

HACKNEY LOCAL AUTHORITY

QUARTERLY ANALYSIS REPORT

ON

PREVENTION AND RELIEF DUTIES

03-SEP-2025

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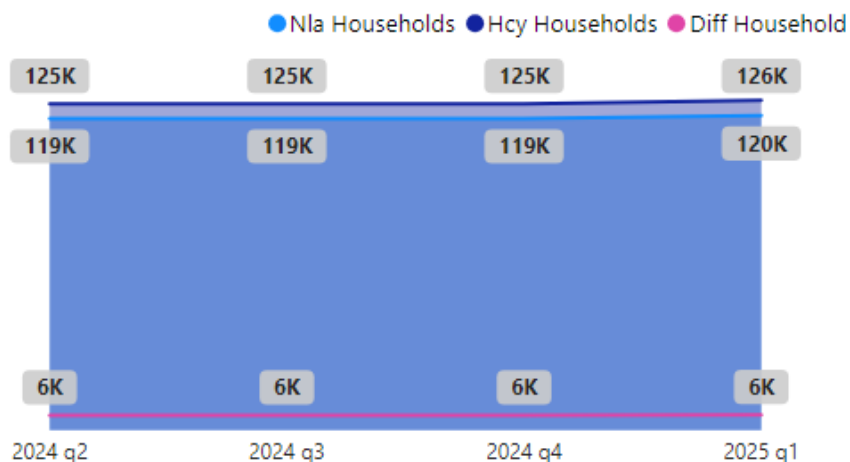
SYMBOL	MEANING
✓	BETTER
✗	WORSE
●	NEUTRAL
<i>PRDO</i>	PREVENTION AND RELIEF DUTY CASES
<i>PDO</i>	OWED A PREVENTION DUTY
<i>RDO</i>	OWED A RELIEF DUTY
<i>F/F</i>	FRIENDS OR FAMILY WITHDRAWAL OF ACCOMMODATION SUPPORT
<i>SRT</i>	SOCIAL RENTED TENANCY
<i>AST</i>	ASSURED SHORTHOLD PRIVATE RENTED TENANCY
<i>PDE</i>	PREVENTION DUTY ENDED CASES
<i>PSR</i>	PREVENTION DUTY SUCCESS RATE
<i>RDE</i>	RELIEF DUTY ENDED CASES
<i>RSR</i>	RELIEF DUTY SUCCESS RATE
<i>NFA</i>	NO FURTHER ACTION TAKEN AFTER 56 DAYS ELAPSED
<i>HOA</i>	HOME OFFICE ASYLUM SUPPORT
<i>NPM</i>	NIGHTLY-PAID ACCOMMODATION UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT
<i>PSAL</i>	PRIVATE SECTOR ACCOMMODATION UNDER LEASE
<i>LA/HA</i>	LOCAL AUTHORITY OR HOUSING ASSOCIATION
<i>SMDC</i>	SINGLE MOTHER WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN
<i>CDC</i>	COUPLE WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN
<i>SM</i>	SINGLE MAN WITHOUT CHILDREN
<i>SW</i>	SINGLE WOMAN WITHOUT CHILDREN
<i>SPD</i>	SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION DUTY CASES
<i>SRD</i>	SUCCESSFUL RELIEF DUTY CASES
<i>PR RATIO</i>	PREVENTION TO RELIEF RATIO

HOMELESSNESS NEEDS/DEMAND

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	HACKNEY QUARTERLY AVERAGE	VARIATION	EFFECT
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	126,079	125,097	+982	✓
<i>As % average</i>			+1%	
INITIAL ASSESSMENTS	717	716	+1	✓
<i>As % of Total Households</i>	1%	1%	0%	
PRDO	694	694	0	●
<i>As % of Initial Assessments</i>	97%	97%	0%	
PDO	260	249	+11	✓
<i>As % of Initial Assessments</i>	36%	35%	+1%	
RDO	434	445	-11	✓
<i>As % of Initial Assessments</i>	61%	62%	-1%	
PREVENTION RATIO	37%	36%	+ 1%	✓
RELIEF RATIO	63%	64%	-1%	

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	NEIGHBOURING LA (COMBINED AVERAGE) 2025-Q1	VARIATION	EFFECT
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	126,079	120,279	+5,800	✓
<i>As % average</i>			+5%	
INITIAL ASSESSMENTS	717	622	+95	●
<i>As % of Total Households</i>	1%	1%	0%	
PRDO	694	583	+111	✓
<i>As % of Initial Assessments</i>	97%	94%	+3%	
PDO	260	172	+88	✓
<i>As % of Initial Assessments</i>	36%	28%	+8%	
RDO	434	410	+24	✓
<i>As % of Initial Assessments</i>	61%	66%	-5%	
PREVENTION RATIO	37%	30%	+7%	✓
RELIEF RATIO	63%	70%	-7%	

Differences in Total Households in Area



DISCUSSION

In the first quarter of 2025, the number of households in Hackney exceeded its quarterly average by 5%, indicating population growth in the borough. Similarly, population growth was observed in the neighbouring boroughs suggesting that the trend occurred on a broader – at least regional – scale. Despite this increase, the percentage of initial assessments remained impressively low at 1%, while prevention and relief duty cases accounted for 97%. Compared to quarterly expectations, Hackney recorded a 1% higher prevention ratio and prevention duty cases, and 1% lower relief duty cases. This suggests that homelessness did not increase alongside population growth, likely because most newcomers are part of the working class and can afford to secure accommodation independently.

