

Camden & Islington LGBTQ Residents Survey 2020: Covid-19 Lockdown Experience

A Survey Conducted by forum⁺

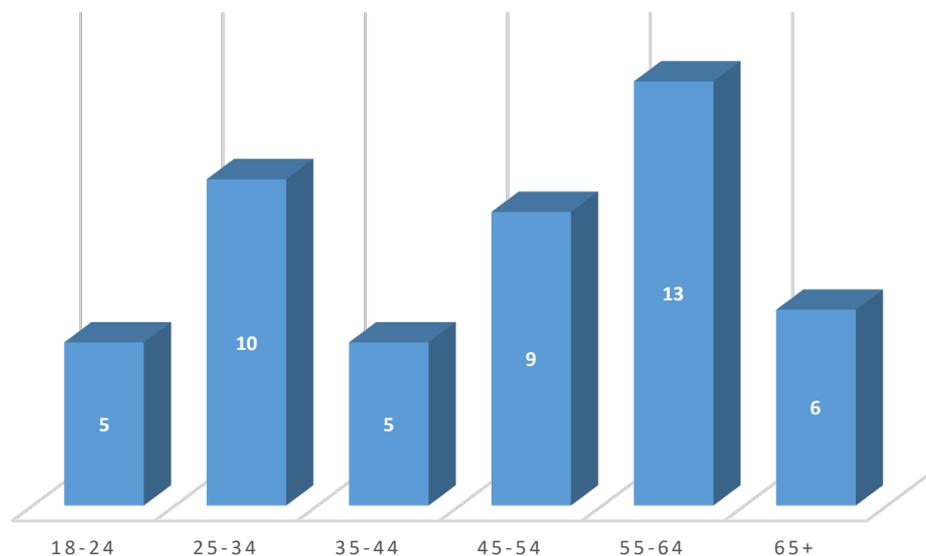
A Word on Data

- The sample size for this survey is **relatively small**.
- The figures and percentages presented throughout this document are the product of **simplistic analysis**. Thorough, quantitative analysis has **not** been conducted.
- The figures and percentages presented in this document are **not** statistically significant. They are intended to provide **insight into lived experiences**, and to demonstrate **general patterns** across our sample.

Sample Overview

- Total Respondents: 51
- Spoiled Responses (incomplete / inappropriate answers): 3
- Final Sample: 48
- Respondents in Camden: 30
- Respondents in Islington: 16
- Respondents who did not disclose location: 2

Sample Overview - Age



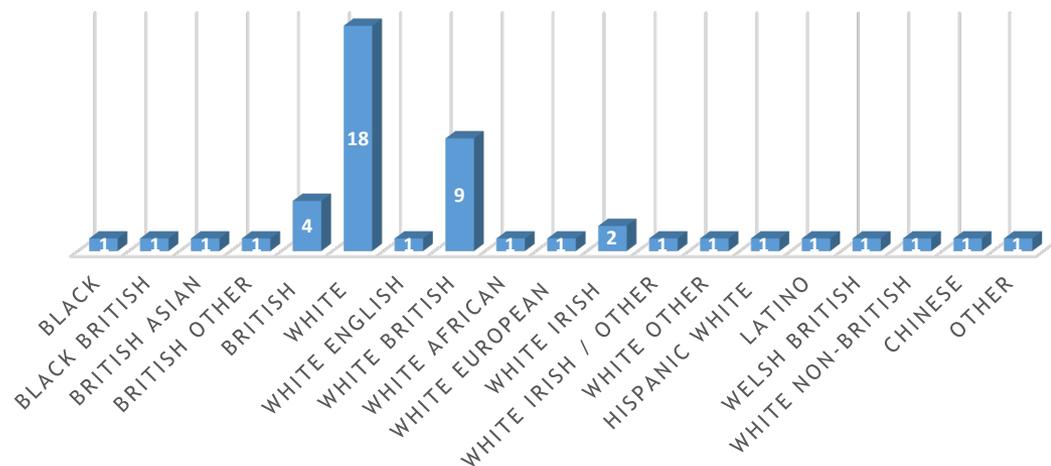
Mean Age: 46.5*

*Mean age calculated using midpoints of age categories (e.g. 21 as midpoint of '18-24').

