

State of Equalities in Islington

Annual Report 2023



Contents

Introduction	4
How we are reducing inequality	6
Equality Act 2010	7
Islington's population	8
Children and young people	10
Older people	11
Race	13
Refugees and migrants	15
Sex	17
Gender identity	19
Sexual orientation	20
Disability	21
Religion and belief	22
Socio economic status	23
References	24

Introduction



The state of equalities report draws on data from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) – Census data, Greater London Authority (GLA), the Department for Education (DfE), Public Health and a range of other sources to understand the picture of inequality in Islington, comparing data with other places locally and nationally. It highlights the barriers and challenges that exist for groups with protected characteristics, allowing us to

make evidence-based decisions on where to focus effort and resource in order to tackle inequality, ensuring we go above and beyond our statutory equality duty.

The last few years have been incredibly difficult following the Covid 19 crisis and dealing with pressures caused by the cost of living however, it is reassuring that our Islington community have done what we do best; identified different ways that we can come together to help and support our community. We have proudly maintained a focus on our most vulnerable residents and continue to stay true to our commitment to tackle poverty and inequality so that we can realise our vision and create a fairer more equal Islington for all.

In spite of our challenges, we have celebrated some wonderful achievements such as the successful launch of our ‘Young Black Men and Mental Health’ early intervention programme which gained national media attention. We have also experienced an all-time high in attendance at our Black History Month launch event, our Islamophobia awareness event and our Holocaust memorial commemoration, all of which provided insight into the lived experiences of ordinary heroes who live among us.

Embracing learning from our **Let’s Talk Islington** boroughwide engagement coupled with learning from the **Covid 19 pandemic**, we have proudly developed our **2030 strategic plan** which sets out our ambition to create ‘**a more equal Islington where everyone is able to thrive**’. Our commitment to equality is built on foundations that are firmly rooted in our borough dating back to 2010, when we first launched the Fairness Commission and embarked on a journey to address the disparities that exist in our community.

Through our **Challenging Inequality Strategy**, we relentlessly focus on the key issues residents have told us compound their experiences of inequality – disability and race. As always, this State of Equalities report provides data and context to the different challenges our residents face. The report helps to identify new ways in which we can dismantle the structures and barriers that cause and perpetuate inequality for those who are marginalised and disadvantaged. As we actively take steps to launch our ‘**Access Islington Hubs**’, we will provide a ‘one stop shop’ in each locality, making access to

necessary council services easier to receive. This ensures that no one is disengaged because they do not know where or how to seek the help they need, or because they are digitally excluded and cannot access information online – no one will be left behind. Across all of our council services, we consistently take steps to ensure that we go above and beyond our statutory duties and challenge ourselves on what more we can do to make a life changing difference.

As Executive Member for Equalities, Culture and Inclusion, it is my personal mission to ensure that we deliver the changes our residents need and that we continue to do this by working in tandem with our partners, community leaders and most importantly with our residents. We will continue to create opportunities for residents to come together to learn about the rich history, culture and heritage of the different groups living side by side in Islington through our 'Equality Events and learning' offer so that we can stand in solidarity on the matters that mean the most to our community as we tackle hatred and discrimination and provide equality of opportunity for all.

Councillor Roulin Khondoker

Executive Member for Equalities, Culture and Inclusion

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 Inequality Strategy:**
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/about-the-council/equality-and-diversity/challenging-inequality>
- **Islington Together For a more equal future – Strategic Plan 2021:**
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/-/media/sharepoint-lists/public-records/communications/businessplanning/strategies/20212022/20211018islingtontogetherstrategicplan2021.pdf?la=en&hash=3480E5C2F55135F69A52AAA5775FCFF93A5694FE>
- **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>
- **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>
- **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 Partnership Grants Programme 2021–2024** – how we will work with partners to improve the lives of our residents:
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/advice/voluntary-and-community-sector/funding-support/partnerships-grant-funded-organisations>
- **Our Workforce Strategy 2019–2022:**
<https://www.islington.gov.uk/-/media/sharepoint-lists/public-records/communications/information/adviceandinformation/20192020/20190712workforcestrategy20192022final.pdf>

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.

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, the rise of the cost of living, 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.

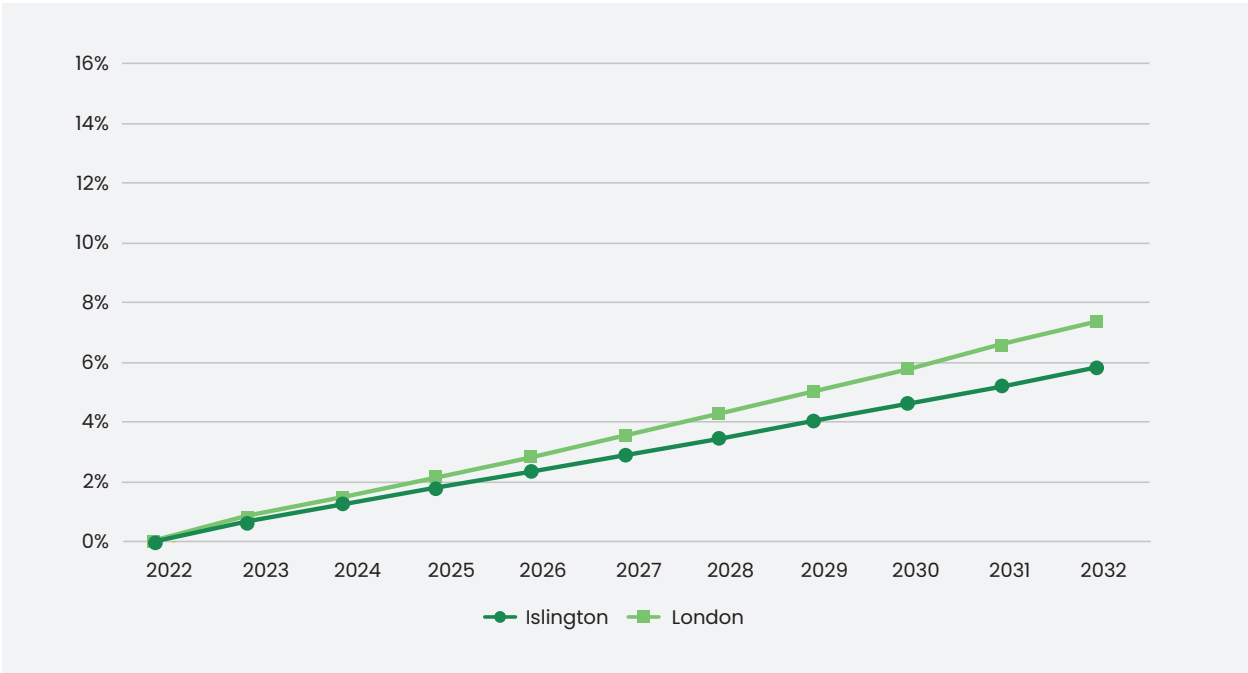
- The population of Islington is estimated to be 247,463 in 2023. This is an increase of approximately 20% (41,178 people) since 2011. ¹
- It is estimated that the population of Islington will grow by 5.8% (14,362 people) between 2023 and 2033. ²
- Islington is the third most densely populated local authority area in London, with 14,589 people per square km, in 2021. This is almost triple the London average and more than 34 times the national average. ³
- Islington is the third smallest borough in London covering 15 km squared. ⁴
- Only 13% of the borough's land is green space, the second lowest proportion of any local authority in the country. ⁵
- 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). ⁶

