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ISLINGTON

# State of Equalities in Islington

Annual Report 2021



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# Introduction



The past year has been extremely challenging – but it has only strengthened our commitment to making Islington fairer - a place where everyone, whatever their background, can reach their potential and enjoy a good quality of life.

Covid 19 has had a devastating impact on our community, exposing the harsh impacts of inequality on every aspect of life –particularly health, education and economic outcomes. Job losses and the uncertainty of furlough have left many facing an uncertain future. Families and young people learning from home with limited or no access to Wi-Fi, data or laptops have highlighted the impact of the digital divide on the opportunity to learn, thrive and grow.

We are a proudly diverse borough and we came together in inspiring ways in the face of the pandemic. But the death of George Floyd and The Black Lives Matter movement also shone a light on the racism and inequality that still exists in our society.

In Islington council I am committed to work with everyone to address changes that we need to make. We have started working with many groups already and we will continue our journey together.

This report helps provide some insight to help us meet the challenges ahead as we seek to tackle these issues and rebuild a fairer Islington. Already we have created the Challenging Inequalities Programme to pave the way in driving forward real change with our communities. Our Fairer Together partnership also brings together a range of public and voluntary sector organisations across Islington to tackle inequality and improve the lives of our most vulnerable residents.

Throughout this pandemic, our staff have played a pivotal role in keeping essential services up and running across the borough and remain our most important asset. We will continue to rollout our Workforce Strategy to ensure our team represents the community it serves across all levels in our organisation and that everyone is empowered to give their best. We won't rest until everyone who lives and works in Islington is valued for the contribution they make, can achieve their potential and live their lives free of discrimination.

Cllr Una O'Halloran  
**Executive Member for Community Development**

# How we are reducing inequality

Understanding the evidence and what it tells us about inequality is only the start of our responsibility to make Islington a fairer place. We are also taking action all across the council in response to the below findings. For more information on these initiatives you may want to look at:

- Challenging Inequalities  
[www.islington.gov.uk/challenginginequality](http://www.islington.gov.uk/challenginginequality)
- 'Building a fairer Islington', Islington Council's Corporate Plan, 2018-22:  
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/about-the-council/vision-and-priorities>
- Our corporate equality objectives:  
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/about-the-council/equality-and-diversity/equality-objectives>
- The Employment Commission – the council's continued work on the recommendations to lift residents out of poverty by getting them into work:  
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/about-the-council/vision-and-priorities/employment-commission>
- Equalities events programme – to celebrate our diverse communities:  
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/about-the-council/equality-and-diversity/equalities-events>
- The Fair Futures Commission - setting out how we will make Islington the greatest place for children and young people to grow up: <https://www.fairfutures.org/>
- Our approach to tackling hate crime, including our hate crime strategy:  
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/community-safety/tackling-hate-crime>
- Health and wellbeing strategy:  
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/~media/sharepoint-lists/public-records/publichealth/information/adviceandinformation/20162017/20170131islingtonjointhealthandwellbeingstrategy201720201.pdf?la=en>
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - looking at our approach to assessing health and wellbeing needs to address health inequalities:  
<https://evidencehub.islington.gov.uk/jsna/Pages/default.aspx>
- Voluntary and Community Sector strategy 2020-2024 - how we will work with partners to improve the lives of our residents:  
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/advice/voluntary-and-community-sector/islington-voluntary-and-community-sector-partnerships-grants-programme-2020-2024>
- Our Workforce Strategy 2019-2022:  
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/~media/sharepoint-lists/public-records/communications/information/adviceandinformation/20192020/20190712workforcestrategy20192022final.pdf>

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# Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 protects people from discrimination on the basis of ‘protected characteristics’.

As a public authority we must comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty, which requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a characteristic and those who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share a characteristic and those who do not

This report highlights inequalities that exist and provides an evidence base to work towards improved equality of opportunity for groups with protected characteristics.

There are nine ‘protected characteristics’ under the Equality Act:

- Age
- Disability
- Religion and belief
- Sex
- Race
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Gender reassignment
- Maternity and pregnancy

Islington Council has also decided to assess the socio-economic impact of strategic decisions when looking at proposed changes to our policies, procedures or functions.

