

# Deprivation and Health within Hackney and the City of London

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# Contents

- How to interpret changes in deprivation
- How has deprivation changed
- How does this compare with health outcomes

# How to interpret changes in deprivation

Important note on understanding the data

# Challenges with looking at deprivation over time

- The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows the level of deprivation at a specific point in time
- IMD rankings are relative: an area could become more deprived, but still move up the rankings if other areas worsened more
- What is measured can change between IMD releases: data sources can be removed or added and definitions can change. E.g. the 2019 IMD version uses 39 indicators while 2025 has 55 indicators
- Small area boundaries can change over time and changes in ranking may partly reflect boundary changes, not just changes in deprivation

# How to understand change in deprivation over time

- The next slides show how the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and the individual domains have changed between 2019 and 2025 for small areas and by electoral wards within Hackney.
- Each area is being compared to its rank since 2019. The colours show the direction and scale of change compared with its 2019 position — in other words, whether that area is now relatively more or less deprived than before.
- Small areas have been combined to produce the ward map. The degree of relative change is not as large at a ward level but is useful to look at the differences.
- One important note: the IMD is updated each time it is published. Within several domains, there have been changes to definitions or which data are included. This means the results are not a perfect like-for-like comparison with 2019.
- So, treat these maps as an indication of direction of travel, helping us spot where patterns may be improving or worsening, rather than a precise measure of “how much” change has happened in real life.

# How has deprivation changed

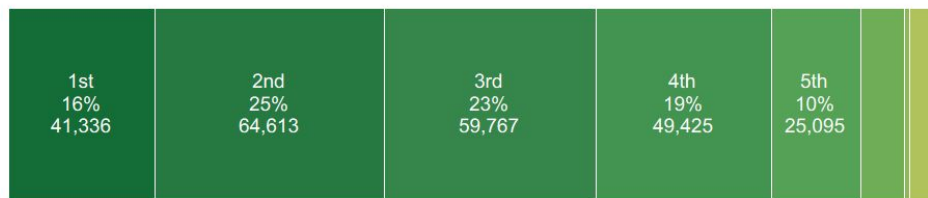
Comparing IMD 2019 and 2025

# Relative improvement overall, but more residents now live in the most deprived areas

- Hackney is still one of the more deprived local authorities nationally, however the picture within Hackney has become more mixed
- Some areas have become relatively less deprived compared to England
- At the same time, the number of residents living in the most deprived neighbourhoods has increased by around 46% (from approximately 28,000 in 2019 to around 41,000 in 2025)

## Hackney Population by Deprivation Decile

### 2025 - Index of Multiple Deprivation



### 2019 - Index of Multiple Deprivation



Most Deprived

Least Deprived

# Challenges with looking at deprivation over time

## SNAPSHOT IN TIME



The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows the level of deprivation at a specific point in time

## CHANGES ARE RELATIVE



IMD rankings are relative: an area could become more deprived, but still move up the rankings if other areas worsened more

## NOT COMPARING LIKE WITH LIKE



What is measured can change between IMD releases: data sources can be removed or added and definitions can change. E.g. the 2019 IMD version uses 39 indicators while 2025 has 55 indicators

## BOUNDARY SHIFTS

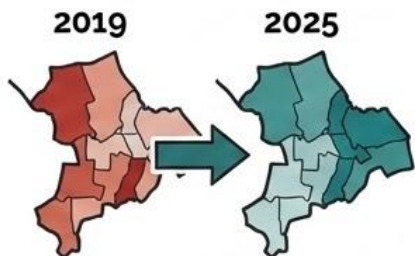


Small area boundaries can change over time and changes in ranking may partly reflect boundary changes, not just changes in deprivation

These factors make direct, long-term trend analysis challenging and require careful interpretation.

# How to understand change in deprivation over time

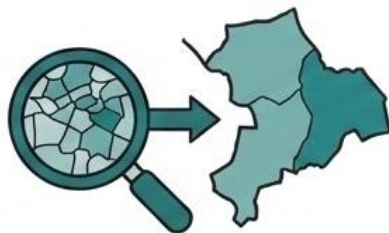
## INTERPRETING THE MAPS



More  
Deprived

Less  
Deprived

Colours show direction and scale of change compared to 2019 rank



### Small Areas vs. Wards

Ward maps show aggregated change; small areas show greater detail.

## KEY CONSIDERATIONS & CAVEATS



### Not a Perfect Like-for-Like

IMD definitions and data sources have changed since 2019. Treat as an indication.

