

City and Hackney

The Local Picture:

Population, demographics,
and health and well-being of
residents



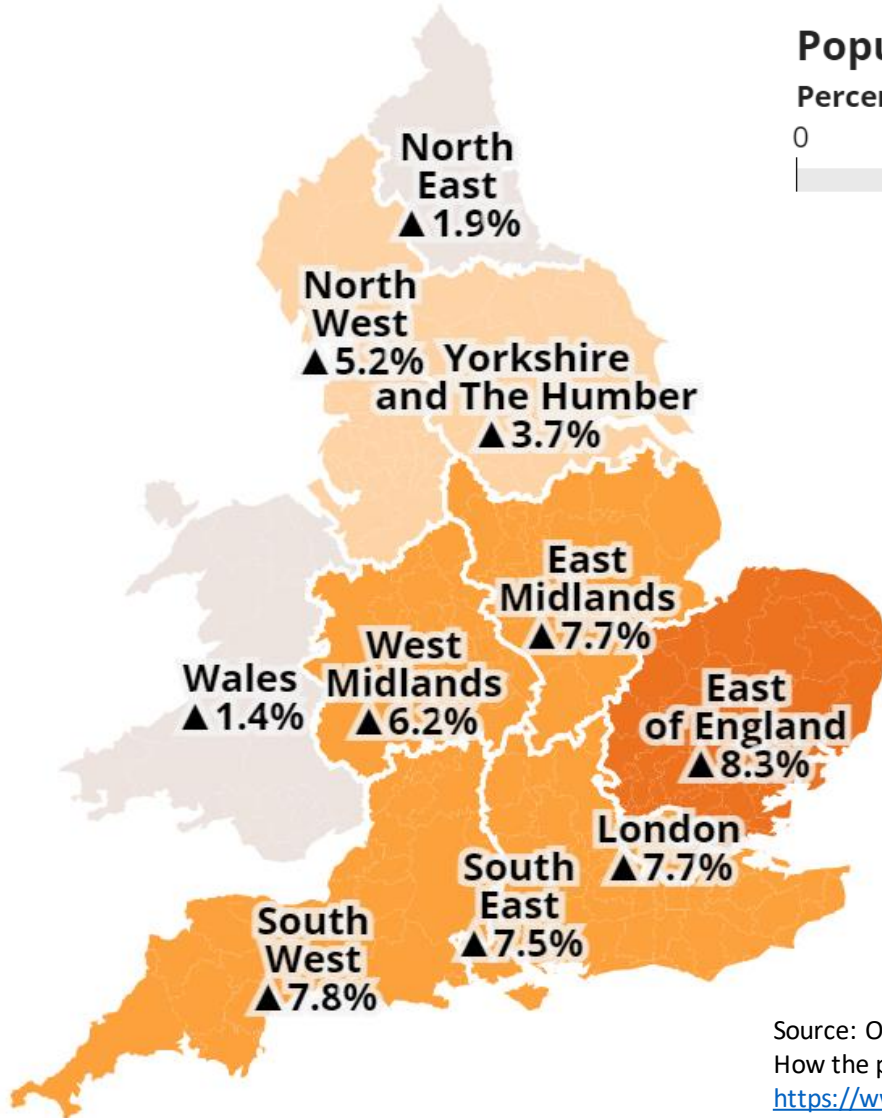
1. Population estimates for City and Hackney – the 2021 Census
2. Demographics and deprivation
3. Mental health in City and Hackney
4. Social determinants of health



Findings from the 2021 Census

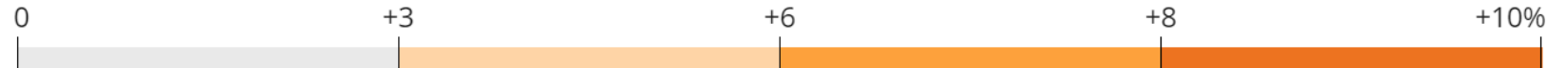


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Population change (%) in English regions and Wales between 2011 and 2021

Percentage growth



There were 59,597,300 people living in England and Wales on 21 March 2021, the day of the latest census. This is over 3.5 million more (6.3%) than in 2011 and is the largest census population ever recorded.

Source: ONS, 2021 –

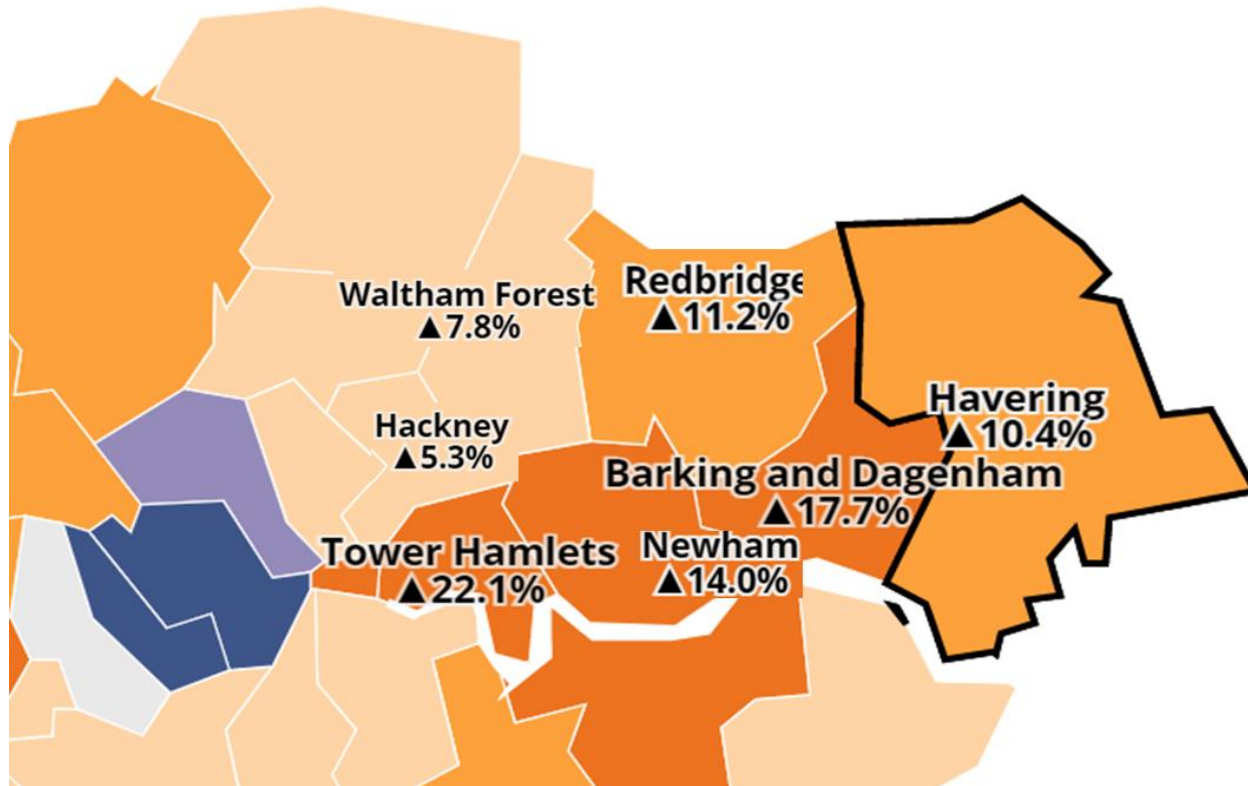
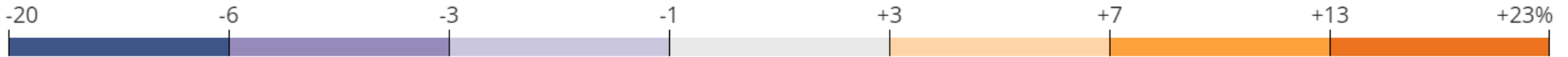
How the population changed in the City of London:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E09000001/>

How the population changed in Hackney: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E09000012/>

Population change of local authority areas in London between 2011 and 2021

Percentage change



- In London as a whole, the population grew by 7.7%.
- The largest population increases in London have been seen in Tower Hamlets and Barking and Dagenham where the populations have grown by 22.1% and 17.7%, respectively.
- In **Hackney**, the population size has increased by 5.3%, lower than the overall % increase in London.
- However, the equivalent change in the **City of London** was 16.6% over the same period (caveat: in a much smaller population overall).



