney who have no religion (38.2%). The number of residents declaring themselves to be Christians fell by 7.1%, and the number of residents declaring themselves to be Jewish increased by 3.8% between 2011 and 2018.[7]

Table 4: Religion and belief

Religion	Hackney %	London %	England %
Christian	31.5%	44.5%	50.6%
Buddhist	1.9%	0.9%	0.4%
Hindu	3.2%	5.2%	1.5%
Jewish	10.1%	2.2%	0.5%
Muslim	13.1%	14.2%	5.4%
Sikh	-	1.4%	0.6%
Other religion	1.9%	2.3%	1.6%
No religion	38.3	29.4%	39.4%

Source: ONS, Religion, 2018

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[7] ONS, Religion, 2018

Sexual orientation

We do not have official Hackney level data for sexual orientation, but the Sexual Orientation Survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics in 2018 provided the following results for London and England. In England, people in London were most likely to identify as LGB (2.8%), compared to the North East which was least likely (1.8%). The higher proportion of people identifying as LGB in London may be explained by the younger age structure of the population. The median age of the population in London was 35.3 years in 2018, compared with 41.8 years in the North East of England.

Table 4: Sexuality

Sexual orientation	London	England
Heterosexual / Straight	91.5%	94.4%
Gay / Lesbian	2.1%	1.4%
Bisexual	0.7%	0.9%
Other	0.7%	0.6%
Don't know / Refused to say	4.9%	2.8%

Source: ONS, Sexuality, 2018

The 2020 GP patient survey indicated that, in Hackney there were comparatively high numbers of people who identify as gay or lesbian (5%), bisexual (2%), other (2%), a further 10% preferred not to say. The remaining 81% identify as heterosexual or straight[8]. These figures may under-represent the size of the non-heterosexual population, given the problems involved in disclosure of sexual orientation.

Gender identity

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

Non-binary

Non-binary, 'genderqueer', 'transsexual' and 'androgynous' are terms used to describe those who choose not to identify with a particular gender.

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

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[8] GP patient Survey, NHS City and Hackney CCG, 2020

Statistics on sexual and gender identity should be approached with caution, particularly given that Hackney's identity as a centre for the queer community means that the borough's population of lesbiean, gay, bisexual and trans people may be higher than other national or regional estimations.

Disability

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

In August 2019, 4,157 people were in receipt of Disability Living Allowance, and 3,273 are in receipt of Attendance allowance. In October 2019 9,760 people were entitled to Personal Independence Payments.[9] It should be noted that there might be some duplication in the numbers as people transition from receiving Disability Living Allowance to Personal Independence Payments.

Estimates suggest that 2.4% of adults in City and Hackney have a learning disability (ranging from 2.6% in those aged under 45, to 1.8% in those aged 85+) - this equates to 4,937 people in Hackney[10].

There are an estimated 12,102 disabled children (aged 0-19) in Hackney and the City of London[11].

Carers

The Census 2011 found some 7% of Hackney's residents provide at least one hour's unpaid care and support each week to a friend, neighbour or relative because of illness or old age[12]. This is a smaller proportion than for London or in England and Wales. Again, this is likely to be because Hackney has a much lower older age population than on average.

Pregnancy and maternity.

There were 4,384 live births to women in Hackney in 2018. The fertility rate for Hackney is similar to the London and national average at 1.62 live births per woman compared to 1.63 in London and 1.68 in England[13]. However, in some parts of Hackney fertility rates are amongst the highest in London, particularly in the north-east of the borough[14].

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[9] Department for Work and Pensions, StatXplore, August 2019

[10] LB Hackney, Adult Learning Disability Needs Assessment, 2016

[11] LB Hackney, Disabled Children's Needs Assessment for London Borough of Hackney and the City of London, 2017

[12] ONS Census, 2011

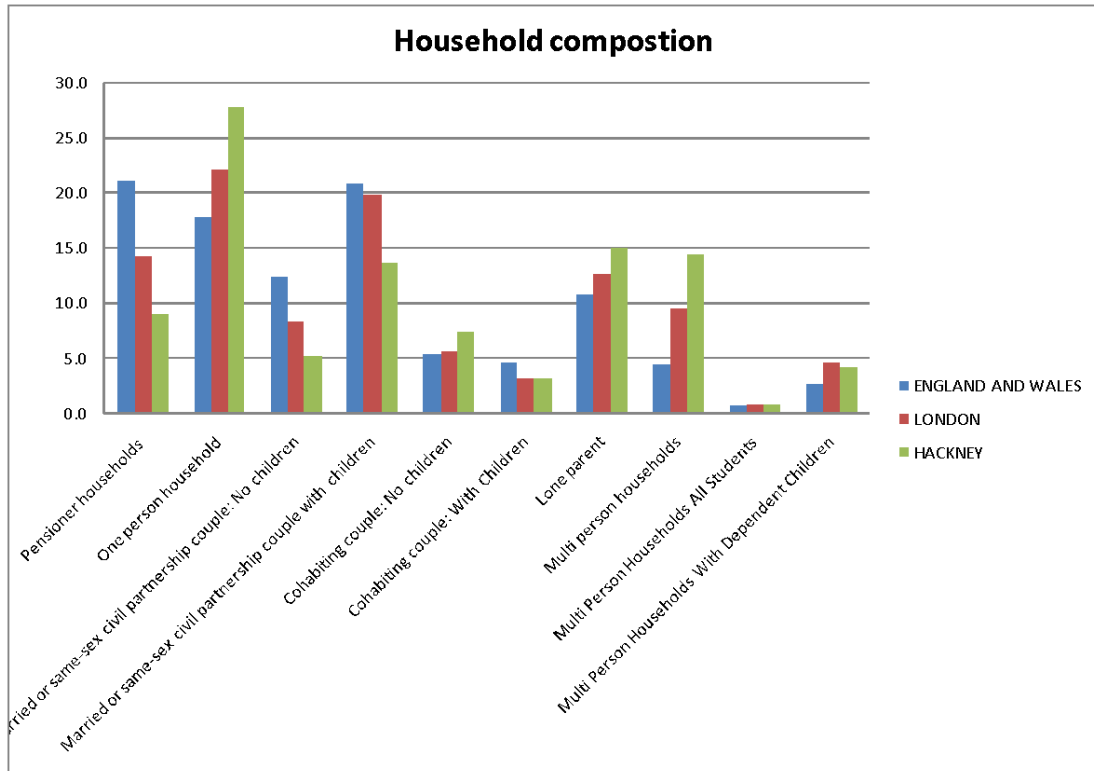[13] ONS, Live Births by Area of Usual Residence, 2018

[14] ONS, Births and Deaths by Ward, 2016

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

Figure 4

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 than London and England and Wales.

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

Community cohesion

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

Future population trends

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Greater London Authority (GLA) both produce population projections. The ONS projections take account of expected changes in fertility, mortality and migration, but the GLA projections also include anticipated housing growth and tend to be more reliable at a local level.

Since 2001, Hackney's population has grown by over 73,500 persons to around 281,100, according to the Office for National Statistics. Much of this growth has been in the working age population[16].
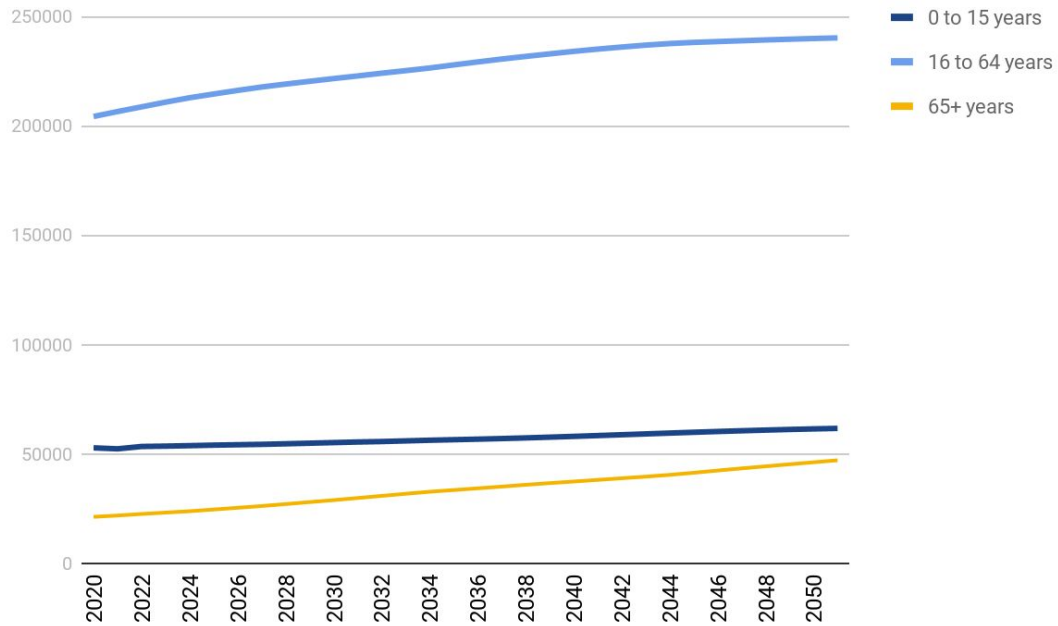
These growth trends are projected to continue with the population expected to reach just over 294,300 by 2028, and just over 325,600 persons by 2050, a forecast increase of around 31,000 persons in just over 30 years[17]. These projections do not take account of the impact that Brexit may have on patterns of migration. We have produced a paper on the potential impact that Brexit may have for future population growth here.