Compared to neighbouring local authorities, Hackney has 5,800 (5%) more households and would therefore be expected to have a higher percentage of initial assessments. As anticipated, in Q1 2025, Hackney recorded 95 more initial assessment cases; however, the percentage remained the same as its neighbours at 1%. Hackney's percentage of prevention and relief duty cases was 3% higher than that of neighbouring authorities, suggesting that applicants in Hackney have a better understanding of the eligibility criteria when submitting their applications. This reflects more effective communication of eligibility guidelines by the council, resulting in fewer resources spent on filtering out ineligible applicants. An 8% higher PDO and a 5% lower RDO indicate a more proactive applicant base and create opportunities to explore more cost-effective solutions, such as helping individuals remain in their current homes or securing alternative accommodation early.

CONCLUSION

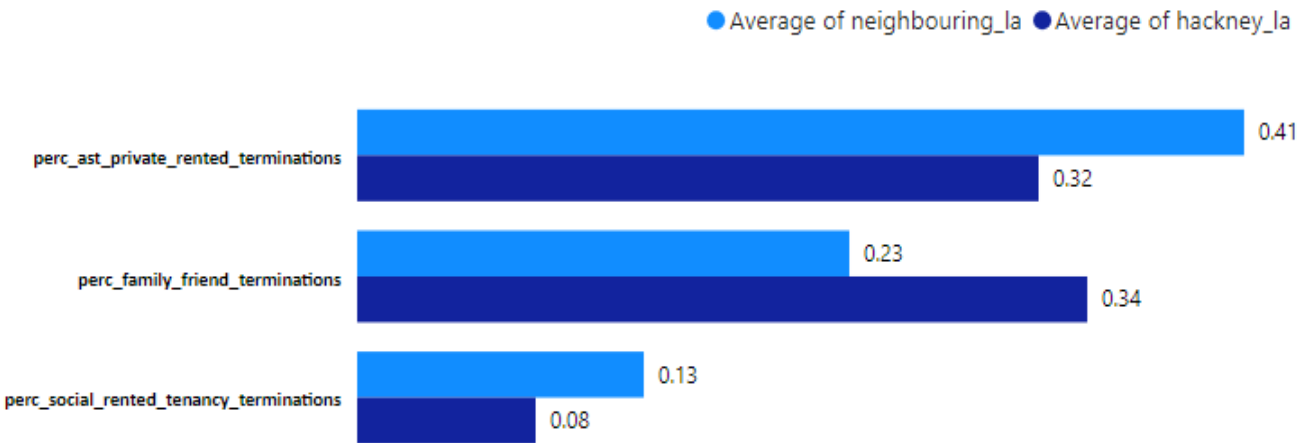
Hackney's rise in population in Q1 2025 did not impact negatively on homelessness needs. With approximately 40:60 prevention-to-relief duty ratio compared to neighbouring local authorities with 30:70, applicants in Hackney appear to have a better understanding of the eligibility requirements and are therefore more proactive.

PREVENTION DUTY CASES

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	HACKNEY QUARTERLY AVERAGE	VARIATION	EFFECT
PDO	260	249	+11	✓
As % average			+4%	
END OF AST	89	79	+10	✗
As % of PDO	34%	32%	+2%	
F/F	76	85	-9	✓
As % of PDO	29%	34%	-5%	
END OF SRT	24	21	+3	✗
As % of PDO	9%	8%	+1%	

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	NEIGHBOURING LA (COMBINED AVERAGE) 2025-Q1	VARIATION	EFFECT
PDO	260	172	+88	✓
As % average			+41%	
END OF AST	89	66	+23	✓
As % of PDO	34%	38%	-4%	
F/F	76	37	+39	✗
As % of PDO	29%	22%	+7%	
END OF SRT	24	25	-1	✓
As % of PDO	9%	15%	-6%	

Comparing the Top Reasons for Owed Prevention Duty



DISCUSSION

In Q1 2025, Hackney recorded 4% more PDOs than its quarterly average and 41% more than neighbouring authorities, suggesting it managed a significantly larger caseload. On average, just three reasons account for 74% of Hackney's and 77% of neighbouring local authorities' recorded PDOs. These top three reasons are illustrated above and discussed further below:

1. End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST): In the first quarter of 2025, this was the leading cause of PDOs in both Hackney and its neighbouring local authorities – although it ranks as a close second when compared to Hackney's quarterly average. The number of cases in this category in Hackney was 2% higher than its quarterly average but 4% lower than that of neighbouring authorities. Overall, these cases require close examination to understand why individuals can no longer remain in private rented accommodation – whether due to financial reasons or other factors. More awareness can be created among private tenants on dangers of not breaking the terms and conditions of a tenancy agreement.
2. Family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate (F/F): In Q1 2025, this was the second most common reason for PDOs in both Hackney and its neighbouring local authorities, and the leading cause based on Hackney's quarterly average. The percentage of PDOs in this category for Hackney was 5% below its own quarterly average but 7% higher than that of neighbouring authorities. These cases should be addressed through measures such as mediation, family support schemes, housing advice and support, and similar interventions.
3. End of social rented tenancy (SRT): In Q1 2025, this was the third most common cause of PDOs in both Hackney and its neighbouring local authorities. Although 1% above Hackney's quarterly average, the figure was notably 6% lower than that of neighbouring authorities. Preventive efforts could include raising awareness among social tenants about the consequences of breaching tenancy terms and conditions, as well as improving access to financial support.