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Source: ONS, 2021 –

How the population changed in the City of London:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E09000001/>

How the population changed in Hackney: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E09000012/>

Population changes in East London

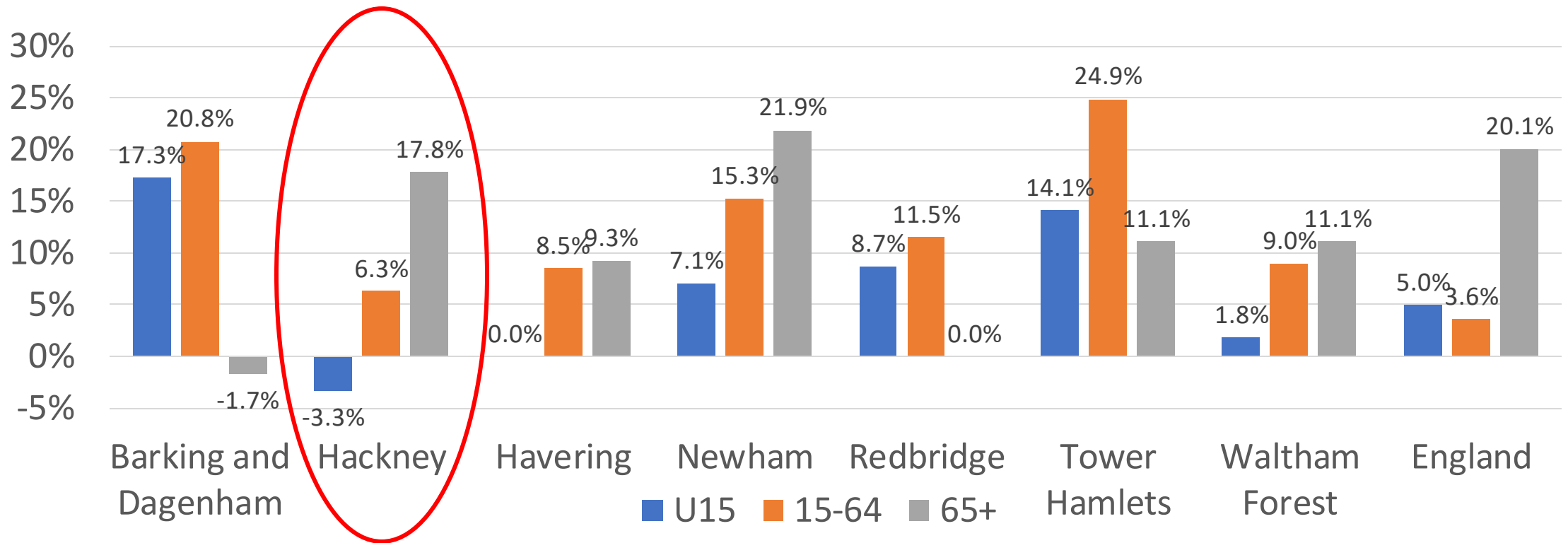
Local authority area	Usual resident population, 2011	Usual resident population, 2021	Number change	Percentage change
City of London	7,375	8,600	1,225	+16.6
Barking and Dagenham	185,911	218,900	32,989	+17.7
Hackney	246,270	259,200	12,930	+5.3
Havering	237,232	262,000	24,768	+10.4
Newham	307,984	351,100	43,116	+14.0
Redbridge	278,970	310,300	31,330	+11.2
Tower Hamlets	254,096	310,300	56,204	+22.1
Waltham Forest	258,249	278,400	20,151	+7.8
LONDON				+7.7
ENGLAND				+6.6



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% Population increase by age group - East London

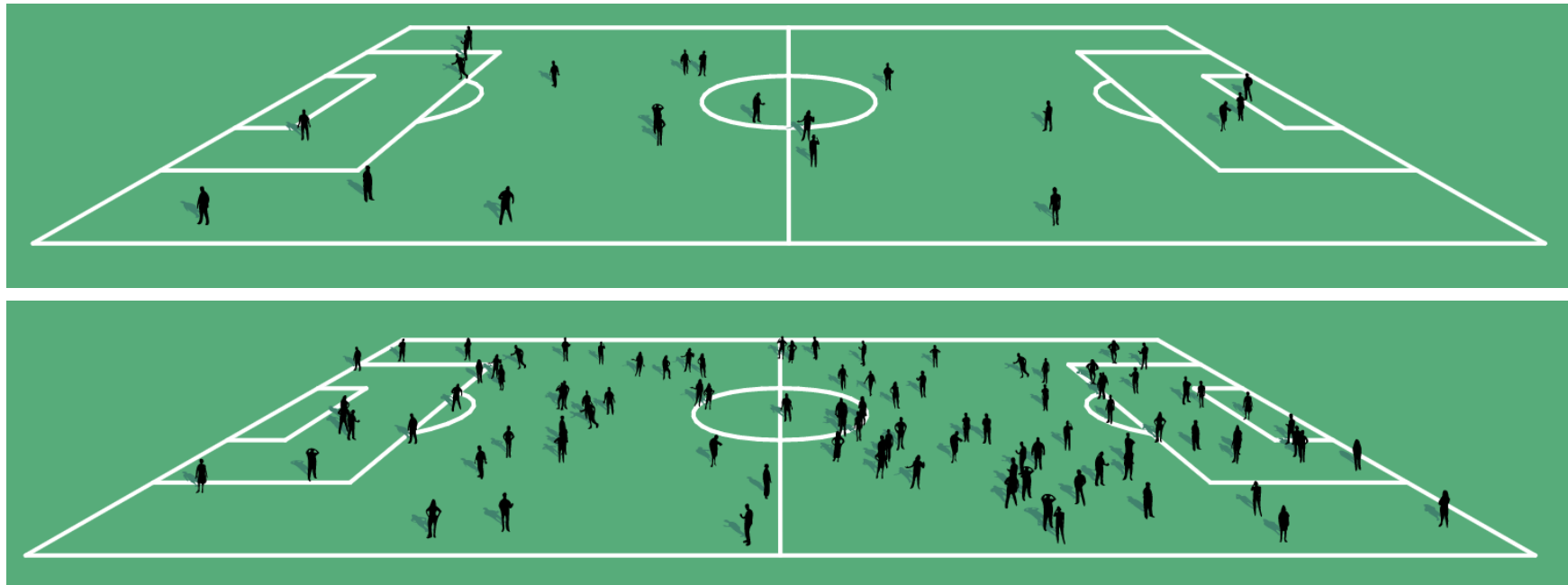


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**Equivalent figures for the City of London are not available

Population density in City of London and Hackney

As of 2021, City of London was the fourth least, and Hackney the third most densely populated of London's 33 local authority areas.
In the City of London, around 21 people live on each football pitch-sized area of land, compared with 97 in Hackney



City of London

Hackney

For comparison the England average is three people for every football pitch-sized piece of land



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Source: ONS, 2021 –

How the population changed in the City of London:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E09000001/>

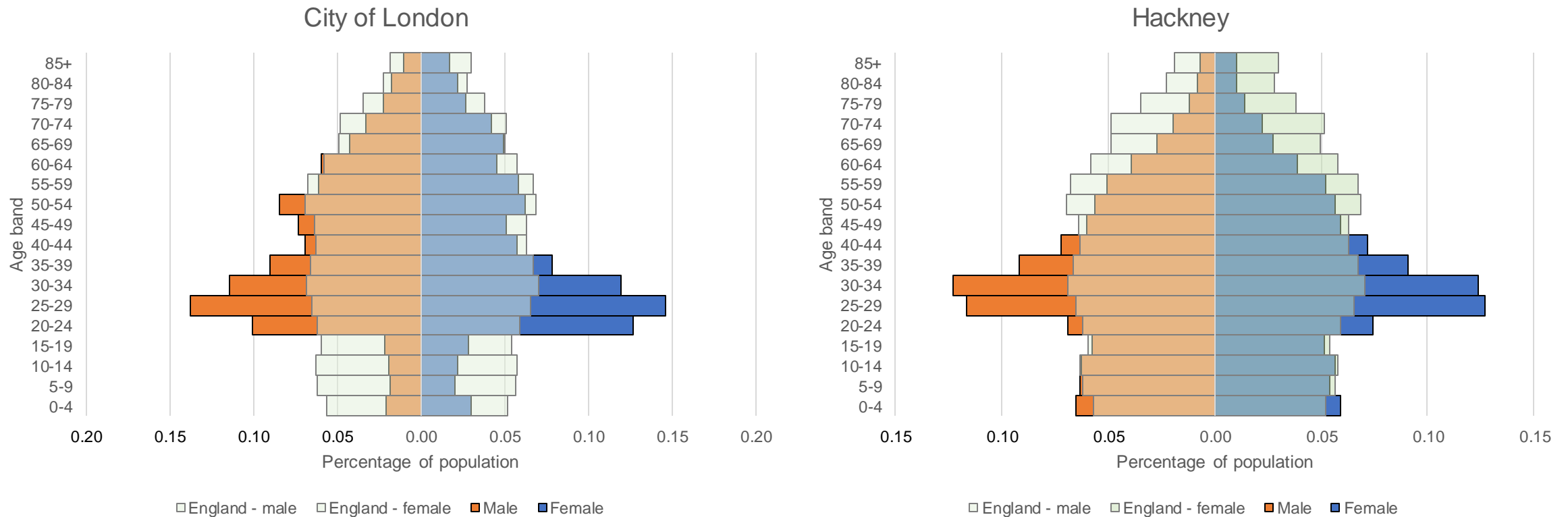
How the population changed in Hackney: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E09000012/>

