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1. Introduction

This evidence base brings together a wide range of information across 5 domains. These domains are:

1. Health
2. Safety and crime
3. Education and work
4. Standard of living
5. Community and society

These domains bring together the ten domains suggested by the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) for establishing a baseline of equality as set out in the Equality Act.

The equality groups that are included in this evidence base are the ‘protected characteristics’ as set out under the Equality Act;

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Race (this evidence base refers to ethnicity)
- Religion or belief
- Gender
- Sexual orientation

This evidence base uses a number of data sources. These sources include several chapters from Hackney Council’s Joint Strategic Needs Assessment as well as Hackney Council’s Child Poverty Needs Assessment and Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Wherever possible data has been reported at the local authority level but limitations in data mean that some regional and national data has been used. Limitations in data have also meant that suggested measurements from EHRC have had to be excluded.

2. A profile of Hackney

2.1 Population, gender and age profile

In 2015, the Office for National Statistics estimated Hackney’s population to be 269,000 people\(^1\). It is estimated that there are 135,230 (50%) females and 133,779 (50%) males living in Hackney\(^2\).

The borough has seen rapid population growth with the population increasing by a third since 2001. The Greater London Authority (GLA) is projecting that Hackney will continue grow over the coming years, with the borough’s population projected to rise to 317,000 people by 2033\(^3\).

Hackney is a young borough with a quarter (25%) of the population aged under 20 years old and a third (33%) of the population are aged between 20 and 34 years old. Only 7% of the population are aged 65 and over compared to a national average of 17.8%.

\(^1\) Mid-2015 Population estimates, ONS, June 2016
\(^2\) Ibid
\(^3\) GLA Population Projections, GLA, accessed June 2017
Hackney age profile, ONS Mid-year population estimates 2015, ONS, 2016

2.2 Ethnicity

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.

Hackney ethnic breakdown, 2011 Census

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4 Census 2011, ONS, 2011
5 Ibid
In addition to the ethnic breakdowns above which are reported at the Census, Hackney is home to a number of smaller national and cultural communities.

- Hackney has the largest group of Charedi Jewish people in Europe who predominately live in the North East of the borough and represent an estimated 7.4% of the borough’s overall population.
- Hackney also has a well-established Turkish and Kurdish community 4.5% Turkish (contained within White British/Other White, Other Ethnic Group, Turkish people, or Arab ethnic categories depending on data collection)\(^6\)

2.3 Religion and belief\(^7\)

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<th>London %</th>
<th>England %</th>
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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 compared with London and the UK.

2.4 Sexual orientation\(^8\)

The 2016 GP patient survey indicated that Hackney has a comparatively high number of people who identify as gay or lesbian (5%), bisexual (1%), other (2%) and a further 10% preferred not to say. These figures may under-represent the size of this population, given the problems involved in disclosure of sexual orientation.

2.5 Disability\(^9\)

In the 2011 Census a total of 14.5% of Hackney respondents said they had a long-term condition or disability that limited their life in some way compared with 13.6% for London and 17.9% for England and Wales. In Hackney 7.3% of respondents said they had a long-term illness that limited their daily activities a lot and 7.1% said they had a long-term condition or disability that limited their life in some way. Please note that when discussing disability this evidence base uses the criteria of a long-term health condition or disability that limits a person’s daily life ‘a lot’.

Hackney’s lower than average rates of disability and long-term illness are likely to be due to its relatively young population, as disability rates tend to increase with age.

2.6 Pregnancy and maternity\(^10\)

There were 4,377 live births to women in Hackney in 2014. The fertility rate for Hackney is 60.1 live births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age compared to 63.3 in London and 62.2 in England. In some parts of

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\(^6\) A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place, Hackney Council, February 2017
\(^7\) Census 2011, ONS, 2011
\(^8\) A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place, Hackney Council, February 2017
\(^9\) Ibid
\(^10\) Ibid
Hackney fertility rates are amongst the highest in London, particularly in certain wards in the north-east of the borough where there is a concentration of Orthodox Jewish women.

2.7 Gender re-assignment

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

The study quotes from a 2007 report which estimates that 20 people per 100,000 of the UK population had sought medical care for gender variance – around 10,000 people, of which 8,000, had undergone transition. This equates to around 60 residents in Hackney.

2.8 Non-binary

Non-binary, ‘gender queer’, ‘transgender’ 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.

3. Headline inequalities by protected characteristics

3.1 Age

As might be expected, the older population have worse health outcomes than the younger population. For example, coronary heart disease, hypertension, stroke, dementia and cancer is proportionately highest amongst residents aged 75 and over. Similarly, the percentage who report having a health condition or disability that limits their day-to-day activities a lot, is much higher amongst people aged 65 and over compared to younger groups. However, despite prevalence rates being proportionately highest amongst the oldest age groups the highest number of people with these health problems are residents aged 50-64.

Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is different in being high in all adults aged 25 and over but decreasing after age 75. Smoking peaks in early adulthood and then declines from middle age. Those aged 25-34 are more likely to be drinking at high risk levels than younger adults or people aged 65 and above. Childhood obesity is high across all ages but increases considerably between Reception and Year 6 and adolescents have the poorest diets of all groups. In London, the likelihood of being a young carer increases steadily with age, from 0.5% of those aged 5-7 recorded providing unpaid care in 2011 to 5.8% of those aged 18-19.

Inability to speak English or to speak it well is higher in older age groups, with 11% of the 50-64 age group and 10% of the over 65s unable to speak English well. Over half of residents aged 65 and over have no qualifications and only 15% have a Level 4 qualification or above (compared to an average of 42%). Hackney has a higher than average employment rate, compared with the London average, across all age groups apart from the 50 to 64 age group – the employment rate for this group was 56% in Hackney compared to 66% in London.

Residents aged 15 to 24 are by far the most likely to be searched, as part of stop-and-search, after which point this drops significantly. The chance of being a first-time entrant to the youth justice system increases with age. A total of 6% of entrants in 2015 were aged 10 to 12 years of age, while 25% were aged 17. Gang involvement is highest between the ages of 15 and 24.

Households where all members are older have the lowest levels of incomes with almost 79% having incomes of less than £10,000. Around 50% of young person households are living in the private rented sector, compared to 27% of all households and only 6% of under-25s own their home compared to 26% of all households. Residents aged 25-34 years old tend to be affected most by overcrowding with over 80% reporting they have too few rooms.

Views on the local area by age are complicated. For example, satisfaction with the council and positive views on the local area tend to be lower amongst the younger population and higher amongst over 55s but one in five older residents aged 65 or over are dissatisfied with the council compared to just 14% of residents overall.

11 Ibid
12 Ibid
3.2 Gender

Female life expectancy is 83.3 years compared to 78.5 years for males. Female life expectancy in Hackney exceeds neighbouring boroughs but male life expectancy does not. Rates of Coronary Heart Disease are lower in women than men while suicide rates are much higher amongst the male population. Men are more likely to be heavy drinkers than women although boys are more likely than girls to say they are non-drinkers. Women are slightly more likely to report a long-term health condition, be affected by dementia, be obese and far less likely to meet recommended levels of physical activity.

Women are slightly more likely than men to achieve a higher level of literacy but men are slightly more likely to achieve a higher level of numeracy. Amongst those who cannot speak English well women outnumber men. There is remarkably little difference between men and women in terms of their highest qualification although girls outperform boys at school and most for Key Stage 2 were no gender difference exists.

The female employment rate is lower and unemployment rate is higher. Men are far more likely than women to be in senior occupations while women are far more likely than men to be in administrative and service occupations. Despite this difference the median weekly income for female full-time workers is slightly higher at £618.70 per week compared to the male median of £611.80.

Women are far more likely to worry about being a victim of crime than men. Women are far more likely to be victims of sexual violence and domestic abuse while men are slightly more likely to be victims of hate crime. Boys are far more likely to be searched, as part of stop-and-search. Youth offences, gang membership and rough sleeping are also overwhelmingly male.

3.3 Ethnicity

Health outcomes are frequently worse for the Black population although this is not always the case. For example, prevalence of hypertension, stroke and serious mental health illness is highest amongst the Black population. However, cancer is more common amongst White residents and coronary heart disease highest amongst South Asian residents. There is a considerable variation in smoking rates that are affected by both ethnicity and gender. For example, smoking is very high amongst the male Black Caribbean population while it is only just above average for the female Black Caribbean population and below average for both men and women of Black African ethnicity. White residents are the group most likely to drink to excess. White residents are more likely to have a lower birth rate with the highest birth rate for this group at age 30 to 39 while Asian and Black residents have a higher birth rate at age 25 to 34.

Obesity disproportionally affects Black children in Hackney although obesity is a problem across all ethnicities. Black children are also more likely to be among Hackney’s looked after children and far more likely to be in residential care. Black children also have the poorest performance at GCSE (53% achieve of A*-C in 5 GCSEs including English and Maths) with Asian children performing the best (68% achieve of A*-C in 5 GCSEs including English and Maths). Child Poverty is highest amongst the Black population and young carers are more likely to be from Black and minority ethnicities.

Residents of Other Ethnicity are the least likely to have a Level 4 qualification and most likely to have no qualifications. This group are also the least likely to be employed. White residents are most likely to have a Level 4 qualification but no less likely to have no qualifications demonstrating a polarisation amongst the White population in terms of highest qualification. White residents are the most likely to be in senior occupations (e.g. Directors) while residents of Black and Ethnic Minorities are more likely to work in service and elementary occupations. In accordance with this residents of White and Other White ethnicities are the most likely to have high incomes (over £30,000) while residents of Turkish, Black Caribbean and Black African ethnicities are the most likely to have low incomes (below £15,000).

Black residents are more likely to worry about crime as well as be a victim of crime. Black residents are also most likely to be searched, as part of stop-and-search, compared with Asian and White residents. Similarly, over half (57%) of first time offenders are Black while just over a quarter (29%) of Hackney’s youth population is Black. Gang membership is also high amongst the Black population as well as the Turkish/Kurdish population.
Home ownership is highest amongst the Asian and White populations while Black residents are the least likely to be home owners and most likely to live in social housing. High rates of social housing occupancy is also true for Turkish households.

Satisfaction with the local area is slightly worse amongst the Black population (83% satisfied) than the White population (90% satisfied) but Black residents are more likely to report the area has improved in the past five years (52%) than the general population (46%). White residents are the group who think the borough is becoming more unequal (50%) compared to Black and minority ethnic residents (40%). Asian residents report feeling the most isolated (16%) at double the rate of the White population (8%).

3.4 Religion or Belief

According to latest statistics there were a total of 143 religious hate crimes in Hackney in 2015-16 with 91 anti-Semitic hate crime offences and 44 Islamophobic crime offences. This shows that religious hate crime disproportionately affects the Muslim and Jewish populations.

The birth rate amongst the Orthodox Jewish population is very high especially amongst women aged 20-29. Many health indicators show that the Orthodox Jewish population have worse outcomes in a number of areas compared to the general population. For example, over half of Orthodox Jewish men and just under two-thirds of Orthodox Jewish women are overweight or obese. Data also suggests that there is lower coverage in Orthodox Jewish locations for the five-in-one vaccine for one year olds putting these children at a greater risk of measles. Most recent outbreaks of measles have been in locations with a concentration of Orthodox Jewish households. Tooth decay amongst reception age children is also higher in Orthodox Jewish areas with half of children affected compared to a third of the total child population. There is a distinct gender divide at GCSE within the Orthodox Jewish population with girls performing better than the borough average and Orthodox Jewish boys receiving far fewer formal qualifications. This is also true amongst the adult population with 35% of Orthodox Jewish women having five GCSEs at grades A*-C compared with only 11% of Orthodox Jewish men.

People from the Muslim and Sikh faith are the most likely to report having a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities a lot (both 11%). People with No Religion are by far the least likely to report having such a disability that limits their life a lot at just 3%.

Muslim and Other religion households are most likely to report that they have too few rooms. Jewish households have the most rooms but also report having too few room this could be explained by 15% of this group having a household of 8 people.

Muslim and Christian households are more likely to have a household income below £15,000 but also less likely to live in the private rental sector (PRS). Those with Any Other religious belief and No belief are most likely to have incomes over £30,000. Muslim residents are particularly affected by isolation (19%) compared to the general population (10%).

People with No religion are the most likely to have a Level 4 qualification and above at just under two-thirds (64%). The Jewish population is most likely to have no qualifications at 44% followed by people of the Muslim (36%) and Sikh faith (32%). Only 7% of people with No religion have no qualifications.