Resident population of Islington, by sex and age group 2023 estimates



Sources: GLA 2020-based housing-led population projections for 2023.

Percentage of GLA population increase for Islington and London (2020-based)



Source: Mid 2016 housing-led GLA population projections

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.⁷
- 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.⁸
- In 2022/23, 44.8% (5,821) 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 52.4% (4,085) are eligible for the deprivation Pupil Premium.⁹
- In Islington, the average attainment 8 score at GCSE for disadvantaged pupils in 2020/21 was 50.9 compared to 52.2 for all other pupils. Across England, disadvantaged pupils scored on average 40.3 compared to 50.9, while in London disadvantaged pupils scored on average 46.7 compared to 54.1.¹⁰
- 21% of Islington school pupils have some form of Special Educational Needs. This compares to 16% for London and 17% for England.¹¹
- In 2021/22, 69% of young people cautioned or sentenced by Youth Offending Teams were from ethnic minorities background. In comparison, 28% of offenders were of White ethnicity and 3% did not have their ethnicity recorded.¹²
- As of December 2022, there were around 934 children under 18 in temporary accommodation in Islington.¹³
- In 2021/22, 4.6% of Islington 16–17 year olds were not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity was not known. This was higher than in London (3.4%) but lower than in England (4.7%).¹⁴
- As of March 2022, 93.4% of Islington 16–17 year olds were in full time education or training and 1.3% of these were young people in apprenticeships.¹⁵

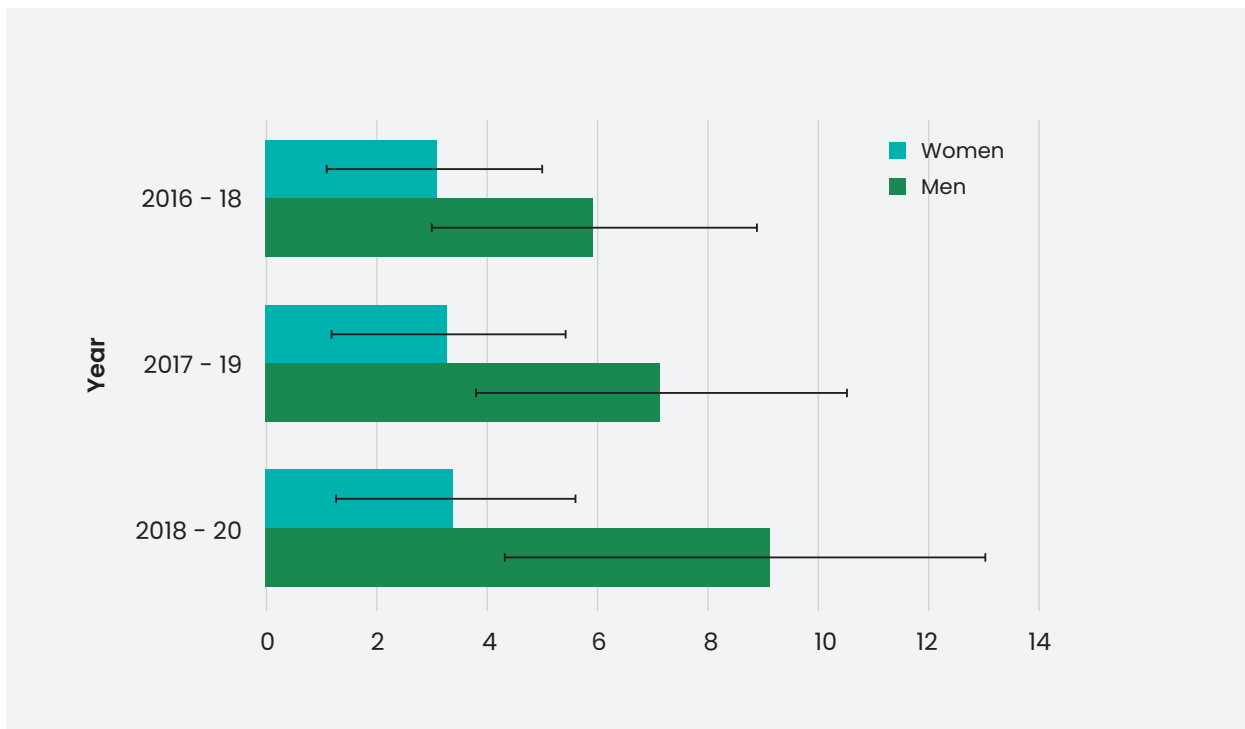
Older people

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 9.5% of Islington's resident population in 2023. This means the borough has a relatively young population: 13% of the population of London and 19% of England are aged 65 and over. ¹⁶
- In May 2022, there were 6,022 pension credit claimants, in Islington. This represents approximately 26% of people aged 65 and over, compared to 12% nationally. ¹⁷
- 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. ¹⁸
- 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. ¹⁹
- 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. ²⁰
- 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. ²¹
- Men and women who have reached the age of 65 and living in the worst off areas of Islington can expect to live 9.1 and 3.4 fewer years in good health respectively, than their counterparts living in the best off areas of Islington. ²²