Demographics and deprivation

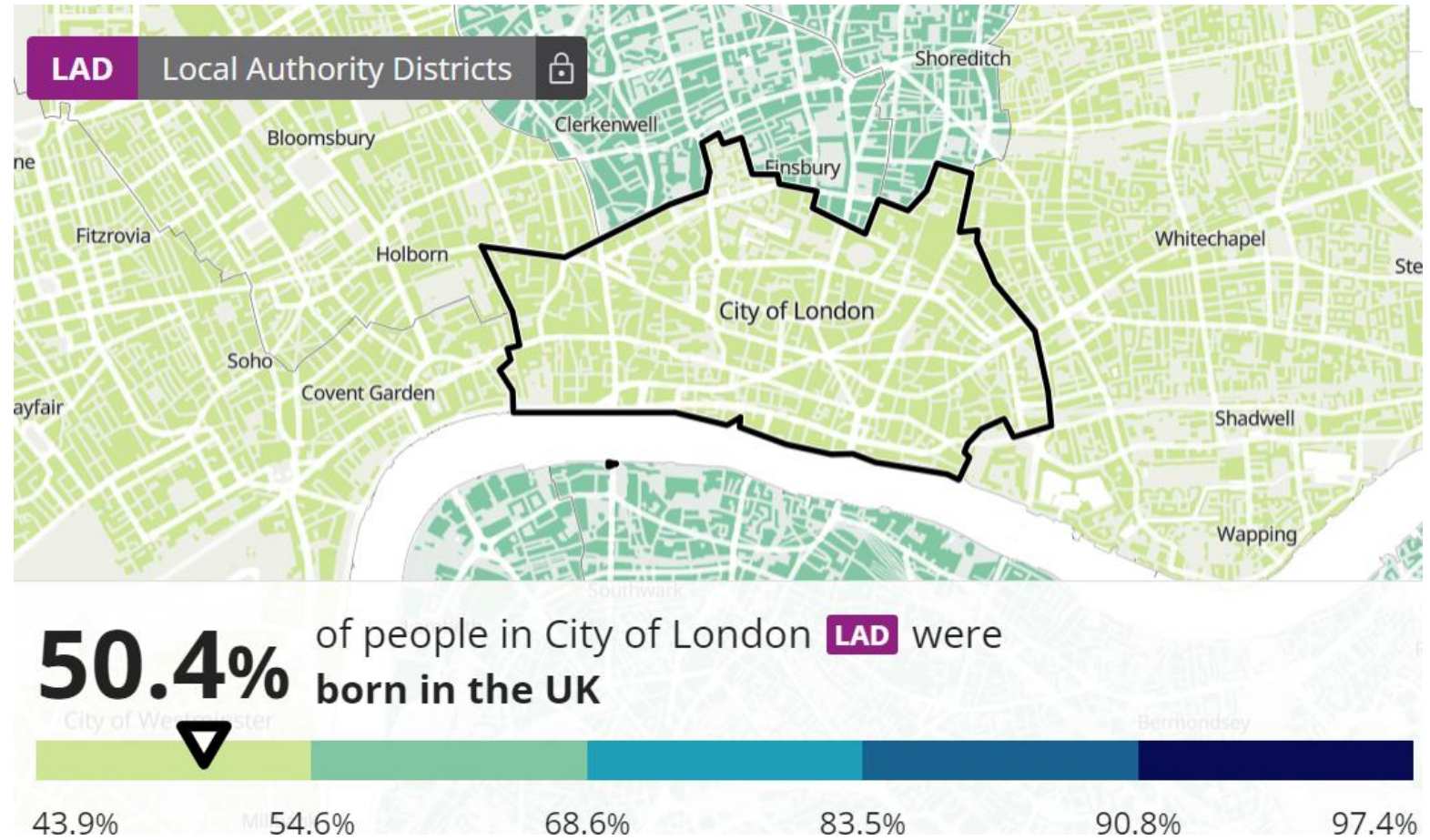


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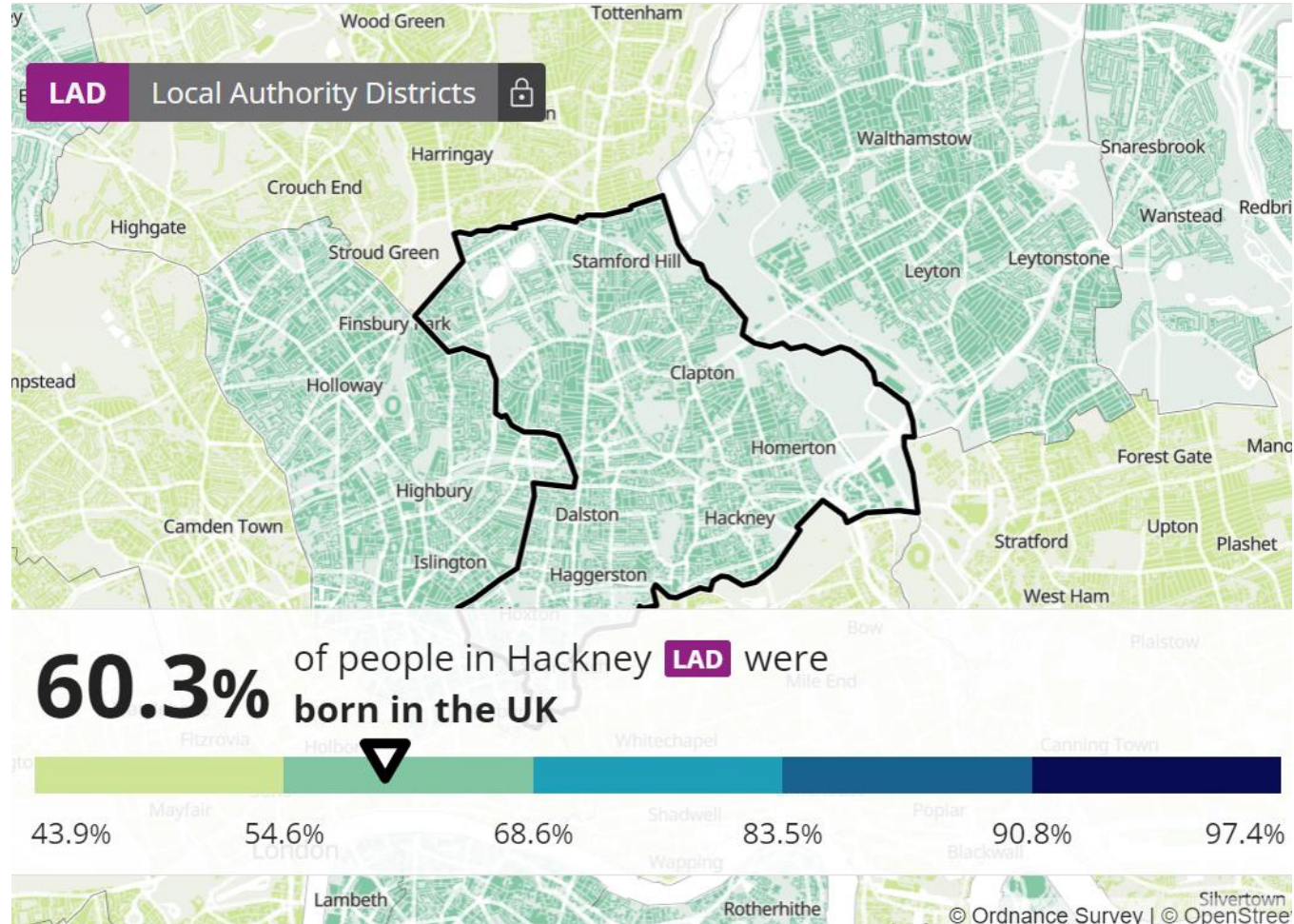
Both the City of London and Hackney have large working age populations, skewed to the 20-39 age group (especially so in the City of London). Hackney in particular has a younger population than England overall.