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# Islington's population

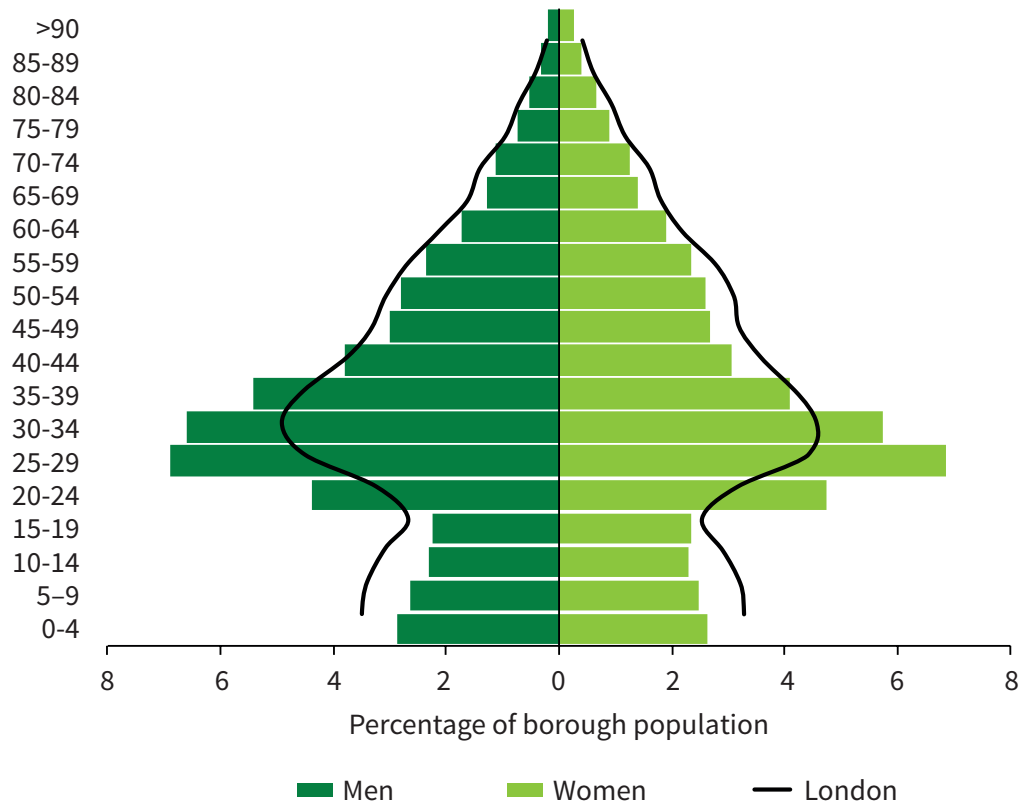
Islington is a proudly diverse borough where people from all faiths, nationalities and backgrounds have made their homes - our diversity is one of our most important strengths.

Most importantly, it's a borough where people like to live; in our last resident's survey 91% residents said they enjoyed living in Islington and 92% said it's a place where people from different backgrounds get along well together.

But Islington is also borough of contrasts. It's a place where the gap between the 'haves' and 'have nots' is stark, where many are coping with multiple issues and where too many children are growing up in poverty. A decade of austerity, political uncertainty and welfare reform have made life even more challenging for some of the most vulnerable people in our community and that's why we won't rest in our determination to make Islington fairer.

- The population of Islington is estimated to be 244,372 in 2021. This is an increase of approximately 18% (37,733 people) since 2011. <sup>1</sup>
- It is estimated that the population of Islington will grow by 3% (6,500 people) between 2021 and 2031. <sup>2</sup>
- Islington is the most densely populated local authority area in England and Wales, with 16,321 people per square km. This is almost triple the London average and more than 37 times the national average. <sup>3</sup>
- Islington is the third smallest borough in London covering 15 km squared. <sup>4</sup>
- Only 13% of the borough's land is green space, the second lowest proportion of any local authority in the country. <sup>5</sup>
- Islington has moved from the 24th most deprived local authority in England in 2015 to the 53rd most deprived in 2019 (out of 317 local authorities). Islington is now the 6th most deprived local authority in London (it was 5th in 2015). <sup>6</sup>

### Resident population of Islington, by sex and age group 2021 estimates



Sources: GLA Mid 2016 housing-led population projections for 2021.

### Percentage of GLA population increase for Islington and London (Mid 2016)



Source: Mid 2016 housing-led GLA population projections

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# Children and young people

Making sure all our children and young people get the best start in life and have the opportunities and support to reach their potential is key to our vision of a fairer Islington. We want every child to have the skills and experience they need to achieve their ambitions and to thrive. From our pioneering 'World of Work' and '11 by 11' projects, to our universal free school meals offer – we are working hard to create a fairer future for every child in Islington.

- 28% of children under 16 live in low income households, as measured by the children living in income deprived households (IDACI) measure. Islington ranks 10th highest for the proportion of children living in income deprived households in the country (28%), an improvement from 3rd in the country in 2015 – Islington ranks the highest for London, where it was previously the second highest.<sup>7</sup>
- Child poverty is closely linked to unemployment - approximately 18% of Islington children under 16 live in households with relative low income and 14% in absolute low income.<sup>8</sup>
- In 2019/20, 44% (6,089) of primary school pupils in Islington's schools are eligible for the deprivation Pupil Premium - a grant aimed at raising the attainment of disadvantaged pupils. The proportion is even higher for secondary school pupils where 64% (4,935) are eligible for the deprivation Pupil Premium.<sup>9</sup>
- In Islington, the average attainment 8 score at GCSE for disadvantaged pupils in 2018/19 was 41.8 compared to 52.8 for all other pupils. Across England, disadvantaged pupils scored on average 36.8 compared to 50.5, while in London disadvantaged pupils scored on average 42.6 compared to 53.6.<sup>10</sup>
- 19% of Islington school pupils have some form of Special Educational Needs. This compares to 15% across London and England.<sup>11</sup>
- In 2019/20, 66% of young people cautioned or sentenced by Youth Offending Teams were from ethnic minorities background. In comparison, 34% of offenders were of White ethnicity.<sup>12</sup>
- As of March 2019, there were around 1,200 children under 18 in temporary accommodation in Islington.<sup>13</sup>
- In 2019/20, 4.1% of Islington 16-17 year olds were not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity was not known. This was lower than in both London (4.2%) and England (5.5%).<sup>14</sup>
- As of March 2020, 91% of Islington 16-17 year olds were in full time education or training and 1.4% were participating in apprenticeships.<sup>15</sup>