Inequality in healthy life expectancy at 65 across the social gradient from most to least deprived residents



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2022

- Over the next ten years in Islington, the highest rate of population growth will be amongst the older population (35% increase for people aged 65 and over).²³

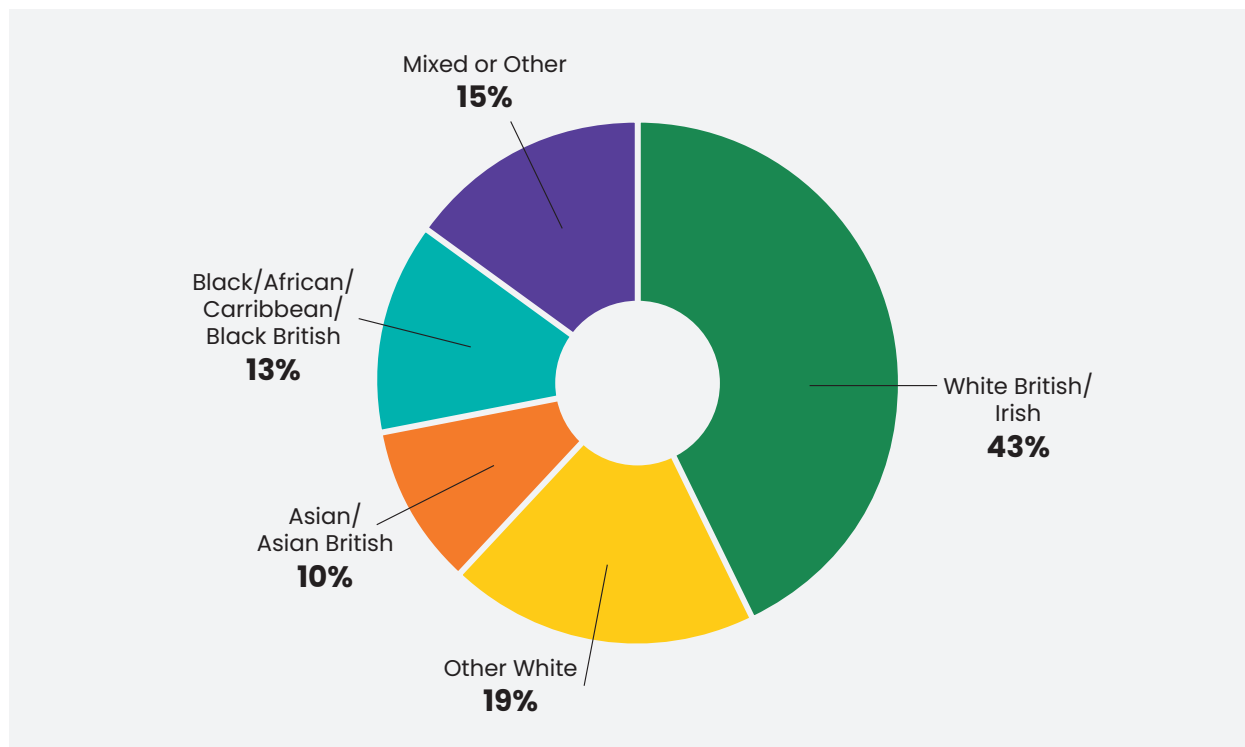
Race

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 (43%) of Islington residents are estimated to be "White British/Irish" in 2021, compared to 39% in Greater London. ²⁴
- 38% of residents were in Black, Asian and other Ethnic groups in 2021, compared to 32% in 2011. 19% of residents were in "Other White" in 2021, compared to 17% in 2011. "Other White" consists of Caucasian people from Europe, America, Africa and Asia and Oceania. White Gypsy and Traveller and Roma groups were also included in the "Other White" category. Roma wasn't a category in the 2011 Census. ²⁵
- 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 remained same (13%). ²⁶
- As of January 2022, 37.4% of pupils in Islington schools from a White-British ethnic group were eligible for Free School Meals, compared to 45.6% of pupils from an ethnic minority background. ²⁷
- From January 2022 - December 2022, the rate of stop and searches of people of Black ethnicity in Islington was almost five times higher than the rate of stop and searches of people of White ethnicity and more than double people of Asian ethnicity. ²⁸
- In Islington schools in 2021/22, when looking at average attainment 8 score among GCSE students by broad ethnic categories, the lowest scoring group on average were students from "Black" and "Mixed" ethnic groups (47.3 each), and the highest scoring group on average were students from Asian ethnic groups (57.6), a gap of ten points. This gap is in line with the London-wide gap, and higher than the England gap of 6 points. In England, pupils from "White" ethnic groups had the lowest average of 47.8. ²⁹
- In 2020/21, more than half of the statutorily homeless population in Islington was of Black Asian and other Ethnic Groups (61%), compared to 39% of a White ethnicity. ³⁰ Less than half (44%) of Islington residents are estimated to be "White British" in 2022, compared to 38% in Greater London. 4% of Islington residents are estimated to be "White Irish", compared to 2% in Greater London. ²⁴
- 32% of residents were in Black Asian and other Ethnic Groups and 20% of residents were in "Other White" in 2022, 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. ²⁵

- While the proportion of Islington residents of Mixed and Asian or Asian British ethnicity slightly increased from 2011 to 2022 (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%. ²⁶
- As of January 2021, 35.7% of pupils in Islington schools from a White-British ethnic group were eligible for Free School Meals, compared to 39.3% of pupils from an ethnic minority background. ²⁷
- From January 2021 – December 2021, 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. ²⁸
- 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. ²⁹
- In 2020/21, more than half of the statutorily homeless population in Islington was of Black Asian and other Ethnic Groups (61%), compared to 39% of a White ethnicity. ³⁰

Breakdown of Islington population by ethnicity, 2021.