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[15] Ipsos Mori, Hackney Residents Survey, 2018

[16] ONS, 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates, released June 2020

[17] GLA, Borough SHLAA-based population projections, 2018

Figure 5:   Hackney's projected population 2020 -50
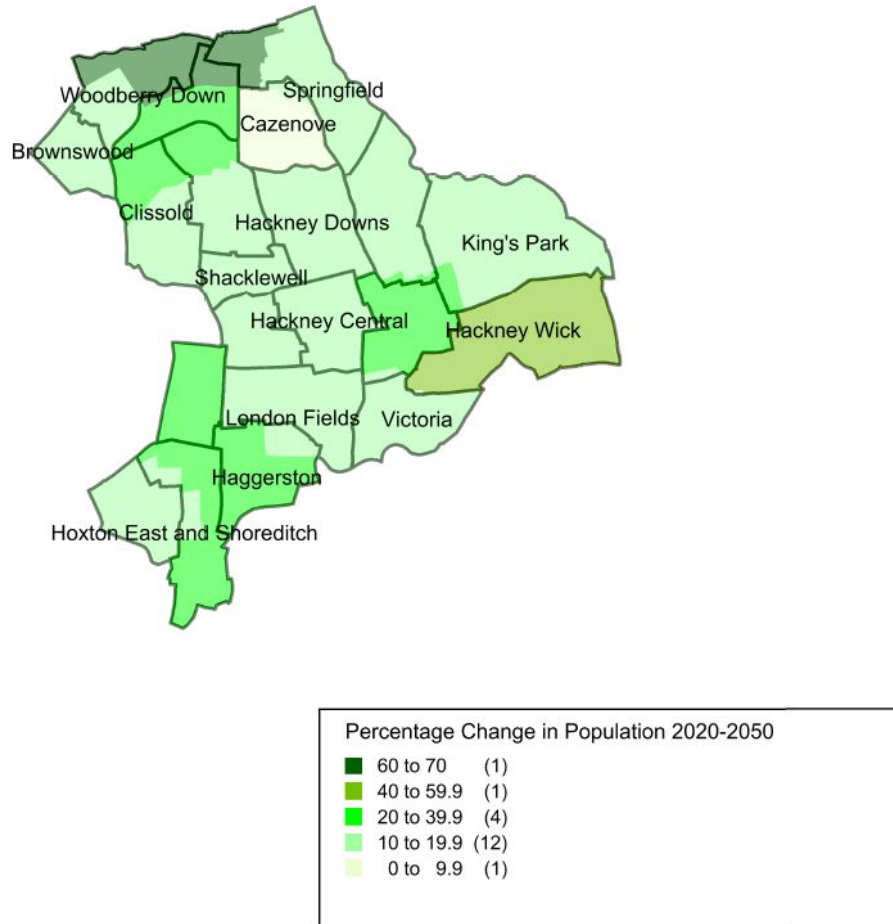

Source: GLA Projections 2018, Central Trend-based (2019-2050)

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

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

Areas of highest growth are those with major housing development, including parts of Hoxton and Shoreditch, Hackney Wick and Woodberry Down, which is undergoing regeneration as part of the Woodberry Down estate renewal.

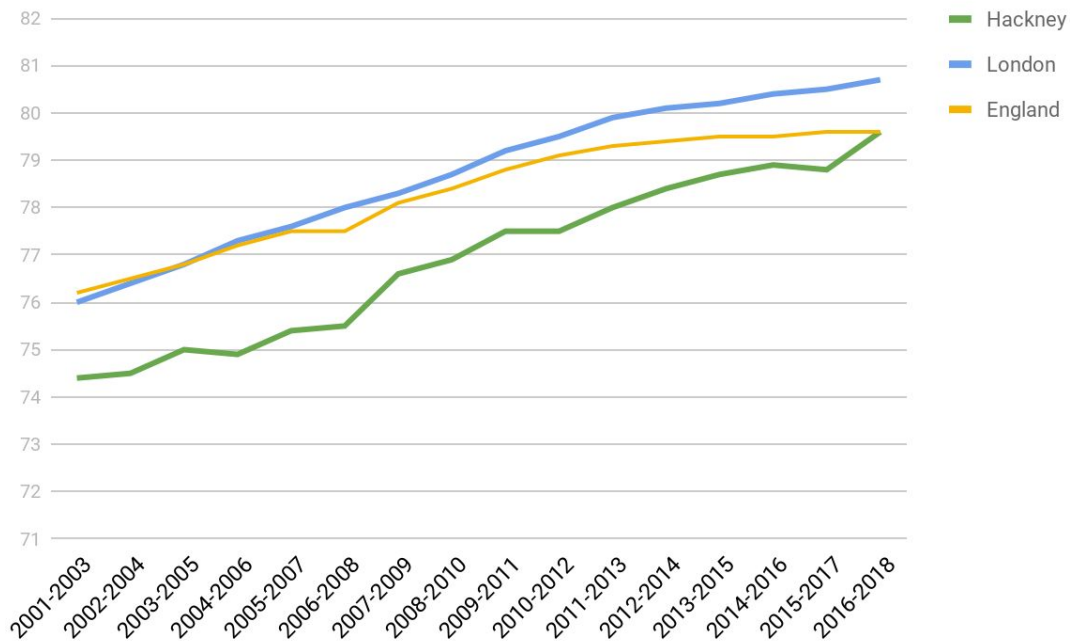*Figure 6: Projected percentage growth in population by Ward 2018-2050*

Percentage Change in Population 2020-2050

60 to 70	(1)
40 to 59.9	(1)
20 to 39.9	(4)
10 to 19.9	(12)
0 to 9.9	(1)

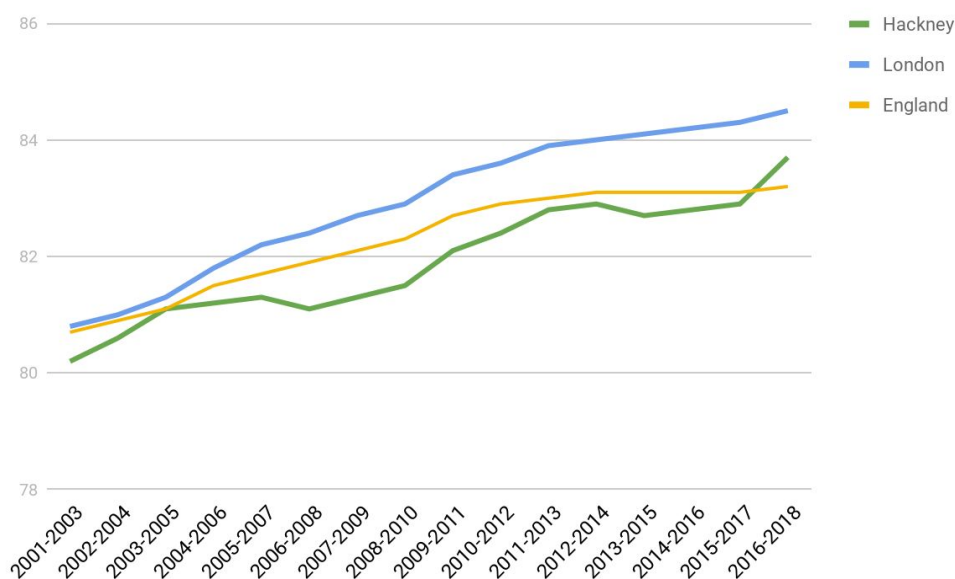*Source: GLA Population Projections, 2018, Housing Based*

Health and wellbeing

In Hackney 2016-18 life expectancy was 79.6 years for men and 83.7 years for women[18]. The graphs below show that, unusually, life expectancy declined slightly for men in Hackney 2017, but increased in 2018. Life expectancy in Hackney is below the London average for women by six months, and men by one year and one month.

Figure 7:   Trends in life-expectancy for men (2001-2018)

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[18] ONS, Life Expectancy at Birth 2016-18

Figure 8:   Trends in life-expectancy for women (2001-18)

Source: ONS, December 2019

Around 30% of the total deaths in Hackney are considered to be premature (i.e. deaths occurring in people under the age of 65). The leading cause of premature death in Hackney is cancer with lung cancer as one of the predominant forms. Cardiovascular disease forms the second highest number of premature deaths in the borough, with heart disease and stroke forming the largest groups in this category[19].

Smoking is a major cause of lung cancer, heart disease and stroke. Smoking reduction was identified as a priority in Hackney's Health and Wellbeing Strategy. In 2015-18. In 2017, 21.4% of adults in Hackney reported themselves as current smokers. This compares to average rates in London of 14.6% current smokers and 14.9% in England[20].

Coronavirus

At the beginning of August 2020, there were 1,004 confirmed cases of the Coronavirus in Hackney since the outbreak in March 2020. Data from the ONS at the end of July 2020 showed that there were a total of 227 Coronavirus related deaths in Hackney.[21]

Factors like age, sex, ethnicity, deprivation, and occupation have an impact on the risk of contracting Coronavirus and the risk of death. The risk of infection for South Asian and Black adults is significantly higher compared to their White counterparts.