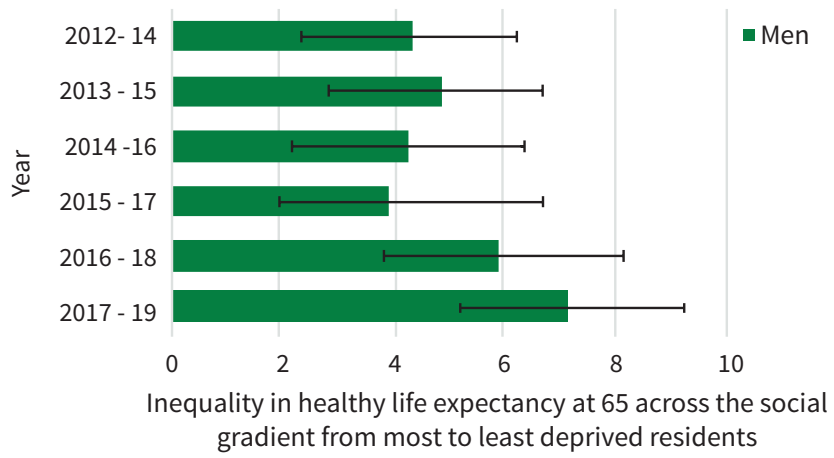
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# Older people

Almost one in ten residents are over 65 and making sure that they can live healthy, independent and active lives is high on our priority list. But we know that for many of our older residents, life can be hard, with poverty, physical and mental health issues and social isolation blighting the lives of many. It's not good enough that over a third of over 65s are living in income deprived households, where we know that for some the choice between heating their homes and eating a decent meal is a reality.

Through our flagship SHINE programme, we've been working hard to reduce fuel poverty and help people stay warm and healthy, but we know there is more we can do to support this highly valued group.

- People aged 65 and over living in Islington make up 9% of Islington's resident population in 2021. This means the borough has a relatively young population: 12% of the population of London and 19% of England are aged 65 and over. <sup>16</sup>
- In November 2018, there were 7,520 beneficiaries of Pension Credit, a means-tested benefit for older people, in Islington. This represents approximately 40% of pensioners, compared to 25% in London and 17% nationally. <sup>17</sup>
- Older people make up a significant proportion of Islington's social housing households and pensioner households also have a considerably lower income than the rest of the borough. <sup>18</sup>
- Based on figures from the 2011 Census, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Islington (11.8%) who are unpaid carers is greater than in any other age group, except residents age 50 to 64. <sup>19</sup>
- 34% of Islington's 60+ population are living in income deprived households. This is the 4th highest proportion of 60+ persons living in income deprived households relative to all other London Boroughs and the 5th highest nationally. <sup>20</sup>
- Men in Islington who have reached the age of 65 can expect to live a further 19 years, while women in Islington who have reached the age of 65 can expect to live a further 21 years. <sup>21</sup>
- Men living in the worst off areas of Islington who have reached the age of 65 can expect to live 3.7 fewer years in good health than their counterparts living in the best off areas of Islington. There is not a significant difference in healthy life expectancy at the age of 65 among women living in the worst off and best off areas of Islington. <sup>22</sup>



- Over the next ten years in Islington, the highest rate of population growth will be amongst the older population (30% increase for people aged 65 and over).<sup>23</sup>

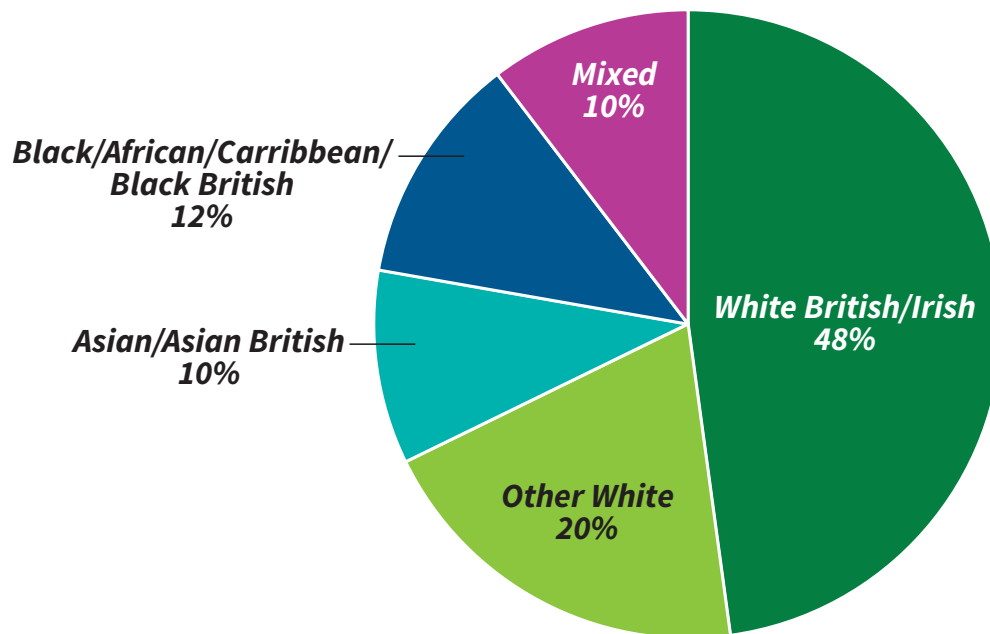
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# Race

Islington is a place where people from all backgrounds are valued and where everyone is welcome. We're a borough that celebrates our differences and pulls together as a strong and cohesive community. We will not tolerate hate crime in any guise and with the police, we'll make sure that those who seek to promote fear will face tough consequences.