*Midpoint of '65+' category entered as 69.5, assuming half of the same 9-year range of previous categories.

Sample Overview – Racial / Ethnic Identity

HOW DO YOU DEFINE YOUR RACIAL OR ETHNIC IDENTITY?



37.5% identify as 'White'.

9% identify as 'White British'.

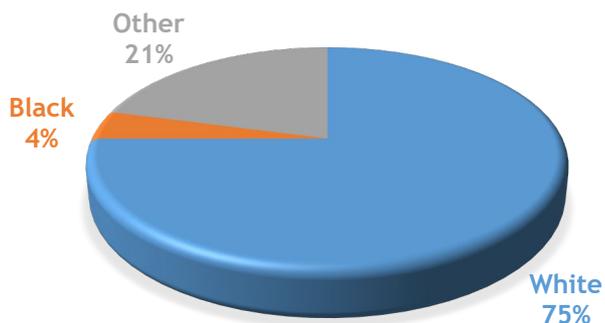
4% identify as 'British'.

Key Points:

- Due to the open style of this question, we are unable to ascertain for certain the racial identity of all respondents. Those who have identified themselves as 'British' in this survey, for example, may also identify as 'black', 'white' or other.

Sample Overview – Racial / Ethnic Identity

SIMPLIFIED CATEGORIES



75% use the word 'White' in describing their identity.

4% use the word 'black' in describing their identity.

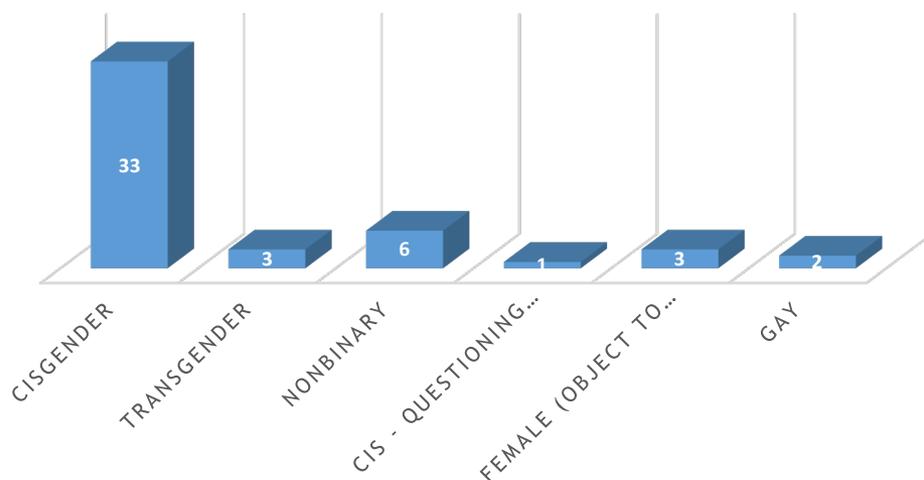
21% do not use the words 'white' or 'black' in describing their identity.

Key Points:

- We acknowledge that the 'white' vs. 'non-white' dichotomy can be damaging in detrimentally presenting 'whiteness' as the 'norm'. This is *not* our intention.
- The 'white', 'black', and 'other' trichotomy has *only* been utilised here to *simplify data* for the purposes of *identifying patterns* across race and ethnicity.
- Those categories placed within 'other' have been grouped together due to a very *limited* number of respondents within each category (often 1 or 2 respondents).

Sample Overview – Gender Identity

WHAT IS YOUR GENDER IDENTITY?



68.8% identify as 'Cisgender'.

12.5% identify as 'Nonbinary'.

6.3% identify as 'Transgender'.