50.4% of people in the City of London were born in the UK followed by 21.2% who were born elsewhere in Europe, and 13.6% in the Middle East and North Africa.



60.3% of people in Hackney were born in the UK followed by 15.8% who were born elsewhere in Europe, and 7.7% in Africa. 6.6% of the population was born in the Middle East and North Africa, and in the Americas or Caribbean respectively.

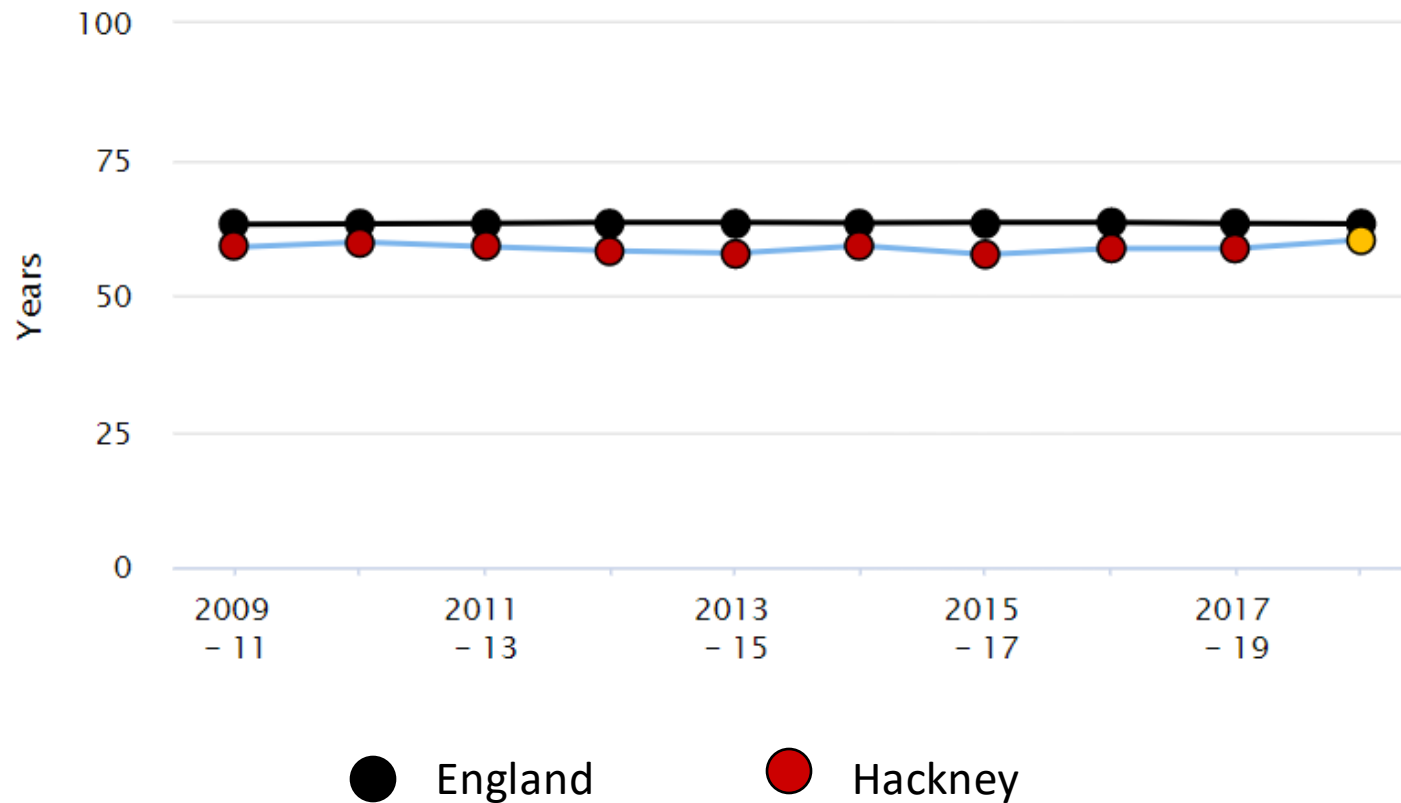


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Source: ONS. Census Data, 2021 – available online at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/choropleth/population/country-of-birth/country-of-birth-8a/europe-united-kingdom?lad=E09000012>

Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male, all ages)

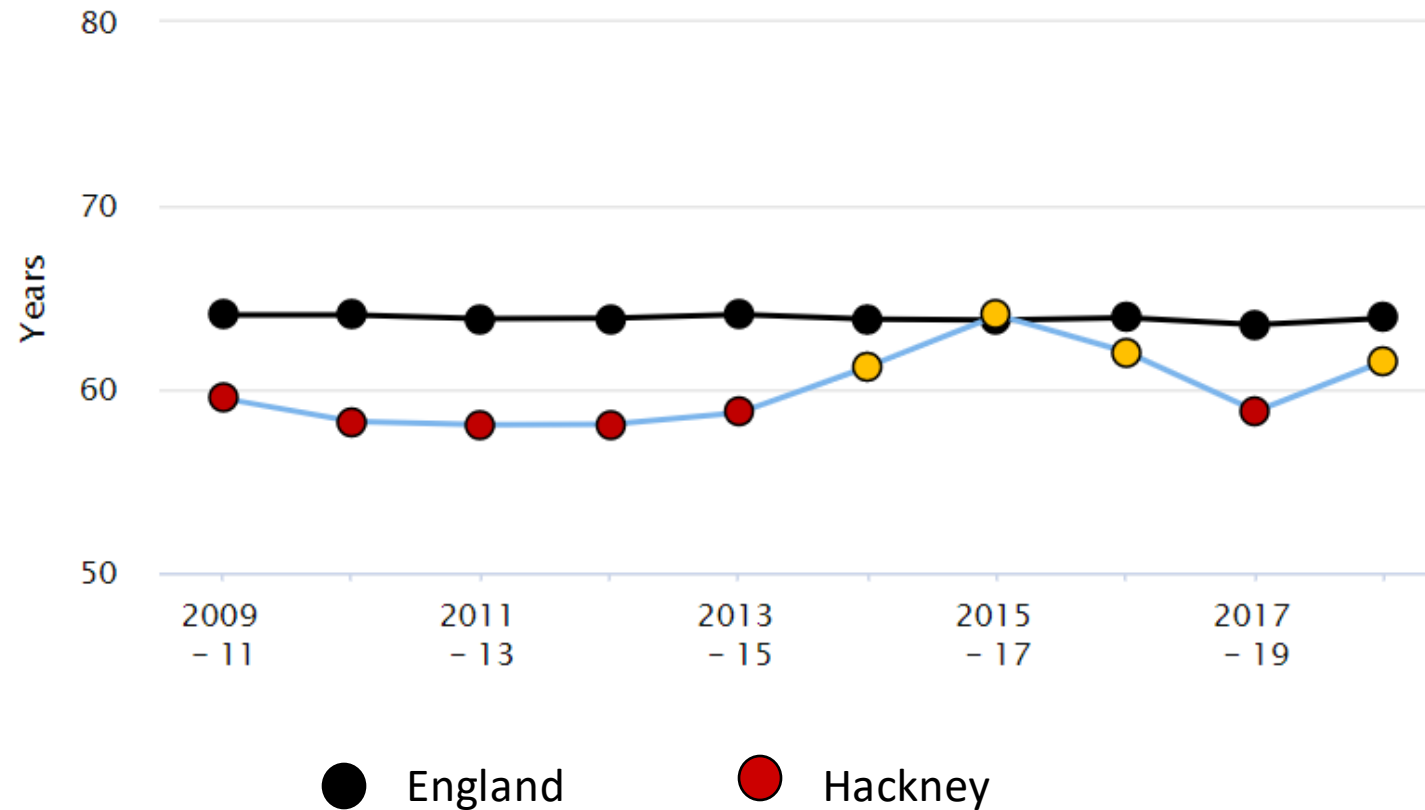


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Source: ONS. Public Health Profiles, OHID, 2022 -

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/life%20expectancy#page/4/gid/1000049/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000012/iid/90362/age/1/sex/1/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female, all ages)