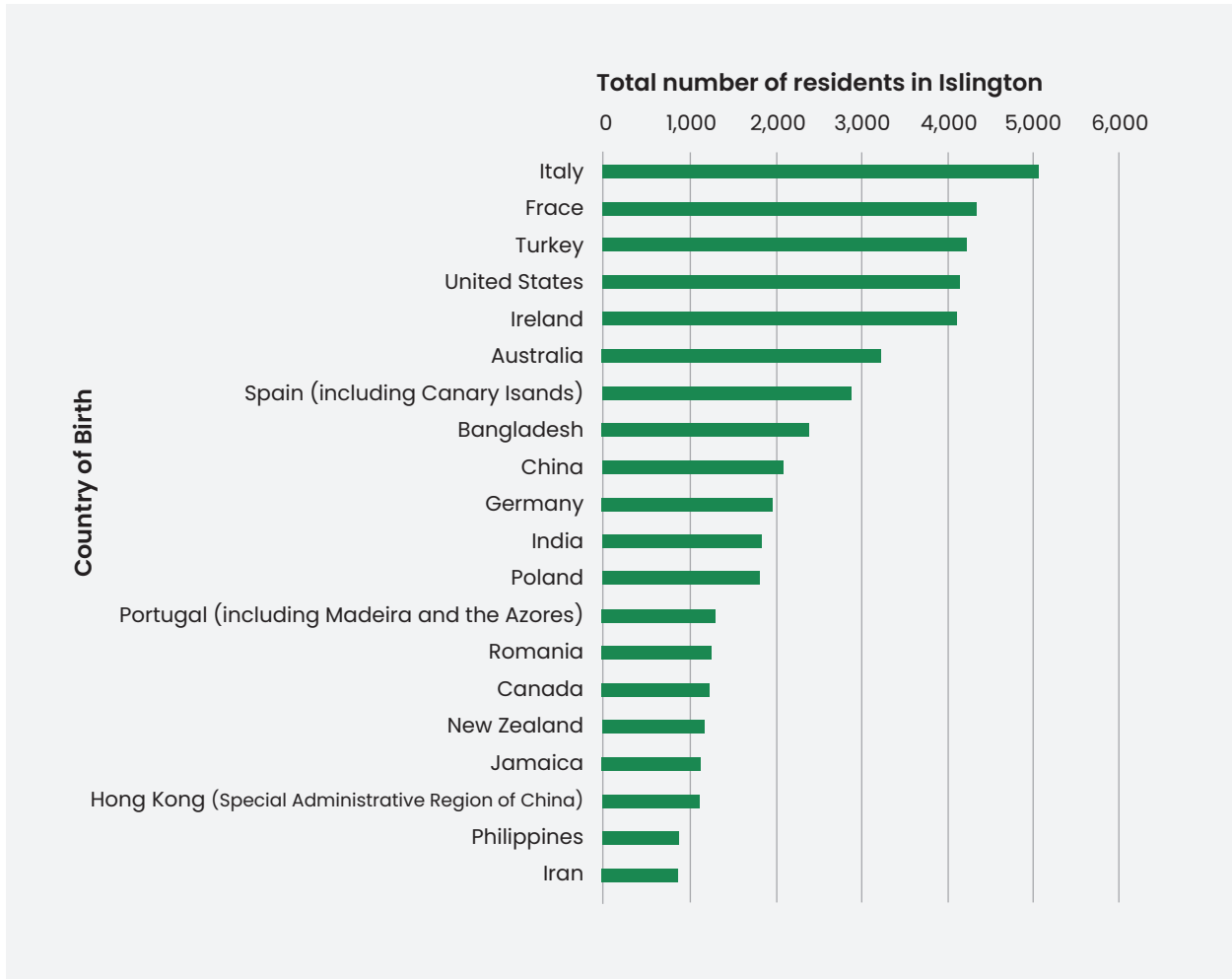
Source: ONS Census, 2021

Refugees and migrants

The last 12 months have been an unsettling time for many residents – but especially the 30,000 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

- 40% of Islington residents were born outside of the United Kingdom compared to 17% in England and Wales. ³¹
- The most common countries of birth for Islington residents outside of the UK are: Italy, France and Turkey. ³²
- As of August 2021, Islington Council has pledged to welcome 15 Afghan households by the end of the year. The council already provides assistance resettling unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and people who have fled the Syrian civil war. ³³
- Refugees in the UK suffer disproportionately with poor mental health. The majority (61%) of asylum seekers in the UK experience serious mental distress. ³⁴
- In 2020, around half of “highly-educated” workers born in new EU member states (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania) were in low and medium-low skilled jobs compared to just one-fourth of “highly-educated” workers born in the UK. ³⁵
- The total number of households the No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) team has supported during 2022 was 79, lower than in 2021 when the team worked with 98 households. Throughout 2022 the NRPF team has achieved case resolution for 27 households. ³⁶