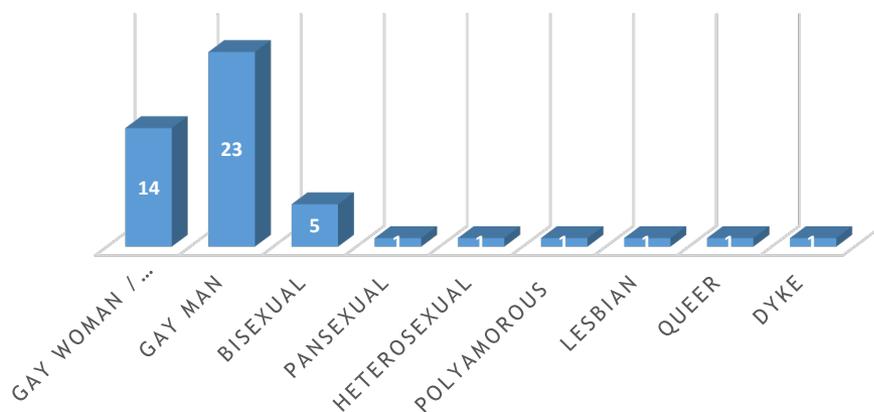
6.3% explicitly objected to the term 'Cisgender'.

Key Points:

- The 2 respondents who answered 'gay' to this question may have [misread](#) or [misunderstood](#) the question, as 'gay' is commonly understood as a reference to sexuality rather than gender identity.

Sample Overview – Sexual Orientation

HOW WOULD YOU BEST DESCRIBE YOUR SEXUAL ORIENTATION?



47.92% identify as a 'Gay Man'.

29.17% identify as 'Gay Woman/Lesbian'.

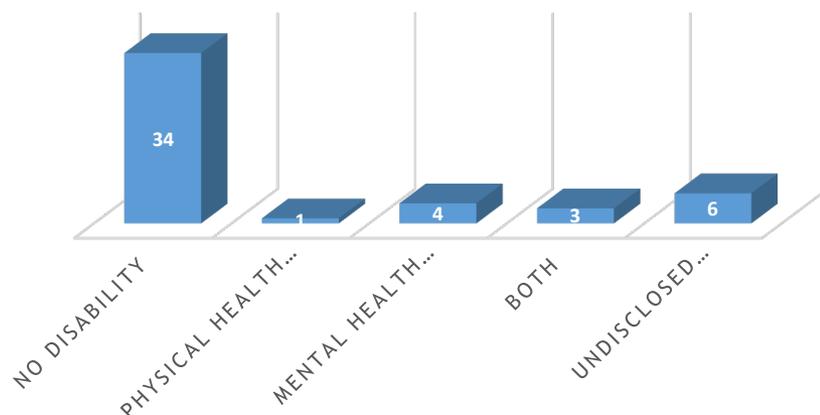
10.42% identify as 'Bisexual'.

Key Points:

- Again, there may be some overlap between different categories. For example, someone who identifies as 'polyamorous' may also identify as 'bisexual' or a 'gay woman'.

Sample Overview - Disability

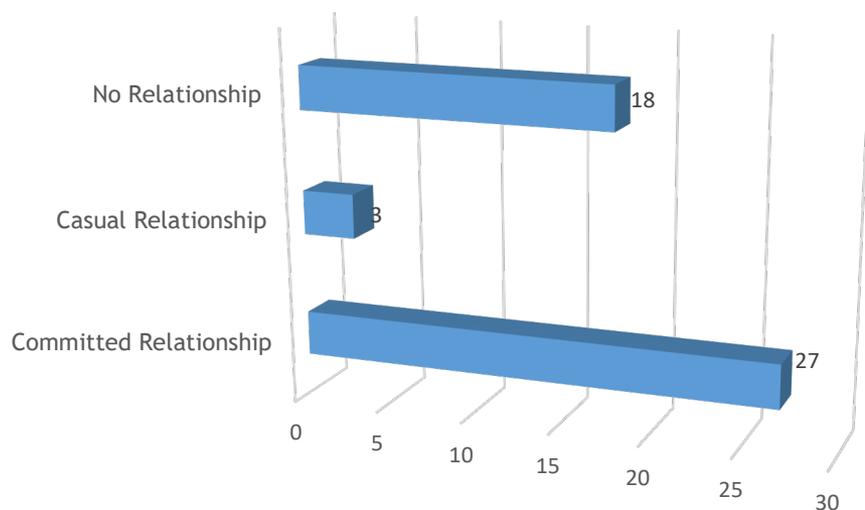
DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF TO HAVE A DISABILITY?