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[19] Public Health England, Local Tabaco Control Profiles, 2017
[20] ONS, Integrated household survey, 2016
[21] Public Health England, Coronavirus Data, Hackney, 2020

Almost half of all confirmed Coronavirus cases have been among residents aged 60 or over, and 90% of deaths had other pre-existing conditions.

Mental health

It is estimated that 53,000 working aged people in Hackney were affected by a common mental health condition. Around half were affected by anxiety and depression. An estimated 6,200 of working-aged adults are affected by a severe mental illness (a term covering bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychosis). Around half of people experiencing serious mental illness have their conditions recorded by their GP[22].

Children and young peoples' health

Just under a quarter, 24.%, of reception class children in City and Hackney state schools were overweight or obese in the 2018/19 school year, compared the London average of 21.8%. Some 40.2% of year 6 pupils in City and Hackney state schools were overweight and obese, compared to 37.9% in London[23].

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

Poverty and Deprivation

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

This growth sits alongside significant deprivation. Some local people continue to face persistent inequalities and are disproportionately affected by child poverty, worklessness and welfare dependency.
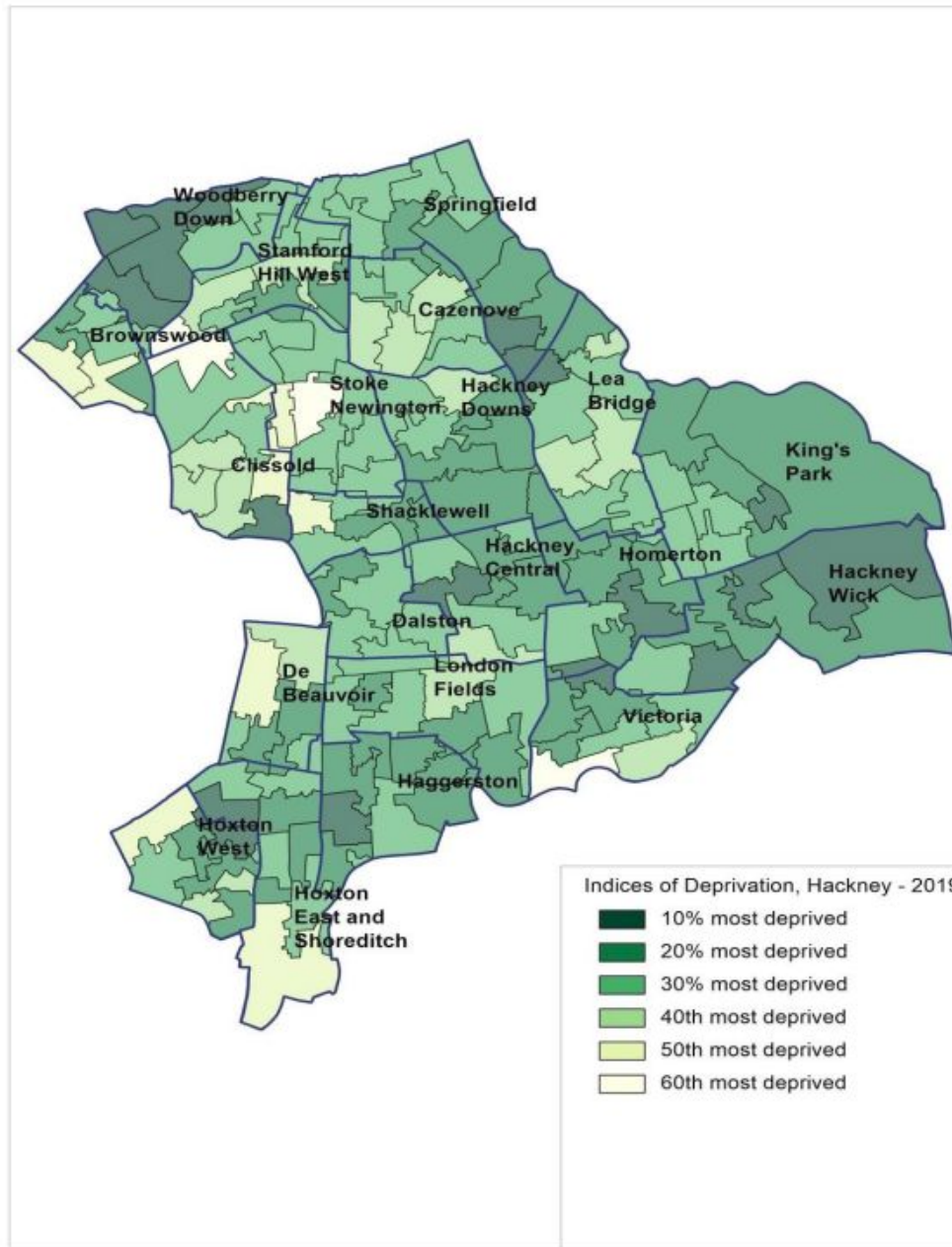
The Index of Multiple deprivation ranks each local authority area, ward and lower super output area in terms of seven 'domains'; health, education, income, employment, housing and access to services, living environment and crime, in order of deprivation. The domains are brought together in an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). There are also indices measuring deprivation among children and older people.

In 2019 Hackney received an average score that made it the 22nd most deprived local authority in England. In 2015 Hackney was ranked the 11th most deprived and the 2nd most deprived in 2010 and 2007.

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[22] LB Hackney, City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile, Mental Health update, 2016

[23] Public Health England, National Child Measurement Programme England 2018/19 School Year

Figure 9:   Deprivation in Hackney

Source: DCLG, Indices of Deprivation, 2019

In Hackney the most deprived areas are:
- In the north-west of the borough, around Manor House and Woodberry Down
- In the eastern part of the borough around Kings Park and Hackney Wick
- The borders between Victoria and Homerton wards
- The border of Springfield and Lea Bridge wards

There are also pockets of more severe relative deprivation in Hoxton and around Hackney Downs. The least relatively deprived areas are in Shoreditch, Brownswood and around Clissold Park.

Hackney is extremely deprived in the domain of barriers to housing and services. It is also more deprived than its overall ranking for the income (19th most deprived) and living environment (21st most deprived) domain.The borough is generally less deprived than its overall ranking for crime, employment and health (all at 75th place) although this still places the borough in the top quarter of deprived local authorities for these domains. It is significantly less deprived in the education (229th most deprived) domain.

A total of 11% of Hackney's neighbourhoods are in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally.

A full briefing on the 2019 ONS Indices of Multiple Deprivation can be found here.

Older people

The Index of Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) 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.[24]

Child poverty

The Index of Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures income deprivation separately for children. In 2019 Hackney had an IDACI score of 25, indicating that 25% of children in the borough are in income deprived households. This is a decrease from 32% in 2015, and 27.7% in 2017. Hackney's IDACI score (rank of average score) places it as the 22nd most deprived local authority for this index.

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

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

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

The End Child Poverty Campaign uses a measure for estimating child poverty based on disposable income after housing costs have been deducted. The Hackney rate for

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[24] IMD, IDAOPI, Hackney, 2019

children living in poverty using this measure stood at 41.3% in 2017. This is the third highest rate in the country and third in London after Tower Hamlets (53.4%), Islington and Newham (both at 43.2%)[25].

Digital inclusion

Being able to access and interact online is vital to social and economic wellbeing in today's society. In January 2011, 25% of Hackney's population said they had never accessed the internet. By September 2015 this had fallen to 7%. Internet use is now measured as the percentage of people who have not used the internet at all or for the last three months. The figure for non-use Hackney and Newham was 4.3% in 2019. This rapid improvement is likely to be due to more widespread use of smartphones and tablets amongst the population.

According to regional data, older people, Indian, Pakistani, and residents from other ethnic groups, residents with no qualifications and trade apprenticeships tend to be less likely to have used the internet[26].

The 2018 Hackney Residents' survey indicated that 65% of respondents who had access to the internet had accessed the Council's website. However, older residents, those in receipt of benefits or with a long-term illness or disability, and those with English as an additional language were less likely to want to access services online[27]

The most common reason for visiting the Council's website was "to make a transaction" (i.e. paying a bill) with 47% of respondents stating this as a reason for their visit. There have been significant increases in residents using the website to report a problem or apply for a service. Additionally, the proportion of residents who have been to the Council's website to apply for a service has more than doubled over five years, from 10% in 2013 to 23% in 2018.

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

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[25] End Child Poverty Campaign, Child Poverty Map of the UK, January 2018

[26] ONS, Internet Use by Borough and Population Sub-groups, January 2013 - May 2019

[27] IPSOS MORI, Hackney a Place for Everyone Residents Survey Report, 2018

Educational attainment

Early Years – pre-school

Hackney has seen good improvements in 'school readiness', with the percentage of young children achieving a Good Level of Development increasing from 48% in 2010 to 71.2% in 2016-17. This decreased slightly in 2017-18 to 70.1% and 69.6% in 2018-19. This is below the England (71.8%) and London (74.1%) average in 2018-19 [28]

Key Stage 2 – Age 11

Some 73% of Hackney pupils achieved the expected standards in Reading, Writing and Maths at the end of primary school in 2019, up slightly from 71% in 2018 compared with 71% in London and 65% in England[29]

Key stage 4 – GCSE and equivalent

The performance of Hackney pupils at GCSE has improved over the years. The proportion of Hackney students achieving 5 A*-C grades including English and Maths increased from 55.3% in 2010 to 66.6% in 2017, compared with 67.9% in London and 64.2% in England.