Residents with No religion (78%) are by far the most likely to be in employment. Employment is lowest amongst residents of the Muslim faith (39%) followed by those of the Sikh (47%) and Jewish (49%) faith. Residents from the Muslim and Sikh faith are the most likely to be unemployed at 20% and 19% respectively. Economic inactivity was very high amongst residents of both the Muslim (51%) and Jewish faith (47%) compared to just 16% amongst people with No religion.

3.5 Disability

Residents’ surveys suggest that disabled residents are far less physically active than non-disabled residents and have poorer diets than non-disabled residents. People who cannot leave the house regularly have the highest prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypertension, stroke and cancer.

Suicide is the most common cause of premature death for people with mental illness. Local health data shows that residents with serious mental illness (SMI) are over twice as likely to have diabetes and be obese. Obesity is particularly high amongst residents with mental illness and learning disabilities.
Hackney’s disabled employment rate is lower than both the London and national average.

Just under half of children in local authority care and almost three-quarters in residential care have a mental illness compared to one in ten amongst the general child population. About a third of rough sleepers in Hackney have a mental health need.

People who report having a long-term health condition or disability that limits their life a lot are far more likely to be social renters (72% compared to 39% of people who report no limitations to their day-to-day activities) and are also more likely to own their own home (10% compared to an average of 8%) – the latter is probably due to this group being older. However, only 7% of people with a long-term health condition or disability that limits their life a lot own with a mortgage or through shared ownership compared to 19% of people with no limitations.

Satisfaction across a range of areas, including satisfaction with the local area and council services are lower amongst disabled residents. For example, just over half (53.2%) of people with physical disabilities and two-thirds (66.1%) of residents with mental health needs felt in control of their daily lives compared to almost three-quarters (74.2%) of the general population. Disabled residents are also more likely to disagree with the statement ‘access to job opportunities are available to everyone equally in Hackney’ than those with no disability (44% compared to 32%).

3.6 Sexual orientation

According to latest statistics there were 106 sexual orientation hate crime offences committed in Hackney in 2015-2016 out of a total of 818 hate crime offences. This is a significant increase on previous years.

Over 2 in 5 (44%) of new STI diagnoses amongst men where sexual orientation is recorded are amongst gay and bisexual men. In 2015 over half (51%) of Hackney residents with a HIV diagnosis were men who probably became infected through sex with other men. Sexual orientation amongst rough sleepers is unknown but there is good evidence that supports a link between risk of homelessness and sexual orientation.

National research suggests that suicide attempts are higher amongst gay and bisexual men than the general male population. A total of 6% of men aged under 24, who are either gay or bisexual, attempted suicide in 2015 compared to just 1% of all men aged under 24.

At a national level half of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) school students experience homophobic bullying and almost all are exposed to homophobic language at school and only 10% of LGBT teachers feel confident about being open about their sexuality with students.

3.7 Pregnancy and maternity

Likelihood of being Not in employment, education or training (NEET) for the 16-19 year old age group is highest for parents with a rate of 44% who were currently pregnant and 54% for a single parent caring for own child.

3.8 Gender reassignment

Harassment, bullying and intimidation are concerns for the LGBT people, especially the transgender community.

There were 14 transgender hate crimes reported in Hackney in 2016.

When asked about fear of discrimination the biggest area of concern for transgender people was transitioning in the workplace. Over 40% of those not living in their preferred gender said this was due to fears about employment prospects. Nearly half of transgender people do not use public, social and leisure facilities for fear of discrimination.

A total of 40% of transgender people report family breakdown and 37% said they had been excluded from family events because of their transition. Over 40% of transgender people live in the private rented sector nationally - well above the national average.
4. Health domain

4.1 Life expectancy

Focus on inequalities: gender - Latest statistics show that life expectancy at birth in Hackney is 78.5 years for males and 83.3 years for females\(^\text{13}\). Latest statistics show that life expectancy at 65 in Hackney is 18.7 years for males and 21.6 years for females\(^\text{14}\).

Life expectancy in Hackney has been increasing steadily over the period 2000 to 2012 for both males and females\(^\text{15}\). Female life expectancy has increased at a faster rate than male life expectancy and is now higher than the averages for the neighbouring boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Newham but lower than the average for England\(^\text{16}\). Male life expectancy remains lower than the average for England but higher than the average for Tower Hamlets and the same as the average for Newham\(^\text{17}\).

4.2 Cardiovascular disease

Coronary heart disease (CHD)\(^\text{18}\)

The rate of GP-recorded coronary heart disease has fallen slightly in Hackney and the City since 2009 and is lower than the London average. There are 4,326 patients or just under 2% of residents with CHD in Hackney.

Focus on inequalities:

- **Age** - The rate of CHD is highest among the 85+ age group (218 cases per 1,000). The highest number of people with CHD are among the 50–64 age group (1,302), the 65–74 age group (1,192) and the 75–84 age group (1,146).
- **Ethnicity** - The rate of CHD is highest among the South Asian population (29 cases per 1,000) compared to the average for Hackney and the City of London (16 cases per 1000). The highest number of people with CHD is found in the White population (2,515).
- **Disability** - The number and rate of people with CHD were highest among residents who are unable to regularly leave the house (over 200 cases per 1000) and high amongst deaf and blind residents (around 100 cases per 1000).

Death due to cardiovascular disease

Since 2007, there has been a decrease in premature deaths from CHD for both men and women in Hackney and the City.

\[\text{Figure 6.39: Premature deaths from CHD per 100,000 people aged under 75, age-standardised, 1993-2010}\]

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\(^{13}\)Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 by Local Areas in England and Wales, ONS, November 2015

\(^{14}\)Ibid

\(^{15}\)JSNA Health and wellbeing profile Section 6: Adult health and illness, Hackney Council, last update in 2014

\(^{16}\)Ibid

\(^{17}\)Ibid

\(^{18}\)All references to JSNA Health and wellbeing profile Section 6: Adult health and illness, Hackney Council, last update in 2014
Focus on inequalities: Gender - More men are victims of premature death from CHD than women (Figure 6.40). Rates of premature death from CHD are higher than the corresponding London figures.

Figure 6.40 Premature deaths from CHD among men and women in Hackney (per 100,000 people aged under 75), age-standardised, 1993–2010 (NHSIC)

4.3 Hypertension

The prevalence of hypertension in the GP-registered population for Hackney and the City is 9.4% and is lower than the London figure of 11.1%.

Focus on inequalities:

- Age - The rate of hypertension was highest in the 75–84 and 85+ age groups (around 700 cases per 1000). The 50–64 age group had the highest number of people with hypertension in Hackney and the City (9,468).
- Ethnicity - The rate of hypertension was highest among the Black population (160 cases per 1000 compared to an average of 90). The highest number of people with hypertension were found in the White (10,628) and Black (10,019) populations.
- Disability - Residents who are unable to regularly leave the house are the group most affected by hypertension (684 cases per 1,000 population).

4.4 Stroke and Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)

The prevalence rate of GP-recorded stroke and TIA in Hackney and the City (0.9%) is lower than that of London (1.1%) but higher than both Tower Hamlets (0.8%) and Newham (0.7%).

Focus on inequalities:

- Age - Cases of stroke/TIA in Hackney and the City were highest in the 75–84 age group, followed closely by the 50–64 age group and the 65–74 age group. The rate per 1,000 population was highest in the 85+ age group (135 cases per 1,000), followed by the 75–84 age group (109 per 1,000).
- Ethnicity - The White and Black populations had the highest number of strokes/TIAs. The rate was highest among the Black population (13 cases per 1,000), followed by the White population (10 cases per 1,000).
- Disability - Residents who are unable to regularly leave the house were the most affected by stroke and TIA, both in terms of the number of people affected (298) and the rate (220 cases per 1,000).

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19 All references to JSNA Health and wellbeing profile Section 6: Adult health and illness, Hackney Council, last updated 2014
20 Ibid
4.5 Death from stroke\textsuperscript{21} 

The age-standardised rate of premature death from stroke is highly variable. Rates in Hackney are higher than the London average this has reduced slightly from 2009 to 2010 (Figure 6.27).

\textbf{Figure 6.27: Age-standardised premature death rate from stroke (per 100,000 people aged under 75), 1993–2010 (NHSIC)}

4.6 Cancer\textsuperscript{22}

In 2011-12 the prevalence of cancer among GP-registered residents in Hackney and the City recorded by GP practices was 1%. This is lower than the rate for London. However, this could be because 13% of the City and Hackney population were not registered with a GP in 2011-12.

Focus on inequalities:

- Age - The number of residents in Hackney and the City affected by cancer is highest in the age group 50–64 at 1,159. The rate of residents affected (per 100,000) is higher among the 75–84 and 85+ age groups of the population.
- Ethnicity - Cancer prevalence is highest among White residents (18 per 1,000) and Black residents (16 per 1,000) and lowest among the South Asian community (8 per 1000).
- Disability - Cancer prevalence is highest among housebound residents, with 160 people affected, and second highest among residents with a mental illness, with 61 sufferers.

4.7 Cancer deaths\textsuperscript{23}

Incidence of cancer and death from cancer

Cancer incidence in Hackney and the City has risen by 8% over the ten years 1998 to 2008 and is now higher than the London average.

Cancer mortality in both Hackney and the City continues to decline at a rate comparable to that of London although the death rate in Hackney is slightly higher than the London average.

Over the three years from 2007 to 2009, an average of 289 people died from cancer every year. This is an age standardised rate of 168 deaths per 100,000 population per year. This is slightly higher than the average for London (164 per year) but considerably lower than the Tower Hamlets (214 per year) and Newham (183 deaths per 100,000 population per year).

\textsuperscript{21} Ibid
\textsuperscript{22} Ibid
\textsuperscript{23} All references to Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12, Hackney Council et al, 2012
Focus on inequalities: gender - The death rate from cancer was 51% for men and 49% for women (2007-2009 data).

Breast cancer

In Hackney and the City, the rate of improvement in breast cancer survival over the last eight years (2000 to 2007) has been better than in neighbouring boroughs and in London as a whole, though the longer term trend is a comparable improvement.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity

Breast cancer survival is lower in Black women than other ethnic groups.

4.8 Dementia

It is estimated that in 2015 there were 1,223 people aged 65 and over living with dementia in Hackney

Focus on inequalities: age and gender

Of this total 59% were female and 41% were male and over 40% were aged 85 and over.

4.9 Suicide

The high rate of suicide seen in Hackney in 2008 fell in 2009 but it far higher than the long-term average for Hackney and for London.

In 2009, there were 19 suicides in Hackney, a rate of eight people for every 100,000 population (Figure 7.9). This is the second year in a row that the suicide rate has been this high (there were 22 suicides in Hackney in 2008). The suicide rate in Hackney is nearly twice the London rate.

Focus on inequalities:

- Gender - Suicide is much more common among men than women in Hackney. The majority of suicides are among men (14 male suicides compared to 5 female suicides). Suicide is the most common cause of death in men under 35.
- Disability - Suicide is the most common cause of premature death in people with mental illness.
- Sexual orientation - A total of 3% of gay men, 5% of bisexual men and around 6% of gay or bisexual men under 24 attempted suicide in 2015 - compared with 0.4% of men and less than 1% of young men generally (National data).

Trend in suicides, rate per 100,000 population 2000-2009 (NCHOD)

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24 All reference to Projecting Older People Population Information System, last June 2017
25 Ibid
26 All references to Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12, Hackney Council et al, 2012
27 Profiling the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community in Hackney and identifying their needs, Hackney Council, 2015
4.10 Long-term health problem and disability

Percentage of population with and without a long-term health problem or disability

In 2011 7.3% of residents reported that they had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their life a lot. This was lower than the national average for England which was 8.3%.

Focus on inequalities - age:

Percentage who report day-to-day activities limited a lot by age group

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28 All Census 2011, ONS, 2011
Focus on inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage who report day-to-day activities limited a lot by ethnic group

- Other ethnic groups are most likely to report that a life-time disability or disability limited their day-to-day actively a lot 9.5%.
- Black/African/Caribbean/Black British are more likely to report that a life-time disability or disability limited their day-to-day actively a lot 8%.
- Asian/Asian British are more likely to report that a life-time disability or disability limited their day-to-day actively a lot 7.7%.

Focus on inequalities: Religion and belief - The graph below shows that there is a higher rate of people who report a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities a lot from the Muslim and Sikh faith (both 11%). Only people with No religion or people of the Jewish faith have a below average rate for a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities a lot at 5% and 3% respectively. This is probably explained by both of these groups being younger.
Focus on inequalities: gender - Women were slightly more likely to report that they have a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities a lot (53.82%) compared to men (46.18%).