- Less than half (44%) of Islington residents are estimated to be “White British” in 2021, compared to 38% in Greater London. 4% of Islington residents are estimated to be “White Irish”, compared to 2% in Greater London. <sup>24</sup>
- 32% of residents were in Black Asian and other Ethnic Groups and 20% of residents were in “Other White” in 2021, compared to 32% and 17%, respectively, in 2011. “Other White” consists of Caucasian people from Europe, America, Africa and Asia and Oceania. White Gypsy and Traveller groups were also included in the “Other White” category. <sup>25</sup>
- While the proportion of Islington residents of Mixed and Asian or Asian British ethnicity slightly increased from 2011 to 2021 (from 6% to 7% and 9% to 10%, respectively), the proportion of residents of Black or Black British ethnicity slightly decreased, from 13% to 12%. <sup>26</sup>
- Children growing up in Black Asian and other Ethnic Groups households in Islington are more likely to be living in poverty in comparison to white children. <sup>27</sup>
- From February 2020 - December 2020, the rate of stop and searches of people of Black ethnicity in Islington was four times higher than the rate of stop and searches of people of White ethnicity and more than double people of Asian ethnicity. <sup>28</sup>
- In Islington schools in 2018/19, when looking at average attainment 8 score among GCSE students by broad ethnic categories, the lowest scoring group on average was students from Black ethnic groups (42.3), and the highest scoring group on average were students from Asian ethnic groups (52.5), a gap of ten points. This gap is in line with the London-wide gap, and higher than the England gap of 6 points. <sup>29</sup>
- In 2019/20, more than half of the statutorily homeless population in Islington was of Black Asian and other Ethnic Groups (62%), compared to 38% of a White ethnicity. <sup>30</sup>

**Breakdown of Islington population by ethnicity. 2021 population estimates.**



Source: GLA 2016 ethnic group population projections (Housing-led)

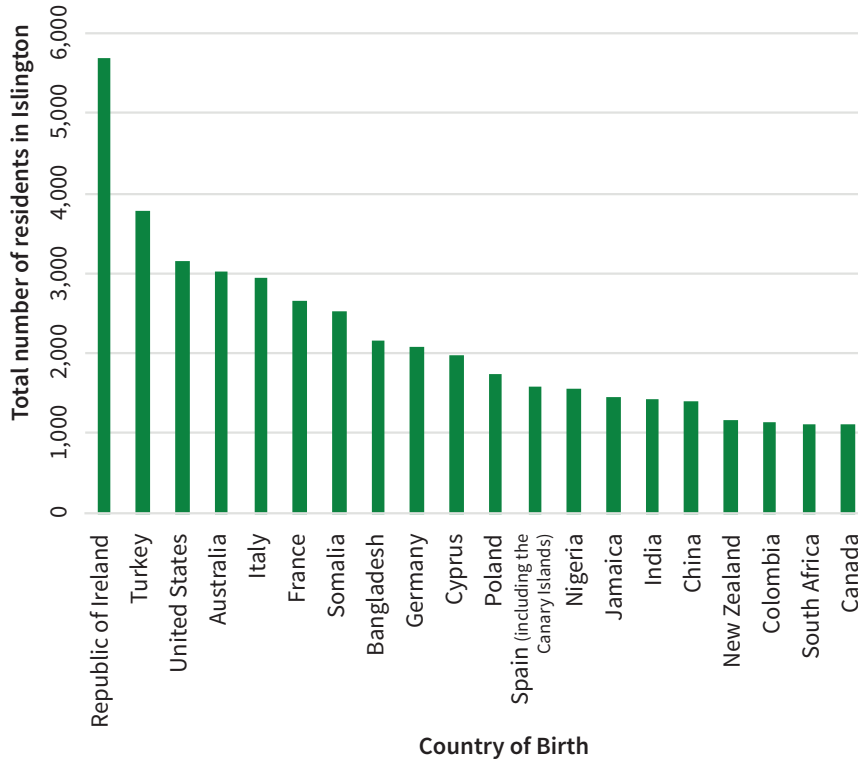
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# Refugees and migrants

The last 12 months have been an unsettling time for many residents – but especially the 20,000 EU citizens who call Islington home. We’re working hard to make sure everyone who wants to stay in Islington knows they are welcomed and valued and that they get the support they need to secure settled status.

- 35% of Islington residents were born outside of the United Kingdom compared to 14% nationally. <sup>31</sup>
- The most common countries of birth for Islington residents outside of the UK are: Ireland, Turkey and the United States. <sup>32</sup>
- As of August 2019, Islington Council has met our pledge to welcome 18 Syrian households since December 2015. The total number of refugees (adults and children) resettled by Islington over four years is 63. <sup>34</sup>
- Refugees in the UK suffer disproportionately with poor mental health. The majority (61%) of asylum seekers in the UK experience serious mental distress. <sup>35</sup>
- In the UK, more than half (56%) of “highly-educated” workers born in new EU member states (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Malta and Cyprus) were in low and medium-low skilled jobs compared to just 23% of “highly-educated” workers born in the UK. <sup>36</sup>
- 2020 was 149, higher than in 2019 when the team worked with 61 households. Throughout 2020 the NRPf team has achieved case resolution for 56 households. <sup>33</sup>