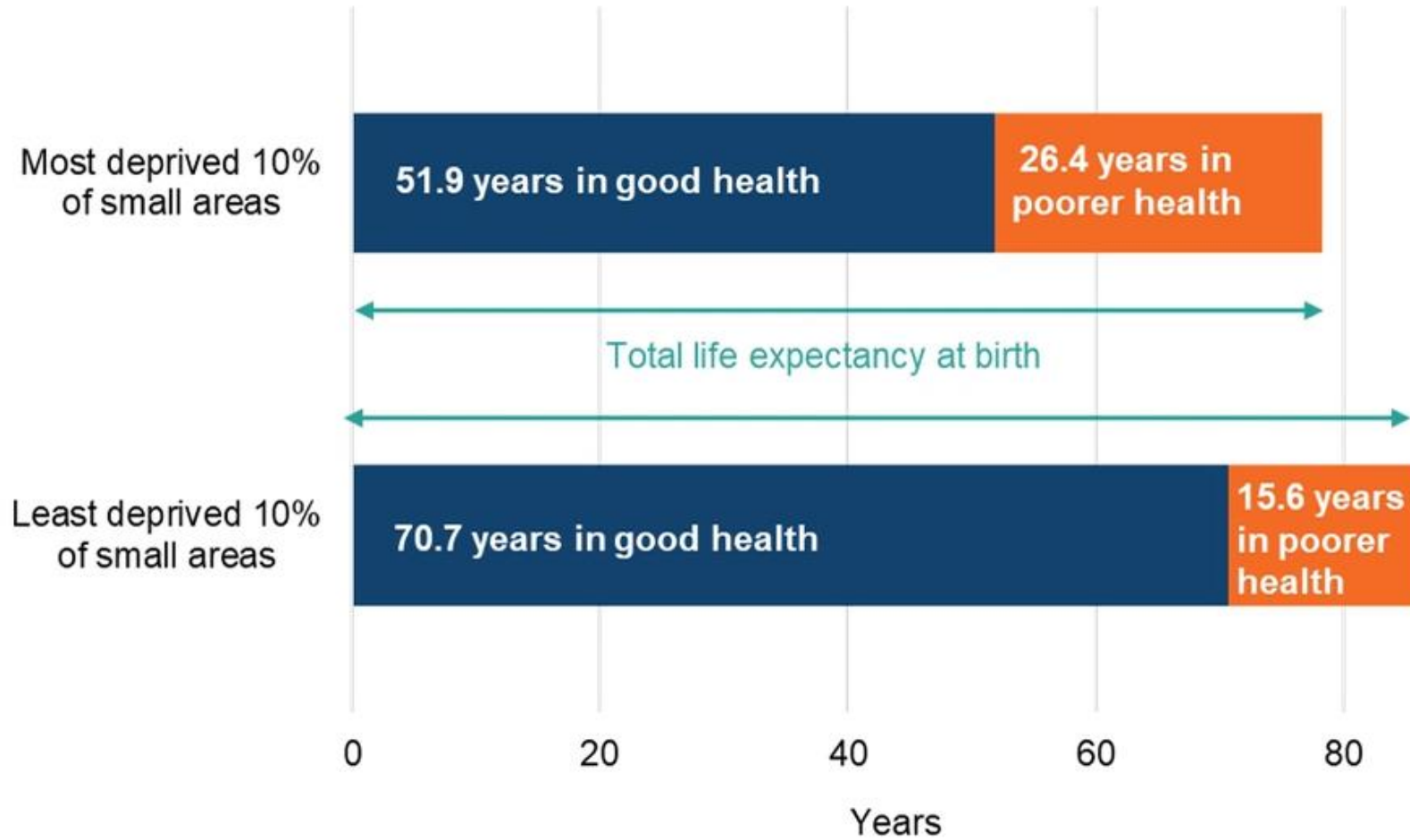


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Source: ONS. Public Health Profiles, OHID, 2022 -

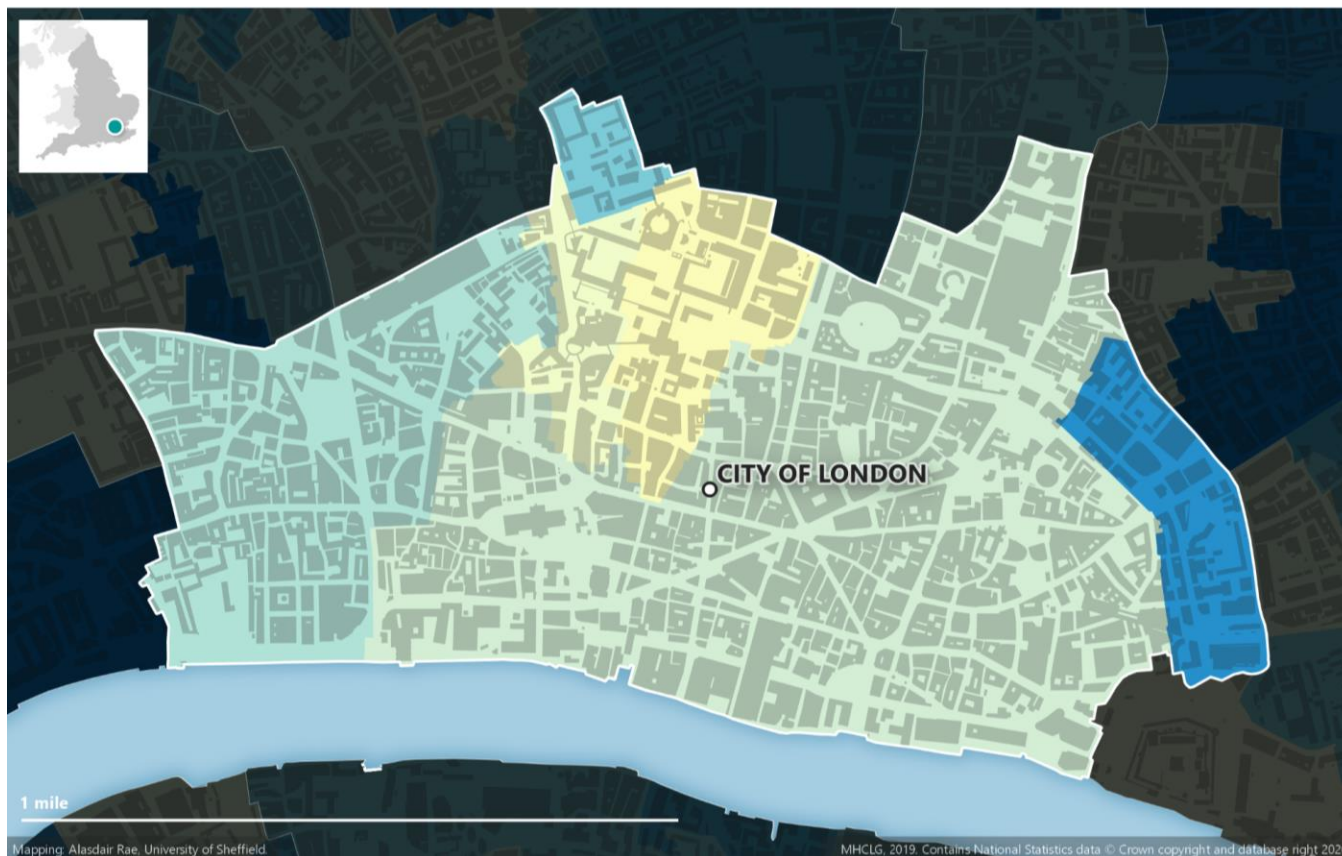
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/life%20expectancy#page/4/gid/1938133119/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000012/iid/90362/age/1/sex/2/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

There are disparities between how long people live in good health in England.