Focus on inequalities – Sexual orientation\(^{29}\) - In 2010 the ONS measured sexual identity by perceived health status. In the absence of any other reliable data this will be used as a proxy for disability. The result, set out in the table below, suggests perceived general health among lesbian and gay people is better than for heterosexual people, but worse for those who identified as bisexual, ‘other’ or those who refused to say.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Identity</th>
<th>Good health</th>
<th>Not in good health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay/lesbian</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/refused</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: ONS: Measuring Sexual Identity an Evaluation Report, 2010*

4.11 Mental health\(^{30}\)

**Depression**

The prevalence of depression in GP practices in Hackney was 10.25% (20,898 individuals) in 2011-12. This was the fourth highest recorded prevalence of depression in London, which has an average prevalence of 8.07%. However, this figure is lower than the England average of 11.68%.

**Severe mental illness (SMI)**

Primary care data reports a prevalence of SMI of 1.3%, or 3,597 individuals. This is the fifth highest recorded prevalence in London, which has an average prevalence of 0.9%.

Focus on inequalities: gender - Among men, the prevalence of SMI is 10 per 1,000 men; among women, prevalence is 8 per 1,000 women.

Focus on inequalities: age - Prevalence of SMI increases with age up to the age of 75, prevalence is high in all adults aged over 25, with the largest absolute numbers among those aged 25–50.

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\(^{29}\) Profiling the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community in Hackney and identifying their needs, Hackney Council, 2015

\(^{30}\) All references to JSNA Health and wellbeing profile, Hackney Council, last updated 2014
Focus on inequalities: ethnicity – The highest rate of SMI by ethnic group is in the Black population.

*Prevalence of SMI in Hackney and the City by ethnic group: rate per ethnic group (CEG 2013)*

Focus on inequalities: disability - There is a high rate of SMI among people with a learning disability (this may be complicated by definitional issues). High rates are also seen among deaf, blind and housebound residents.

*Prevalence of SMI in Hackney and the City by care group: rate per care group (CEG 2013)*

4.12 Dignity and respect in health treatment\(^{31}\)

A total of 81% of people surveyed for Hackney and City CCG reported that their GP had treated them with care and concern and only 6% of people surveyed felt their treatment was poor or very poor. This was a better performance than NHS Tower Hamlets CCG (77%).

4.13 Smoking\(^{32}\)

In 2015-16, over 47,000 Hackney adult residents (23%) were recorded as current smokers by their GP.

Focus on inequalities: age – The graph below shows that recorded smoking prevalence is lower in residents in their late teens, steeply increasing for residents age 20-24. Prevalence rates are roughly constant from age 25 to 54, after which they decline.

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\(^{32}\)All references to JSNA Lifestyle and Behaviour Section 3: Smoking, Hackney Council, last updated 2016
Focus on inequalities: gender and ethnicity

In general, smoking prevalence rates in men are higher than in women, but this varies considerably by ethnic group. For this reason, ethnicity and gender are considered together.

- In all **White ethnic groups**, both men and women have higher smoking prevalence than the borough averages.
- Men are around a third more likely to smoke than women; and smoking prevalence rates in White Irish men and Other White men are among the highest in the borough.
- In **Mixed ethnic groups**, rates are high for those of Mixed White and Black Caribbean heritage and low in those of Mixed White and Black African heritage (especially among women.)
- In **South Asian groups**, men are much more likely to smoke than women, with prevalence rates between one and a half and four times higher in men. Smoking prevalence is low among women in all groups.
- Pakistani men are slightly more likely to smoke than the average for all male residents and Bangladeshi men slightly less likely. Tobacco use may be underestimated in this community as cigarette smoking may be less prevalent than use of smokeless tobacco (such as chewing tobacco) which still carries health risks.
- In **Black ethnic groups**, there is a difference between Black African and Black Caribbean residents. Black African men and women are both much less likely to smoke than average. However, Black Caribbean men have among the highest smoking prevalence rates in the borough (34%) and Black Caribbean women are only slightly less likely to smoke than the female average.
- In **Other ethnic groups**, rates are lower than average, with men between one and two times more likely to smoke than women.
- Further analysis on Turkish and Kurdish residents (not presented in Figure 8) shows that men in these groups have extremely high rates of GP recorded smoking (39% and 37% respectively). Turkish women have a relatively high smoking prevalence rate (26%), while the rate in Kurdish women is similar to the borough average (at 17%).
- Prevalence rates in **Vietnamese** residents reveals that male prevalence is high at 32%, while among females prevalence is very low at 6%.
Focus on inequalities: disability - Residents with active asthma are equally likely to smoke as those without. Residents with a learning disability are less likely to smoke. Residents with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) are twice as likely to smoke as those without SMI.
4.14 Alcohol consumption

A total of 40% of Hackney residents say they do not drink, a third (33%) of residents are estimated to be low risk drinkers and a quarter (27%) to be high risk drinkers.

Focus on inequalities: age - Those aged 25-34 are more likely to be drinking at high risk levels than younger adults or those aged 65 and above. Survey respondents aged 25-44 were also less likely to say they don’t drink compared to younger adults.

Focus on inequalities: gender - Men in Hackney are more likely to be high risk drinkers than women, based on calculated survey AUDIT-C scores (Figure 8). Men are also more likely to report that they drink over perceived safe levels (Table 5). Female drinkers were more likely to say they are non-drinkers on average. Despite these gender differences in alcohol consumption, self-reported awareness of the national recommendations for safe alcohol consumption is the same for men and women in this survey (Table 6).

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33 All references to JSNA Lifestyle and Behaviour Section 4: Alcohol, Hackney Council, last updated 2017
According the WAY survey, patterns around gender and alcohol consumption are quite different for young people in Hackney and the City, as shown in the graph below. Girls aged 15 are less likely than boys to say they are non-drinkers.
Focus on inequalities: Ethnicity - High risk drinkers were most likely to be from White, while non-drinking was particularly common among Asian and Black respondents compared to White respondents, which may reflect religious or cultural practices.

![Graph showing drinking behaviour by broad ethnic group]

National evidence also shows that, in terms of drinking patterns by ethnic group for those who are underage, young people from White ethnic backgrounds are more likely to drink than those in other ethnic groups.

4.15 Physical activity

Based on findings from the 2015 Active People Survey (a national survey commissioned by Sport England), 54% of adults in Hackney and 46% in the City were doing 150 minute or more of moderate exercise per week.

In the Hackney resident health and wellbeing survey, a much higher proportion of adults (73%) reported doing sufficient physical activity to meet recommended levels.

Focus on inequalities: age - In adults, physical activity declines with age. There are specific ‘transition points’ where adults often reduce their physical activity levels, such as when their work commitments increase, they start to spend more time commuting or when they become parents.

Older Hackney residents appear to be less physically active than younger adults in general. In the Hackney resident health and wellbeing survey, almost half (47%) of respondents aged 65+ reported doing less than recommended amount of physical activity, compared to a quarter (25%) of those aged 16-64 (Figure 13).

Focus on inequalities: gender - In Hackney we can see that women are consistently less likely to be meeting recommended levels of physical activity than men (Figure 15).

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34 All references to Lifestyle and Behaviour: Physical Activity, Hackney Council, last updated 2017
35 Please note, data from the two surveys are not strictly comparable due to different methods being used.
Focus on inequalities: Ethnicity - The Hackney resident health and wellbeing survey did not find any significant differences in levels of physical activity or inactivity between ethnic groups. This was probably due to an insufficient sample size. National data show that many minority ethnic groups are less active than average and are less likely to achieve the recommended levels of regular physical activity. This is most pronounced for Bangladeshi and Pakistani women. Black and Asian respondents to the survey were more likely to report doing physical activity in the home than White residents (who are more likely to report doing physical activity outside the home). The Hackney Walking Potential study conducted in 2015 found that the group with the highest potential to increase their levels of walking contained ethnic minority groups on a low income.

Focus on inequalities: Disability - Findings from the Hackney resident health and wellbeing survey suggest that disabled residents are much less physically active than those without disabilities – more than half (53%) of those with a self-reported mental disability and almost three quarters (72%) of those with a physical disability say they do no vigorous exercise in an average week compared with 33% of those without any disabilities. Local GP records shows that Hackney residents with severe mental illness are almost two and a half times as likely to have diabetes, almost twice as likely to be obese, and one and a half times as likely to have coronary heart disease. Physical activity contributes to reducing the risk of developing all of these health conditions.

Focus on inequalities: Sexual orientation and gender identity - Research examining physical activity levels among lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and other sexual and gender minority (LGBT+) people is limited. National estimates indicate that half of all LGBT+ people say they would not join a sports club, twice the number of their heterosexual counterparts.
4.16 Healthy diet

Eight out of 10 residents believe they have a healthy diet (41% strongly agree with this statement), while just over one in 10 (11%) do not.

On the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) measure, almost half (47%) of Hackney adults, are reported to eat ‘5-a-day’. ‘5-a-day’ - refers to UK government guidelines which recommend consumption of at least five portions of fruit and vegetables per day. High fruit and vegetable intakes are an indicator of a healthy diet and they also correlate with lower risk of obesity and diet-related disease.

The figure below shows how (self-reported) consumption of ‘5-a-day’ in Hackney and the City compares with Hackney’s statistical peers as well as the regional and national averages. A smaller proportion of Hackney residents report eating ‘5-a-day’ than in Islington and Wandsworth, but rates are similar to other statistical peers and London. Rates are statistically lower than for England as a whole.

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework
Proportion of the adult population meeting the recommended ‘5-a-day’ (age 16+, 2015)

Children and young people

A locally commissioned survey of young people (aged 11-19) in Hackney in 2012 asked about a range of health behaviours. This survey found that only 15% reached the ‘5-a-day’ target, which is much lower than the results for Hackney from the national What About YOUth survey (WAY). In this survey just over half of Hackney’s young people (56%) reported eating ‘5-a-day’, which is similar to that reported in other areas (Tower Hamlets 56%, Camden 56%; Islington 58%).

Focus on inequalities:

- Age - Adolescent diets are often the furthest from dietary guidance. This is demonstrated locally, with only 20% of 16-24 year olds in the Hackney resident health and wellbeing survey reporting that they eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.
- Gender - A total of 30% of men and 40% of women report meeting the ‘5-a-day’ guidance (IPSOS MORI, 2015).
- Ethnicity - Black residents (28%) and Asian residents (18%) were less likely to say they ate at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day (47% average).
- Disability Adults with a disability were less likely to report consuming five portions of fruit and vegetables a day at 24% (47% average).

36 All references to Lifestyle and Section 2: Diet, Hackney Council, last updated 2017
4.17  Body mass

In 2010-11, 11.6% of adults in Hackney who were registered with a GP were recorded as obese. This is the fifth highest prevalence in London. In London as a whole, the obesity prevalence is 9.3%.

Focus on inequalities: Age - The numbers of obese people in Hackney are highest in the working age population aged over 25, although prevalence is highest in the 40–84 groups.

Focus on inequalities: Ethnicity - Prevalence is higher than average in the Black population.

Focus on inequalities: Disability - Obesity is strongly associated with mental illness, learning disability and the housebound population. Obesity is also high among deaf and blind residents.

Focus on inequalities: Gender - Women (163 per 1,000) are more likely to be obese than men (106 per 1,000).

Focus on inequalities: Belief - The Orthodox Jewish population in Hackney have high prevalence of obesity: 55% of Orthodox Jewish men and 64% of Orthodox Jewish women were overweight or obese.

37 All references to City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile, Hackney Council et al, 2014
4.18 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) 38

Focus on inequalities: gender - The rate of newly recorded FGM per 100,000 females in Hackney and the City is 9.8 per 1000 - approximately twice the national average of 5.0 but half the London average of 17.6 per 1,000.

4.19 Sexual health 39

In 2012 5,855 acute STIs were diagnosed in residents.

Focus on inequalities:

- Gender - Of all diagnosed STIs 59% were in males and 31% in females.
- Ethnicity 40 - Risk of STIs and HIV is higher among Black Caribbean and Black African adults, and lower in Asian adults (no data are available on young adults specifically).

5. Health – children and young people

5.1 Disabled children

According to the 2011 Census 4% of the population aged under-16 described themselves as disabled or with a long-term limiting condition – this equates to 1,851 in 2011. There are a further 1,506 young disabled people aged 16-24 years old 41.

Hackney has similar rates of under-18 year olds claiming Disability Living Allowance (2.26%) as the London average (2.31%) and lower than the average for England (3.09%) 42.

Focus on inequalities: gender - A majority of disabled children are boys (70%) 43.