29.17% consider themselves to have some form of physical and/or mental health condition which constitutes a disability.

Sample Overview – Relationship Status

ARE YOU CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN A ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP?

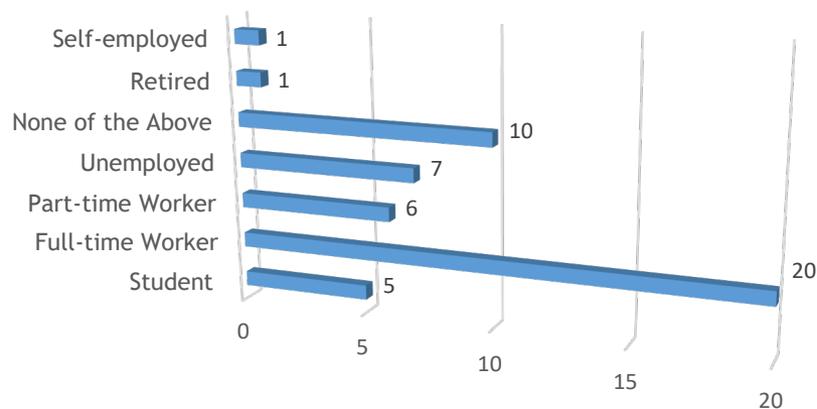


62.5% are in a **casual** or **committed** relationship.

37.5% are not in any relationship.

Sample Overview – Employment Status

WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT EMPLOYMENT SITUATION?



41.67%* identify as a 'Full-time Worker'.

14.58%* identify as 'Unemployed'.

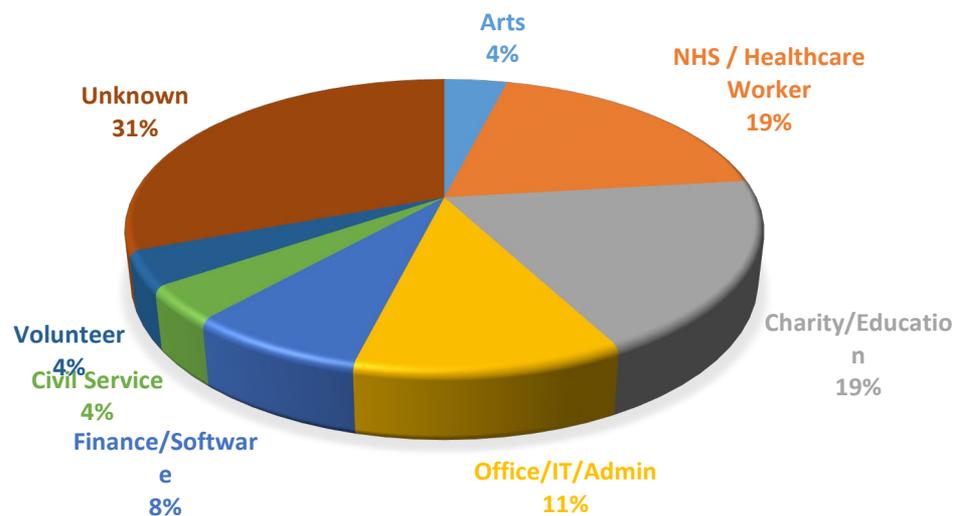
*Percentage values calculated using total value of 48 (rather than 50) due to overlap (see Key Points below).

Key Points:

- Total of 50 (rather than 48) is due to 2 overlaps: 1 respondent identified as both 'student' and 'unemployed', and another identified as both 'student' and 'part-time worker'.
- 'Self-employed' and 'Retired' were not offered as categories. These were self-written entries under 'Other'. 'None of the Above' may incorporate more respondents who would have identified with these categories if presented with the option.