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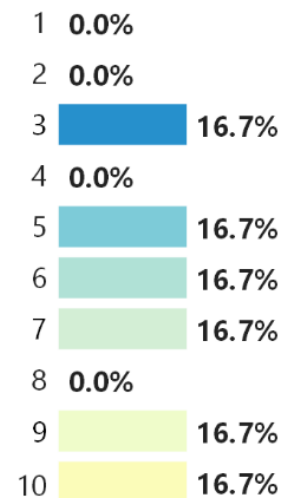
Source: OHID, 2022



Local authority profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

MORE DEPRIVED

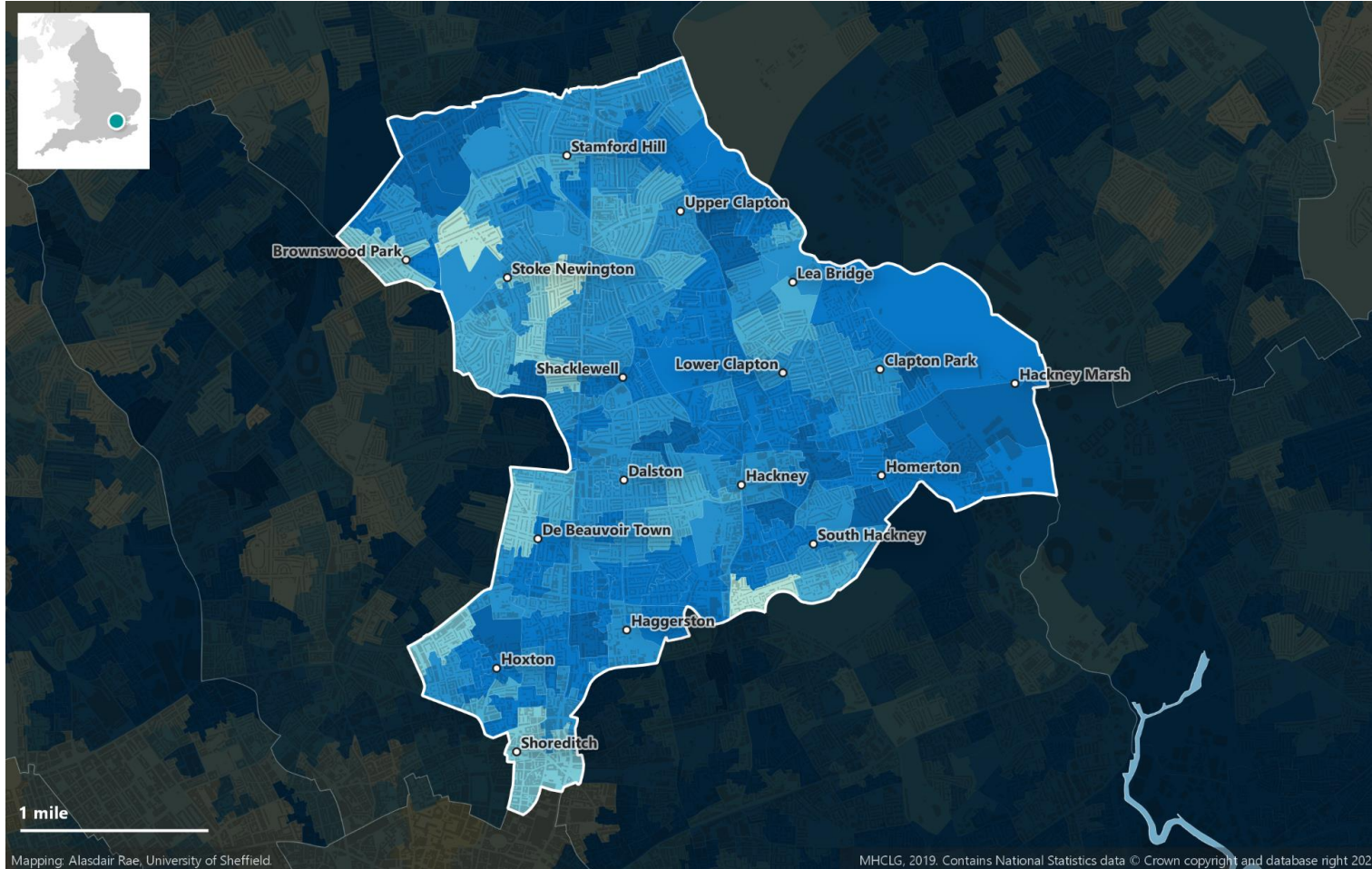


LESS DEPRIVED



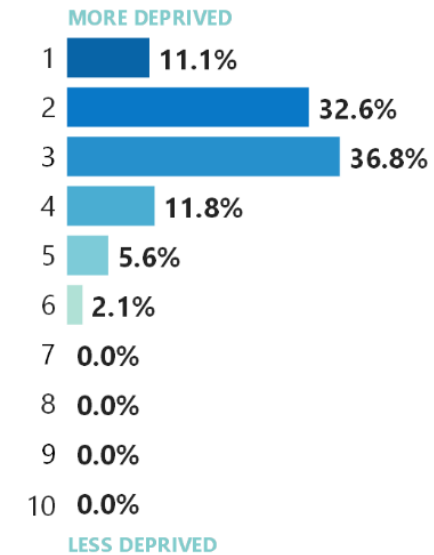
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Source: mySociety, 2019, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>



Local authority profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



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Child poverty (%): the proportion of children living in low income households

England	-	1,777,642	17.1	
London region	-	-	-	
Islington	-	9,967	27.5	
Tower Hamlets	-	15,706	26.6	
Hackney	-	13,875	24.9	
Southwark	-	13,800	24.1	
Barking and Dagenham	-	13,057	23.8	



Older people in poverty (%): the proportion of adults aged 60+ living in low income households

England	-	1,790,712	14.2	
London region	-	-	-	
Tower Hamlets	-	11,118	44.0	
Hackney	-	11,109	40.7	
Newham	-	12,498	37.3	
Islington	-	9,146	33.6	



Mental health in City and Hackney

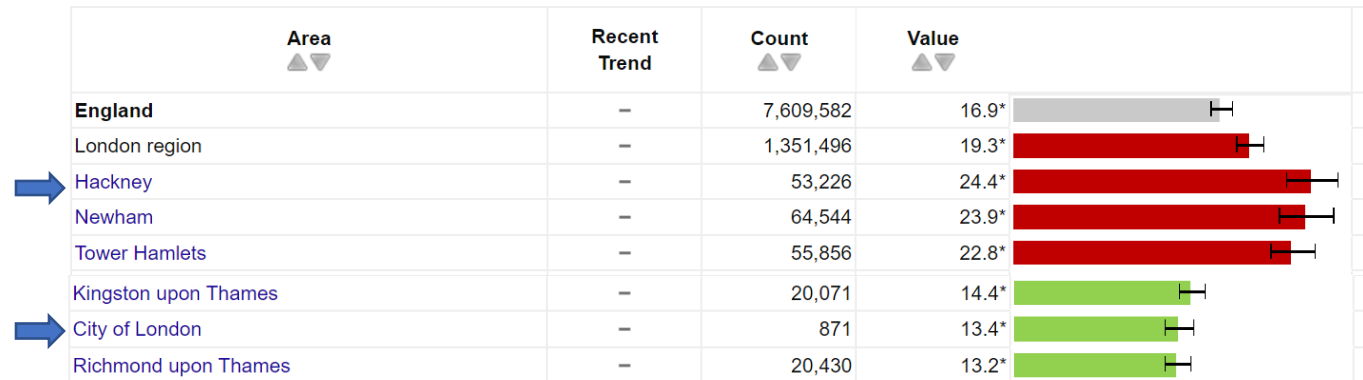


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Mental health in City and Hackney: the picture overall

- There are stark differences in the picture between these two areas. In 2017, **Hackney** had the highest prevalence of common mental disorders in London (at a rate significantly greater than the London and national averages). Rates in the **City of London** are well below average.



- The estimated prevalence of common mental disorders among those aged 65 and over in City and Hackney CCG in 2017 was estimated at 14.1% compared with a national average of 10.2%
- In 2019-21, the suicide rate in **Hackney** was comparable – for both men and women – with rates seen nationally and in London. No data are available for the City of London.