CONCLUSION

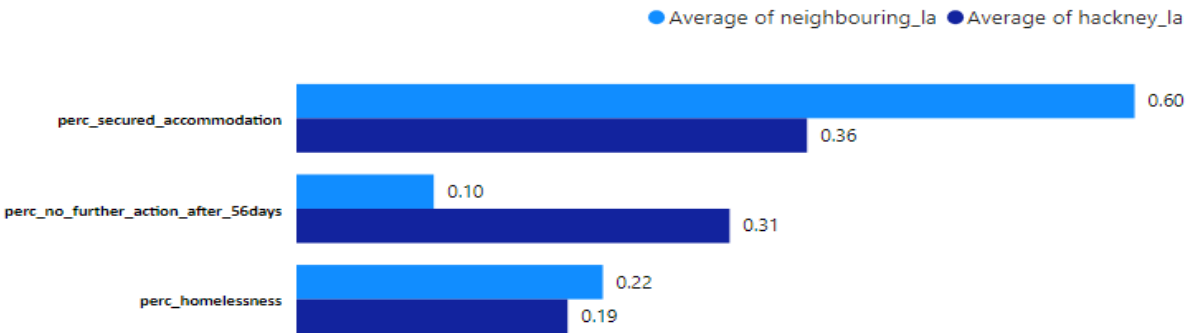
In Q1 2025, Hackney's proportion of PDOs resulting from the end of AST and SRT was lower than that of its neighbouring authorities, which is commendable. However, there is room for improvement in PDOs arising from family or friends no longer being able or willing to accommodate (F/F), where Hackney's figures are higher than those of its neighbours.

PREVENTION DUTY ENDINGS

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	HACKNEY QUARTERLY AVERAGE	VARIATION	EFFECT
PDE	218	254	-36	✗
As % average			-15%	
ENDED IN SECURED ACCOMMODATION	90	92	-2	✓
As % of PDE	41%	36%	+5%	
ENDED IN NFA	59	79	-20	✗
As % of PDE	27%	31%	-4%	
ENDED IN HOMELESSNESS	40	49	-9	✓
As % of PDE	18%	19%	-1%	

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	NEIGHBOURING LA (COMBINED AVERAGE) 2025-Q1	VARIATION	EFFECT
PDE	218	172	+46	✓
As % average			+24%	
ENDED IN SECURED ACCOMMODATION	90	107	-17	✗
As % of PDE (prevention success rate)	41%	62%	-21%	
ENDED IN NFA	59	18	+41	✓
As % of PDE	27%	10%	+17%	
ENDED IN HOMELESSNESS	40	32	+8	✓
As % of PDE	18%	19%	-1%	

Comparing the Top Reasons for Closure of Prevention Duty Cases



DISCUSSION

Hackney ended the first quarter of 2025 with PDEs 15% below its own quarterly average but 24% higher than those of its neighbouring authorities. Notably, 86% of Hackney's and 92% of neighbouring authorities' PDEs fall into three main categories, as illustrated above and discussed below:

1. **Secured Accommodation:** In Q1 2025, this was the most common outcome for applicants owed a prevention duty in both Hackney and its neighbouring local authorities. Hackney's proportion of PDEs resulting in this outcome was 5% higher than its quarterly average and marked the highest rate in the past four quarters. However, it was still 21% lower than that of its neighbours. This highlights a significant gap in Hackney's ability to secure accommodation for households owed a prevention duty compared to neighbouring authorities.
2. **No Further Action Taken After 56 Days Elapsed:** In Q1 2025, this remained the second most common outcome, accounting for 27% of PDE cases in Hackney-its lowest figure over the past four quarters-compared to 10% in neighbouring authorities. Hackney's rate is 17% higher, indicating a greater reliance on this outcome compared to its neighbours.
3. **Homelessness:** In Q1 2025, this was the third most frequent outcome for households owed a prevention duty in both Hackney and its neighbouring authorities. It accounted for 18% of PDE cases in Hackney-just 1% below both its quarterly average and the figure for neighbouring authorities. Although the goal is to reduce this number as much as possible, it is worth noting that there has been a gradual decline since Q3 2024.