In 2017 the Government replaced the A*-F grading for GCSE with a new 9-1 grading. The new system sets a 4, as equivalent to a C grade under the previous grading, while the top grades A to A* is split into three grades, 7, 8, and 9.
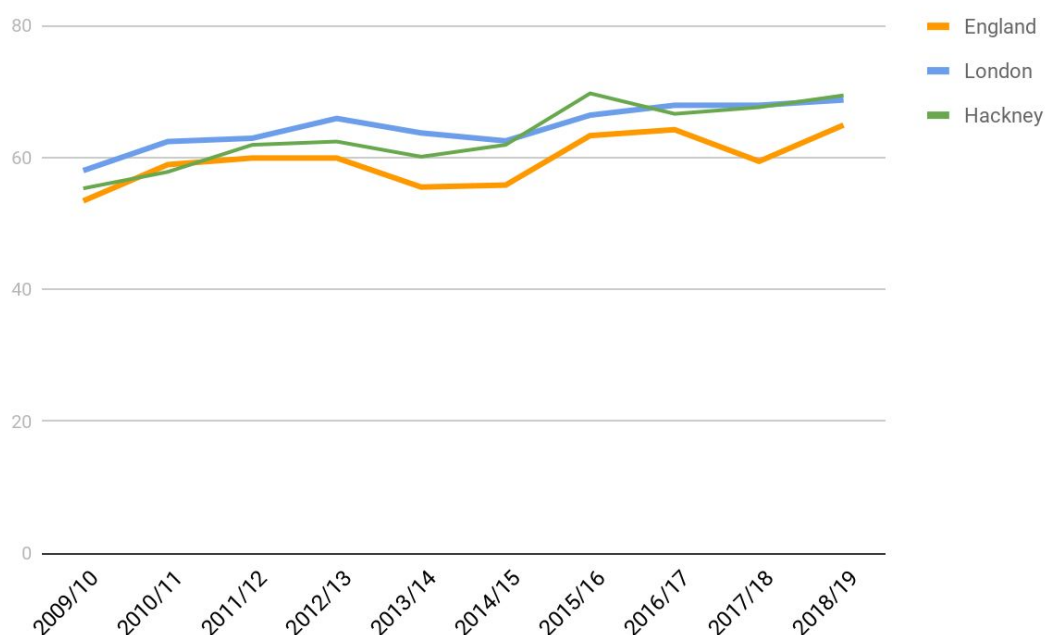
The proportion of Hackney students who achieved a standard 9-4 pass including English and Maths in 2019 was 69.4%, compared with 68.7% in London and 64.9% in England.[30]

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[28] DFE, Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2018/19
[29] DFE, Key Stage 2 Attainment Data 2018/19
[30] DFE, GCSE Attainment Data 2018/19 (revised)

Figure 10: Percentage of Hackney pupils attaining five or more GCSE's A*-C or achieved a standard 9-4 pass including English and Maths

Source: Department for Education 2009/10 – 2018/19

In 2015/16, the Government introduced three additional measures of attainment at GCSE:
- Progress across a suite of 8 subjects in the two years between Key Stage 3, the end of Year 9 and the end of Year 11 (Progress 8);
- Attainment across 8 academic subjects (Attainment 8), and
- The English Baccalaureate, in which students must attain Grade 4 or above in English, Maths, a humanity (History or Geography), at least two science subjects and a modern language;

In 2019 the average Progress 8 score for Hackney pupils was 0.29, down 0.02 points from 2018, but above the London average of 0.23.

The average Attainment 8 per pupil was 49.2 points slightly up (0.04) from 48.8 points in 2018, but slightly lower than the London average of 49.7[31].

A-Level and equivalent

In 2019 Hackney state funded Schools and Colleges scored an average point score of 31.96 at A' Level or equivalent Level 3 qualifications, slightly up from 2018 (30.26). This was slightly below the London average of 32.69 points and the England average of 33.69 points[32]

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[31] DFE, GCSE Attainment Data 2018/19

[32] DFE, A' Level and other Level 3 Results 2018/19(revised)

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

Hackney's Economy

Business and Enterprise

Hackney has experienced rapid economic growth over the last decade. In 2019, Hackney hosted 22,560 businesses, a 13% increase from 19,905 businesses in 2018. Hackney now has 3.8% of all London businesses, a slight decrease from 3.9% in 2018.

The greatest numbers of businesses in Hackney are found in the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector (5,685 businesses), and in the Information and Communication sector (4,1475 businesses)[33].
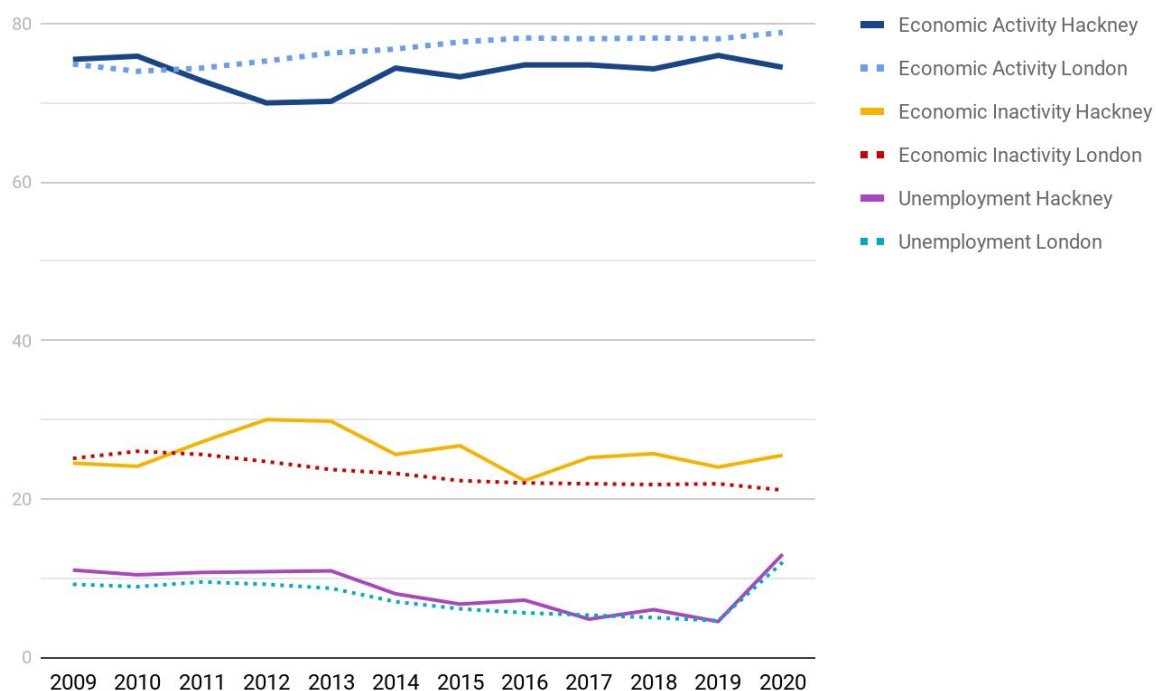
Employment

In the year September 2019, 73% of Hackney's working-age adults were employed compared with 74.4% of working-age Londonders. Just under a quarter (24%) of Hackney's working-age residents were economically inactive, not in work, or seeking work. This was often because they are studying, caring for dependents, or are retired early, compared to 21.9% of working-age Londoners. In the same period, Hackney's unemployment rate was 4.5% compared to 4.6% in London[34].

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[33] ONS, Inter-departmental Business Register, 2019
[34] ONS, Labour Market Profile - Hackney, Oct 2018 - Sep 2019

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

Source: ONS, Population Survey, Labour Market Profile, December 2009 - March 2020

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

The March 2020 data shows a 8.5% increase in the unemployment rates in Hackney which is slightly higher than London which saw a 7.4% increase. This increase in unemployment rates is most likely due to the Coronavirus and the financial impact on many businesses.

Qualifications and skills

The proportion of Hackney residents with high level qualifications (NVQ level 4+) has increased from around 30% of working age residents fifteen years ago, to nearly three fifths; 57.4%, of working age residents at the end of 2019. Hackney has a slightly larger qualified workforce to London where 54.2% of working aged adults have degree-level qualifications or above[35].

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[35] ONS, Annual Population Survey, January 2019 - December 2019

Hackney residents have increasingly worked in high level occupations (managerial, 'professional' and 'technical' roles). In the year to September 2019, 64.6% were employed in such roles, a higher proportion than in London at 58.7%. Meanwhile, the proportion of Hackney residents employed in less skilled occupations has fallen[36]

Employment sectors

Public services as a whole account for 25.9% of jobs in Hackney while more than a third, 36.7% of Hackney-based workers are in knowledge based sectors, Professional, Scientific and Technical, Information and Communication and Administrative and Support Services. Despite its proximity to the City, only 2.5% of Hackney-based workers are employed in Finance and Insurance[37].