Sample Overview – Employment Status

OCCUPATIONAL BREAKDOWN OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS

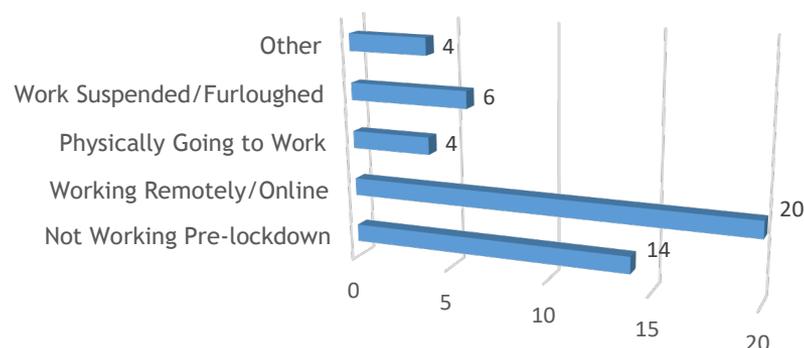


Key Points:

- Total of full-time and part-time workers: 26 respondents.

Sample Overview – Employment Status

IF YOU WERE EMPLOYED AT THE START OF LOCKDOWN, ARE YOU CURRENTLY ABLE TO DO YOUR WORK?



41.67% are working remotely/online.

12.5% are furloughed/work suspended.

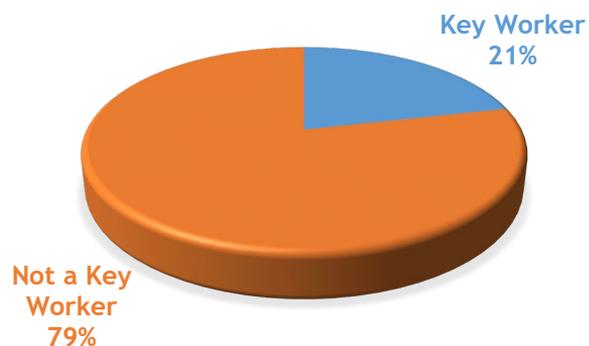
8.33% are physically going to work.

Key Points:

- Almost all of those who identify as 'unemployed' stated that they were **not working pre-lockdown**, with 2 exceptions: 1 respondent voluntarily left their job during lockdown, and another identified as unemployed whilst saying that their job had been suspended/furloughed.
- This suggests that there is only 1 respondent who **may** have been left unemployed as a result of Covid-19/lockdown (unclear whether this respondent has been made permanently unemployed or temporarily suspended/furloughed).

Sample Overview – Employment Status

IF YOU ARE EMPLOYED, IS YOUR JOB ON THE GOVERNMENT'S KEY (OR CRITICAL) WORKER LIST?



50% of **key workers** are **physically going to work**.

7.5%* of **non-key workers** are **physically going to work**.

Key workers are over **6 times more likely** to be physically going to work than non-key workers.

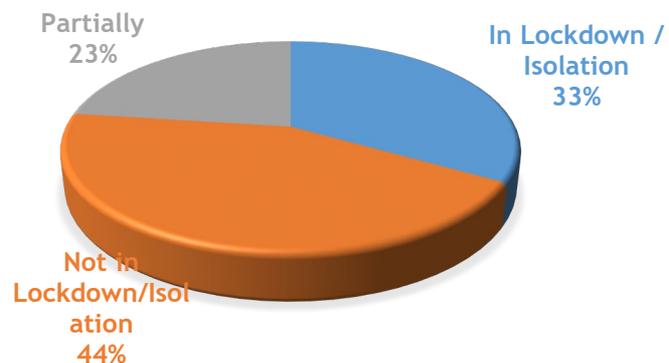
**One respondent stated working remotely half of the time and physically going to work for the other half. This value was entered as '0.5 respondents'.