Hackney’s children do not experience proportionately higher rates of disability based on their ethnicity than children elsewhere – in contrast to adults.

5.2 Birth rate 44

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - Birth rate varies by age and ethnicity. White British residents have lower birth rates than most other ethnic groups, with the highest rates at age 30-39. Asian and Black resident have higher birth rates, with the highest rates at age 25-34.

Focus on inequalities: belief - The Stamford Hill Orthodox Jewish community have much higher birth rates, with the highest rates at age 20-29.

5.3 Communicable disease 45

Focus on inequalities: belief - Children’s Centre Area B (in the north of Hackney) is the only area not to achieve more than 90% coverage for all three doses of the five-in-one vaccination by one year of age achieving only 65%. Children’s Centre Area B also has the lowest coverage of MMR first dose in Hackney.

Two of the three measles outbreaks that have occurred in Hackney over the last ten years have been associated with the Orthodox Jewish community. The Orthodox Jewish population predominantly live in area B.

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38 City and Hackney Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Children and young people, Hackney Council, last updated 2017
39 Infectious Diseases Health and wellbeing profile, Hackney Council et al, 2014
40 A profile of disabled people in Hackney, Hackney Council, 2014
41 A profile of disabled people in Hackney, Hackney Council, 2014
42 Chapter 4 Risk: Disabled parents and Disabled children, Child Poverty Needs Assessment 2014
43 A profile of disabled people in Hackney, Hackney Council, 2014
44 City and Hackney Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Children and young people, Hackney Council, December 2016
5.4 Sexual health

**Focus on inequalities: gender** - Young men are less likely to be tested for STIs than young women. Young women are much more likely than young men to attend young people’s sexual health services.

Women are more likely than males to be tested for chlamydia tested in Hackney and the City of London for both 15-19 and 20-24 year olds.

**Focus on inequalities: sexual orientation** - In 2014, 44% of all new STI diagnoses in male Hackney residents where sexual orientation was known were for gay or bisexual men.

In 2015, 51% of Hackney residents and 83% of City residents with an HIV diagnosis were men whose probable route of infection was sex with men.

5.5 Tooth decay

**Focus on inequalities: age and belief** - There is evidence of decayed teeth in a third of Reception Year children attending Hackney state schools and half of Reception Year children attending Charedi schools.

5.6 Smoking

**Focus on inequalities: gender** - It is estimated that the rate of current smoking in Hackney and the City is at 8% in 15-year-old girls and 3% in boys.

At 20-24 years of age recorded smoking prevalence in men (24%) overtakes women (22%)

**Focus on inequalities: ethnicity** - According to nation data, reported smoking and frequent drinking is much higher in White and Mixed ethnicity young people than in Black, Asian or Other Ethnic groups.

5.7 Drinking

**Focus on inequalities: gender** - The rate of frequent drinking in Hackney and the City in girls is over twice that in boys (7% versus 3%).

**Focus on inequalities: ethnicity** - National data reveal that frequent drinking (at least every fortnight) is most common in 15 year olds of White ethnicity.

5.8 Long-term conditions

**Focus on inequalities: gender** - The prevalence of long-term conditions in Hackney and the City is higher in boys at younger age groups, but the differences disappear by age 15-19.

![Proportion of Hackney and the City young people with any GP-recorded long-term condition (April 2015)](image)

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46 Ibid
48 Lifestyle and behaviour to JSNA Lifestyle and Behaviour Section 3: Smoking, Hackney Council, last updated 2017
49 Lifestyle and behaviour to JSNA Lifestyle and Behaviour Section 4: Alcohol, Hackney Council, last updated 2017
50 City and Hackney Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Children and young people, Hackney Council, 2016
5.9 Childhood obesity

Focus on inequalities: age – The proportion of children who are overweight and obesity is high in Hackney and the City, with 26% of Reception Year (age 4-5) children and 42% of Year 6 (age 10-11) children overweight or obese.

The proportion of children who attend a state-maintained school in Hackney and the City who are obese more than doubles from 12% in Reception Year to 26% in Year 6.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity

Prevalence of obesity by ethnicity (2013/14)

Obesity in Black ethnicity Reception Year age children is similar to other minority ethnic groups (but higher than among White children). In Year 6 Black children are more likely to be obese than children from all other backgrounds.

Black ethnicity make up a high proportion (40%) of referrals to the local obesity treatment service. This is higher than the proportion of Hackney's 5-19 population who are Black (31%). White Other children made up 23% of referrals to the service in 2014, the majority of whom (75%) were of Turkish or Turkish Cypriot origin. Only 6% of referrals were White British children, despite making up 27% of the local 5-19 population, which is in line with lower recorded prevalence rates among this group.

5.10 Looked after children

On 31 March 2015 there were 345 looked after children (LAC) in Hackney.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - Children of Black ethnicity are over-represented among Hackney’s looked after children (45%) but less than one third (29%) of the local 0-19 population.

Children of White ethnicity are under-represented among Hackney's looked after children – accounting for less than one third (28%) of the LAC caseload, but comprising 41% of the local 0-19 population.
Focus on inequalities - disability\(^{53}\) - Nearly 50% of children in local authority care have mental illness, compared to 10% of the general population; this increases to 70% among children living in residential care.

\(^{53}\) Child Poverty Needs Assessment: Chapter 6 Drivers and Impacts of Poverty: Health & Wellbeing and Life Chances, Hackney Council, 2014
6. EDUCATION AND WORK

This section combines the Education and learning domain and Productive and valued activities domains as set out by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.

6.1 Literacy\(^{54}\)

![Chart showing literacy levels in Hackney (2011)]

- Entry Level 1 is the national school curriculum equivalent for attainment at age 5-7.
- Entry Level 2 is the national school curriculum equivalent for attainment at age 7-9.
- Entry Level 3 is the national school curriculum equivalent for attainment at age 9-11.
- Level 1 is equivalent to GCSE grades D-G.
- Level 2 is equivalent to GCSE grades A*-C.

**Working age population literacy skills, Hackney (2011)**

- 6.8% EL1 and below
- 3.0% EL2
- 10.3% EL3
- 30.3% L1
- 49.6% L2 and above

Functional literacy - Taking Level 1 and above as functional literacy, 80% of Hackney’s working age population have functional literacy and 20% do not (i.e. have EL3 and lower). This is slightly below the national average of 85% of working age adults having functional literacy.

6.2 Numeracy\(^{55}\)

![Chart showing numeracy levels in Hackney (2011)]

**Working age population numeracy skills, Hackney (2011)**

- 12.1% EL1 and below
- 19.8% EL2
- 23.4% EL3
- 23.9% L1
- 20.9% L2 and above

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\(^{54}\) Skills for life survey 2011, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, December 2012

\(^{55}\) Ibid
Functional numeracy - Taking Level 1 and above as functional numeracy 55% of Hackney’s working age population have functional numeracy and 45% do not (i.e. have EL3 and below). This is slightly above the national average of 51% of working adults with functional numeracy.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - In both the literacy and numeracy assessments, White respondents tended to achieve higher scores than respondents from BME backgrounds.

Focus on inequalities: age - Very little difference can be seen in relation to literacy and age. People aged 20-24 are slightly less likely to have numeracy of Entry Level 3 or above (72%) compared with people aged 25-34 years old (79%).

Focus on inequalities: gender - Women were slightly more likely to achieve a Level 2 or above literacy score (59%) than men (54%). Men were more likely to achieve Entry Level 3 numeracy or above (80% versus 73%).

6.3 English proficiency
The graph above shows the percentage of residents aged 3 and above that cannot speak English or cannot speak it well by gender and age. The graph compares Hackney with London.

A total of 6% of Hackney residents cannot speak English or cannot speak it well compared to 4% in London.

Focus on inequalities: age - Inability to speak English or to speak it well is higher in older age groups, with 11% of the 50-64 age group and 10% of the over 65s in Hackney unable to speak English well or speak English at all.

Focus on inequalities: gender - Rates are also higher among females with 7% of women reporting that they cannot speak English or cannot speak it well compared to 5% of men. This difference becomes more extreme in older age groups with 12% of women aged 65 and over reporting that they cannot speak English or cannot speak it well compared to just 7% of men.

6.4 Educational Qualifications

The graph below shows that Hackney is characterised by a highly qualified population (42% have Level 4 qualification and above) as well as a significant proportion of people who have low level qualifications (18% have Level 1 and Level 2 qualifications) or no qualifications (20%).

Focus on inequalities: age - The graph demonstrates a significant relationship between age and qualification. Over half of residents aged 65 and over have no qualifications and only 15% have a Level 4 qualification or above (compared to an average of 42%).

In contrast, younger residents tend to be more highly qualified with over half of people aged between 25 and 49 having a Level 4 qualification or higher.

Although 16-24 year olds are below average for having a Level 4 qualification or higher (26% compared to an average of 42%) this can probably be explained by their age meaning they haven’t had time to achieve this level of qualification. This observation is supported by the fact that 16-24 year olds are above average for Level 3 qualification (20% compared to an average of 9%).

Focus on inequalities: Ethnicity - The graph below shows that adults of Other ethnic origin were least likely to have Level 4 qualifications (23%) and above and most likely to have no qualifications (33%).
White residents were most likely to have Level 4 qualifications and above (51%) although they were showed no less probability of having no qualification than average (19%).

Highest qualification by ethnic group, Hackney, 2011 Census
Focus on inequalities: Religion and belief

The table above below that people with No religion are the most likely to have a Level 4 qualification and above at just under two-thirds (64%). People of Other religion are the next group most likely to have a Level 4 qualification and above at 50%.

The Jewish population is most likely to have no qualifications at 44% followed by people of the Muslim (36%) and Sikh faith (32%). Only 7% of people with No religion have no qualifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest level qualification</th>
<th>All categories: Religion</th>
<th>Christian</th>
<th>Buddhist</th>
<th>Hindu</th>
<th>Jewish</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Sikh</th>
<th>Other religion</th>
<th>No religion</th>
<th>Religion not stated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No qualifications</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>Level 1 qualifications</td>
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<td>Apprenticeships and other qualifications</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Highest qualification by religion and belief, Hackney, 2011 Census.*

### 6.5 Education

**Focus on inequalities: gender** - There is a significant gap between educational attainment between girls and boys at age five in Hackney in 2014/15 with 74% of girls achieving a good level of development compared to 64% of boys.

There is little gender difference at Key Stage 2.

Girls perform better at GCSE than boys with 66% achieving A*-C in 5 GCSEs including English and Maths compared to 54% of boys.

By adulthood, both 42% of women and men have a higher education qualification.

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56 JSNA Society and environment Section 4 Education and training, Hackney Council, 2017
Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - Figure 4 shows that inequality in attainment by ethnicity increases over the life course.

In the Early Years, there are no real differences between different ethnic groups.

By Key Stage 2 Asian pupils are doing better than average. This is repeated at GCSE with Asian pupils doing the best (68% achieve A*-C in 5 GCSEs including English and Maths) but Black pupils are doing significantly worse than all ethnic groups (53% achieve A*-C in 5 GCSEs including English and Maths).

Over half (51%) of White residents have a level 4 qualification or above, compared to just over a quarter of Black residents (28%) and just below a third of Asian residents (31%).
Educational attainment levels and qualifications in Hackney over the life, by ethnicity (2014/15)

Focus on inequalities: belief and gender - Charedi girls tend to receive results above the national average however Charedi boys receive far fewer formal qualifications. In a survey of adults, 35% of Charedi women had five GCSEs at grades A*-C, compared with only 11% of Charedi men.

Focus on inequalities: sexual orientation - Half of LGBT school students experience homophobic bullying and almost all are exposed to homophobic language at school. Of the third who report it, two thirds say nothing is done. There is good evidence that negative experiences at school can affect the educational choices of LGBT young people. Only 10% of LGBT teachers feel confident about being ‘out’ to students.

57 Profiling the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community in Hackney and identifying their needs, Hackney Council, 2015
6.6 Special Educational Needs (SEN)\(^{58}\)

According to latest statistics 13.4% of pupils in Hackney in January 2016 received SEN support – this is slightly above the national average of 11.6%\(^{59}\).

In 2014/15 there was significant difference in attainment levels between pupils who have no identified SEN and those who receive SEN support or have a SEN statement or EHCP.

Educational attainment levels and qualifications in Hackney over the life course, by Special Education Needs (2014/15)

Focus on inequalities:

- Age – as the table above demonstrates, worse performance for pupils with SEN is the case across the age range.
- Gender - Boys are almost twice as likely as girls to be recorded as having SEN.
- Ethnicity - Asian children are less likely than White children to be recorded as having SEN. Black children are slightly more likely than other ethnic groups to be recorded as SEN.