Wages

The average pay in Hackney is higher than in London and the rest of the UK. In 2019, the median gross hourly pay for Hackney workers and residents working full-time was £18.29. The median gross hourly pay for London's full-time workers was slightly lower, at £18.21 and £14.88 for the rest of the UK[38].

Benefits

The number of Hackney residents claiming out of work benefits between November 2000 and 2016 fell by 10,600 and was at 2.5% despite the rapid increase in the working age population.

In January 2020, 3.7% of Hackney residents were claiming out of work benefits. 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. In July 2020, the number of Hackney residents claiming out of work benefits was at a 20 year high of 9.1%. This figure is higher than that of London (7.8%) and the UK (6.5%).[39]
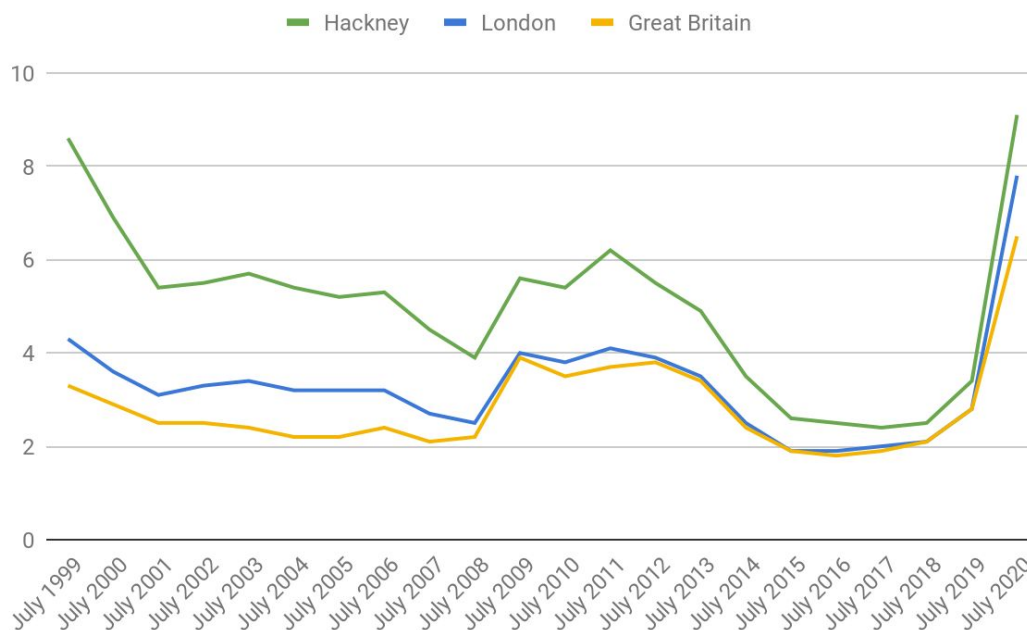
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[36] ONS, Annual Population Survey, September 2019

[37] ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey , 2017

[38] ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2019

[39] ONS, Population Survey, Out of Work Benefits, July 2020

Figure 12: Percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefits July 1999 - July 2020

Source: ONS, Population Survey, Labour Market Profile, July 2020

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

Hackney, the place

Satisfaction with the local area

A residents' survey conducted by IPSOS MORI on behalf of Hackney Council found that residents' satisfaction with their local area has fallen from 88% in 2015 to 83% in 2018. The fall has arisen from a decrease in the proportion who say they are "very satisfied" with their local area, which is down from 38% in 2015 to 33% in 2018. There has also been a small but significant increase in the proportion who are dissatisfied, from 7% in 2015 to 10% in 2018. This decrease echoes recent trends observed across local government that show falling satisfaction with the local area.

Residents from a black ethnic background are more likely than average to say they are dissatisfied with Hackney as a place to live, with 14% dissatisfied compared to 9% of residents from a white background. By contrast, residents from white ethnic backgrounds are more likely than average to express satisfaction with their local area as a place to live (85%) compared to residents of a black ethnic background (76%). The perceived impact of crime on residents' quality of life is another factor in satisfaction with the local area. For those for whom the impact of crime on quality of life is high, satisfaction with the local area is significantly below the Borough average (69%).
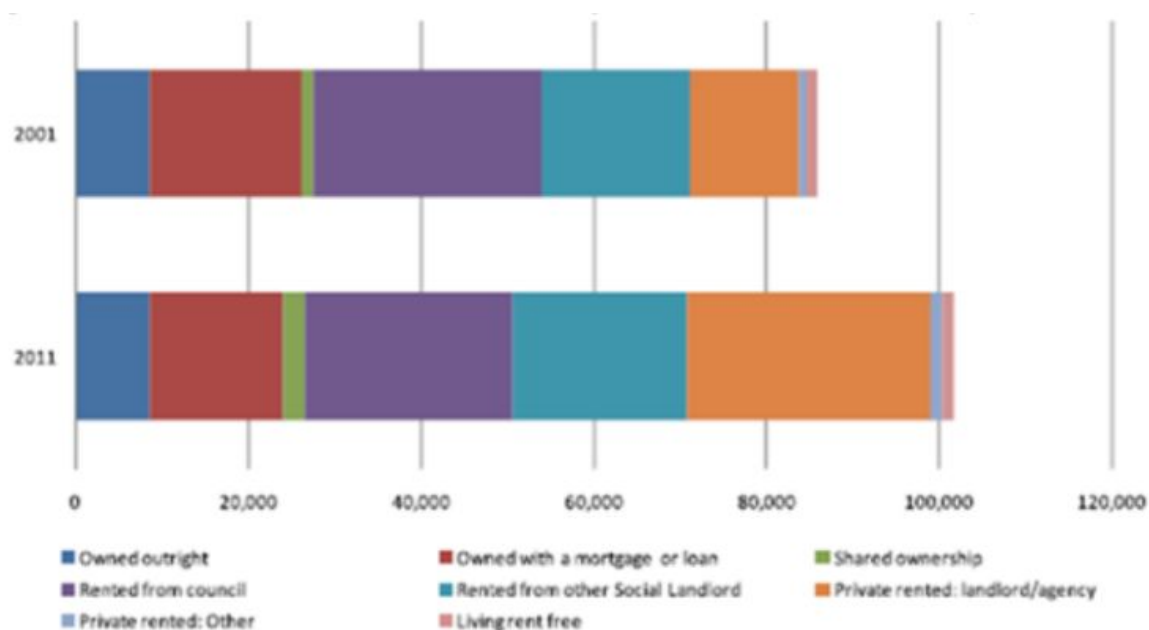
Housing

Tenure

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

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

Figure: 13:   Number of households by tenure 2001-2011 comparison

Source: ONS Census 2001 and 2011

Housing growth

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

Some 8,093 additional new homes were completed in Hackney between 2014 and 2018. On large sites of over 10 units, where the Council can seek affordable housing and affordable workspace contributions, 21% of homes delivered were affordable – social rented and shared ownership housing built by private developers, Registered Providers (RPs) or the Council.[41] The rest were for private sale. Of the affordable units completed, 32%, 350 units, were for affordable rent (let at levels no more than 80% of local market rents), 4% were for social rent (homes owned by the Council or
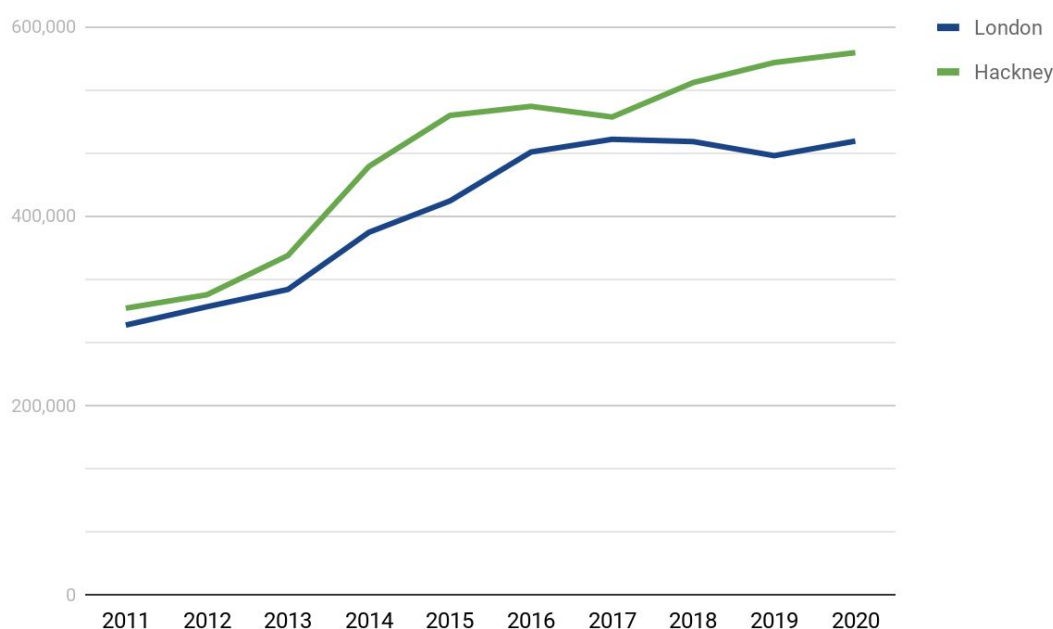
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[40] ONS, Census, 2011
[41] LBH, Authority Monitoring Report, FY2018

Registered Housing Providers where rents are controlled through a national rent regime) and the remaining 722 affordable units were for intermediate rent (including shared ownership and other forms of lower cost rent).