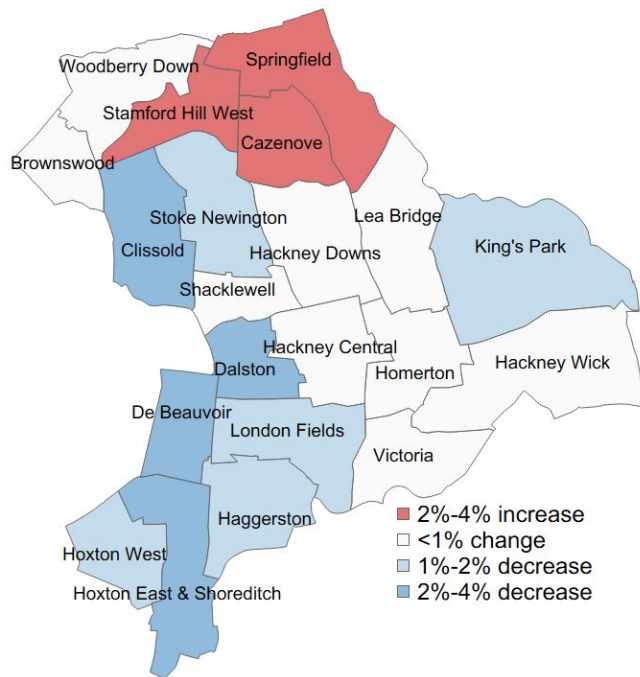


### Direction of Travel, Not Precise Measure

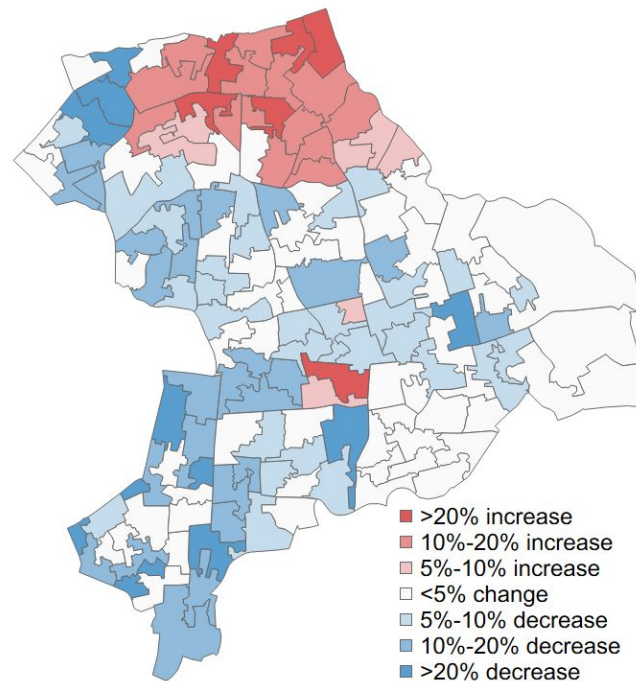
Use maps to spot patterns of improvement or worsening, not to measure exact change.

# The scale of change in IMD differs across areas and is especially obvious when looking at small area changes

Relative Change for Wards - IMD (Overall)



Relative Change for Small Areas - IMD (Overall)



# Income Domain (weighted 22.5%)

The proportion of people living on a low income

## Indicators

1. Adults and children in Income Support benefit units
2. Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance benefit units
3. Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance benefit units
4. Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) benefit units
5. Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units 'out of work conditionality categories: 'No work requirements', 'Planning for Work', 'Preparing for work', 'Searching for work'

## Key changes since 2019

Universal Credit is now fully included

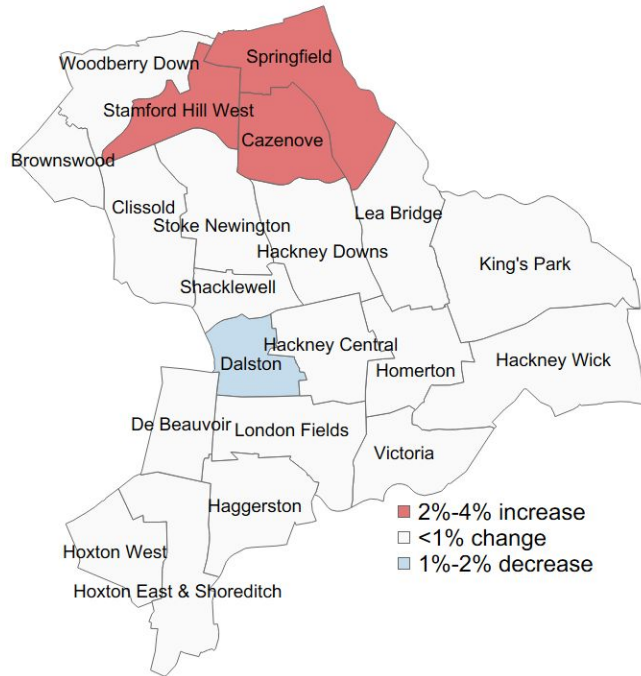
The definition of low income has changed

More benefit types are included

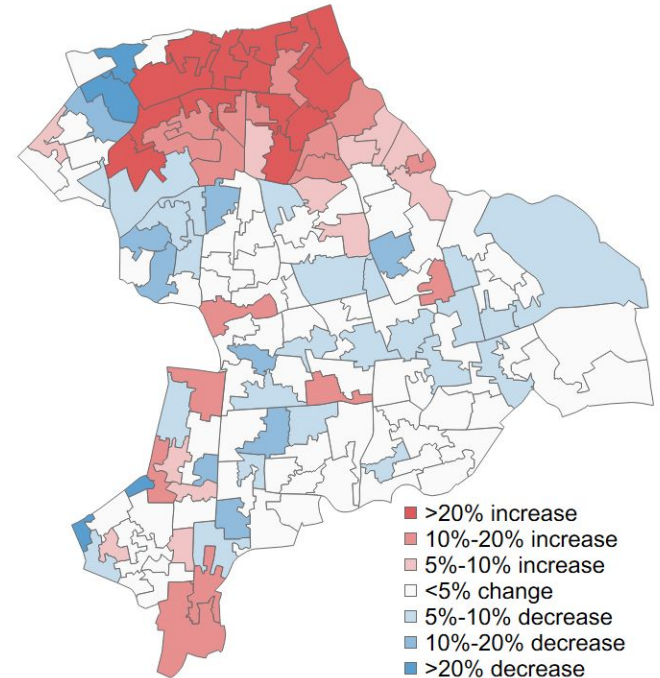
Comparisons over time must be cautious, as the threshold and benefits captured have changed