6.7 Not in employment education or training (NEET)\(^{60}\)

In 2015, the percentage of 16-18 year old Hackney residents who were identified as NEET was 2.5%, this was lower than both London (3.1%) and England (4.2%) averages.

Focus on inequalities:

- Age and pregnancy/maternity - Rates of NEET for 16-19 years old were highest for parents - a rate of 44% for this age group who were currently pregnant and 54% for parents caring for their own child\(^{61}\).

\(^{58}\) JSNA Society and environment Section 4 Education and training, Hackney Council, 2017
\(^{59}\) Special educational needs in England: January 2016, Department for Education, July 2016
\(^{60}\) JSNA Society and environment Section 4 Education and training, Hackney Council, 2017
\(^{61}\) Ibid –using 2013 data
- Gender - Males are more likely to be NEET (7%) than females (6%)\(^ {62}\).
- Ethnicity - The highest rates of NEETs are found in the Mixed (9.52%) and White British (9.29%) groups and the lowest in the African (3.38%) and Bangladeshi (3.97%) groups\(^ {63}\).

**Economic activity rate**\(^ {64}\)

In 2016 the Economic Activity Rate was 75%. This is slightly below both the London average (78%) and British average (78%).

Of the 25% of working age adults who are economically inactive in Hackney 28.5% would like a job. This is slightly higher the London average (26%) and British average (24%). Of those working age adults who are economically inactive in Hackney 71.5% do not want a job. This is slightly lower than the London average (74%) and British average (76%).

**6.8**

![Economic activity by age, Hackney and London, April 2017](chart)

**Economic activity by age, Hackney and London, April 2017**

**6.9 Employment**\(^ {65}\)

According to estimates from the Annual Population Survey for 2016 the employment rate for working age adults in Hackney was 69%. This is slightly lower than the London average (74%) and British average (74%).

**Focus on inequalities: gender and age**

According to estimates from the Annual Population Survey in 2016 working age men (72.4%) are more likely to be employed than working age women (65.7%). The male employment rate for working age adults in Hackney (72.4%) is slightly lower than the London average (81%) and British average (79%). The female employment rate for working age adults (65.7%) is slightly lower than the London average (67%) and British average (69%).

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\(^{62}\) Child Poverty needs Assessment 2014 Executive summary, Hackney Council, 2014  
\(^{63}\) Ibid  
\(^{64}\) Annual population survey, ONS, April 2017  
\(^{65}\) Ibid
In Hackney men are more likely to be employed than women across all age groups except for 16-24 year olds.

The unemployment rate for women is higher overall for the 16+ and working age (16-64) population (9% vs 7%). The unemployment rate is higher for women aged 25-49 than it is for men (7% vs 4%) although the unemployment rate for men aged 16-24 is significantly higher than it is for women (29% vs 19%).

Hackney has lower youth employment (16-24 age group) than the London average – 36% compared to 47%. Hackney has slightly lower employment for ‘prime age’ employment (25 to 49) – 79% compared to 82%. Hackney has a significantly lower employment rate amongst people aged 65 and over compared to London – 5% compared to 13%.

Focus on inequalities: religion and belief Please note this information is based on Census 2011 rather than Annual Population Survey for characteristic breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion or belief</th>
<th>In employment: Total %</th>
<th>Unemployed: Total %</th>
<th>Economically inactive: Total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All categories:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion/belief</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other religion</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No religion</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion not stated</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Residents with No religion (78%) are by far the most likely to be in employment. Residents of Other religion have an employment rate slightly above average (61%). Employment is lowest amongst residents of the Muslim faith (39%) followed by those of the Sikh (47%) and Jewish (49%) faith.

The table above shows that residents from the Muslim and Sikh faith are the most likely to be unemployed at 20% and 19% respectively. Unemployment is also higher than average amongst residents of the Christian (14%) and Buddhist faith (14%) and Other religion (16%). Unemployment is lowest amongst residents with No religion or of the Jewish (7%) and Hindu (8%) faith.

Economic inactivity was very high amongst residents of both the Muslim (51%) and Jewish faith (47%). In contrast, residents with No religion had by far the lowest rate for economic inactivity at just 16% - this is partly explained by this group being more likely to be working age.

6.10 Unemployment\footnote{Annual population survey, ONS, April 2017}

The unemployment rate for working age adults was 7.8%. This is slightly higher than the London average (5.7%) and British average (4.8%).

Focus on inequalities: gender - Women (8.8%) were more likely to be unemployed than men (6.7%). The male unemployment rate (6.7%) is slightly higher than the London average (5.2%) and British average (4.8%). The female unemployment rate (8.8%) is slightly higher than the London average (6.3%) and British average (4.7%) (please note these numbers refer to figures for 16+).

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity Please note this information is based on Census 2011 rather than Annual Population Survey for characteristic breakdown

Residents of Other ethnic origin were the least likely to be employed (45%). Residents of Black and Asian origin were equally likely to be employed (50%) while White residents were by far the most likely to be employed at 69%.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{activity_by_ethnicity.png}
\caption{Economic activity by ethnicity, 2011 Census}
\end{figure}

Despite being the least likely to be employed residents of Other ethnic origin were not the most likely to be unemployed. Black residents were the most likely to be unemployed (22%) compared to an average of 11%. White residents were the least likely to be unemployed at 7%.

As noted above, residents of Other ethnic origin are the least likely to be employed but not the most likely to be unemployed. This is partly explained by the fact that residents of Other ethnic origin are instead the most likely to be economically inactive (46%). Asian residents are the next most likely to be economically inactive (42%). A total of 36% Black residents are economically inactive - this correlates with a higher unemployment rate amongst Black residents. White residents are the least likely to be economically inactive.
Focus on inequalities: Disability⁶⁷ - Hackney's disabled employment rate is only 58% that of its working age employment rate; this is lower than the London average of 65% and the UK average of 64%. Hackney's rate for economic inactivity (5.2%) is much higher than both the national average (4%) and the London average (3.7%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Disabled employment rate: % of working age employment rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islington</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>Lewisham</td>
<td>45.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>47.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>Hammersmith and Fulham</td>
<td>51.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>51.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisham</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>57.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>Waltham Forest</td>
<td>60.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>Islington</td>
<td>60.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>62.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammersmith and Fulham</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>63.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>65.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>65.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waltham Forest</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>68.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>73.98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

Hackney specific data - Hackney has much higher levels of residents with psychoses (19.8%) than London (15.9%) and more than double the rate of England (9.8%).

Among those claiming incapacity benefit in Hackney, almost half (47.8%) have mental and behavioural disorders compared to 45.8% in London and 42.5% in England. The high rates of psychoses in Hackney are likely to be a driving factor behind its high rates of economic inactivity and low rates of employment for disabled residents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Proportion of DLA claimants aged over 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hackney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Psychosis</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Arthritis</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Learning Difficulties</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Psychoneurosis</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - Disease of the Muscles, Bones or Joints</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain - other / Precise diagnosis not specified</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - Neurological Diseases</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 - Cerebrovascular Disease</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 - Heart Disease</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - Blindness</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


⁶⁷ Child Poverty Needs Assessment: Chapter 4 Risk: Disabled parents and Disabled children, Hackney Council, 2014
6.11 Occupation

Hackney’s occupational profile is dominated by Professional occupations, Associate professionals and technical occupations and Managers, Directors and senior officials. Two-thirds of Hackney residents are employed in these sectors. This matches the profile for London.

Hackney has a higher rate of people employed in Caring, leisure and other service occupations than London (8.7% vs 6.7%) and Elementary occupations (9.4% vs 8.3%) and a slightly lower rate of people employed in Sales and customer service occupations (5.3% vs 6.5%) and Process, plant and machine operatives (2.5% vs 3.4%).
Focus on inequalities: gender - Male residents are more likely to be managers, directors and senior officials (13.9%) compared to female residents (10.5%).

Male and female residents had very similar levels of employment in professional occupations and associate professions.

Female residents are more likely to work in administrative roles (8.9%) compared to male residents (5.3%) and more than twice as likely to work in caring and leisure and other service occupations (12.5% compared to 5.1%).

Focus on inequalities: Gender reassignment - A report by Press for Change exploring transgender people’s experiences of discrimination found the biggest area of concern was transitioning in the workplace. Over 40% of those not living in their preferred gender said this was due to fears about employment prospects.

Occupation type by gender Hackney, Annual Population Survey, ONS, accessed April 2017

Focus on inequalities: Gender reassignment - A report by Press for Change exploring transgender people’s experiences of discrimination found the biggest area of concern was transitioning in the workplace. Over 40% of those not living in their preferred gender said this was due to fears about employment prospects.

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69 Profiling the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community in Hackney and identifying their needs, Hackney Council, 2015
Focus on inequalities: ethnicity

White residents are far more likely to be in senior roles (e.g. directors) and technical occupations than ethnic minority residents. In contrast, residents from ethnic minorities are far more likely than white residents to work in elementary occupations and more likely than white residents to work in caring and leisure and other service occupations.

Focus on inequalities: disability Please note this information is based on Census 2011 rather than Annual Population Survey for characteristic breakdown

Disabled people are more likely to work in semi-routine (14%) or routine occupations (17%). However, the proportion of disabled people in technical occupations is higher (6%) than for non-disabled people (4%). The proportion of disabled people who are small employers or own account workers (7%) and those in intermediate occupations (9%) is only slightly lower than for non-disabled people (9% and 10% respectively). A similar pattern in terms of occupation among the disabled population occurs in London and England as a whole.

A profile of disabled people in Hackney, Hackney Council, 2014
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational group</th>
<th>% day to day activities limited</th>
<th>% day to day activities not limited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations</td>
<td>4.12%</td>
<td>12.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations</td>
<td>0.86%</td>
<td>1.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher professional occupations</td>
<td>3.26%</td>
<td>10.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations</td>
<td>12.93%</td>
<td>26.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate occupations</td>
<td>8.79%</td>
<td>9.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small employers and own account workers</td>
<td>7.38%</td>
<td>8.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower supervisory and technical occupations</td>
<td>6.34%</td>
<td>4.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-routine occupations</td>
<td>14.34%</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine occupations</td>
<td>16.72%</td>
<td>6.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never worked</td>
<td>22.67%</td>
<td>6.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term unemployed</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>2.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not classified</td>
<td>3.88%</td>
<td>13.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L15 Full-time students</td>
<td>3.88%</td>
<td>13.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Occupation by long-term health condition/disability and non-disabled, 2011 Census, ONS, 2011*
7. **Safety and Crime Domain**

7.1 **Total Crime**\(^{71}\)

The total number of recorded crime offences in Hackney in 2015-16 (April 2015 to March 2016) was 27,209. The most common offence was theft (39%) followed by violence against the person (31%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offences</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total crimes</td>
<td>27,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft and handling (total)</td>
<td>(10,564)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• person</td>
<td>2,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pedal cycles</td>
<td>1,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence against the person (total)</td>
<td>(8,465)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• homicide</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary (total)</td>
<td>(2,577)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• residential</td>
<td>1,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• non-residential</td>
<td>1,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery (total)</td>
<td>(999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• person</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• business</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual offences (total)</td>
<td>(648)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rape</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• other sexual offences</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic crime</td>
<td>2,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle crime</td>
<td>2,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug related crime</td>
<td>1,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun crime</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racist and religious hate crime (total)</td>
<td>(583)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• anti-Semitic crime</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Islamophobic crime</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homophobic crime</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Metropolitan Police (March 2016)*

*Note: Crime data is extracted from the crime reporting information system every month, as small changes can be made to figures to reflect developments in investigations*

Between 2002-03 and 2014-15 crime fell by 34.7% in Hackney. This is better than the crime rate for the Metropolitan Police Service (down by 13.4%) and similar to the average for the other similar London boroughs (down by 34.5%)\(^{72}\).

At the end of 2015/16 there was a rise in crime of 6%, the first rise since 2007-08. All other similar boroughs experienced crime increases and crime levels\(^{73}\).

The level of crime and anti-social behaviour in Hackney is slightly higher (2.66 offences per 1000) than the London average (2.11 per 1000)\(^{74}\).