The Greater London Authority through the adopted London Plan has set a minimum target that an average 1,330 additional homes will be completed in Hackney each year until 2029[42]. These homes will be developed on a range of sites located throughout the borough including on some of our estates the largest of which is Woodberry Down in the North West, in town centres: Dalston, Hackney Central, Hackney Wick and Shoreditch on opportunity sites across the borough and through housing led intensification across the borough's main corridors.

Affordability and supply

Figure 14: Average house prices in Hackney and London 2011-2020

Source: Land Registry,Year to May 2011 to May 2020

Figure 14 shows that house prices in Hackney have been increasing at a faster rate than that of London for the past decade. House prices have been more volatile in recent years, falling in 2016, rising in 2017 and falling in again in 2018. 2019 saw prices rise again with average figures closely matching those in 2017. London house prices have followed a similar pattern to Hackney over the past few years, although the changes have been less pronounced.

In the 12 months to December 2019 the median monthly private rent for a two bedroom home in Hackney was £1,733 compared to £1,400 in London [43].

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

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[42] GLA, Draft New London Plan, 2017
[43] GLA, London Rents Map, year to December 2019

Environment and transport

Green spaces

Hackney is the third most densely populated borough in the UK[44], but it is also one of the greenest in inner London with 58 parks and green spaces covering some 283 hectares, 27 of which have been awarded the green flag quality mark.

Household energy efficiency (several emails sent to Sinead Burke)

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

In 2017 a Private Sector Stock Condition Survey carried out for Hackney Council found that owner occupied and private rented properties in Hackney had an average SAP rating of 62, within Band D of the Energy Performance Certificate ratings. In 2015/16 Hackney Housing owned properties had an average rating of 69-80, within Band C. In 2016/17 the average SAP rating of all homes in England was 62[45].

Recycling

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[46]. Household recycling rates in Hackney are believed to be lower than average because of the relatively large proportion of flats in the area. Hackney Council aims to help residents recycle more of their rubbish, for example by collecting all recyclables together, so that residents no longer have to sort their rubbish as much.

Housing Services have developed a programme of closing waste chutes on estates and constructing purpose built areas to house recycling bins. This will allow the number of recycling bins to be increased and remove the maintenance cost and fire risk implications of chutes. An earlier phase of this work increased recycling rates at Milton Gardens and the Geffrye Estate from 8.9% and 6.9% to 19.6% and 18% respectively. The next phase across seven estates aims to increase the average recycling rates from 10.45% to 18%.

Carbon Dioxide emissions

Hackney's per capita carbon dioxide emissions are amongst the lowest in the country and declined from 4.2 tonnes per capita in 2005 to 2.2 tonnes in 2018. Total emissions were also down 2.4% on the previous year. These low emissions may be due to absence of heavy industry in the area, although homes are responsible for almost half of all emissions[47].

Air quality

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[44] GLA, Land area and population density, 2018
[45] MHCLG, English Housing Survey, 2018/19
[46] DEFRA, Local Authority Collected Waste Management Statistics, 2017/18
[47] DECC: Local Authority CO2 emissions, 2005-2018

Poor Air Quality is associated with a variety of health effects such as reduced lung function, asthma, lung cancer and heart disease.
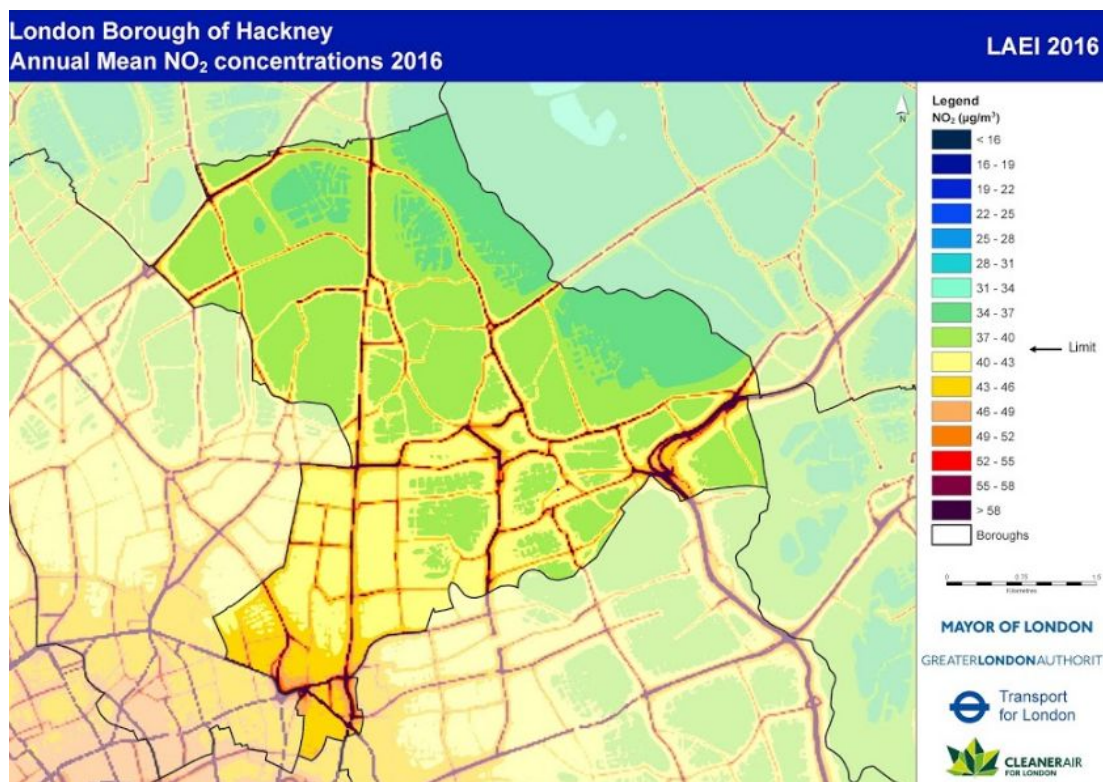
The whole of the borough has been declared an Air Quality Management Area for Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulate Matter under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995.

The main source is road transport (64%), followed by industrial/commercial heat/power (15%) and domestic heat/power (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.

As shown in Figure 16 below, the 2016 annual mean NO_2 concentrations are highest and exceeding the annual mean NAQO along major roads within Hackney, including the A12 and A10. Concentrations are also shown to exceed the annual mean NAQO in the south and south western parts of the Borough away from the major roads. This backs up the LAEI data presented in Figure 15 that road sources contribute the most to NO_2 concentrations within Hackney, and suggests road transport are key in determining levels of NO_2 across the borough.

While many areas away from the busiest roads are likely to be meeting air quality standards, there are particularly high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide along main roads and towards the South of the borough. These roads are either connecting the borough to wider London or are located on 'high street' roads of the Borough. These roads share the following characteristics: high buildings close to the roadside creating a canyoning effect, key roads on bus routes and high private vehicle counts. As these monitoring locations are south, central and north of the borough, it can also be determined that a combination of the road characteristics has a large influence on where the highest concentrations of NO_2 are within the borough.

Figure 15:   Predicted annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations for Hackney in 2016

Pollution levels are declining in some areas. Despite these downward trends there is still uncertainty about how soon Hackney can start to comply with Air Quality standards, particularly as vehicle emissions are not falling as fast as hoped and a large proportion of the sources of air pollution are beyond the Councils direct control. It is also uncertain what impact London wide initiatives such as the T-Charge, roll out of hybrid and electric busses, the Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) and ULEZ extension will have on air pollution levels. The Mayor of London predicts that the introduction of these measures will result in many areas of London meeting Air Quality Standards by 2025.

In 2018 the average Nitrogen Dioxide concentration at our continuous monitoring station at Old Street was 48 µg/m^3 (unratified and so may change), which is above the Air Quality Standard of 40 µg/m^3. However, levels of Nitrogen Dioxide are declining, in 2010 average concentrations were 79 µg/m^3 at this location. Levels of fine and ultra-fine particles (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) are below UK and EU standard levels[48] and meet WHO guideline values across much of the borough. Further information on monitoring undertaken by the Council and trends is available from our annual status report to the GLA.

Hackney Council declared a climate emergency on 26th June 2019. As part of this Hackney is currently developing action plans for green energy, biodiversity and green infrastructure. Hackney is also updating the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) in accordance with both the Environment Act and the Council's commitment to the

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[48] LBH, Air Quality Annual Status Report, 2017

climate emergency. A number of measures have already been implemented. For example the Council has set up a Zero Emissions Network which now has over 1,100 members to enable businesses to reduce emissions and a Low Emission Network including a raft of measures to promote low emission transport and create healthier streets in Shoreditch. Hackney also led the way by lobbying for an extension to the Ultra-Low Emission Zone proposed by the Mayor of London. Extending the Ultra-Low Emission Zone to the North and South Circular roads will result in wider improvements in air quality across Hackney and London.