### Top 20 non-UK countries of birth in Islington, 2011



Source: ONS Census, 2011

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# Sex

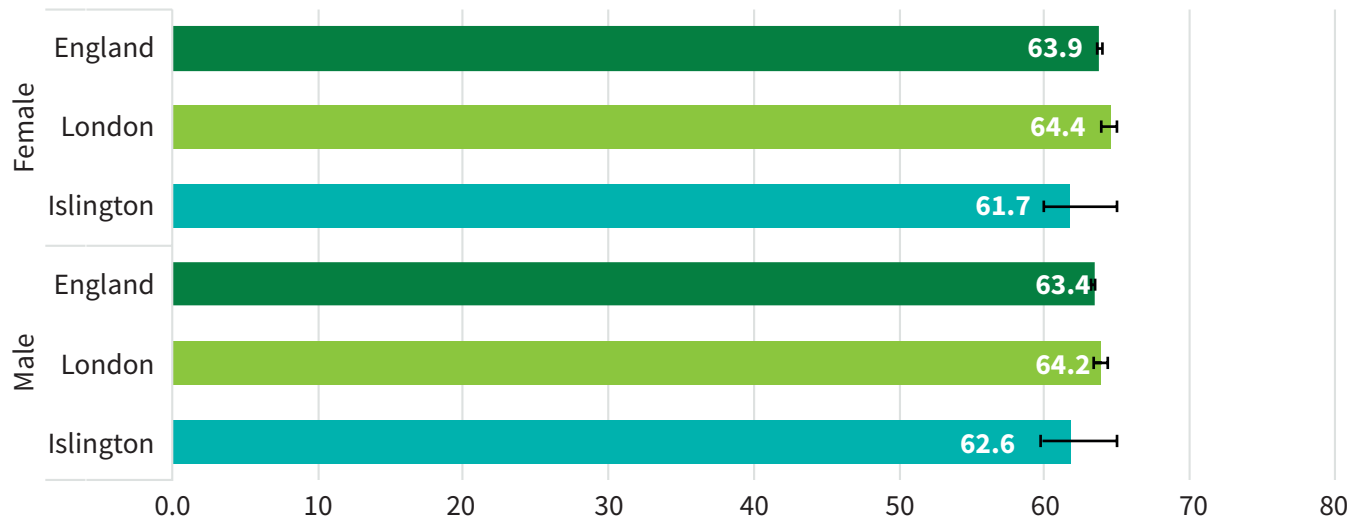
Islington Council is committed to promoting gender equality and valuing the contribution made by all of its citizens. This year, we were proud to host the UK's first mixed-sex civil partnership at Islington Town Hall.

We know that domestic violence is blighting the lives of too many people – predominantly women. It's the most common reason for local people contacting our children's social care team, and almost all of the most troubled young people being supported by our Youth Offending Service have experienced domestic violence or abuse as children. That's why in this year's budget, we're investing an additional £600k in more targeted support to tackle violence against women and girls so that we can intervene as early as possible and transform thousands of our residents lives for the better.

- The proportions of men and women in the borough are broadly similar: 125,000 men and 119,000 women. <sup>37</sup>
- Men in Islington have the 6th lowest life expectancy out of all London boroughs. <sup>38</sup>
- A man born in Islington can expect to live for 79.7 years on average and a woman 83.4 years on average. These figures are similar to the national average (male life expectancy in England 79.8 years and women 83.4 years). <sup>39</sup>
- Islington has a healthy life expectancy of 62.6 years for men, and 61.7 for women. Both of these are not significantly different than for London (64.2 and 64.4 for males and females) and England (63.4 and 63.9). <sup>40</sup>
- 93% of lone parents with dependent children are female. This is significant because unemployment rates among lone parents are far higher than the wider population - this is likely to affect household income and therefore deprivation levels. In Islington 56% of lone parents are not in employment while just 21% are in full-time employment - half the figure for the wider population. <sup>41</sup>
- In 2018/19, Islington girls outperformed Islington boys by 3.6 points in average attainment 8 score among GCSE students. The equivalent gap for England was 6.1 points. Islington boys were on average 2.5 points ahead of boys nationally while there was no difference among Islington girls and girls nationally. <sup>42</sup>
- There has been a long and sustained increase in domestic violence, which affects both men and women: <sup>43</sup>
  - 73% of female victims were aged between 18 – 44 years, with nearly a third of all victims aged between 25 – 34 years. Women aged 18-44 make up only 54% of the total residential female population. Men are also the victims of domestic violence and abuse. Just over a fifth (22%) of domestic offences in Islington in 2016 involved a female perpetrator. <sup>44</sup>
  - There is an over representation of victims from Black Asian and other Ethnic Groups compared to the residential population. <sup>45</sup>