Top 20 non-UK countries of birth in Islington, 2021



Source: ONS Census, 2021

Sex

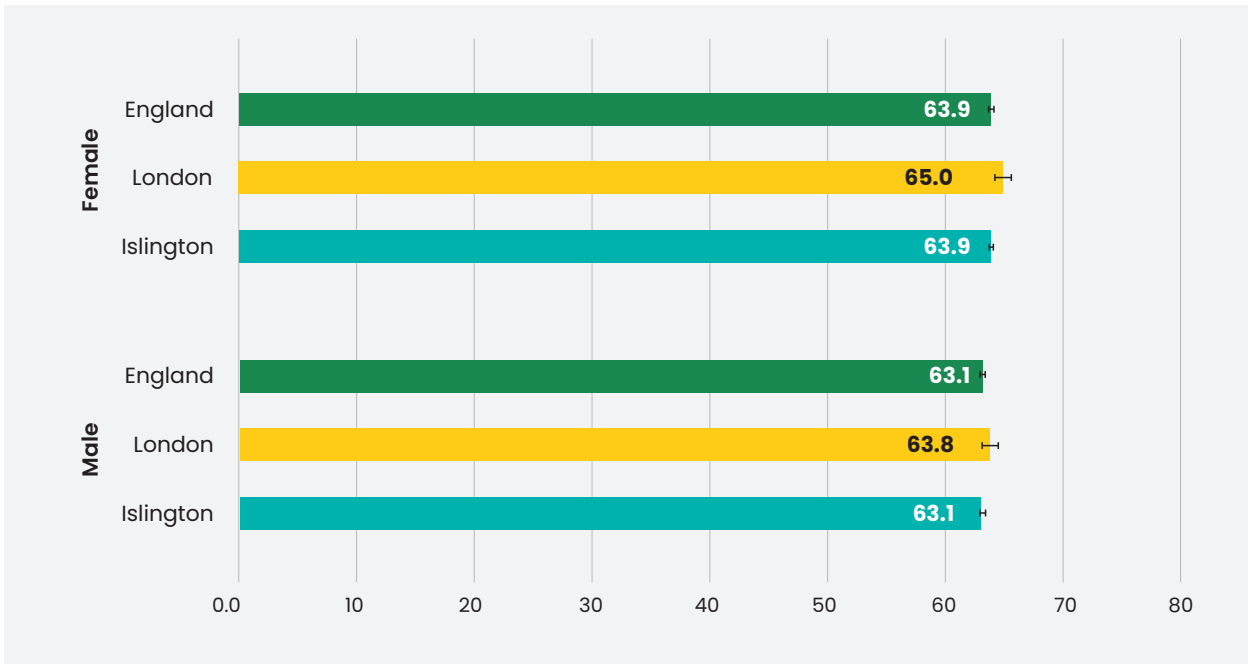
Islington Council is committed to promoting gender equality and valuing the contribution made by all of its citizens.

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 proportion of men is higher than the proportion of women in the borough: 127,000 men and 120,000 women. ³⁷
- Men in Islington have the 9th lowest life expectancy out of all London boroughs. ³⁸
- A man born in Islington can expect to live for 79.5 years on average and a woman 83.2 years on average. These figures are similar to the national average (male life expectancy in England 79.4 years and women 83.1 years). ³⁹
- Islington has a healthy life expectancy (HLE) of 63.1 years for men, and 63.9 for women compared to 63.8 and 65 for males and females in London and England (63.1 and 63.9). The HLE in Islington for women is significantly lower than London's, however it is not significantly different to England. ⁴⁰
- More women are in employment in Islington relative to men. Around 85% of females in Islington are in employment. This is higher than London's and England's average (both at 75%). Whereas, 80% of males in Islington are in employment. This is lower than London and England (84% and 82%, respectively). ⁴¹
- In 2020/21, Islington girls outperformed Islington boys by 3 points in average attainment 8 score among GCSE students. The equivalent gap for England was 5.8 points. Islington boys were on average 2.7 points ahead of boys nationally while there was no difference among Islington girls and girls nationally. ⁴²
- There has been a long and sustained increase in domestic violence; In Islington, reported domestic abuse offences rose by 4.2% in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20: ⁴³
 - 10,094 domestic abuse offences were recorded by the Islington police between April 2017 and March 2021 with 95% survivors supported in Islington identified as female. ⁴⁴
 - Since April 2017, a total of 1,658 high risk referrals were heard by Islington MARAC and Islington Domestic Abuse Daily Safeguarding Meeting (the latter has replaced MARAC in January 2021) where 33% of survivors self-identified as Black and Ethnic Minority. ⁴⁵
- In Islington, men who live in the worst off areas are expected to live 12 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

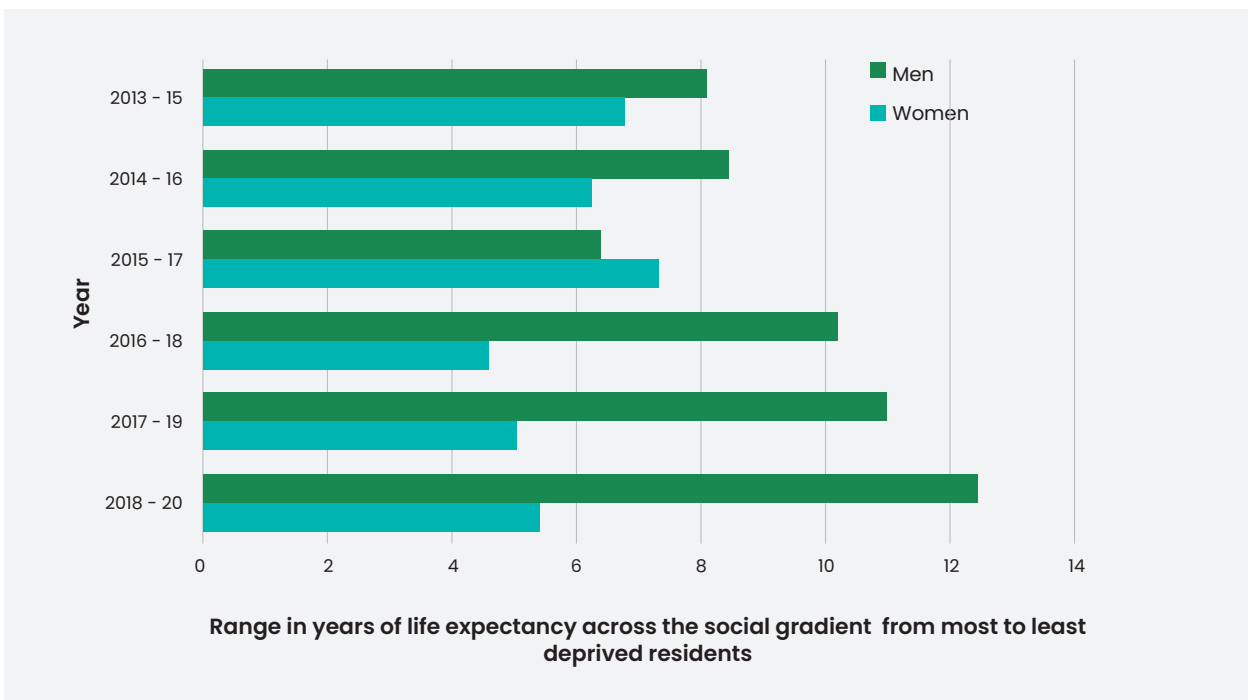
against local deprivation decile between 2018-20). Inequality in life expectancy for men and women has been rising over the last 5 years. ⁴⁶