# Areas in the North East of the borough becoming more deprived for the Income domain

Relative Change for Wards - Income



Relative Change for Small Areas - Income

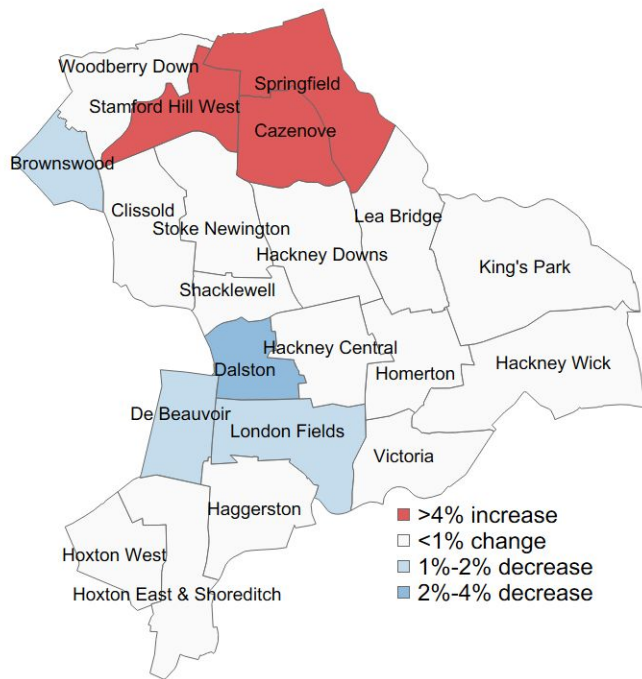


# Supplementary Income Indices

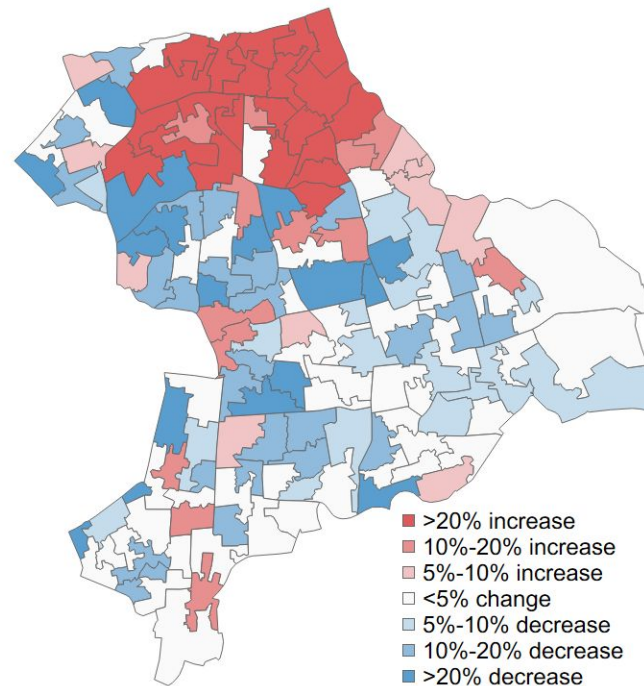
- There are two supplementary indices which are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain
- They are based on the same indicators as the main Income domain but don't contribute to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)** is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 who live in low income households
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)** is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who live in low income households

# Income deprivation affecting children increasing in North East Hackney while decreasing in other areas

Relative Change for Wards - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

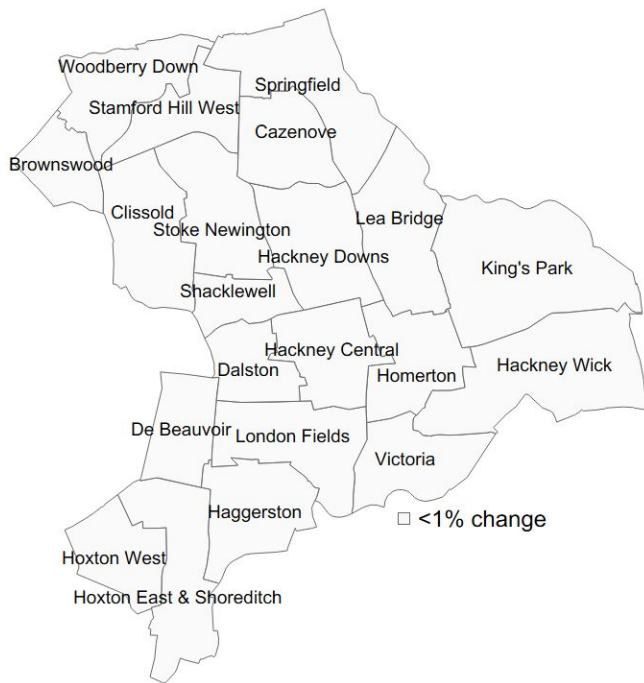


Relative Change for Small Areas - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