CONCLUSION

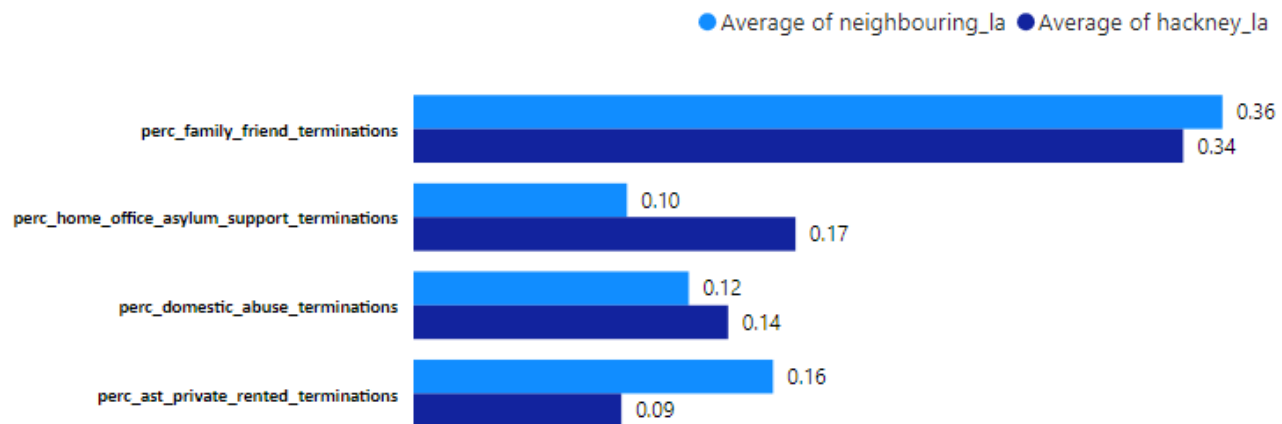
In Q1 2025, Hackney recorded 41% more PDOs than its neighbouring authorities, resulting in 24% more PDEs. The primary reason for prevention duty applications was the end of AST, while the most common outcome for ended prevention duties was the successful securing of accommodation. Compared to its neighbouring authorities, Hackney tends to prioritise helping prevention-stage households retain their existing accommodation, as this is a more cost-effective and less disruptive option than securing alternative housing. However, greater effort is needed to strengthen its ability to secure accommodation in cases where retaining the current home is not possible, in order to reduce the risk of homelessness.

RELIEF DUTY CASES

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	HACKNEY QUARTERLY AVERAGE	VARIATION	EFFECT
RDO	434	445	-11	✓
<i>As % average</i>			-3%	
F/F	137	151	-14	✓
As % of RDO	32%	34%	- 2%	
END OF HOA	77	76	+1	✗
As % of RDO	18%	17%	+1%	
DOMESTIC ABUSE	64	62	+2	✗
As % of RDO	15%	14%	+1%	
END OF AST	42	41	+1	✗
As % of RDO	10%	9%	+1%	

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	NEIGHBOURING LA (COMBINED AVERAGE) 2025-Q1	VARIATION	EFFECT
RDO	434	442	-8	✓
<i>As % average</i>			-2%	
F/F	137	147	-10	✓
As % of RDO	32%	36%	-4%	
END OF HOA	77	43	+34	✗
As % of RDO	18%	10%	+18%	
DOMESTIC ABUSE	64	49	+15	✗
As % of RDO	15%	12%	+3%	
END OF AST	42	63	-21	✓
As % of RDO	10%	15%	-5%	

Comparing the Top Reasons for Owed Relief Duty



DISCUSSION

Hackney's RDOs were 3% below its own quarterly average and 2% lower than those of its neighbouring authorities. On average, 74% of RDOs in both Hackney and its neighbouring boroughs originated from four main categories, as illustrated above and discussed below:

1. **Family or Friends No Longer Willing or Able to Accommodate (F/F):** This is the leading cause of homelessness applications (both prevention and relief duty) in Hackney and its neighbouring boroughs. In Q1 2025, Hackney's number of RDOs in this category was 2% below its quarterly average and 4% lower than that of its neighbours. This may be attributed to the overall lower volume of RDOs received during the quarter.
2. **Home Office Accommodation (HOA):** While this is the second most common cause of homelessness in Hackney, it ranks only fourth in neighbouring boroughs. In Q1 2025, Hackney's RDOs triggered by this factor were 1% above its quarterly average and a striking 18% higher than those in neighbouring authorities. This suggests that refugees (i.e., former asylum seekers) may prefer to settle in Hackney over nearby boroughs. Applicants in this category could be encouraged to consider a wider range of locations when seeking accommodation.
3. **Domestic Abuse:** This is the third most common cause of homelessness in both Hackney and its neighbouring boroughs. In Q1 2025, Hackney's RDOs related to domestic abuse exceeded its quarterly average by 1% and were 3% higher than those of neighbouring authorities. This likely reflects a broader societal issue and warrants special attention, as domestic abuse often results in unavoidable homelessness for one or more of the parties involved.
4. **End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST):** This is the fourth most common cause of homelessness in Hackney but ranks second among neighbouring boroughs. In Q1 2025, Hackney's RDOs in this category were 1% above its quarterly average but 5% lower than those in neighbouring authorities. This difference may reflect Hackney's relatively greater success in resolving prevention duty cases by helping households retain their existing accommodation.