The Air Quality and Fleet Management teams in Hackney are working towards using hydrotreated vegetable oil as a cleaner, sustainable fuel and have purchased 40 electric vehicles for everyday use. The Council also introduced a fleet of 10 pool cycles and a pool cargo bike adding to the fleet's 30 conventional bicycles. Hackney was one of the first to set up emissions-based parking permits, charging diesel and polluting vehicles more to discourage their use.

As part of the Mayor's Air Quality Fund, 50 schools across London, including William Pattern and De Beauvoir Primary school in Hackney, were audited in relation to air quality. Audits included identifying local emission sources outside and within the school premises. Based upon these findings mitigation measures such as moving school entrances from busy roads and reducing emissions through local road layouts were proposed. Following the study, the GLA released schools auditing guidance for Local Authorities to audit their schools[49]. Hackney will be developing its own Schools Auditing Programme in the coming months. Hackney was the first authority to implement camera enforced School Streets (using ANPR cameras to issue Parking Control Notices) and have also launched a School Streets ToolKit to support councils nationwide to launch their own School Streets.

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

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

The Council has recently started the process of updating the current Air Quality Action Plan (2015-2019), which we hope to publish towards the end of 2020.
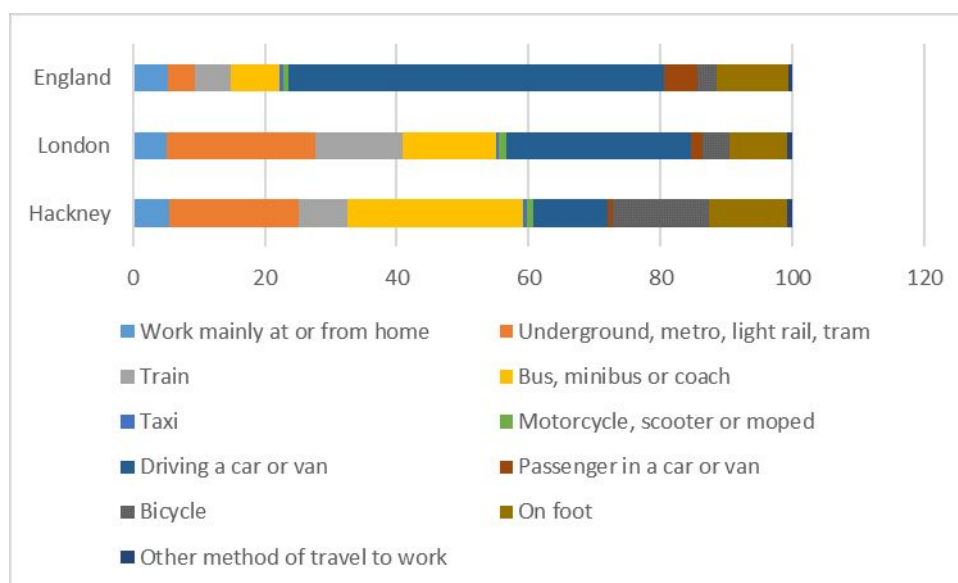
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[49] Mayor of London. London Assembly. The Mayor's School Air Quality Audit Programme: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/mayors-school-air-quality-audit-programme

For more information see our Air quality web pages.
Transport

Figure 15 shows the methods of transport used by Hackney residents to get to work. This provides an indication of the transport modes favoured by Hackney's residents. Over 85% of Hackney residents travel to work on foot, by bicycle or using public transport. Hackney has the highest cycling rate in London – 8% of all journeys are taken by bike[50]. Half of all trips in Hackney were by walking or cycling - the highest in London[51]

Figure 16:   Method of Travel to Work (Hackney Residents)

Source ONS 2011 Census, % of working-age population

Car ownership has fallen more than 10% from 2001 levels. Only 34% of Hackney's households now own motor vehicles, compared with 57% across Greater London. In some areas, particularly in the south of the borough, car ownership is down to 30%.

Hackney is served by over 40 daytime bus routes, 10 of which are amongst London's most heavily used. In addition, 17 night bus routes provide an early morning and night time service for workers as well as supporting the night time economy.

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

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[50] Transport for London, Travel in London 10 – Borough Level Local Implementation Plan Performance Indicators, 2016/17

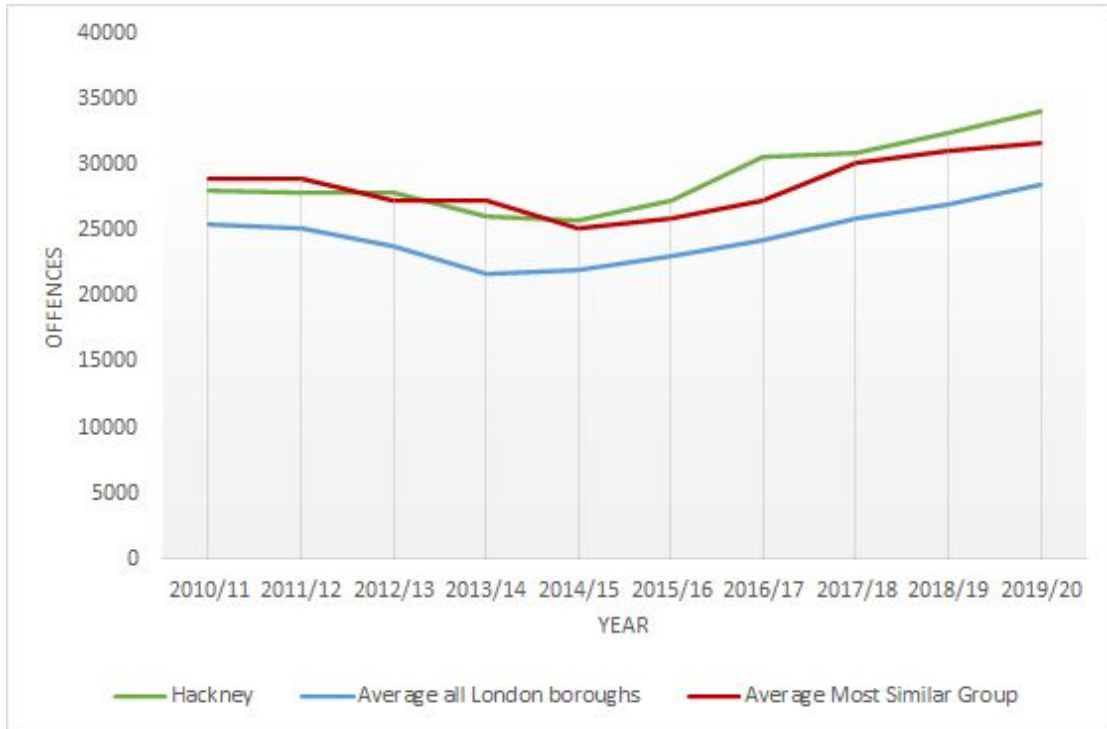[51] London Travel Demand Survey, 2014-2017

Crime and community safety

Between 2002/03 and 2014/15 crime in Hackney dropped by 33.7%[52] (13558 fewer victims of crime). The percentage reduction in crime volumes was only slightly lower than other London boroughs in the Most Similar Group (MSG)[53]..

The London (Metropolitan Police Service) crime average (calculated from all London Boroughs and Aviation Security), is lower than both Hackney and the MSG average. Hackney's MSG is made up of some of the most densely populated and socially deprived inner city boroughs in London, hence the higher crime levels when compared to the Met overall.

Crime has been increasing across London in recent years, but the number of reported crimes in Hackney is higher than the averages for the Most Similar Group and London boroughs overall.

Figure 18: Recorded Crimes Hackney, Most Similar Group and London 2010/11 – 2019/20

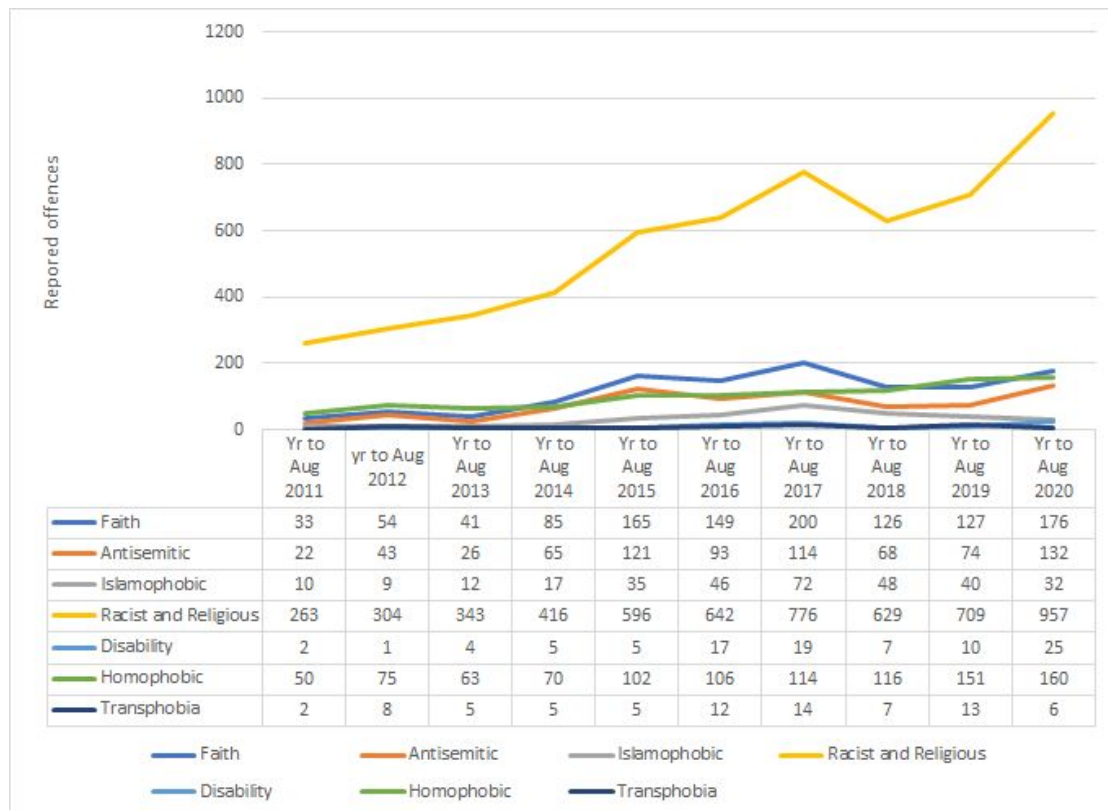*Source: Metropolitan Police Service*

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

[53] *Brent, Greenwich, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets.*