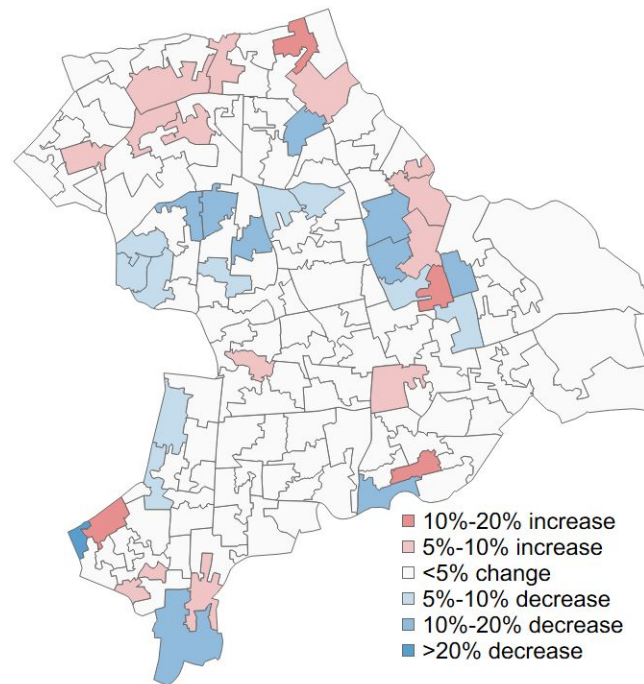


# Little change on Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, but Hackney is 2nd most deprived LA

Relative Change for Wards - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index



Relative Change for Small Areas - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index



# Employment Domain (weighted 22.5%)

The proportion of people who would like to be in work but are not currently working

## Indicators

1. Jobseeker's Allowance: Both contribution-based and income-based claimants
2. Employment and Support Allowance: Both contribution-based and income-based claimants
3. Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance and New Style Employment and Support Allowance
4. Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance, Carer's Allowance, Income Support
5. Universal Credit: Adults in the following 'no work' conditionality groups: 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Preparing for work'

## Key changes since 2019

Benefit changes made it harder to identify people out of work.

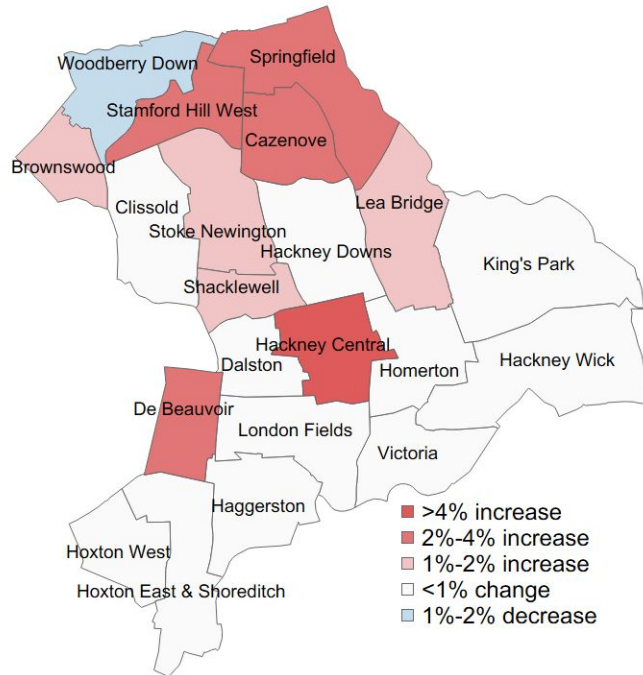
Used 2022/23 data to avoid legacy benefit changes.

Kept old measures, and added extra groups previously missed.

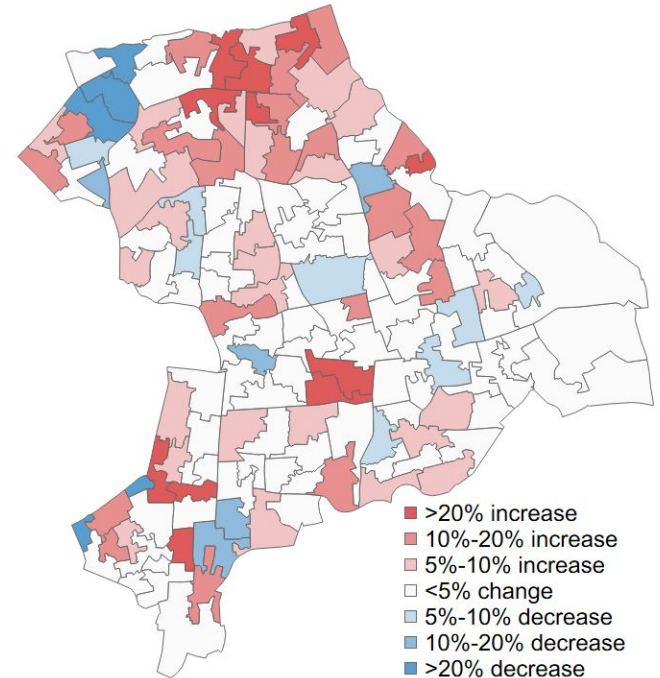
Updated rules: working age 18–66; uses monthly data.

# For most of Hackney, employment deprivation is either increasing or unchanged

Relative Change for Wards - Employment



Relative Change for Small Areas - Employment



# Education Domain (weighted 13.5%)

Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population

## Indicators

1. Key Stage 2 and 4 Attainment
2. Young people aged under 21 not entering higher education
3. Proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences
4. Proportion of pupils missing 10% or more of possible school sessions
5. Proportion of adults (aged 25–66) with no or low qualifications, or who cannot speak English well

## Key changes since 2019

Pandemic disrupted exams and attendance; used 2018/19, 2021–23 data.