CONCLUSION

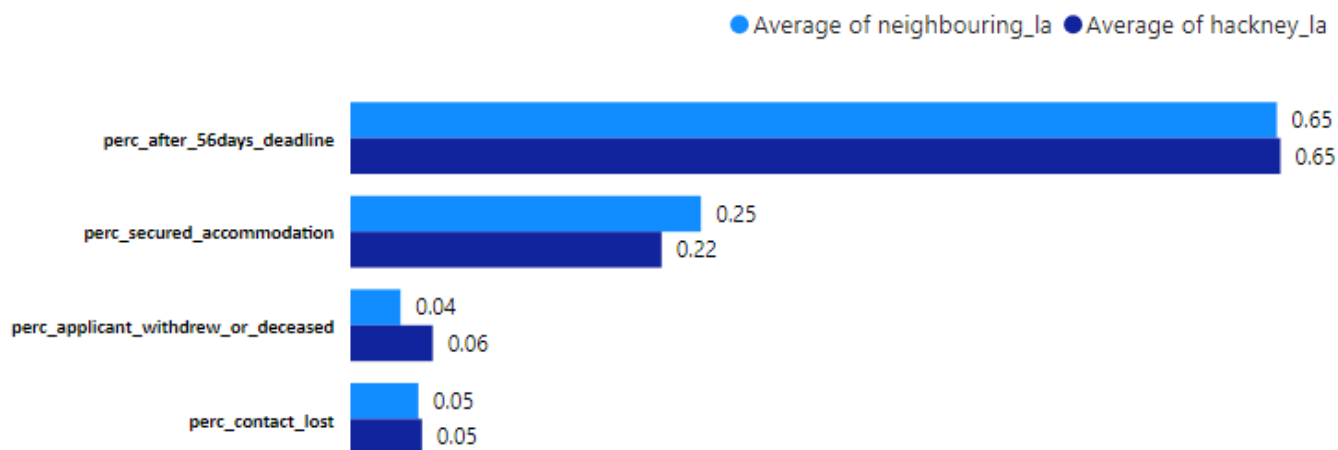
Households should be educated on the importance of encouraging friends or family members to apply early for their own housing options while relationships are still positive. This can help avoid situations where the host is no longer willing or able to accommodate them and ultimately preserve those relationships. Additionally, household members should be encouraged to report early signs of domestic abuse so that homelessness resulting from such situations can be identified at an early stage and appropriate preventive measures put in place.

RELIEF DUTY ENDINGS

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	HACKNEY QUARTERLY AVERAGE	VARIATION	EFFECT
RDE	495	506	-11	✗
<i>As % average</i>			-2%	
END OF 56 DAYS DEADLINE	322	330	-8	●
As % of RDE	65%	65%	0%	
SECURED ACCOMMODATION	109	112	-3	●
As % of RDE	22%	22%	0%	
LOST CONTACT	36	26	+10	✗
As % of RDE	7%	5%	+2%	
APPLICANT WITHDREW OR DECEASED	16	28	-12	✓
As % of RDE	3%	6%	-3%	

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	NEIGHBOURING LA (COMBINED AVERAGE) 2025-Q1	VARIATION	EFFECT
RDE	495	414	+81	✓
<i>As % average</i>			+18%	
END OF 56 DAYS DEADLINE	322	255	+67	✗
As % of RDE	65%	62%	+3%	
SECURED ACCOMMODATION	109	110	+1	✗
As % of RDE	22%	27%	-5%	
LOST CONTACT	36	21	+15	✗
As % of RDE	7%	5%	+2%	
APPLICANT WITHDREW OR DECEASED	16	15	+1	✓
As % of RDE	3%	4%	-1%	

Comparing the Top Reasons for Closure of Relief Duty Cases



DISCUSSION

Hackney's RDE for the first quarter of 2025 was 2% below average, but amazingly 18% higher than that of its neighbours. On average, 98% of RDEs in Hackney and 99% in its neighbouring boroughs originated from four main categories, as illustrated above and discussed below:

1. **END OF 56 DAYS DEADLINE:** In Q1 2025, this was—by a significant margin—the most common outcome for relief-stage applicants in both Hackney and its neighbouring boroughs. Matching its quarterly average of 65%, Hackney's RDEs under this outcome were 3% higher than those of neighbouring local authorities. Since this is not the ideal outcome, further efforts are needed to reduce its occurrence as much as possible.
2. **SECURED ACCOMMODATION:** In Q1 2025, this was the second most common RDE outcome in Hackney and its neighbouring boroughs. Hackney's proportion of RDEs in this category matched its quarterly average but was 5% lower than that of its neighbours. This gap indicates that Hackney is less effective than nearby authorities in securing alternative accommodation for relief-stage households. Given that this is the ideal outcome, greater focus should be placed on improving performance in this area.
3. **LOST CONTACT:** In Q1 2025, the proportion of RDEs attributed to lost contact was 2% above both Hackney's quarterly average and the figure for neighbouring authorities. A higher number of cases ending this way suggests a need to strengthen efforts in maintaining up-to-date applicant contact information and engagement.
4. **APPLICANT WITHDREW OR DECEASED:** In Q1 2025, Hackney recorded 3% fewer RDEs in this category compared to its quarterly average and 1% fewer than its neighbouring local authorities. This indicates that a smaller proportion of relief-stage cases in Hackney ended due to withdrawal or the applicant's death.

CONCLUSION

Despite having fewer RDOs than its neighbouring authorities, Hackney still recorded an RDE rate that was 18% higher than that of its neighbours — which, at first glance, might suggest stronger

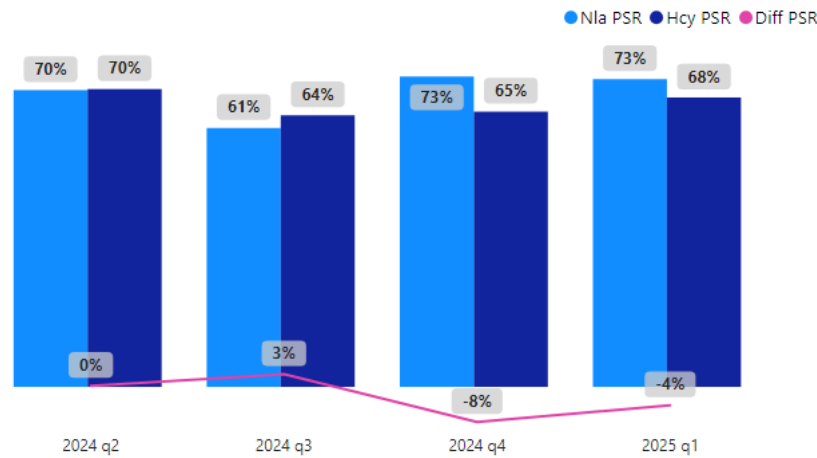
performance. However, it is important to note that a significant majority (65%) of Hackney's relief-stage cases ended simply because the 56-day period elapsed, while only 22% ended successfully with accommodation secured.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PREVENTION AND RELIEF EFFORTS