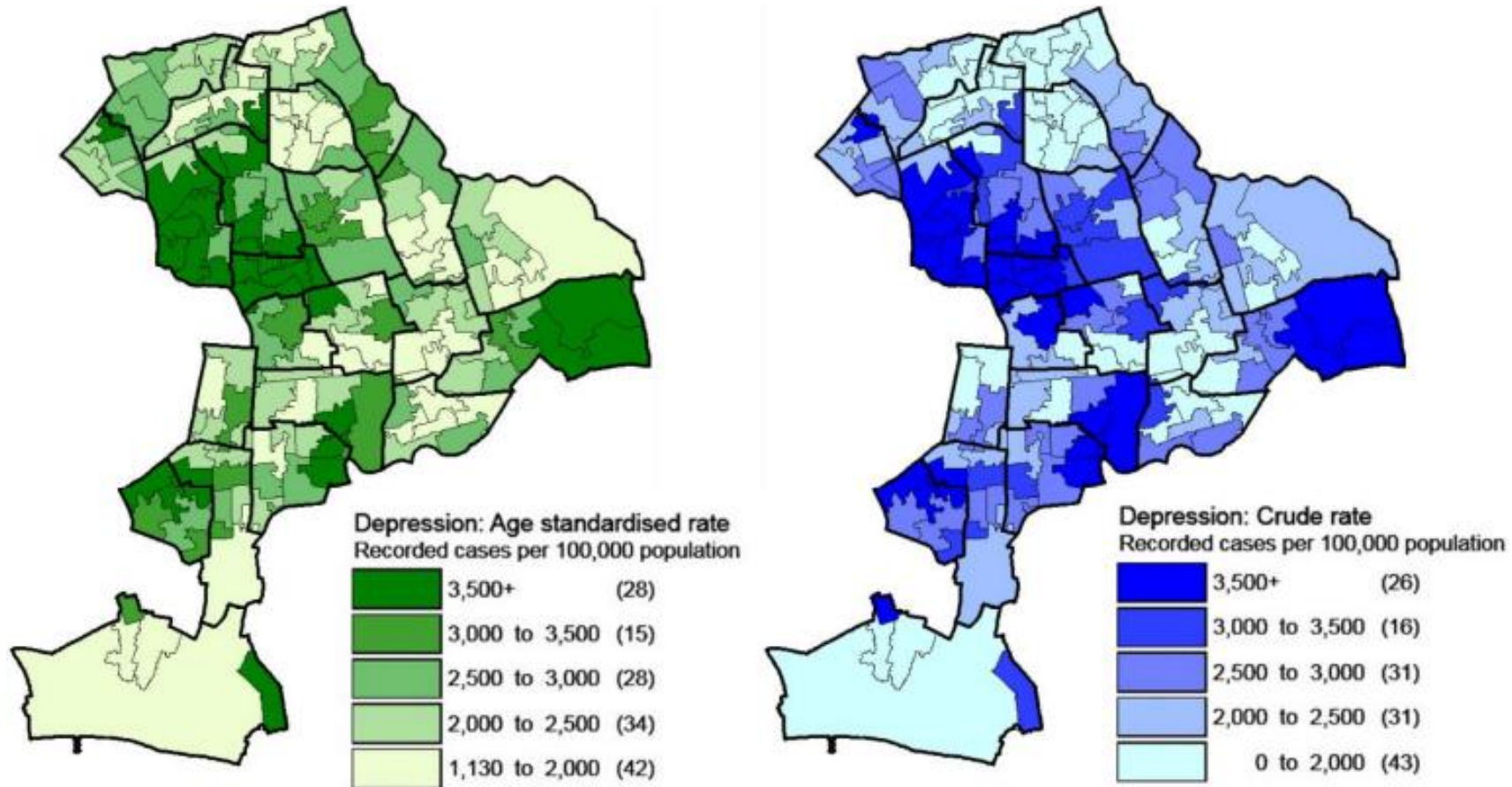
- City and Hackney has the **fifth highest rate of psychotic and bipolar disorders** nationally: 4,635 people were on the SMI register in 2018-19.
- Rates of **co-morbidity** in the SMI population are high (as elsewhere in England): 17% of those on the SMI register in City and Hackney have diagnosed diabetes or coronary heart disease.
- Among adults with severe mental illness, the premature mortality rate in **City and Hackney** is slightly above both the national and London averages at around 119 per 100,000



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Sources: [Tower Hamlets JSNA Spotlight on: Mental Health, Tower Hamlets Public Health Team. 2019](#); City and Hackney [Mental Health Strategy 2019-23](#); [PHE Fingertips](#)

There is significant variation in diagnosed mental health conditions across Hackney



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Sources: Hackney JSNA: Adults – common mental health disorders, Hackney Public Health Team. 2018. Data drawn from analysis produced by the Clinical Effectiveness Group, the Blizzard Institute, QMUL.

Social determinants of health

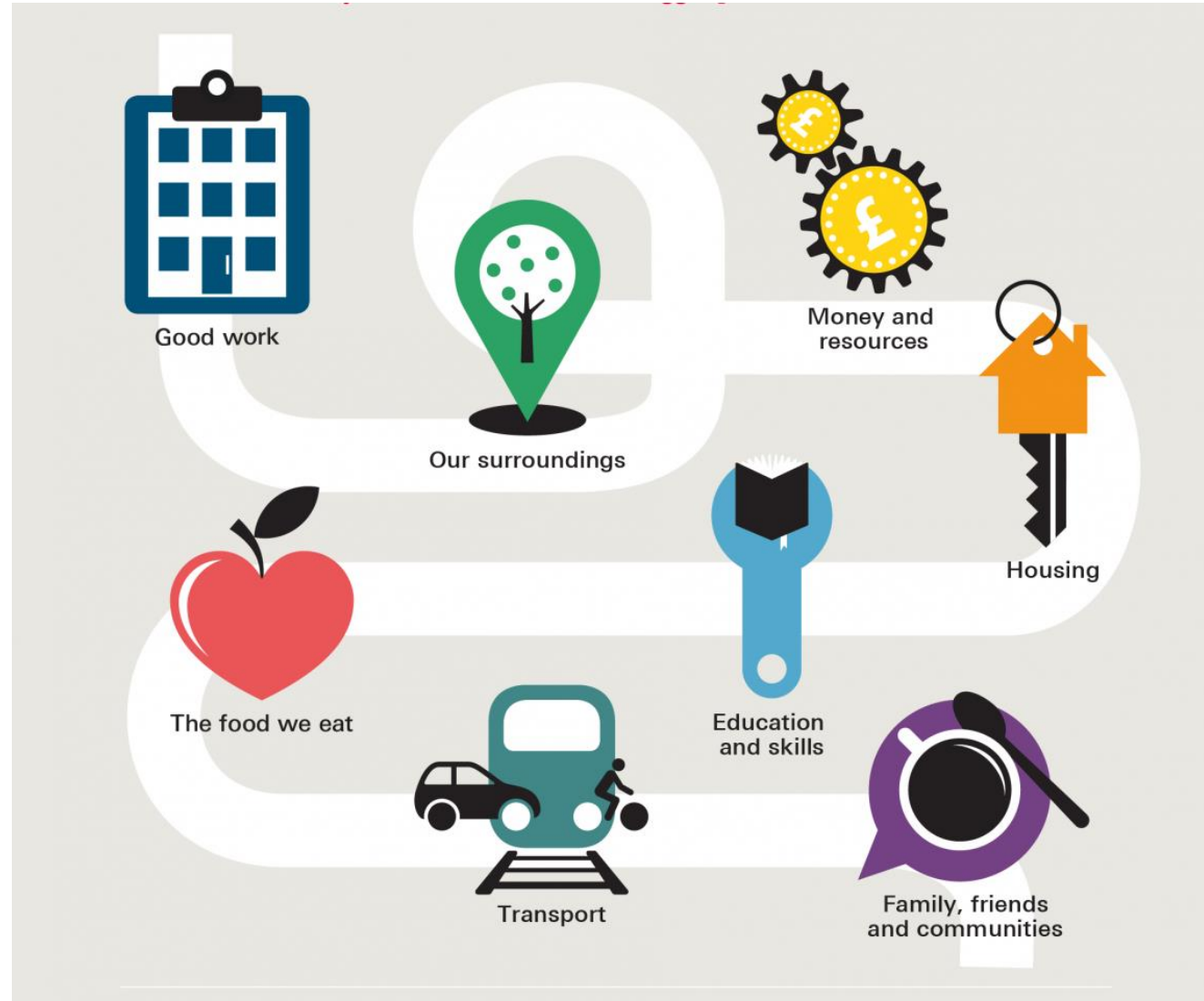


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People do not have the same opportunities to live a healthy life.

Good health, including mental health, is primarily shaped by factors outside of the influence of health care.