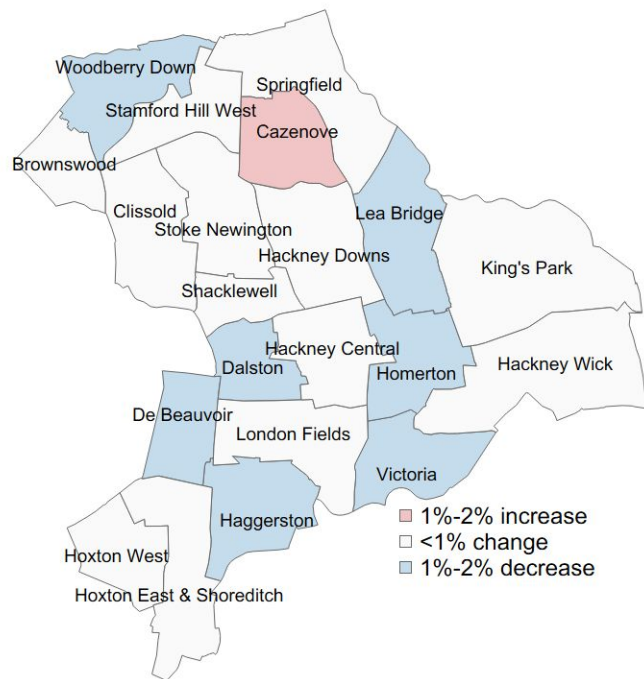
Added persistent absence; expanded absence measure beyond secondary schools.

Removed “staying in education after 16” indicator.

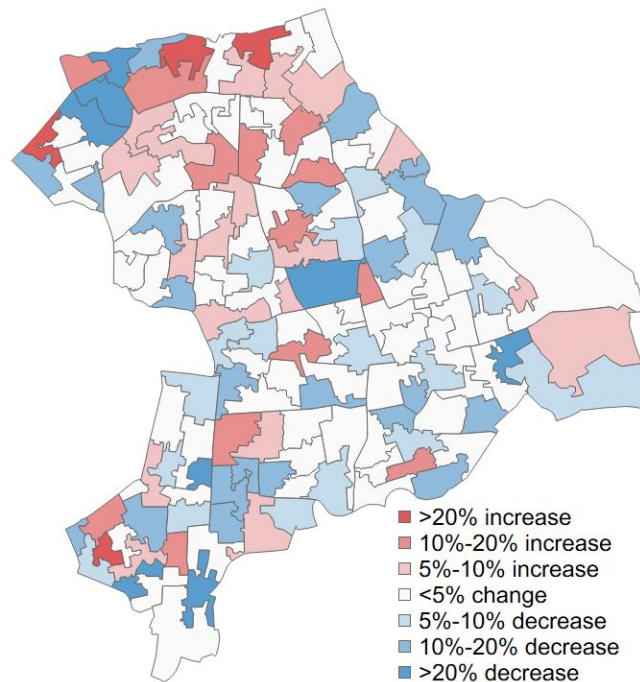
Adult skills now covers ages 25–66.

# Overall decrease for deprivation related to education, but a lot of variation across small areas in Hackney

Relative Change for Wards - Education



Relative Change for Small Areas - Education



# Health Domain (weighted 13.5%)

Measures how poor health reduces both quality of life and length of life

## Indicators

1. Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) - People receiving benefits due to inability to work through ill health (e.g., PIP, DLA, ESA, and Universal Credit health groups)
2. Years of Potential Life Lost
3. Acute Morbidity
4. Mental Health including suicide mortality, hospital admissions, prescription items for anxiety and depression and claimants of PIP or DLA for mental health or behavioural disorders

## Key changes since 2019

Used 2021/22–2022/23 data; pandemic effects not adjusted.

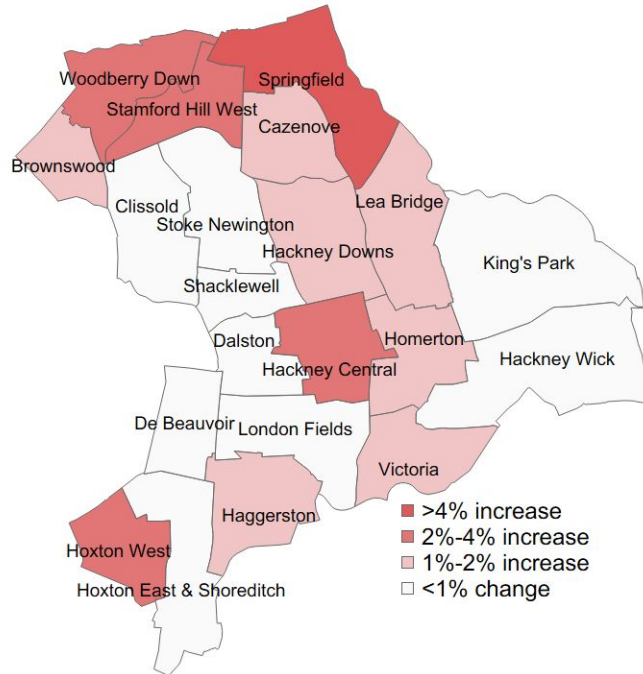
New benefit data counts Universal Credit claimants with health limits.

Mental health admissions use new dataset; measure covers more conditions.

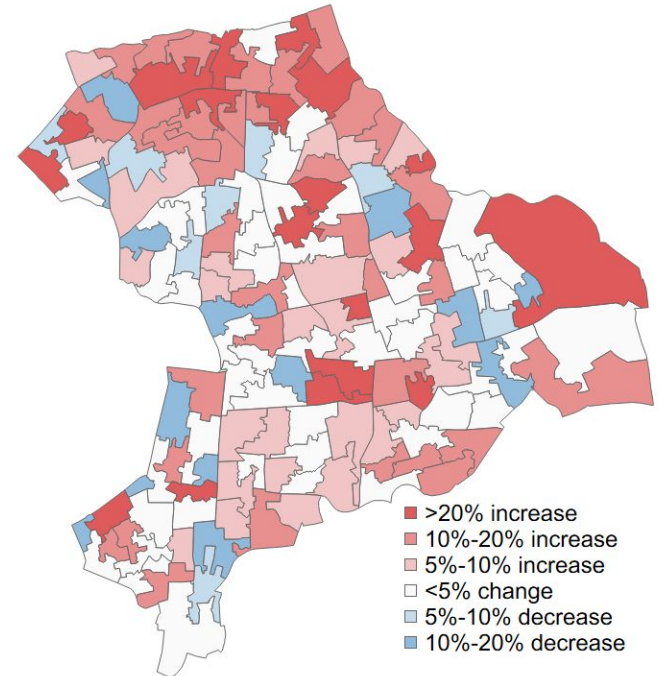
Population counts now include prisons, matching deaths and illness data.