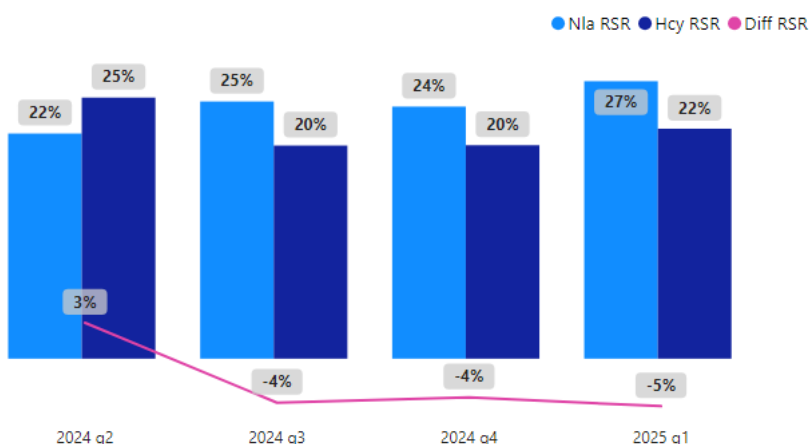
CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	HACKNEY QUARTERLY AVERAGE	VARIATION	EFFECT
SPD	149	171	-22	✗
As % average			-14%	
SRD	109	112	-3	✗
As % average			-3%	
CASES RESOLVED (SPD + SRD)	258	283	-25	✗
As % average			-9%	
PSR	68%	67%	+1%	✓
RSR	22%	22%	0%	●
PR RATIO	1.36	1.53	-0.17	✓

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	NEIGHBOURING LA (COMBINED AVERAGE) 2025-Q1	VARIATION	EFFECT
SPD	149	125	+24	✓
As % average			+18%	
SRD	109	110	-1	✗
As % average			-1%	
CASES RESOLVED (SPD + SRD)	258	235	+23	✓
As % average			+9%	
PSR	68%	73%	-5%	✗
RSR	22%	27%	-5%	✗
PR RATIO	1.36	1.14	+0.22	✓

Prevention Success Rates Comparison



Relief Success Rates Comparison



DISCUSSION

1. **SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION DUTY CASES (SPD):** This refers to the number of prevention duty cases that ended with the applicant securing suitable accommodation – either by moving to alternative housing or remaining in their existing property. It is calculated as the number of prevention cases that ended with Secured Accommodation or No Further Action Taken After 56 Days Elapsed.
In Q1 2025, the number of successful prevention duty cases recorded by Hackney was 14% below its quarterly average but 18% higher than that of its neighbouring authorities. This indicates that while Hackney performed below its own historical standard, it still outperformed its neighbouring boroughs in this area.
2. **SUCCESSFUL RELIEF DUTY CASES (SRD):** This refers to the number of relief duty cases that ended with the applicant securing suitable accommodation.
In Q1 2025, the number of successful relief duty cases in Hackney was 3% below its quarterly average and 1% lower than in neighbouring authorities. This suggests that Hackney's overall performance in this area was slightly below expectations
3. **CASES RESOLVED:** This is the total number of successful prevention and relief duty cases, calculated as SPD + SRD.
In Q1 2025, Hackney underperformed relative to its quarterly average by 9% but still outperformed its neighbouring local authorities by 9%.
4. **PREVENTION SUCCESS RATE (PSR):** This refers to the proportion of all prevention duty cases that ended in successfully preventing homelessness. It is calculated as:

$$PSR = SPD / \text{Total number of PDEs}$$
 In Q1 2025, Hackney's PSR was 1% higher than its quarterly average, but 5% lower than that of neighbouring authorities. This suggests that while Hackney showed slightly above-average performance, its neighbours were more effective at preventing homelessness.
5. **RELIEF SUCCESS RATE (RSR):** This refers to the proportion of all relief duty cases that ended in securing suitable housing. It is calculated as:

$$RSR = SRD / \text{Total number of RDEs}$$
 expressed as a percentage of all RDEs.

In Q1 2025, Hackney's performance was in line with its average, but 5% lower than that of neighbouring authorities, indicating that nearby boroughs were more effective at relieving homelessness.

6. *PR RATIO*: This is a simple comparison between the number of successful prevention duty cases and successful relief duty cases. It is calculated as:

$$\text{PR RATIO} = \text{SPD} / \text{SRD}$$

A ratio greater than 1 means more cases were prevented than relieved, suggesting stronger upstream intervention. A ratio less than 1 indicates more cases progressed to the relief stage, reflecting weaker prevention.