\(^{71}\) JSNA Society and environment Section 10 Community Safety, Hackney Council, 2017


\(^{73}\) Ibid

\(^{74}\) Crime data dashboard, Metropolitan Police Service, last accessed June 2017
2015-2016

In 2015-16, Hackney experienced a 12% increase in the number of violence against the person offences, a 15% increase in drug-related offences and a 16% increase in sexual offences\(^{75}\). Although total numbers are small, homophobic and Islamophobic offences also increased proportionately over this period. These increases may be linked to improved reporting processes and willingness of victims to come forward\(^{76}\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Offence</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total crimes</td>
<td>25,705</td>
<td>27,209</td>
<td>+5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence against the person</td>
<td>7,596</td>
<td>8,474</td>
<td>+11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual offences</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>+16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>+0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>2,517</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>+2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft and handling</td>
<td>10,385</td>
<td>10,564</td>
<td>+1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud and forgery</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal damage</td>
<td>1,955</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>+3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug related crime</td>
<td>1,224</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>+15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun crime</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>+7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle crime</td>
<td>2,192</td>
<td>2,142</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic crime</td>
<td>2,483</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>+4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racist and religious hate crime</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>+9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homophobic crime</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>+29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Semitic crime</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamophobic crime</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>+53.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Metropolitan Police

*Number of crimes in Hackney, by type of offence (2014/15 – 2015/16)*

7.2 Violent crime\(^{77}\)

In 2015-16 the rate of violence against the person was 25.9 offences per 1,000 population. Hackney’s rate of violence against the person offences is higher than the average for England (17) and London (22), it is similar to most of its statistical peer boroughs.

\(^{75}\) Ibid
\(^{76}\) Ibid
\(^{77}\) JSNA Society and environment Section 10 Community Safety, Hackney Council, 2017
7.3 Fear of crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>% worry about violent crime</th>
<th>% perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime</th>
<th>% victim of crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (total)</td>
<td>(9%)</td>
<td>(18%)</td>
<td>(14.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsy, Traveller or Irish Traveller</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other White background</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/Multiple (total)</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
<td>(21%)</td>
<td>(21.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and Black African</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and Asian</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Mixed background</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian British (total)</td>
<td>(28%)</td>
<td>(27%)</td>
<td>(18.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Asian background</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/Black British (total)</td>
<td>(30%)</td>
<td>(26%)</td>
<td>(18.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Black/Black British background</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnic group (total)</td>
<td>(24%)</td>
<td>(27%)</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other ethnic group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of people who worry about violent crime, believe that they will be a victim of crime in the next 12 months and who have been a victim of crime (year ending March 2016)

Focus on inequalities:

- Gender - A higher proportion of women than men worry about violent crime (16% compared to 7% of men).
- Ethnicity - Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups are more likely to be actual victims of crime. BAME groups are more likely to worry about violent crime and becoming a victim of crime compared to White British people.
- Disability - Research suggests that people with disabilities are at a higher risk of being victims of violence than non-disabled people, with the risk increasing for people with mental health illnesses.
- Sexual orientation - Harassment, bullying and intimidation are concerns for the LGBT people, especially the transgender community.

7.4 Sexual offences

There were 648 sexual offences in Hackney in 2015/16. This included 215 rapes. The rate of sexual offences in Hackney in 2015-16 was 2.1 per 1000 above the national and London average (both 1.7 per 1000) and slightly higher that comparable boroughs (e.g. Tower Hamlets had a rate of 1.9 per 1000).

Focus on inequalities: gender - Latest figures from the Metropolitan Police report that in the year January to December 2016 86% of victims of rape and sexual violence were women and 14% were men.

78 Ibid
79 Profiling the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community in Hackney and identifying needs, Hackney Council, 2015
80 JSNA Society and environment Section 10 Community Safety, Hackney Council, 2017
81 Domestic and sexual violence dashboard, Mayor of London, last accessed October 2017
7.5 Domestic offences

There were 2,595 domestic offences in Hackney in the year April 2015 to March 2016. This represents an increase in the number of offences. For example, in March 2012 the number of domestic offences was 1,458.

The rate of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police in Hackney in 2014-15 was 21.6 per 1000.

Focus on inequalities: gender - Latest figures from the Metropolitan Police report that in 2016 76% of victims of domestic abuse and violence were women and 24% were men.

It is estimated that 27% of women and 13% of men aged 16 to 59 have experienced intimate violence in their lifetimes. It is estimated that 8% of women and 4% of men having experienced intimate violence in the past year. Applying these figures to the local population would indicate that 7,400 women and 4,000 men in Hackney and the City of London have experienced intimate violence in the last year.

In the financial year 2013/14 the overall majority of cases of domestic abuse in Hackney involved males attacking females (78%), whilst 3.5% of admissions were female on female, 7.5% female on male, and 10% male on male.

Focus on inequalities: sexual orientation - Domestic violence rates are around the same for lesbians as straight women. Gay men, bisexuals, and disabled LGBT people are more likely to experience domestic violence.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - Hackney Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) data shows that three quarters (73%) of referrals where ethnicity was recorded involved Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) victims - for this data the BAME figure includes all ethnicities other than White British.

7.6 Hate crime

More recent estimates of hate crime for 2016 show a significant rise in hate crime over the last decade. This is particularly the case for racist hate crime and faith hate crime.

There were 818 Hate crime offences committed in Hackney in 2016. (Recording means that the total number of offences listed below exceeds 818)

- 659 racist hate crime offences.
- 143 religious hate crime offences.
- 106 sexual orientation hate crime offences.
- 91 anti-Semitic hate crime offences.
- 44 Islamophobic crime offences.
- 21 disability hate crime offences.
- 14 Transgender hate crimes.

Focus on inequalities: gender - In 2016 58% of victims of hate crime in Hackney were male, 38% were female.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - In 2016:

- 36% of victims of hate crime had white/North European ethnicity
- 25% of victims of hate crime had black ethnicity
- 21% of victims of hate crime had Asian (including Chinese, Japanese or SE Asian) ethnicity
Focus on inequalities: age - In 2016:
- 35% of victims of hate crime were aged 25-34
- 23% of victims of hate crime were aged 35-44
- 13% of victims of hate crime were aged 45-54

7.7 Stop and search

In the reporting year April 2016 to March 2017 there was a total of 125,542 instances of stop and search reported by the Metropolitan Police across London.

Reasons for stop and search:
- 63% drugs
- 13% stolen property
- 14% weapons, points and blades
- 8% going equipped

Hackney accounted for 2.9% of this total figure with 4,029 instances of stop and search. This places Hackney in the middle of the table of London boroughs for stop and search and with slightly lower rates than comparable boroughs.

Reasons for stop and search in Hackney:
- 58% drugs
- 12% stolen property
- 21% weapons, points and blades
- 5.5% going equipped

Focus on inequalities:
- Gender - Men were far more likely than women to be searched at 30.8 per 1000 population compared to just 1.8 per 1000 population for women.
- Ethnicity - People of Black ethnicity were far more likely to be searched at 31 per 1000 population compared to 22.4 per 1000 for Asian ethnicity and 9.7 for White ethnicity.
- Age - People aged between 15 and 19 were most likely to be searched at 78.1 per 1000 followed by people aged between 20 and 24 at 55.2 per 1000. This drops significantly amongst people aged between 25 and 29 and continues to fall as age increases.

7.8 Stop and search: outcome

In the reporting year April 2016 to March 2017 the positive outcome rate for all boroughs averaged between 30-32%.

For Hackney in the reporting year April 2016 to March 2017 the positive outcome rate was better than the average for all boroughs but more varied ranging from 43.2% to 34.8%.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - For all London boroughs there was very little difference in the rate of positive outcome by ethnicity averaging around 30% for April 2016 to March 2017.

For Hackney, the rate of positive outcome by ethnicity was more varied. For people of White ethnicity the rate of positive outcome ranged from 31.8% to 46.9%. For people of Black ethnicity this ranged from 29.6% to 47%. For people of Asian ethnicity this ranged from 12.1% to 46.6%.

7.9 Confidence in the police

According to the most recent data (December 2016), 69% of Londoners' think the police do a 'good job' in their area. This has increased from 65% in 2012.

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91 Stop and search dashboard, Metropolitan Police, last accessed April .2017
92 Public confidence in policing dashboard, Mayor of London, last accessed May 2017
Hackney matches exactly the London average with 69% of residents thinking the police do a 'good job' in their area. This has increased from 62% in 2012.

According to most recent data:

- 81% of Hackney residents agree the police are dealing with community issues (Engagement)
- 79% of Hackney residents agree the police treat people fairly
- 64% of Hackney residents agree the police do 'well' at tackling drug dealing/use
- 17% of Hackney residents have high perceptions of ASB in the local area.

According to most recent data:

- 74% of Londoners agree the police are dealing with community issues (Engagement)
- 78% of Londoners agree the police treat people fairly
- 63% of Londoners agree the police do ‘well’ at tackling drug dealing/use
- 15% of Londoners have high perceptions of Antisocial behaviour (ASB) in the local area.

*All equalities breakdown is for London only, data at Borough level is not publically available*

**Focus on inequalities: gender** - Men and women were equally likely to have confidence in the police at 69%

**Focus on inequalities: ethnicity**

Confidence in the police by ethnicity:

- Other 74%
- White 71%
- Asian 67%
- Black 64%
- Mixed 62%

Mixed race Londoners were the least likely to have confidence in the police followed by Black Londoners and Asian Londoners.

**Focus on inequalities: age**

Confidence in the police by age:

- 15-24 years old 70%
- 25-34 years old 73%
- 35-64 years old 64%
- 65 years old and over 68%

Londoners aged between 35 and 64 years old were the least likely to have confidence in the police followed by Londoners aged 65 and over.
7.10 Crime and Youth Offending

There was a 43% reduction in Hackney first-time entrants to the youth justice system between 2012 and 2015. The number of young people re-offending in Hackney reduced from 157 at the end of March 2013 to 54 at the same point in 2015, representing a 66% reduction. The percentage of Hackney young offenders engaging in Employment, training and education (ETE) increased from 70% in 2014 to 72% in 2015.

Focus on inequality

- Age - The chance of being a first-time entrant to the youth justice system increases with age. Six per cent of entrants in 2015 were 10 to 12 years of age, while 25% were aged 17.
- Ethnicity - A total of 54.8% of youth offences in Hackney are committed by young people from a Black ethnic group. Youth of mixed ethnicity commit the second highest proportion of youth offences (18.1%). There are a disproportionate number of young Black men in Hackney in the youth justice system. The majority of closed orders – both custodial (46%) and community based (54%) – are received by young people of Black ethnicity.
- Over half (57%) of first time offenders are Black while only 29% of Hackney’s youth population is Black.
- Gender - 90% of youth offences in Hackney are committed by males.

7.11 Gang involvement

There is no reliable data available on how many young people may be involved in gangs.

Focus on inequalities:

- Age - The Hackney Community Partnership Plan 2016-2018 indicates that the core age of those involved in gangs in Hackney tends to be between 15 and 19 years. The ages of the 150 violent gang members that the Integrated Gangs Unit is working with are generally between 19 and 24 years.
- Gender - Gang membership is predominately male with very few females involved.
- Ethnicity - Analysis has identified Hackney gang membership and gang-related violence as being associated predominately with young Black men and Turkish/Kurdish groups.

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93 Child poverty and family wellbeing needs assessment update, Hackney Council, November 2015
94 City and Hackney Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Children and young people, Hackney Council, December 2016
96 Ibid
97 Ibid
98 JSNA Society and environment Section 10 Community Safety, Hackney Council, 2017
8. Standard of Living

8.1 Housing tenure

Hackney has one of the largest social housing stocks in the country, a growing private rented sector and a comparatively small owner-occupied sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household tenure</th>
<th>Hackney</th>
<th>City of London</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owned (all)</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned: Owned outright</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social rented (all)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social rented: Rented from council (local authority)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social rented: Other</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private rented (all)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private rented: Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living rent free</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

Household tenure share, 2011 Census

100 JSNA Society and environment Section 6 Housing and Homelessness, Hackney Council, 2017
Hackney has a smaller owner-occupied sector and the second largest social rented sector in London. The private rented sector is one of the smallest compared with similar boroughs. However, the size of the private rented sector has more than doubled in the decade between 2001 and 2011 and is now higher than the London average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>-6.7</td>
<td>-22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared ownership</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social rented</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>-7.1</td>
<td>-14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private rented</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>97.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
<td>-52.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Housing tenure trend analysis 2001 Census and 2011 Census**

**Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - Owner-occupiers**

The 2011 Census found that owner occupation is most common among White British and White Other households in Hackney, while Black ethnic groups are the least likely to be owner occupiers and the most likely to be living in social housing.