# Multiple areas across Hackney show worsening health

Relative Change for Wards - Health



Relative Change for Small Areas - Health



# Crime Domain (weighted 9.3%)

Measures how much risk there is of people becoming victims of crime

## Indicators

Rate per 1,000 at-risk population (resident and workplace) across:

1. Violence with injury and without injury
2. Stalking and harassment
3. Burglary, theft and criminal damage
4. Public order and possession of weapons
5. Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

## Key changes since 2019

Better crime data: combined three police sources, linked records.

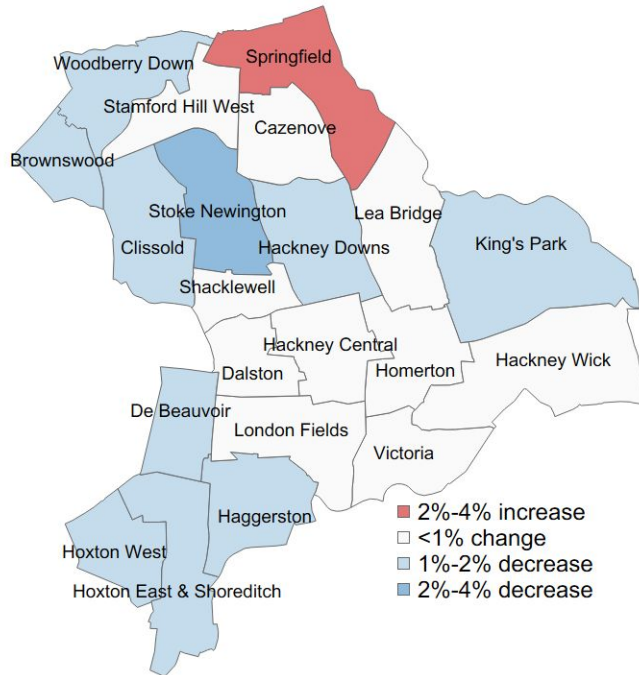
More detailed measures: eight types, including antisocial behaviour.

Used six years' data; improved mapping of police-station records.

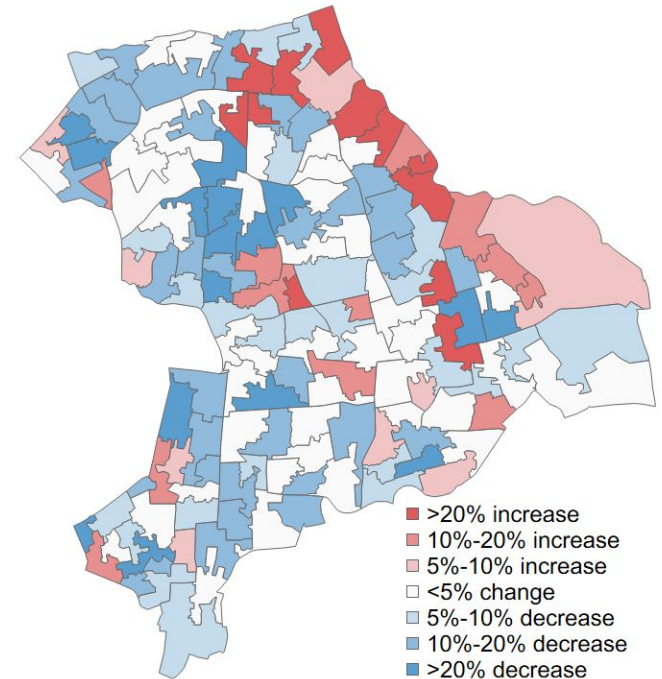
Updated "at-risk" populations; adjusted workplace counts for pandemic.

# Relative decrease in deprivation related to crime apart from areas along the Lee Navigation

Relative Change for Wards - Crime



Relative Change for Small Areas - Crime



# Barriers to Housing and Services Domain (9.3%)

Measures whether people can reasonably afford housing and reach key services like GPs, schools, and shops

## Indicators

1. Connectivity Score consisting of a comprehensive measure of travel time to 33 destination types (including retail, education, health, employment, and leisure) by walking, cycling, and public transport.
2. Housing Affordability and Household Overcrowding
3. Statutory Homelessness and Core Homelessness
4. Average upload and download broadband speed
5. Patient-to-GP Ratio

## Key changes since 2019

Homelessness data changed; new system replaced old returns.