In Q1 2025, Hackney's PR ratio was 0.17 lower than its quarterly average, but 0.22 higher than that of its neighbouring authorities. Hackney's and its neighbouring authorities' PR Ratios indicate that, overall, more cases were prevented than relieved in both Hackney and neighbouring boroughs.

CONCLUSION

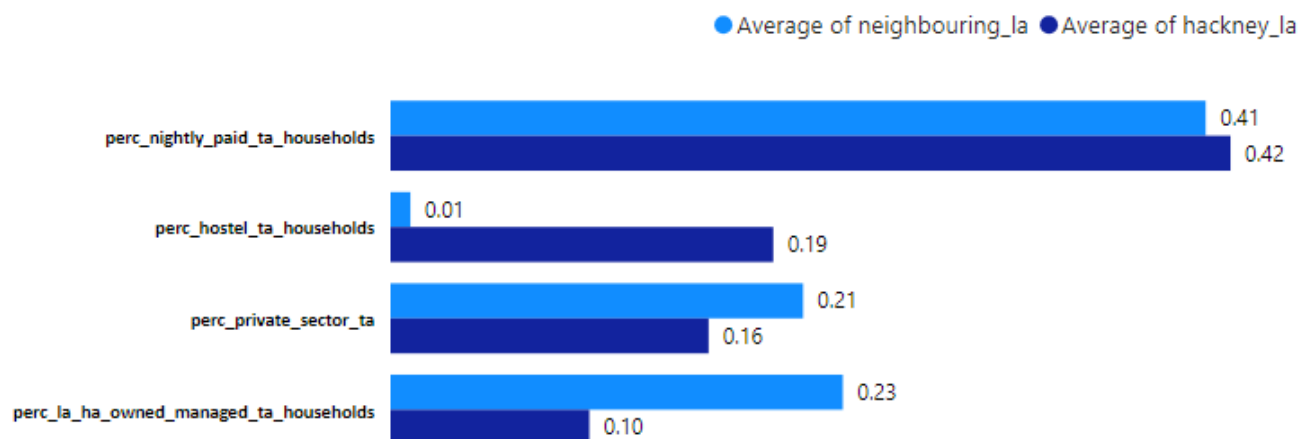
In Q1 2025, Hackney outperformed its neighbouring authorities in terms of Successful Prevention Duty cases (SPD), total cases resolved, and the Prevention–Relief (PR) Ratio, indicating a higher number of cases successfully resolved at the prevention stage. However, neighbouring local authorities performed better in Successful Relief Duty cases (SRD), Prevention Success Rate (PSR), and Relief Success Rate (RSR), suggesting stronger overall performance in both preventing and relieving homelessness. The PR Ratio in both Hackney and its neighbouring boroughs indicates that more cases were prevented than relieved.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION TYPES

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	HACKNEY QUARTERLY AVERAGE	VARIATION	EFFECT
TA HOUSEHOLDS	3567	3469	+98	✓
<i>As % average</i>			+3%	
NPM	1593	1462	+131	✓
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	45%	42%	+3%	
PSAL	542	559	-17	✗
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	15%	16%	-1%	
LA/HA STOCK	340	350	-10	●
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	10%	10%	0%	
HOSTEL USE	647	664	-17	✗
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	18%	19%	-1%	

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	NEIGHBOURING LA (COMBINED AVERAGE) 2025-Q1	VARIATION	EFFECT
TA HOUSEHOLDS	3567	3392	+175	✓
<i>As % average</i>			+5%	
NPM	1593	1569	+24	✗
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	45%	46%	-1%	
PSAL	542	589	-47	✗
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	15%	17%	-2%	
LA/HA STOCK	340	808	-468	✗
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	10%	24%	-14%	
HOSTEL USE	647	43	604	✓
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	18%	1%	+17%	

Comparing the Most Commonly Provided Type of Temporary Accommodation



DISCUSSION

In the first quarter of 2025, Hackney had a higher number of households in temporary accommodation, exceeding both its quarterly average and the figure for neighbouring boroughs by 3% and 5% respectively. On average, 87% of households in Hackney and 86% in neighbouring boroughs were placed in four main types of temporary accommodation. These types are illustrated above and discussed below:

1. **NIGHTLY-PAID ACCOMMODATION UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT (NPM):** In Q1 2025, the proportion of temporary accommodation provided through this arrangement by Hackney was 3% above its quarterly average, but 1% lower than that of its neighbouring authorities. It remained the most commonly used type of temporary housing in both Hackney and neighbouring boroughs.
2. **HOSTELS:** In Q1 2025, hostels were the second most used form of temporary accommodation in Hackney, falling 1% below its quarterly average. In contrast, neighbouring boroughs used hostels for only 1% of temporary accommodation placements, showing a clear preference for Local Authority or Housing Association (LA/HA) stock instead.
3. **LOCAL AUTHORITY OR HOUSING ASSOCIATION (LA/HA) STOCK:** In Q1 2025, Hackney placed 10% of households in temporary accommodation through LA/HA stock, matching its quarterly average. However, this type of accommodation was significantly more utilised by neighbouring boroughs, where its use was 14% higher than in Hackney. This suggests that Hackney could consider increasing its use of LA/HA stock in future quarters.
4. **PRIVATE SECTOR ACCOMMODATION UNDER LEASE (PSAL):** In Q1 2025, Hackney's use of PSAL was 1% below its quarterly average and 2% lower than that of neighbouring authorities. Despite this, it was still the third most commonly used form of temporary housing in both Hackney and neighbouring boroughs during the quarter.