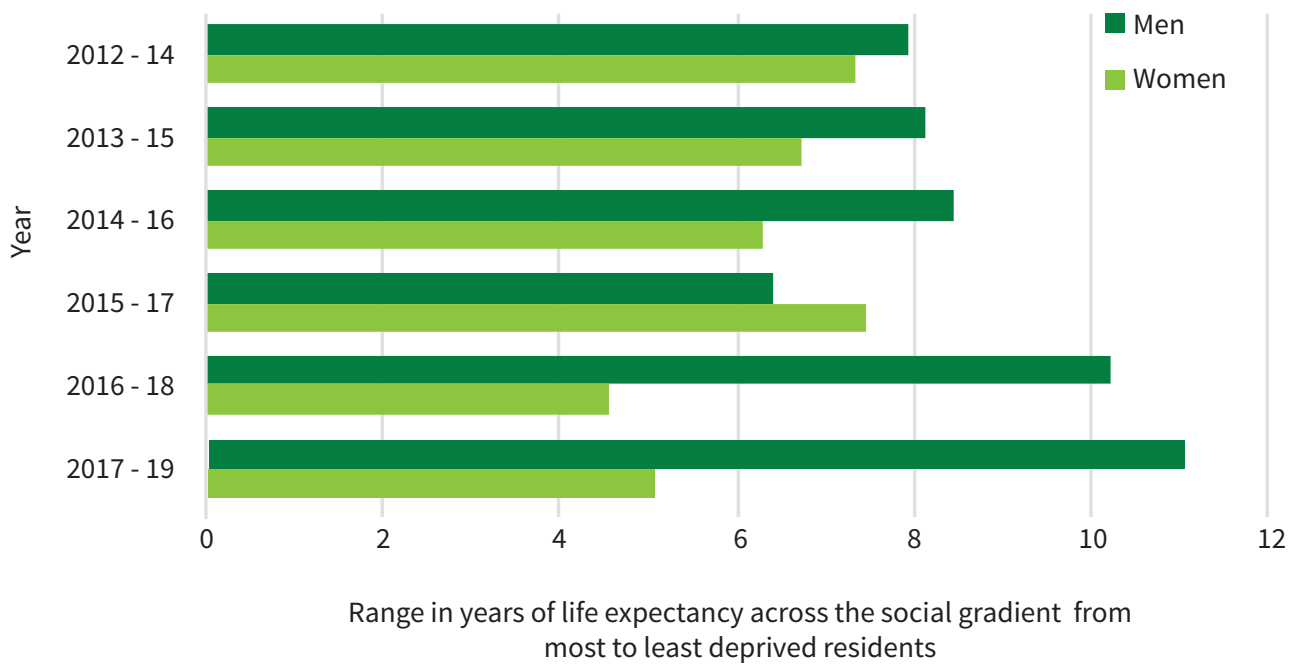
- In Islington, men who live in the worst off areas are expected to live 10 fewer years than men living in the best off areas in the borough. Women have fewer inequality in life expectancy (5 years) across the social gradient (average life expectancy measured against local deprivation decile between 2017-19).<sup>46</sup>

### Average healthy life expectancy at birth 2016-18



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2020

### Inequality by gender - life expectancy in Islington.



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2021



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# Trans

Trans people have the right to equal treatment, protection from discrimination and full support from the council. We recognise and respect the diversity of trans experience and will proactively work to advance equality of opportunity and experience for trans residents and trans staff. We will not tolerate hate crime in any guise and with the police, will always take tough action on those who perpetrate hate and fear.

- A limited amount of local and national data makes it difficult to gauge the extent of issues currently faced by trans people. At present, there is no official estimate of the trans population, either locally or nationally. The Government Equalities Office estimates that there are approximately 200,000 – 500,000 trans people in the UK. <sup>47</sup>
- A study published by Stonewall in 2018 found that 41% of trans people and 31% of non-binary people who responded to the survey had experienced a hate crime or incident because of their gender identity in the last 12 months. <sup>48</sup> National research has shown that underreporting of hate crime is a common issue. <sup>49</sup>
- There were 14 incidents of transgender hate crime reported in Islington between December 2019 and December 2020, a decrease of 22% from the previous 12 months. <sup>50</sup>
- Trans people are more likely to experience poverty, discrimination, and mental health problems. The 2018 Stonewall study found that more than 28% of trans respondents who were in a relationship in the last year had been subject to domestic abuse and 25% had experienced homelessness at some point in their lives. <sup>51</sup>
- The National LGBT Survey, run in 2017 with results published in 2019, found that 59% of trans women and 56% of trans men who responded to the survey said they had avoided expressing their gender identity for fear of a negative reaction from others. For non-binary respondents the figure was much higher, at 76%. <sup>52</sup>
- Although access to public healthcare services in the 12 months prior to completing the National LGBT Survey was higher among trans respondents than other respondents, 21% of trans respondents said their specific needs were ignored or not taken into account when they accessed, or tried to access, healthcare services in the 12 months preceding the survey. <sup>53</sup>
- Of all trans respondents who had accessed or tried to access gender identity services through the NHS, 80% said that access had not been easy, and 68% said that the waiting lists had been too long. <sup>54</sup>

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# Sexual orientation

Islington Council is proud of its LGBTQ+ community and our LGBT History month celebrations provide an opportunity to showcase and celebrate their vital contribution to our borough. We fly our rainbow flag with pride at different points throughout the year. Our LGBT Staff Forum at the council works year-round on specific LGBT issues, and we value the unique contributions made by our LGBT+ staff members.

But we know that despite our rich history with the LGBT community, people continue to face disadvantage and discrimination. We want to make sure that everyone in this group has the support they need to live happy, safe lives.