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- **Hackney** has unusually good green space provision for an inner city borough – 17% of land across the borough is open green space compared with 4% in Waltham Forest and 5% in Haringey
- Concentration of **air pollution** (fine particulate matter) is high but in 2020, for the first time, annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations fell below the national air quality objective.
- Air quality remains generally poorer in the south of the borough



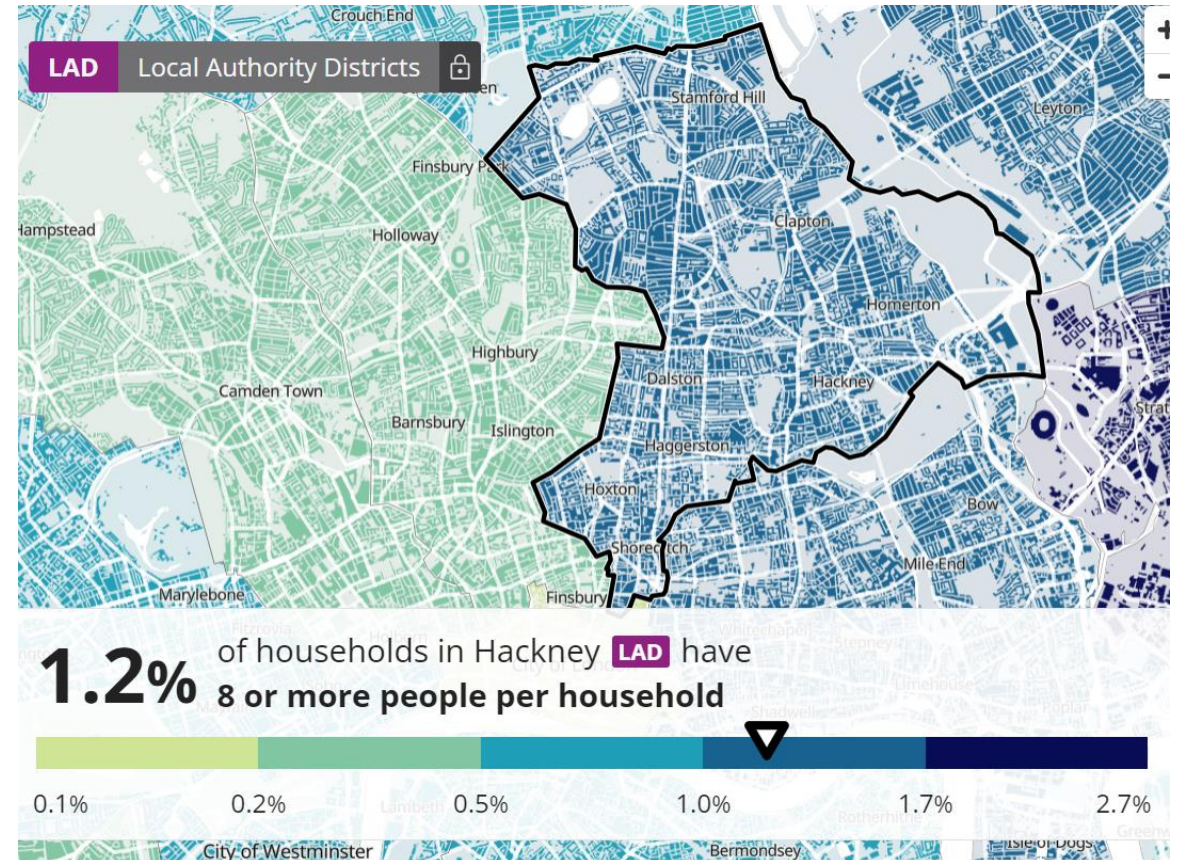
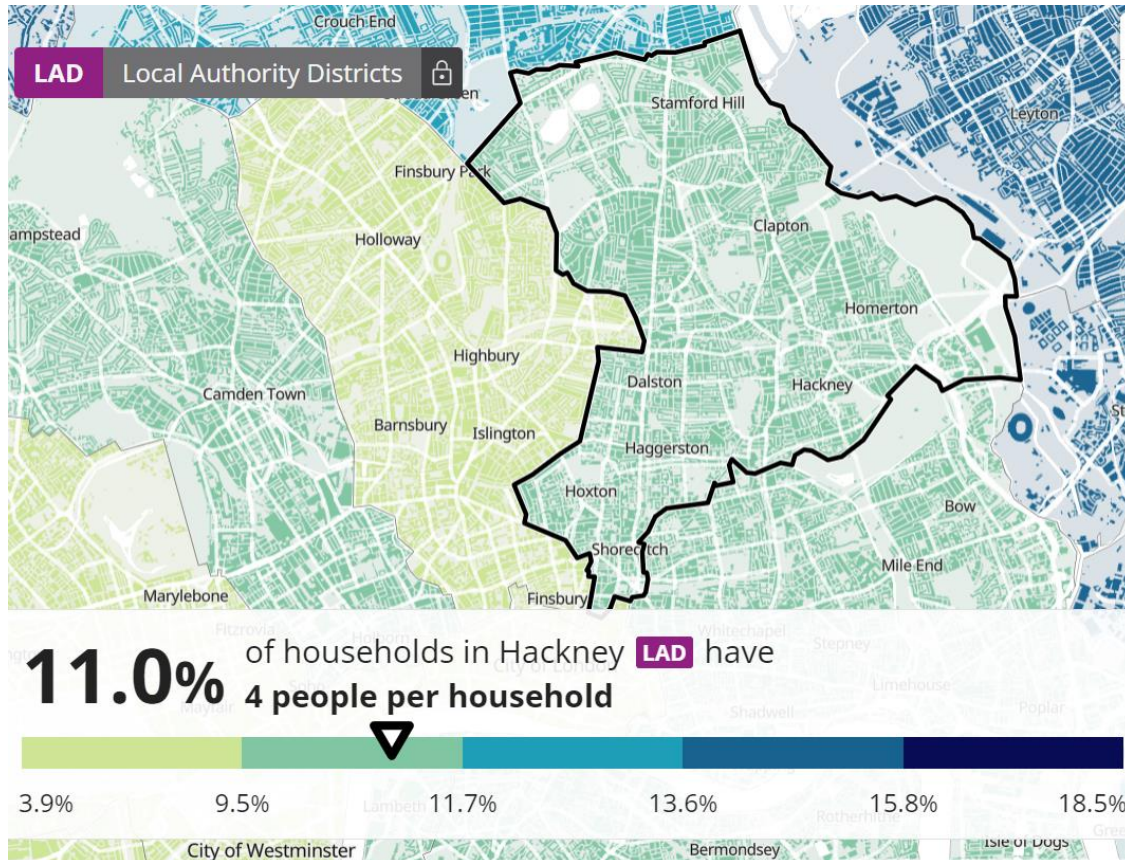
- **34.6%** of the population in the City of London, and **32.2%** in Hackney live in overcrowded households – the third and fifth highest in London respectively, and significantly higher than the England average (**8.7%**).
- **12.6** and **4.4%** of the populations in Hackney and the City of London respectively are in fuel poverty (2020), compared with **12%** in London and **13%** in England. This is likely to see a huge increase with the cost of living and energy crisis.



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Source: OHID Fingertips, 2022.

Housing in Hackney



Households are, on average, smaller in Hackney than in neighbouring Tower Hamlets. In the City of London, 3.9% of households have 4 members or more, and 0.2% have 8 or more.

Source: Census 2021 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/choropleth/population/household-size/hh-size-5a/1-person-in-household?lad=E09000012&geoLock=lad>



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- In City and Hackney, **42%** of adult social care users (18+) have **as much social contact as they would like** (2019/20), compared with **46%** in England.
- **21%** of adults in City and Hackney **feel lonely** often/always or some of the time, compared with **22%** in England (2019/20).



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Source: OHID Fingertips, 2022. NB – these figures combine those for City and Hackney together in a single estimate.

- **28%** of adults in contact with secondary mental health services **live in stable and appropriate accommodation** in Hackney (2020/21) – the second lowest in London.
- The percentage of the population who are in contact with secondary mental health services and on the Care Plan Approach that are in **paid employment** (aged 18 to 69) is **3%** in Hackney – the joint lowest in London in 2020/21, with Tower Hamlets.
- The **percentage gap in employment rate** between those in contact with secondary mental health services (aged 18-69) and on the Care Plan Approach and the overall employment rate is **71%** in Hackney (2020/21).

The **smoking prevalence** in adults (18+) with serious mental illness (SMI) was **43%** in Hackney in 2014/15 (the most recent year for which data are available)

Mortality rate of people with severe mental illness (SMI)

People
with **SMI**

(such as schizophrenia
and bipolar disorder)

die, on average, 17 years prematurely.
These are stolen years, lost because of



lung
diseases



heart
diseases



vascular
diseases



stroke



Additionally, smoking causes
27% of all cancer deaths

Source: Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), Stolen years report, 2016

1/3

of all cigarettes
smoked are smoked by
people with a mental
health problem

Source: The Royal College of Physicians
and the Royal College of Psychiatrists,
Smoking and mental health, 2013