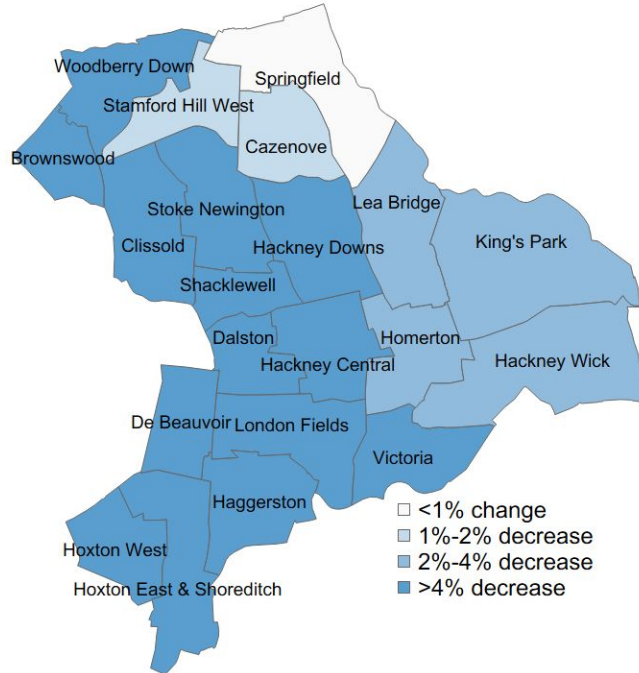
New travel measure uses public transport, not road distance.

Overcrowding now uses bedrooms as well as rooms.

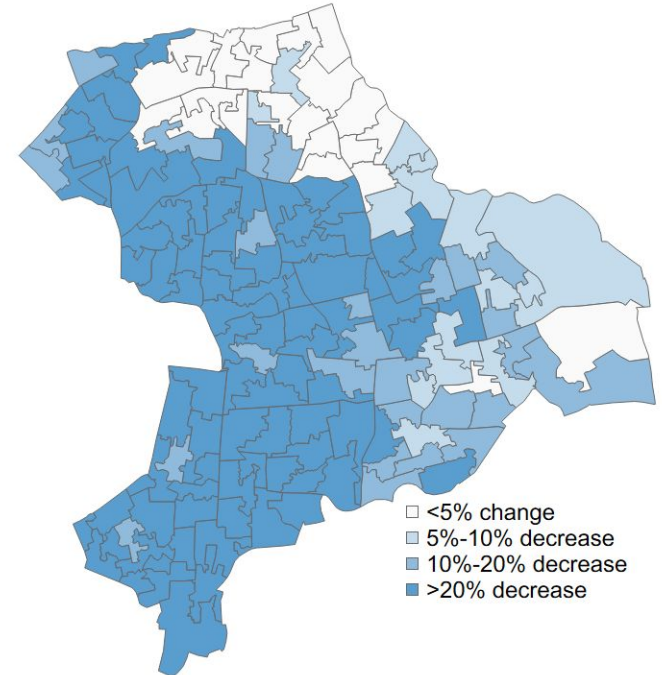
Added broadband speeds, GP capacity, and a new "core" homelessness measure.

# Method changes makes comparison for Barriers to Housing and Services Domain unreliable

Relative Change for Wards - Barriers to Housing and Services



Relative Change for Small Areas - Barriers to Housing and Services



# Living Environment Domain (weighted 9.3%)

Looks at housing quality and environmental factors like air quality and road safety

## Indicators

1. Housing in Poor Condition
2. Housing Energy Performance Score
3. Housing Lacking Private Outdoor Space
4. Air Quality
5. Road Traffic Accidents
6. Noise Pollution

## Key changes since 2019

Dropped “no central heating” as it's now very rare.

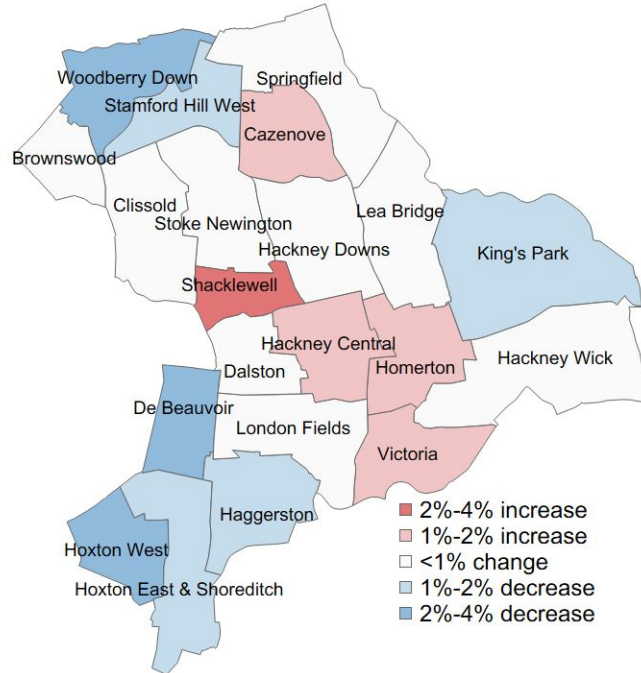
Added three new measures: housing quality, outdoor space, noise.

Updated existing measures: air standards, longer road traffic accident data period.