Average healthy life expectancy at birth 2018-20



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2022

Inequality by gender - life expectancy in Islington



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2022

Gender identity

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.⁴⁷
- 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.⁴⁸ National research has shown that underreporting of hate crime is a common issue.⁴⁹
- There were 23 incidents of transgender hate crime reported in Islington between December 2021 – December 2022, an increase of 44% from the previous 12 months.⁵⁰
- The 2021 Trans lives survey carried out in the UK by TransActual found that 40% of respondents had experienced transphobia when seeking housing and 27% had experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.⁵¹
- 57% of Trans lives survey respondents said that they want a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC) but only 7% reported having one.⁵²
- As per the 2021 Trans lives survey, 45% of respondents said their specific needs as a trans person were not well understood by their GP. 70% of respondents felt they had experienced transphobia in places of healthcare, or had even been refused care for being trans (14%). Such issues caused 57% to report that they had avoided visiting their GP when they were ill.⁵³
- Of all Trans lives survey respondents, the largest portion of them (35%) reported never having received NHS transition-related care and 29% reported not having attempted to access the care. Of those seeking transition-related NHS care, 90% of individuals reported experiencing delays.⁵⁴

Sexual orientation

Islington Council is proud of its LGBTIQ+ (stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex, queer or questioning) community and our LGBTIQ+ 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 LGBTIQ+ Staff Forum at the council works year-round on specific LGBTIQ+ issues, and we value the unique contributions made by our LGBT+ staff members.

But we know that despite our rich history with the LGBTIQ+ 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 (LGBTQ+) 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 9,813 LGBTQ+ residents in the borough in 2023. ⁵⁵
- LGBTIQ+ people are at higher risk of experiencing mental health problems such as depression, self-harm, alcohol and drug abuse and suicidal thoughts. Some things LGBTIQ+ people go through, such as discrimination, homophobia or transphobia, social isolation, rejection, and difficult experiences of coming out can affect their mental health. ⁵⁶
- Research has found that there are two other major mental health issues which disproportionately affect LGBTQ+ people: alcohol issues in lesbian and bisexual women and body image issues for gay and bisexual men. ⁵⁷
- In Islington, homophobic hate crime has increased by 35% in the last 12 months. ⁵⁸
- In these last 12 months, Islington had the 6th highest number of homophobic hate crime incidents (193) in London. ⁵⁹
- A study by Stonewall found that half of LGBTIQ+ people had experienced depression, three in five had experienced anxiety, and one in eight LGBTIQ+ people aged 18 to 24 had attempted to end their life. ⁶⁰
- One in eight LGBTQ+ people (13%) reported experiencing some form of unequal treatment from healthcare staff because they are LGBTQ+. ⁶¹

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.

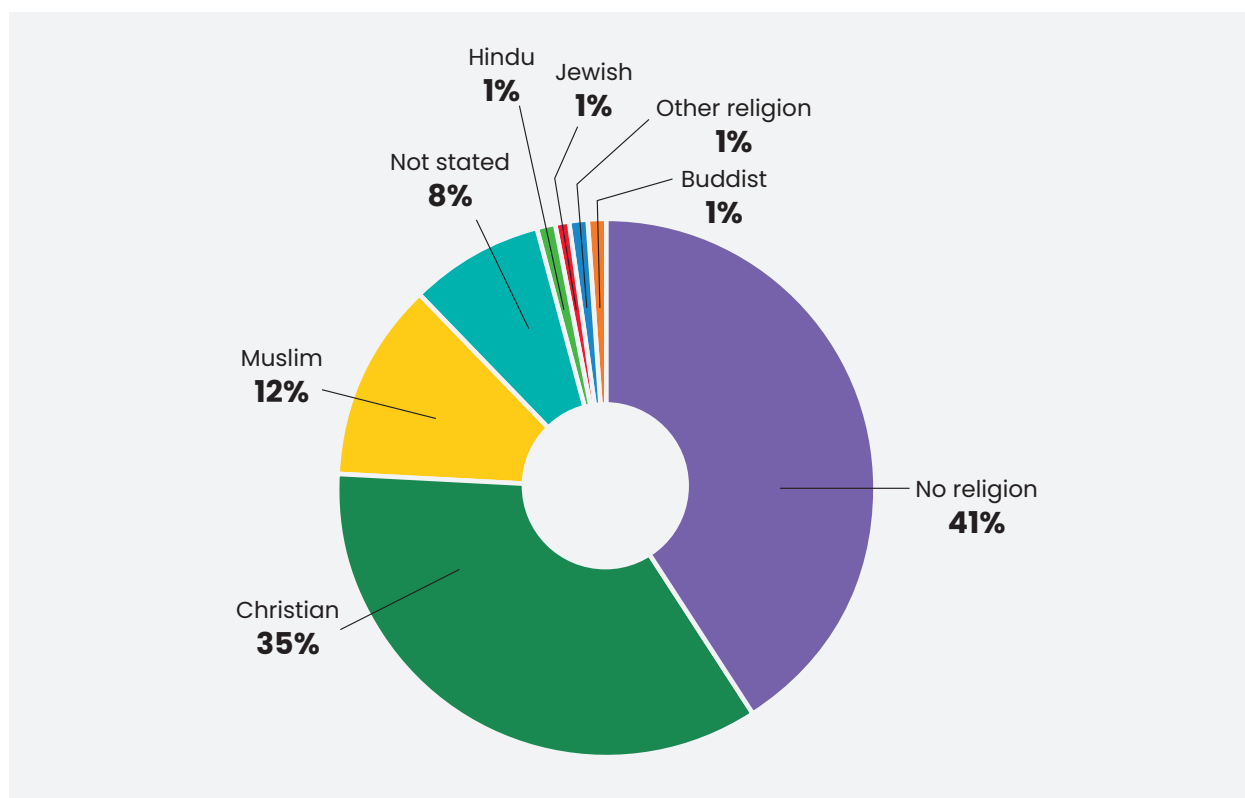
- Based on estimates of the prevalence of disability in an inner London borough in 2020/21, the estimated number of Islington residents with a disability in 2023 is 34,645 or 14% of the population. ⁶
- In May 2022, there were 5,168 Disability Living Allowance claimants in Islington. ⁶³
- One in five of the working-age population are classified as disabled, with 33% reporting a long-term health condition, 20% report having a disability and 8% report having a severe disability. ⁶⁴
- 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. ⁶⁵
- 2021, 53% of disabled people of working age were in employment, compared to 81% of non-disabled people. Disabled employees earned on average 14% less than non-disabled people. ⁶⁶
- Nationally, 15% of adults with a disability reported feeling lonely often or always in 2020/2021. ⁶⁷
- In Islington, there were 26 incidents of disability hate crime reported in the 2021/22 financial year, 8% increase. ⁶⁸
- In Islington in 2022, 14,100 people were estimated to be living with moderate or severe hearing impairment, and a further 280 with profound hearing impairment. ⁶⁹
- In Islington, an estimated 4,410 people are living with sight loss in 2022 (1.8% of the population). Of these, 540 people are estimated to be living with blindness. ⁷⁰
- There are 27,748 adults in Islington living with GP diagnosed depression. ⁷¹
- There are 3,925 people in Islington living with a serious mental illness. ⁷
- About 32% of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan maintained by Islington, attend a special school as of May 2022. ⁷³
- 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. ⁷⁴
- 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. ⁷⁵