- There is a significant dearth of data on the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) population in the borough, requiring the use of proxy datasets to help set policy.
- If Islington replicates the London average for lesbian, gay and bisexual population, there are approximately 5,742 LGB residents in the borough in 2021. <sup>55</sup>
- Young LGB and trans people under 26 are more likely to attempt suicide and to self-harm than the rest of the population. Research indicates that this is closely correlated with experiences of bullying by peers, in family settings and in school as well as negative experiences of coming out. <sup>56</sup>
- Research has found that there are two other major mental health issues which disproportionately affect LGB people: alcohol issues in lesbian and bisexual women and body image issues for gay and bisexual men. <sup>57</sup>
- In Islington, homophobic hate crime has decreased by 5% in the last 12 months to December 2020 compared to the previous 12 months. <sup>58</sup>
- In these last 12 months, Islington had the 8th highest number of homophobic hate crime incidents in London (127). <sup>59</sup>
- Half (52%) of LGBT people reported experiencing depression in the last year, with this proportion increasing to 62% for LGBT people who have experienced homophobic hate crime. <sup>60</sup>
- One in eight LGBT people (13%) reported experiencing some form of unequal treatment from healthcare staff because they are LGBT. <sup>61</sup>

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# Disability

We want to make sure that our disabled residents and staff have the support they need to achieve their ambitions and live independent, fulfilled lives. We know that disability is not always visible and want to make sure that those with hidden disabilities, including mental health issues, are able to reach their potential.

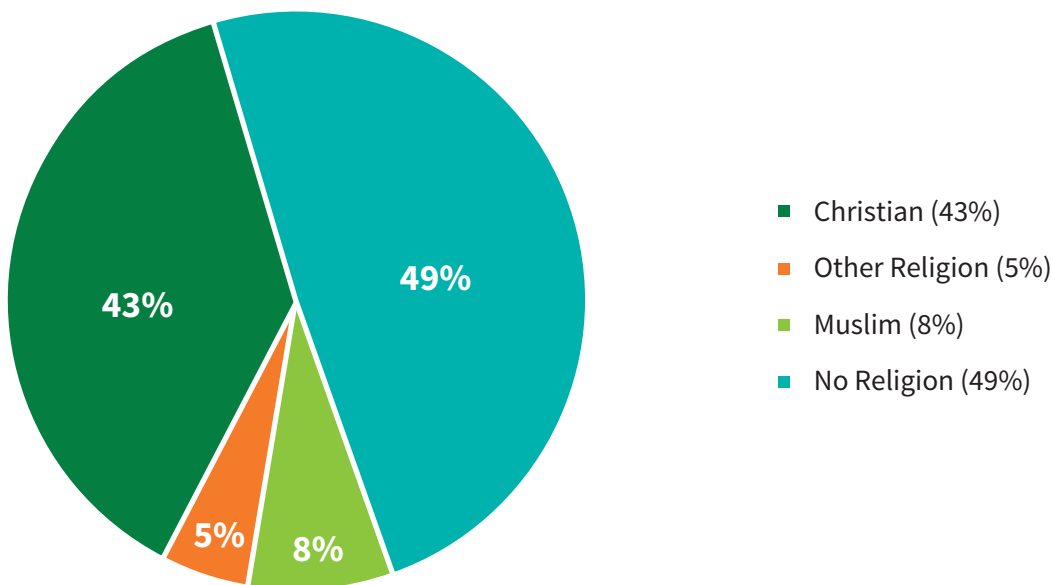
- Based on estimates of the prevalence of disability in an inner London borough in 2018/19, the estimated number of Islington residents with a disability in 2021 is 36,656 or 15% of the population.<sup>62</sup>
- In May 2020, there were 5,332 Disability Living Allowance claimants in Islington.<sup>63</sup>
- National research has demonstrated that disabled jobseekers need to apply for 60% more jobs than their non-disabled counterparts.<sup>64</sup>
- The 2011 Census reported that 20,950 dependent children were living in households with adults not in employment and people with a long-term health problem or disability.<sup>65</sup>
- In 2018, 51% of disabled people of working age were in employment, compared to 81% of non-disabled people. Disabled employees earned on average 12% less than non-disabled people.<sup>66</sup>
- Nationally, 13% of adults with a disability reported feeling lonely often or always in 2017/18.<sup>67</sup>
- In Islington, there were 24 incidents of disability hate crime reported in the 2019/20 financial year, a 14% increase from the previous year.<sup>68</sup>
- In Islington in 2020, 13,700 people were estimated to be living with moderate or severe hearing impairment, and a further 270 with profound hearing impairment.<sup>69</sup>
- In Islington, an estimated 4,310 people are living with sight loss in 2020 (1.8% of the population). Of these, 520 people are estimated to be living with blindness.<sup>70</sup>
- There are 21,447 adults in Islington living with GP diagnosed depression.<sup>71</sup>
- There are 3,886 people in Islington living with a serious mental illness, the second highest prevalence of serious mental illness in London.<sup>72</sup>
- About 11% of students with a Special Educational Need are currently enrolled in special schools in Islington as of January 2019.<sup>73</sup>
- Nationally, across all ages and both sexes, the prevalence of disability is higher among those living in the most deprived areas of the country compared to the least deprived areas of the country.<sup>74</sup>
- Individuals who interact with the criminal justice system are particularly vulnerable to mental ill health. Up to 90% of prisoners have some form of mental health problem, and 10% of male and 30% of female prisoners have previously experienced a psychiatric acute admission to hospital.<sup>75</sup>

# Religion and belief

Religion is a key part of the lives of over 50% of our residents. Islington respects the beliefs and religions of everyone who lives in the borough and we work closely with the Islington Faith Forum – a community partnership of faith-based organisations – to both bring our communities together and celebrate key dates in the religious calendars of a diverse range of religions.