8.2 Tenure

**Figure 165: Tenure by Ethnic Group (Source: Hackney Housing Needs Survey 2014)**

- White British and Asian ethnic groups have the highest proportions of owner occupation (36% and 29% respectively) with Asian households more likely to own their homes outright.
- The Black population are least likely to be living in owner occupation (10% of Black Other households, 9% Caribbean, 7% African) and most likely to be living in Social Housing (80% of Caribbean households, 77% Black Other, 76% African).
- 69% of Turkish households are living in Social Housing, 55% of Asian households, 45% of Mixed and Other households and 33% of White Other households.
- Private renting rates are highest for White Other households (55%), Mixed and Other households (43%) and White British Households (30%). White Other households may include part of the large Charedi community.

**Focus on inequalities: belief - Christian and Muslim households are least likely to be living in the owner occupied sector and both households are significantly more likely (59% and 67%) to be social renters.**

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101 Hackney strategic housing market assessment, Hackney Council, March 2015
Focus on inequality: age - Around 50% of young person households are living in the private rented sector. Fewer younger households (Under 25) (6%) own their home compared to All Households (26%). At the same time just over 15% of ‘All older’ households own their home outright and over 65% are renting in the social sector. Households with no older members are more likely to be renting in the private sector. A total of 7,421 households aged 65 and over live alone in Hackney – this represents 58% of households aged 65 and over.

Focus on inequalities: disability - People who report having a long-term health condition or disability that limits their life a lot are far more likely to be social renters at 72%. Only 39% of people who report no limitations to their day-to-day activities are social renters.

People who report having a long-term health condition or disability that limits their life a lot are slightly more likely to own their house outright (10%) compared to those with no limitations (8%) - this is probably due to this group being older and having had the time to pay off a mortgage.

Only 7% of people with a long-term health condition or disability that limits their life a lot own their home with a mortgage or through shared ownership compared to 19% of people with no limitations. Meanwhile only 11% of people with a long-term health condition or disability that limits their life a lot live in private rented accommodation compared to 34% of people with no limitation.

8.3 Overcrowding

A total of 15.3% households in Hackney are affected by some level of overcrowding. This is higher than the London average (11.3%).

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - The chart below shows households which had at least one room too few for the needs of its occupants by ethnicity.

Turkish and African households are most likely to report that they have too few rooms and White British households are least likely.

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102 Defined as the retirement age at the time of the survey
103 Census 2011, ONS, 2011
104 Census 2011, ONS, 2011
105 Hackney strategic housing market assessment, Hackney Council, March 2015
106 JSNA Society and environment Section 6 Housing and Homelessness, Hackney Council, 2017
Percentage of households with too few rooms by ethnic group, Hackney Housing Needs Survey, 2014

Focus on inequalities: age - Residents aged 25-34-year-olds tend to be affected most by overcrowding with over 80% reporting they have too few rooms. This is contrasted in the older population with over 80% reporting they have too many rooms.

Perceived size problems by age of respondent, Hackney Housing Needs Survey, 2014

Focus on inequalities: belief

Perceived size problems by religion, Hackney Housing Needs Survey, 2014
The chart above shows how many rooms the households have available and which have at least one room too few for the needs of its occupants. Jewish households have the most rooms but relatively high perception of too few rooms: the perception of 'too few rooms' may be due to Jewish households being larger (over 15% of Jewish respondents had a household of 8 persons). Muslim and Other religion households are most likely to report that they have too few rooms.

8.4 Homelessness

Hackney has a higher rate (9.2 households accepted as homeless per 1,000 households) than average (5.5 households accepted as homeless in London and 2.5 in England) of both homeless acceptances and households in temporary accommodation, and these numbers are growing.

In 2015/16, 1,017 households in Hackney were accepted as homeless (an increase of nearly 50% since 2010/11).

8.5 Rough sleepers

In 2015-16 148 people were identified as sleeping rough in Hackney.

Focus on inequalities:

- Gender - In 2015/16, four in five rough sleepers (84%) identified by the Combined Homelessness And Information Network (CHAIN) data in Hackney were male and 16% were female.
- Sexual orientation - The sexual orientation of rough sleepers is not recorded on the CHAIN database, but research by the Albert Kennedy Trust has shown that many young people in particular will have become homeless as a consequence of their sexual orientation.
- Age - Most rough sleepers in Hackney and the City of London were aged between 26 and 55, though it does appear that the local rough sleeping population is getting younger. This age profile was similar

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107 JSNA Society and environment Section 6 Housing and Homelessness, Hackney Council, 2017
108 Hackney strategic housing market assessment, Hackney Council, March 2015
109 JSNA Society and environment Section 6 Housing and Homelessness, Hackney Council, 2017
to that of London as whole, with most rough sleepers being aged 26 - 45 years, around one in ten under 26 years old and one in ten over 55.

- Disability - CHAIN data also records support needs for substance misuse and mental health among rough sleepers. In 2015-16, 54 Hackney rough sleepers had alcohol support needs, 49 had substance misuse needs, 47 had mental health needs.

Among rough sleepers, it is worth noting that 10 of those identified in Hackney in 2015-16 had been in the armed forces, six had been in care and 46 had been in prison.

CHAIN data from 2015/16 shows that half of the rough sleepers identified in Hackney were of UK nationality, with a significant number (20%) from Central and Eastern European countries (this is lower than the London average of 37%).

8.6 Poverty and security of income

In 2016 the gross weekly median income for Hackney residents in full-time work was £613.30.

This is lower than the London average of £631.80 but higher than the British average of £541.

Gross weekly income for the bottom decile of full time workers is £371.90 and for the second decile it is £448.70.

Statistics for the top and ninth decile are not available due to issues with the data but for the 8th decile gross weekly income is £918.70 and for the 75th percentile it is £862.40.

Focus on inequalities: gender - For female workers the gross median income for full-time workers was £618.70 and for male workers it was £611.80.

Median incomes in Hackney

Housing Needs Assessment - In the Hackney Housing Needs Survey 2014 it is reported that incomes vary considerably among respondents and partners; over 46% have gross annual incomes less than £15,000, and over 64% have annual incomes less than £30,000. However, Hackney has some households with significant annual incomes (i.e. over £60,000 pa).

GLA estimate - Hackney Housing Needs Survey 2014 notes that the median income obtained from the household survey of just over £20,000 is considerably lower than that estimated for Hackney by the Greater London Authority (GLA).

The GLA estimate for median household income for Hackney is £35,140 for the year 2012/13.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity
The table above shows how income vary considerably by ethnicity with White British (49%) and Other White ethnic groups (43%) having higher levels of incomes (i.e. over £30,000).

The lowest levels of income (below £15,000) are found in the Turkish, African and Caribbean ethnic groups. Difference in income is also noticeable in the White British group with 49% earning over £30,000 and 37% earning less than £15,000.

**Focus on inequality: age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Band</th>
<th>All Households</th>
<th>All older</th>
<th>Some older</th>
<th>None older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £5,000</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5,000-£10,000</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£10,000-£15,000</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£15,000-£20,000</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£20,000-£30,000</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£30,000-£40,000</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£40,000-£60,000</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£60,000 or more</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Income by age group, Hackney Housing Needs Survey, 2014*

Households where all members are older have the lowest levels of incomes with almost 79% having incomes of less than £10,000. Households with no older members have the highest levels of income; almost 39% have incomes over £30,000 – only 2.1% of households have this level of income.

**Focus on inequality: belief**

Muslim and Christian households are more likely to have a low household income (less than £15,000), while those with Any Other religious belief and No belief are most likely to have the highest incomes (more than £30,000).

8.7 **Private Rental Sector (PRS)***

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - The ethnic composition of the Private Rented Sector (PRS) is different from that for all households.

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*Ibid*
White Other households are much more likely to be housed in the PRS, followed by White British, Mixed White/Black Caribbean and Mixed White/Asian households.

Focus on inequalities: belief - Christian and Muslim households are less likely to be living in the PRS.

Focus on inequalities – Gender reassignment - Over 40% of transgender people live in the private rented sector nationally. This is well above the national average\textsuperscript{113}.

8.8 Deprivation

Hackney is the 11th most deprived local authority in England in the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation. In 2010 Hackney was ranked as the most deprived local authority\textsuperscript{114}.

Hackney has seen the largest percentage point decrease in the proportion of neighbourhoods classified as highly deprived between of any local authority in England 2010 and 2015 from 42% in 2010 to 17% in 2015\textsuperscript{115}.

8.9 Child Poverty\textsuperscript{116}

In 2013 the Child Poverty rate in Hackney was 28%. This meant Hackney had the fourth highest rate of child poverty in London, alongside Camden, but below Westminster (30%), Islington (33%) and Tower Hamlets (36%). This was above both the London rate (22%) and the England rate (18%).

Hackney has experienced a reduction in Child Poverty of 21 percentage points from 49% to 28% between 2007 and 2013.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - Analysis for the 2014 Child Poverty needs assessment showed that Black and Minority ethnic groups are disproportionately at risk of poverty.

National research finds all ethnic minorities have higher rates of child poverty than the White population even when other characteristics are taken into account\textsuperscript{117}.

\textsuperscript{113} Profiling the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community in Hackney and identifying needs, Hackney, Council, 2015
\textsuperscript{114} Child poverty and family wellbeing needs assessment update November 2015, Hackney Council, 2015
\textsuperscript{115} Ibid
\textsuperscript{116} Ibid
\textsuperscript{117} Chapter 9 Ethnicity: a summary from all Risk factors and Impacts, JSNA
Focus on inequalities: Parental Employment  - Lone parents are almost four times as likely to be out of work as parents in a couple. Only 52% of lone parents are in employment.

Focus on inequalities: gender - Women comprise 92.2% (9,871) of all lone parents in the borough. A total of 26% of female lone parents are in part time work, 22% are in full time employment and 52% are not in employment. Of the 48% of lone parents not in employment over 9 in 10 (92%) are female.

Early years - In Hackney, across all children in early years, the number to achieve at least the expected in all Early Learning Goals (ELGs) increased from 55% in 2013 to 62% in 2014.

Attainment gap at early years - In 2013, the attainment gap between Free school meals (FSM) and non-FSM children at the early years was 5% in 2014 - although the percentage of children who are entitled to free school meals reaching this level did increase from 53% to 59%.

Key stage 2 - In 2014 the percentage of pupils in Hackney achieving level 4 or above was 80% overall with a 9% attainment gap between FSM and other pupils.

GCSE - The percentage of pupils achieving 5A*-Cs including English and Maths was 60% in Hackney for 2012/13, compared with 62% in London and 57% nationally.

Hackney’s attainment gap between those eligible for FSM and other students was 12.4% points at GCSE which is less than London (19.1% points) and England (27% points).

8.10 Free School Meals

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity

All of Hackney’s ethnic minorities except children of Indian ethnicity, are disproportionately eligible for free school meals: African, Caribbean and Turkish/Kurdish/Cypriot by 3% points, Bangladeshi and mixed race by 1% point and EAL by 3% points.

Gypsy and Roma Travellers are twice as likely to be eligible for free school meals as the average child.

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119 Census 2011, ONS, 2011
120 Child Poverty Needs Assessment: Chapter 9 Ethnicity: a summary from all Risk factors and Impacts, Hackney Council, 2014
English, Scottish and Welsh pupils eligible for free school meals have the lowest attainment and the highest level of persistent absence of all ethnicities as well as the largest attainment gap (50%) and the lowest proportion of young people in employment, education or training.

8.11 Disabled Parents

In Hackney, 23.6% of households with a disabled family member also contain dependent children. This is higher than London (22.3%) and England (18.0%).

Hackney has a significantly higher rate of DLA claimants aged 18 and over (5.47%) than London (4.50%) but a similar rate to that of England (5.63%).

The higher level of DLA claimants in Hackney is likely to be due to higher levels of health problems and disability among minority ethnic groups in Hackney.

Literature suggests that families with disabled members from Black and minority ethnic backgrounds report a high level of unmet need and have a lower rate of benefits take-up. This means that they are more likely to be at risk of poverty and their children at risk of child poverty.

Disabled people are more likely than non-disabled people to work part-time (33% compared with 25%) and to do lower skilled jobs. Consequently, earnings are lower among disabled people, with 30% earning less than the Living Wage (compared with 26% of non-disabled people). This means that the children of disabled adults are more likely to live in poverty than those of non-disabled adults.

8.12 Young Carers

In Hackney, 1.21% of children aged 0-15 provide care for a disabled family member. This is a higher proportion of the population than average rates in London (1.07%) and England (1.11%).

The proportion of 16-24 year olds known to provide any unpaid care is higher at 6.3% in Hackney.