Hate Crime

Figure 19: Recorded Hate Crimes in Hackney Years to August 2010-2020

	Yr to Aug 2011	yr to Aug 2012	Yr to Aug 2013	Yr to Aug 2014	Yr to Aug 2015	Yr to Aug 2016	Yr to Aug 2017	Yr to Aug 2018	Yr to Aug 2019	Yr to Aug 2020
Faith	33	54	41	85	165	149	200	126	127	176
Antisemitic	22	43	26	65	121	93	114	68	74	132
Islamophobic	10	9	12	17	35	46	72	48	40	32
Racist and Religious	263	304	343	416	596	642	776	629	709	957
Disability	2	1	4	5	5	17	19	7	10	25
Homophobic	50	75	63	70	102	106	114	116	151	160
Transphobia	2	8	5	5	5	12	14	7	13	6

Source, Metropolitan Police Service

Figure 19 shows the numbers of hate crimes in each category reported to the Metropolitan Police in Hackney over the past decade. It is worth noting that some crimes such as Antisemitic and Islamophobic crimes are counted under both Faith Hate and Racist and Religious crimes, so the categories should not be added together to obtain a total.

Reported hate crimes have increased over the decade. This may be due to a rise in hate crime, or the result of greater public awareness and willingness to report hate crime to the Police. Short term spikes in hate crimes against specific groups can occur, often in response to local and national events.

Racist and Religious hate crimes account for the largest numbers of Police reports and have increased by 38.5% in the last year (Sep-Aug 2019 to Sep-Aug 2020). This rise is in line with a national increase in hate crime and may have been influenced by increased visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement and also by Coronavirus conspiracy theories directed towards a number of groups with protected characteristics, particularly East Asian communities.

Police data indicates a 78% increase in Anti-Semitism in the last year (Sep-Aug 2019 to Sep-Aug 2020). This reflects a national increase in reported Anti-Semitism and may be influenced by Anti-Semitic Coronavirus conspiracy theories which have been

circulating nationally on social media. Although Islamophobic hate crime has decreased by 20% between Sep-Aug 2019 to Sep-Aug 2020, it is likely that this could be related to under-reporting rather than an actual decrease in hate crime.

Homophobic hate crime has increased by 5.9% in the same time period (Sep-Aug 2019 to Sep-Aug 2020), it is thought that this increase is relatively low due to underreporting among the LGBTQ+ community and the closure of LGBTQ+ venues in Hackney during Coronovirus response in 2020. Homophobic and Transphobic incidents in Hackney are often located between transport hubs and LGBTQ+ Night Time Economy venues in the Dalston area.

Disability hate crime figures are based on a much smaller number of reports (an increase from only 10 to 25 reports in the past year) and so the annual percentage increase of 150% appears very high. This indicates some improvement in the number of reports being made to the Police and is likely to increase significantly again in future years as reporting of disability hate crime continues to increase.
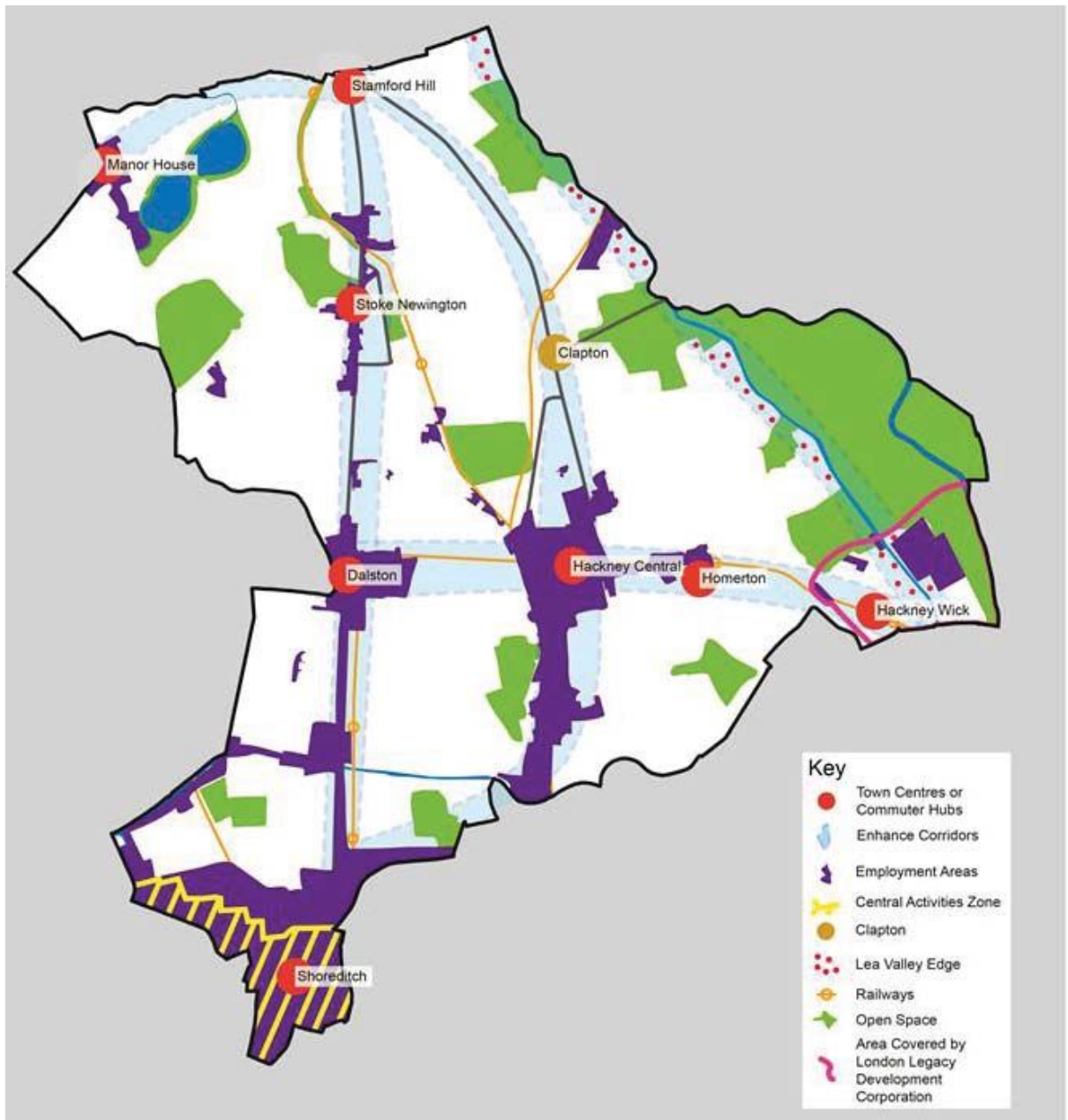
Growth and change

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

Figure 20 provides an overview of the main areas of growth and change in Hackney. The purple areas highlighted on the map along with the enhanced corridors show key growth areas, which will see significant development in housing, business and infrastructure in the coming years.

Most growth will take place in growth corridors and in town centres linked by these corridors. Significant growth is also expected in the North West of the borough, centred round the regeneration of the Woodberry Down estate, in Shoreditch in the south of the borough and in our town centres shaded in red.

The borough's new Local Plan sets out a series of place-based policies that provide the strategic guidance to develop area based plans and allocate sites for future development. These key growth areas are Dalston, Hackney Central and surrounds, Shoreditch and Hoxton, Stamford Hill, Manor House, Clapton and Lea Bridge Roundabout, Homerton, Hackney Wick and the enhanced corridors. Each of these place-based policies sets out our vision for the area by 2033, the urban design characteristics, development opportunities and strategic principles by which any future development should be governed. The Council is currently in the process of developing Area Action Plans (AAPs) for Shoreditch and Stamford Hill and supplementary planning documents for Dalston, Homerton and Leabridge.

Figure 20:   Key growth areas

London Borough of Hackney Proposed Submission Local Plan, 2019
For more information about our vision for the physical regeneration of Hackney in 2033, please see our Local Plan.