- 51% of Islington’s population reported a religious affiliation in 2018, compared to 63% in 2013. <sup>76</sup>
- Faith hate crime has decreased by 11% in 2019/20 compared to the previous year, in line with the decrease in London overall from 2018/19. <sup>77</sup>
- Of all of the London boroughs, Islington has the 14th highest number of faith hate crimes recorded as taking place within its boundary, from December 2019 to December 2020. <sup>78</sup>

## Percentage of Islington population by religion, 2018



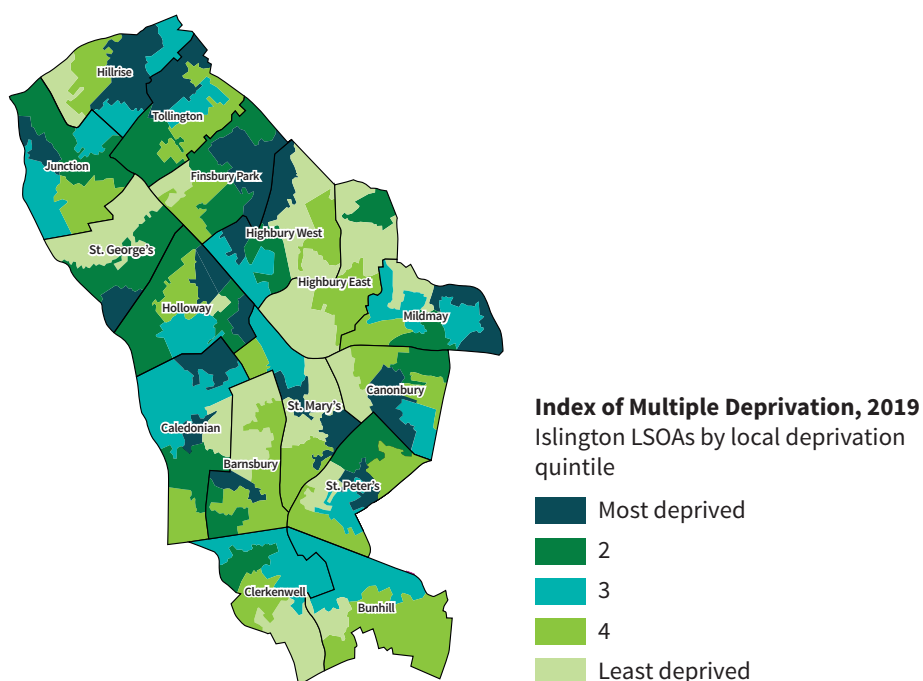
Source: Annual Population Survey, 2006 to 2015, ONS (2016), downloaded from London Datastore (accessed Jan 2018)

# Socio-economic deprivation

Islington is one of the most deprived boroughs in England. In 2010, we set up our pioneering Islington Fairness Commission to look at how to tackle inequality and poverty and make Islington fairer. The findings and recommendations from that report have underpinned our work ever since, and despite having to make savings of almost £250m over the last ten years due to government cuts, we're determined to do everything we can to make Islington a fairer place. The world has changed in the last ten years - the harsh reality is that despite all our efforts, the task of reducing inequality has become even harder. We have ambitious plans for the year ahead, with a shift in the way we work with partners and residents so we can make Islington fairer together.

- Islington is the most deprived borough in London for income deprivation affecting children, and fourth highest for income deprivation affecting older people. <sup>79</sup>
- Poverty is an issue in every part of the borough: almost every ward includes one of the most deprived LSOAs in Islington. <sup>80</sup>
- As of 2019, the 5 most deprived wards in the borough were (in order of most deprived-least deprived): Finsbury Park, Junction, Tollington, Caledonian and Hillrise. <sup>81</sup>
- 27.5% of the Islington residents are facing income deprivation, compared with 21.3% in London. <sup>82</sup>
- In December 2020, around 1,680 Islington residents were claiming job-seekers allowance. <sup>83</sup>

## Spread of deprivation among Islington by Local Super Output Area, 2019.



Source: English indices of deprivation 2019

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# References

- <sup>1</sup> GLA Mid 2016 housing-led population projections.
- <sup>2</sup> GLA Mid 2016 housing-led population projections.
- <sup>3</sup> ONS, MYE5: Population estimates: Population density for the local authorities in the UK, mid-2001 to mid-2019.
- <sup>4</sup> ONS, MYE5: Population estimates: Population density for the local authorities in the UK, mid-2001 to mid-2019.
- <sup>5</sup> Islington Grounds Maintenance Team, 2017.
- <sup>6</sup> The English indices of deprivation, 2015/19.
- <sup>7</sup> The English indices of deprivation, 2015/19.
- <sup>8</sup> Children in low income families - DWP, 2018/19.
- <sup>9</sup> Department of Education - Pupil premium allocation, 2019/20.
- <sup>10</sup> Revised Key stage 4 performance: 2019, National Statistics.
- <sup>11</sup> Department of Education: Special educational needs in England, 2020.
- <sup>12</sup> Ministry of Justice: Youth Justice Statistics, 2018/19.
- <sup>13</sup> Internal Islington Council data. Note that a new reporting system (HCLIC) for homelessness related matters was introduced in April 2018. The stated figure is a combination of figures reported via HCLIC, and legacy cases from the previous system, P1e.
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- <sup>15</sup> Department for Education: NEET and participation, 2020.
- <sup>16</sup> GLA Mid 2016 housing-led population projections, 2021.
- <sup>17</sup> DWP Tabulation Tool, 2020.
- <sup>18</sup> Islington Evidence Hub: Health and social care evidence and statistics.
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- <sup>20</sup> The English Indices of Deprivation, 2019.
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