Focus on inequalities:

- Disability – National data has found that young carers are 1.5 times more likely to have a disability, long-term illness or special educational needs.
- Age - In London, the likelihood of being a young carer increases steadily with age, from 0.5% of those aged 5-7 recorded as providing unpaid care in 2011 to 5.8% of those aged 18-19.
- Ethnicity - Young carers are 1.5 times more likely to be from a Black, Asian, or minority ethnic community and twice as likely to not speak English as their first language.
- Gender - In the 2011 census in Hackney females aged 0 to 24 years old were more likely (3.6%) than males (2.8%) to provide unpaid care.

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121 Child Poverty Needs Assessment: Chapter 4 Risk: Disabled parents and Disabled children, Hackney Council, 2014
122 Child Poverty Needs Assessment: Chapter 4 Risk: Disabled parents and Disabled children, Hackney Council, 2014
123 City and Hackney Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Children and young people, Hackney Council, December 2016
124 Ibid
8.13 Access to care

In 2012/13, Hackney Council provided services to 5,380 people with a wide range of needs, both at home and in care homes. Four-fifths (86%, or 4,620 individuals) received services in the community.

Focus on inequalities: age

The table below shows the different groups receiving services by age. As might be expected general demand is highest amongst the older population but it is worth noting that demand because learning disabilities and mental health needs have a greater affect on the working age population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>18–64</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People with physical disabilities</td>
<td>3,177</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>2,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with learning disabilities</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with mental health needs</td>
<td>1,655</td>
<td>1,182</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,380</td>
<td>2,555</td>
<td>2,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People receiving social care services in Hackney by client group and age, LBH, 2012/13

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity

Demand for social care in the Black Caribbean population is higher than average and demand is relatively low in the Black African and South Asian populations.

Ethnicity of older people receiving services: rate per 1,000 population of older people by ethnic group, NASCIS/GLA

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125 Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12: Chapter 8 Local Services, Hackney Council, 2012
8.14 Social care-related quality of life

The overall score for quality of life for people who receive services in Hackney was 17.9 out of 30. Initial benchmarking with other London local authorities suggests that this is an average result.

Focus on inequalities: disabilities - Higher rates of satisfaction were reported by people with learning disabilities (78.9%) and substance misusers (75.0%). Below average rates were reported by people with physical disabilities/frailty/sensory impairment (56.9%).

8.15 Overall satisfaction with care and support

Levels of satisfaction are high in Hackney: In 2012-13 90.5% of survey respondents said they were satisfied, including 58.3% who were very or extremely satisfied. The level of active dissatisfaction is low at just 4.6%.

Focus on inequalities: age and disabilities

Working age adults were slightly less satisfied overall (85.7%) than residents aged 65 and over (94%). Among the working age client group satisfaction is lowest among disabled adults (56.9%)

8.16 Control over daily life

Overall, 74.2% of respondents felt they had at least adequate control over their daily lives. This included over two thirds (68.1%) who said they had as much control over their daily lives as they wanted.

Focus on inequalities: age and disabilities

The proportion of people who felt in control of their daily lives was lower among those with physical disabilities (53.2%) and those with mental health needs (66.1%).

8.17 Anxiety and depression

Over half (55.4%) of all clients reported some degree of anxiety or depression, including 13.9% who said that they were extremely anxious or depressed.

Focus on inequalities: disabilities

Highest rates of anxiety and depression were reported among clients with mental health needs (64.6%) and the rate among people with physical disabilities/frailty was also high (59.7%). At the level of extreme anxiety or depression, rates for clients with physical disabilities/frailty (25.8%) were almost as high as those for clients with mental health needs (26.1%).

9. Community and Society

9.1 Local area

The majority of Hackney residents say they are satisfied with their local area (88%). Of these, almost two in five (38%) say they are ‘very satisfied’ and seven per cent are dissatisfied. Almost half of residents (46%) think their local area has got better to live in over the last five years, compared to just 11% who think it has got worse. Just over a quarter of residents (28%) think that things have not changed much.

Focus on inequalities: age

Older residents are more satisfied than younger residents - 48% of over 55s are ‘very satisfied’ compared to 38% overall.

126 Ibid
127 Ibid
128 Ibid
129 Ibid
130 Hackney A place for everyone 2015, IPSOS MORI and Hackney Council, 2016
Focus on inequalities:

- **Ethnicity** - Black residents are slightly less likely to be satisfied with their local area than White residents (83% compared to 90%). However, residents from a Black ethnic background are more likely to report that in the past five years their area has got better (52% compared to 46% of all residents), and think Hackney is a better place to live than it was two years ago (65% compared to 59% overall).

- **Disability** - There is more dissatisfaction among disabled residents less satisfied than non-disabled with 12% reporting dissatisfaction with the local area compared to 6% of the non-disabled population.

### 9.2 Equality

Almost half of Hackney residents (45%) think that Hackney has become a more unequal borough in the past two years; double the proportion who disagree this is the case (22%).

Focus on inequalities: socio-economic, full-time employed, housing tenure - More affluent residents feel more positively towards recent changes in the borough but are also the more likely to notice a growing sense of inequality.

64% residents from the AB social grades think that the borough has become more unequal, as do 50% of full-time workers and 57% of owner-occupiers (compared to 45% of residents overall).

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - White residents are more likely to feel the borough is becoming less equal (50%) compared to residents from a Black and Minority Ethnic (40%).

Focus on inequalities: age - Younger residents are more likely to disagree than agree that ‘Hackney has become a more unequal borough’ (39% of 16 to 24 year olds compared to 22% of residents overall).

### 9.3 Views about employment

Residents are much more likely to disagree (43%) than agree (15%) that there are plenty of job opportunities in Hackney for the current population.

Focus on inequalities: Including ethnicity and age - Residents from Black and Minority Ethnicities (49% disagree), younger residents aged 16-24 (51% disagree) and those aged 45-54 (55% disagree) are more likely to disagree that there are plenty of job opportunities in Hackney for the current population.

Focus on inequalities: disability - Disabled residents are more likely to disagree with the statement ‘access to job opportunities are available to everyone equally in Hackney’ than those with no disability (44% compared to 32%).

Disabled people are also more likely to agree that ‘the kinds of jobs being created in Hackney are not really accessible for people like me’ (37% compared to 28%).

### 9.4 Knowing people now compared to two years ago

Most residents (54%) are likely to disagree that they know fewer people in Hackney today than they did two years ago. A majority (82%) disagree that they feel isolated living in their local area.

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - Just over a third (34%) of black residents report that they know fewer people than two years ago compared with 23% of White residents.

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131 Ibid
132 Ibid
133 Ibid
Focus on inequalities: socio-economic, employment, housing tenure - Those most likely to say they know fewer people include residents in social grades C2 and DE (35% and 32% respectively, compared with 21% in grades ABC1),

9.5 Isolation\textsuperscript{134}

One in ten Hackney residents reported feeling isolated. The survey also found that over a quarter (27%) report that they know fewer people in the local area then they once did.

Focus on inequalities: socio-economic, employment and housing tenure - Feelings of isolation appear to be a issue among those less affluent groups of residents. According to socio-economic group, it is higher among C2 and DE social grades (14% agree with the statement ‘I feel isolated living in this local area’, compared to just six per cent of AB and C1 residents). It is also higher among those not working full-time (13% compared to seven per cent who are working full-time). Feelings of isolation are also more acute among social tenants (15% compared to five per cent of owner-occupiers).

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - Asian residents feel the most isolated (16% compared to 10% of all residents and eight per cent of White residents).

Focus on inequalities: belief - Muslim residents are particularly affected by isolation (19% compared to 10% of residents overall).

Focus on inequalities – Gender reassignment - There is evidence that important points for people transitioning are when a person starts cross-dressing publicly, during periods of gender reassignment surgery and when their intention to cross-dress or transition permanently is discovered in the family home. A total of 40% report family breakdown and 37% said they had been excluded from family events because of their transition\textsuperscript{135}.

9.6 Environment and local amenities\textsuperscript{136}

Focus on inequalities: ethnicity - A total of 29% of Asian residents report that schools have improved over the last five years compared to just 10% of White residents and 14% of Black residents.

Focus on inequalities: age - Residents aged 45 to 64 are more likely to report positive changes that relate to the environment; including improved public transport and general appearance of the area.

9.7 Use of local amenities

Focus on inequalities- Gender - Working age and older men are less likely than their female counterparts to use either Hackney’s libraries or local leisure centre service.

Focus on inequalities – Gender reassignment - Nearly half of transgender people questioned did not use public, social and leisure facilities for fear of discrimination\textsuperscript{137}.

9.8 Satisfaction with the council\textsuperscript{138}

The majority of residents (70%) are satisfied with how the Council runs things overall, and only one in seven (14%) are actively dissatisfied.

Focus on inequalities: age - One in five older residents aged 65 or over (21%) are dissatisfied with the Council compared to 14% of residents overall. Residents aged 25-34 are more likely to be satisfied with the council (78%) compared with 70% of residents overall. Middle age residents (38%) aged 35 to 54 year olds agree that

\textsuperscript{134} Ibid
\textsuperscript{135} Profiling the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community in Hackney and identifying needs, Hackney Council, 2015
\textsuperscript{136} Hackney A place for everyone 2015, IPSOS MORI and Hackney Council, 2016
\textsuperscript{137} Profiling the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community in Hackney and identifying needs, Hackney Council, 2015
\textsuperscript{138} Hackney A place for everyone 2015, IPSOS MORI and Hackney Council, 2016
the Council does not listen to the views of local people compared to 29% of all residents and 24% disagree that the Council acts on their concerns compared to 19% overall.

**Focus on inequalities: ethnicity** - Black residents are the most likely to be dissatisfied with how the Council performs overall (20% compared to 12% of White residents). Black residents are also less likely to agree that the quality of Council services is good overall (57% compared to 73% of White residents). Black residents are more likely to agree that the Council does not listen to the views of local people (39% compared to 26% of White residents), and to disagree that it acts on their concerns (27% compared to 16%).

**Focus on inequalities: disabled** - Residents who report having a disability are far less likely to be satisfied with the Council – 31% are actively dissatisfied compared to just 11% who do not have a disability.

Disabled residents are less likely to agree that the quality of Council services is good overall (58% compared with 71% of those who are not disabled), and are more likely to agree that that the Council does not listen to local people (40% compared with 28%), or that it acts on their concerns (36% disagree this is the case compared to 17%).

### 9.9 Communication with the council

Fewer than three in five Hackney residents (59%) feel the Council keeps them informed about the services and benefits it provides.

**Focus on inequalities: age** - Age does not greatly influence results, though 16-24 year olds are slightly less likely to feel informed about the Council (52% compared to 59% of residents overall). Those aged 65 and over are more likely than residents overall to say that they have no appetite for accessing any of the services asked about online.

**Focus on inequalities: disabilities** - Disabled residents are more likely to say that they have no appetite to access Council services online (40% compared to 20% of residents with no disability), use Council services online (41% compared to 26%), and report a problem in their street online (40% compared to 28%).

### 9.10 Public life

**Focus on inequalities: gender** - In Hackney, of its 57 councillors 25% of Hackney’s councillors and female and 65% are male. Hackney’s directly elected Mayor is male. The two Parliamentary constituencies that include Hackney are both represented by female MPs.

The 2013 Local Government Association survey of England’s councillors shows that 32% were female. The proportion of female councillors was greatest in London boroughs (36%) and metropolitan districts (35%) and lowest in shire counties (27%).

### 9.11 Future of public services in Hackney

Residents are most likely to support the targeting of resources at the most vulnerable and people in need (67%), followed by making more use of voluntary organisations to deliver services (62%).

**Focus on inequalities: ethnicity** - Increasing fees and charges for council services is supported more strongly by: White residents (24%, compared with only eight per cent of Asian residents and 14% of Black residents)

**Focus on inequality: socio-economic and disability** - That disabled residents are also more likely to say ‘none of these’ when asked about future contributions (46% compared to 22% of residents overall). This suggests that disabled residents may struggle with the idea of doing more in their community; at least in relation to the specific types of engagement activity asked about in the survey.

**Focus on inequality: age** - A total of 68% of those aged 35-54 and 63% of those who have lived in Hackney more than 10 years have made at least one contribution in the last 12 months, compared with 59% of residents overall.

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139 Ibid
140 Women in Public life, the Professions and the Boardroom, House of Commons Library, February 2017
141 Hackney A place for everyone 2015, IPSOS MORI and Hackney Council, 2016
Older residents aged 65+ are less interested in getting involved with the Council (31% are not interested in what the Council is doing as long as it does its job, compared to 22% of residents overall).

Focus on inequality: ethnicity - Appetite for engaging more with what the Council is doing is lower among Black residents (30% are simply not interested in what the Council is doing as long as it does its job, compared with 19% of White residents).