CONCLUSION

In Q1 2025, Hackney had 5% more households in temporary accommodation than its neighbouring authorities, reflecting its lower PSR and RSR, which were both 5% lower. Hackney's greater reliance

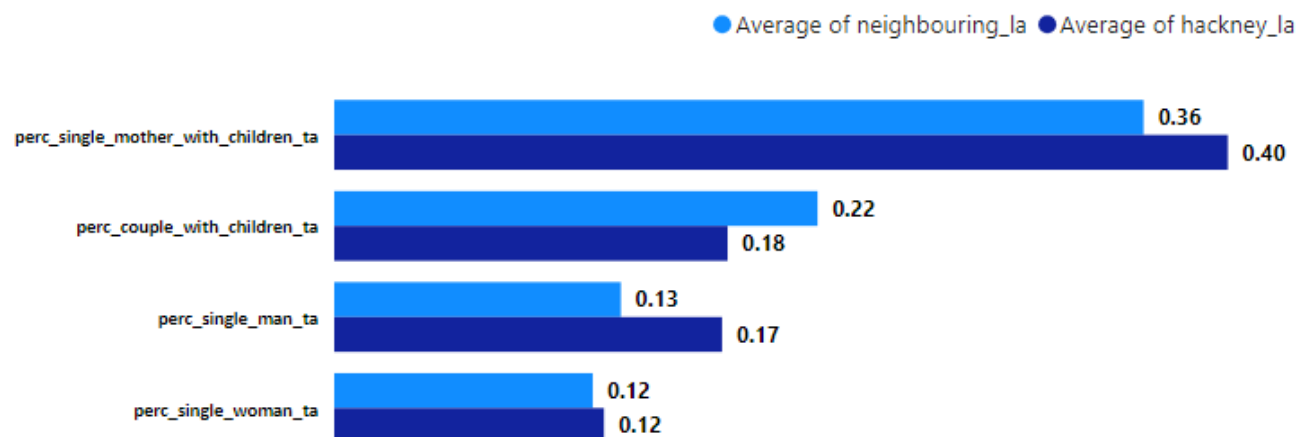
on temporary accommodation suggests a broader need to improve its prevention and relief efforts. Special consideration should be given to increasing the use of LA/HA stock, as it offers a more cost-effective means of providing support to vulnerable households. However, the notably higher use of hostels in Hackney stands out.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	HACKNEY QUARTERLY AVERAGE	VARIATION	EFFECT
TA HOUSEHOLDS	3567	3469	+98	✓
<i>As % average</i>			+3%	
SMDC	1387	1381	+6	✗
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	39%	40%	-1%	
CDC	608	612	-4	✗
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	17%	18%	-1%	
SM	645	597	+48	✓
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	18%	17%	+1%	
SW	440	419	+21	●
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	12%	12%	0%	

CRITERION	HACKNEY 2025-Q1	NEIGHBOURING LA (COMBINED AVERAGE) 2025-Q1	VARIATION	EFFECT
TA HOUSEHOLDS	3567	3392	+175	✓
<i>As % average</i>			+5%	
SMDC	1387	1193	+194	✓
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	39%	35%	+4%	
CDC	608	722	-114	✗
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	17%	21%	-4%	
SM	645	438	+207	✓
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	18%	13%	+5%	
SW	440	428	+12	✗
<i>As % of TA HOUSEHOLDS</i>	12%	13%	-1%	

Comparing Temporary Accommodation Household Composition



DISCUSSION

On average, 87% of Hackney's and 83% of its neighbouring borough's households in temporary shelter are composed of four main categories. These categories are illustrated above and discussed further below:

1. **SINGLE MOTHER WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (SMDC):** In Q1 2025, this was the most common household type in temporary accommodation in both Hackney and its neighbouring boroughs. This is understandable, as dependent children often reside primarily with their mothers. The proportion of such households in Hackney was 4% higher than in neighbouring boroughs, although it was 1% below Hackney's own quarterly average.
2. **COUPLE WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (CDC):** In Q1 2025, Hackney had 4% fewer of these households in temporary accommodation compared to its neighbouring boroughs, suggesting that two-parent families in Hackney may have a stronger economic standing than those in nearby areas.
3. **SINGLE MAN WITHOUT CHILDREN (SM):** In Q1 2025, single men in Hackney were 5% more likely to be in temporary accommodation than those in neighbouring boroughs. This may imply that single male adults in Hackney face greater economic hardship than their counterparts elsewhere.
4. **SINGLE WOMAN WITHOUT CHILDREN (SW):** In Q1 2025, single women without children made up 1% fewer temporary accommodation cases than in neighbouring boroughs and 5% fewer than single men in Hackney. This suggests that single women without children are performing better economically than their male counterparts, particularly within Hackney.

CONCLUSION

In Hackney and its neighbouring boroughs, approximately three out of five households in temporary accommodation involve dependent children (SMDC + CDC). This is particularly concerning given the well-documented impact of housing instability on the behaviour and development of growing children. Greater investment should be directed toward addressing this issue through targeted support schemes and financial assistance aimed at reducing the time families spend in temporary accommodation.

The situation of single men without children in Hackney also warrants special attention, as their presence in temporary accommodation is disproportionately higher than regional figures. Addressing the root causes of this trend could have a positive ripple effect across other household categories as well.