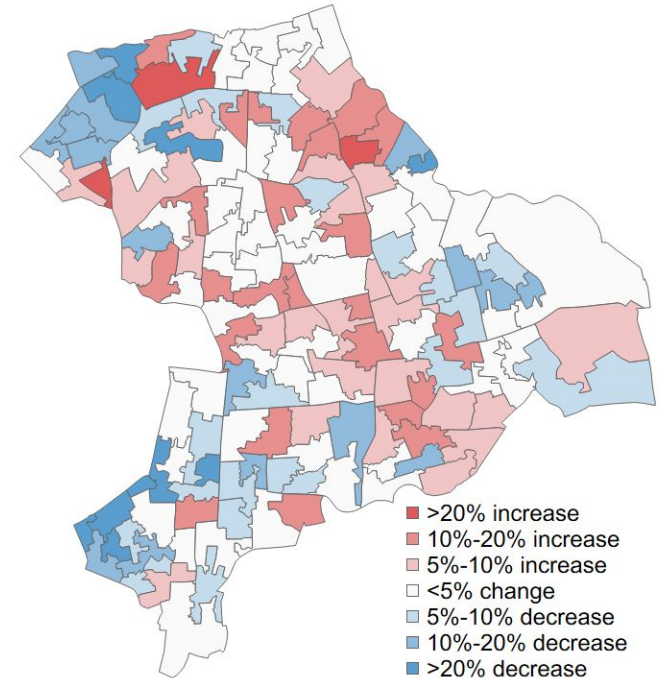
Changed weights slightly: more emphasis on indoor conditions.

# Overall increase in Living Environment deprivation but picture is mixed when looking at small areas

Relative Change for Wards - Living Environment



Relative Change for Small Areas - Living Environment



# Deprivation & Health

# Deprivation impact on Health

Deprivation harms health: the lower your social position, the worse your health tends to be.

In England, people in the least advantaged social groups live around seven years less than those in the most advantaged, and the gap in disability-free life expectancy is about 17 years—so people in poorer areas not only die sooner, they spend more of their lives in ill health.

This pattern runs right across society, not just in the very poorest communities.

*Source: Fair Society, Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review), Sir Michael Marmot, 2010.*






# Recent Health Trends for Hackney

The next set of slides give a brief overview of health trends over the last 5+ years for Hackney across the following topic areas:

1. Cardio-Metabolic and Chronic Disease Burden
2. Mental Health & Well-being
3. Health Behaviours & Addiction
4. Maternal & Early Years Health
5. Access to Care & Prevention
6. Use of Acute Service




# Cardio-Metabolic and Chronic Disease Burden

Poverty accelerates the onset of multimorbidity; the onset of multiple long-term conditions occurs 10–15 years earlier in the most deprived populations due to chronic stress, diet, and living environments

<b>Cardiovascular events</b>	Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease	<b>Unchanged in the last 10 years</b>	
	Under 75 mortality rate from heart disease and stroke	<b>Unchanged in the last 10 years</b>	
	Hospital admissions due to heart failure	<b>Unchanged in the past 10 years</b>	
<b>Hypertension</b>	Mortality rate for deaths involving hypertensive disease	<b>Increasing in the past 20 years</b>	
<b>Diabetes</b>	Mortality rate for deaths involving diabetes	<b>Increasing in the past 20 years</b>	






# Mental Health & Well-being

Financial insecurity and debt drive acute distress. The prevalence of severe mental illness is up to nine times higher in the lowest income quintile compared to the highest

<p><b>Anxiety / depression</b></p>	<p>Depression (QOF)</p>	<p><b>Increasing in the last 12 years</b></p>	
<p><b>Self-harm or suicide rates</b></p>	<p>Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm</p>	<p><b>Decreasing in the last 13 years</b></p>	
	<p>Suicide rate</p>	<p><b>Unchanged</b></p>	




# Health Behaviours & Addiction

Deprived populations often consume similar amounts of alcohol on average but suffer significantly higher rates of alcohol-related hospital admissions

<b>Alcohol admissions</b>	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow)	<b>Unchanged in the last 8 years</b>	
	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (broad)	<b>Unchanged in the last 8 years</b>	
	Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions	<b>Decreasing in the last 8 years</b>	
<b>Smoking prevalence</b>	Smoking prevalence (15+ - QOF)	<b>Decreasing in the last 10 years</b>	
<b>Drug-related deaths</b>	Deaths from drug misuse (persons)	<b>Increasing in the last 10 years</b>	

# Maternal & Early Years Health





Poverty is associated with higher rates of maternal stress and poor nutrition, leading to adverse birth outcomes that affect long-term cognitive and physical development

<b>Low birthweight &amp; Prematurity</b>	Low birth weight of term babies	<b>Unchanged in the past 10 years</b>	
	Premature births (less than 37 weeks gestation)	<b>Unchanged in the past 10 years</b>	
<b>Infant mortality</b>	Infant mortality rate	<b>Unchanged in the past 10 years</b>	

Source: [fingertips.phe.org.uk](http://fingertips.phe.org.uk)




# Access to Care & Prevention

Barriers such as transport costs, digital exclusion, and inability to navigate complex systems reduce the uptake of preventive services in deprived areas

<b>Screening</b>	Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer	<b>Unchanged in the past 10 years</b>	
	Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer	<b>Increasing in the past 10 years</b>	
	Cancer screening coverage: cervical cancer (aged 25-49)	<b>Decreasing in the past 10 years</b>	
<b>Vaccine coverage</b>	Population vaccination coverage - MMR one dose (2 years old)	<b>Decreasing in the past 15 years</b>	

# Acute Service Utilisation

Patients present sicker, leading to a reliance on emergency care for conditions that should be manageable in the community

<b>Hospital admissions</b>	Emergency hospital admissions for COPD	<b>Unchanged in the past 10 years</b>	
	Hospital admissions for diabetes	<b>Unchanged in the past 10 years</b>	
	Hospital admissions for epilepsy	<b>Unchanged</b>	

Source: [fingertips.phe.org.uk](http://fingertips.phe.org.uk)

# Thank you

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at  
[phit@hackney.gov.uk](mailto:phit@hackney.gov.uk)

For interactive population profile dashboards: please see the City and  
Hackney Health and Wellbeing website:  
<https://cityhackneyhealth.org.uk/>