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.

- 59% of Islington’s population reported a religious affiliation in 2021, compared to 70% in 2011. ⁷⁶
- Faith hate crime has increased by 20% in 2021/22 compared to the previous financial year, in line with the increase in London overall from 2020/21. ⁷⁷
- Of all of the London boroughs, Islington has the 13th highest number of faith hate crimes recorded as taking place within its boundary, from December 2021 to December 2022.. ⁷⁸
- This year, we were proud to host the UK’s first mixed-sex civil partnership at Islington Town Hall.

Percentage of Islington population by religion, 2018



Note: Less than 0.5% of population in Islington follow Sikhism
Source: ONS Census, 2021

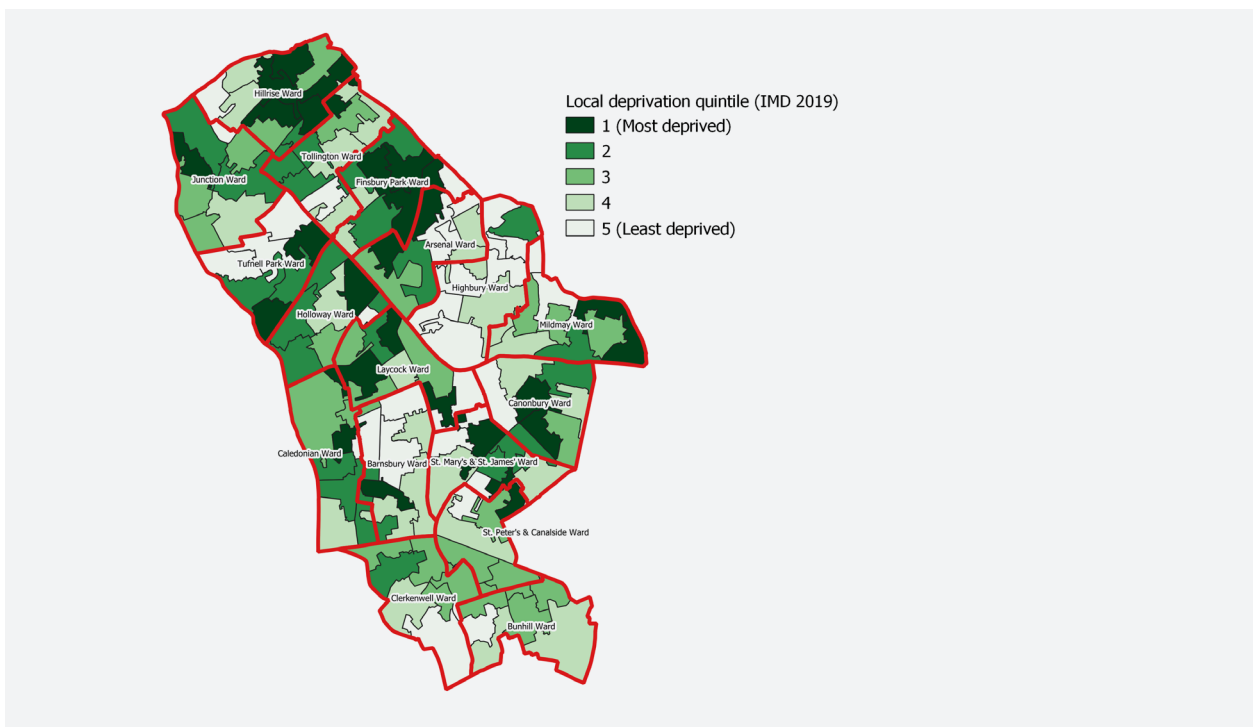
Socio economic status

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. ⁷⁹
- Poverty is an issue in every part of the borough: almost every ward includes one of the most deprived LSOAs in Islington. ⁸⁰
- 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. ⁸¹
- 27.5% of the Islington residents are facing income deprivation, compared with 21.3% in London. ⁸²
- In December 2022, around 508 Islington residents were claiming job-seekers allowance. ⁸³

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



Source: English indices of deprivation 2019

References

- ¹ GLA 2020-based housing-led population projections.
- ² GLA 2020-based housing-led population projections.
- ³ ONS, MYE5: Population estimates: Population density for the local authorities in the UK, mid-2021.
- ⁴ ONS, MYE5: Population estimates: Population density for the local authorities in the UK, mid-2021.
- ⁵ Islington Grounds Maintenance Team, 2023.
- ⁶ The English indices of deprivation, 2015/19.
- ⁷ The English indices of deprivation, 2015/19.
- ⁸ Children in low income families – DWP, 2021.
- ⁹ Department of Education – Pupil premium allocation, 2022/23.
- ¹⁰ National Statistics: Key stage 4 performance, 2021/22.
- ¹¹ Department of Education: Special educational needs in England, 2022.
- ¹² Ministry of Justice: Youth Justice Statistics, 2021/22.
- ¹³ Internal Islington Council data, 2023.
- ¹⁴ Department for Education: NEET and participation, 2022.
- ¹⁵ Department for Education: NEET and participation, 2022.
- ¹⁶ GLA 2020-based housing-led population projections; ONS 2020-based interim National Population Projections.
- ¹⁷ Department for Work and Pensions, May 2022.
- ¹⁸ Islington Evidence Hub: Health and social care evidence and statistics.
- ¹⁹ ONS Census, 2011; GLA Mid 2016 housing led population projections.
- ²⁰ The English Indices of Deprivation, 2019.
- ²¹ PHOF, 2018–20.
- ²² PHOF, 2018–20.
- ²³ GLA 2020-based housing-led population projections.
- ²⁴ ONS Census, 2021.
- ²⁵ ONS Census, 2011 and 2021.
- ²⁶ ONS Census, 2011 and 2021.
- ²⁷ Department for Education: School, pupils and their characteristics, 2022.
- ²⁸ Met Police: Stop and search dashboard (Accessed January 2023).
- ²⁹ Department for Education: GCSE results by Ethnicity, 2022.

- 30 Internal Islington Council Housing Data, 2021.
- 31 ONS Census, 2021.
- 32 ONS Census, 2021.
- 33 Internal Islington Council Data, 2022.
- 34 UK Refugee Council (Accessed Jan 2022).
- 35 The Migration Observatory, University of Oxford (Accessed Jan 2022).
- 36 Internal Islington Council Data, 2023.
- 37 GLA 2020-based housing-led population projections.
- 38 ONS: Life expectancy figures, 2018/20.
- 39 ONS: Life expectancy figures, 2018/20.
- 40 PHOF: Life expectancy figures, 2018–20.
- 41 ONS Annual Population Survey (Oct 21– Sept 2022).
- 42 Revised Key stage 4 performance: 2020/21, National Statistics.
- 43 Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy, 2021–2026.
- 44 Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy, 2021–2026.
- 45 Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy, 2021–2026.
- 46 PHOF: Life expectancy figures, 2021.
- 47 Government Equalities Office: Trans People in the UK, 2018.
- 48 Bachmann, CL and Gooch, B (2018). LGBT in Britain: Trans report. Stonewall and YouGov.
- 49 Hudson-Sharp, N and Metcalf, H (2016). Inequality among lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender groups in the UK: a review of evidence. NIESR.
- 50 Source: MPS Crime dashboard (Accessed from <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data> on 19/01/2023).
- 51 TransActual, Trans lives survey 2021: enduring the UK's hostile environment (Accessed January 2023).
- 52 TransActual, Trans lives survey 2021: enduring the UK's hostile environment (Accessed January 2023).
- 53 TransActual, Trans lives survey 2021: enduring the UK's hostile environment (Accessed January 2023).
- 54 TransActual, Trans lives survey 2021: enduring the UK's hostile environment (Accessed January 2023).
- 55 ONS: Sexual orientation in the UK, 2022.
- 56 LGBTIQ+ people: Statistics (Accessed from <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/explore-mental-health/mental-health-statistics/lgbtiq-people-statistics> on 20/01/2023).
- 57 The RaRE Research Report: PACE, 2015.
- 58 Source: MPS Crime dashboard (Accessed from <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data> on 19/01/2023).

- ⁵⁹ Source: MPS Crime dashboard (Accessed from <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data> on 19/01/2023).
- ⁶⁰ Bachman, C.L., and Gooch, B. LGBT in Britain – Health Report: Stonewall, 2018.
- ⁶¹ Bachman, C.L., and Gooch, B. LGBT in Britain – Health Report: Stonewall, 2018.
- ⁶² Department for Work and Pensions: Family Resources Survey 2020/21.
- ⁶³ Department for Work and Pensions: Stat-Xplore – DLA Tables, May 2022.
- ⁶⁴ Department for Work and Pensions: The employment of disabled people 2021.
- ⁶⁵ ONS Census, 2011.
- ⁶⁶ ONS: Disability pay gaps in the UK, 2021.
- ⁶⁷ ONS: Annual Population Survey – Disability and Loneliness, 2021.
- ⁶⁸ MPS Crime dashboard (Accessed from <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data> on 20/01/2023).
- ⁶⁹ RNIB Sight Loss Data Tool Version 5.0 (Accessed January 2023).
- ⁷⁰ RNIB Sight Loss Data Tool Version 5.0 (Accessed January 2023).
- ⁷¹ Quality and outcomes framework, 2021/22.
- ⁷² Quality and outcomes framework, 2021/22.
- ⁷³ Department for Education: Education, health and care plans, 2021.
- ⁷⁴ ONS, 2018.
- ⁷⁵ Singleton et al., 1998; Department of Health, 2007.
- ⁷⁶ ONS Census, 2011 and 2021.
- ⁷⁷ MPS Crime dashboard (Accessed from <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data> on 13/01/2023).
- ⁷⁸ MPS Crime dashboard (Accessed from <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data> on 13/01/2023).
- ⁷⁹ The English indices of deprivation, 2019.
- ⁸⁰ IMD Report. Camden and Islington Public Health, 2019.
- ⁸¹ IMD Report. Camden and Islington Public Health, 2019.
- ⁸² The English indices of deprivation, 2019.
- ⁸³ LG Inform: JSA Claimant count (Accessed January 2023).

Do you need this information in another language or reading format such as Braille, large print, audio or Easy Read? Please contact **020 7527 2000**