Key Points:

- Percentages calculated from those who identify as a 'full-time worker' or 'part-time workers' (total: 26).

Sample Overview – Quarantine / Lockdown / Social Isolation

ARE YOU CURRENTLY IN A LOCKDOWN, QUARANTINE OR SOCIAL ISOLATION SITUATION?



Key Points:

- The 11 respondents who answered 'partially' gave various answers including:
 - 'Chronic illness'
 - 'I'm in lockdown but not socially isolated'
 - 'Living with vulnerable people'

Sample Overview – A Brief Picture

- Most* respondents live in [Camden](#).
- Most respondents are aged [55-64](#), and the mean age of respondents is [46.5](#).
- Most respondents identify as [‘white’](#).
- Most respondents identify as [‘cisgender’](#).
- Most respondents identify as a [‘gay man’](#), with roughly half as many identifying as a [‘gay woman/lesbian’](#).
- Most respondents have [no disability](#).
- Most respondents are in some form of [romantic relationship](#).
- Most respondents are [full-time workers](#), and most are currently working [remotely/online](#).
- Most respondents are [not key workers](#).
- Most respondents are [not currently in a lockdown](#), quarantine or social isolation situation.

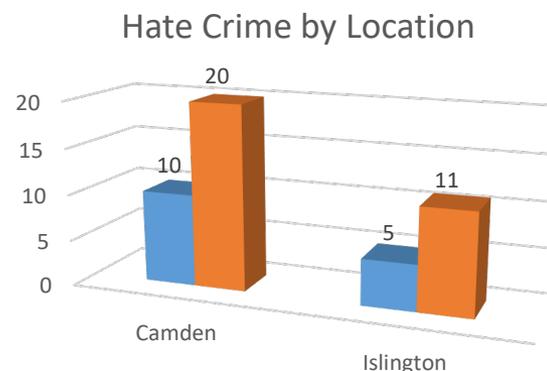
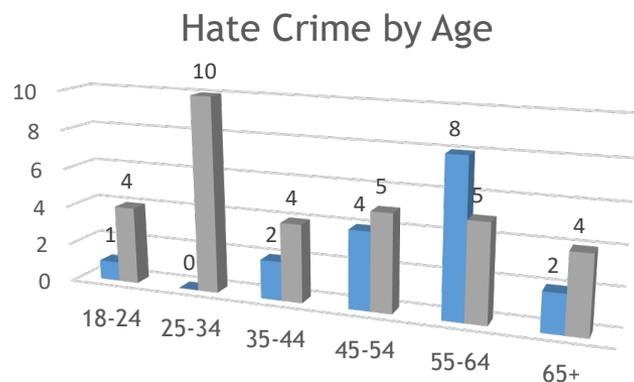
*‘Most’ refers to the mathematic mode (the value that appears most often). It does not refer to an overall majority. For example, ‘most’ respondents identify as a gay man (23/48), but the overall majority do not identify as a gay man (25/48).

Analysis

A Word on Data Analysis:

- To reiterate: this analysis is based on a **small sample size**, so patterns and findings must be **treated with caution**.
- ‘Other’ is often used to group several categories each with **very few entries**. For example:
 - ‘Polyamorous’, ‘Heterosexual’ and ‘Pansexual’ all come under ‘Other’ because they received only **1 entry** each.
 - To suggest that ‘100% of pansexual people have experienced X or done Y’ on the basis of 1 entry would be **misleading**, so categories with very few entries have been **grouped together**.
 - This does **not** suggest that categories within ‘Other’ are less important, **nor** does it suggest that these categories are less common amongst the general population – only within **our sample**.
 - Where ‘Other’ is used, you can see the **breakdown** of the **composition** of this category in the previous section of this document – ‘Sample Overview’.

Analysis – ‘Have you ever been a victim of a hate crime because of your gender identity and/or sexual orientation?’



■ Have Experienced Hate Crime ■ Have Not Experienced Hate Crime ■ Have Experienced Hate Crime ■ Have Not Experienced Hate Crime

Key Findings:

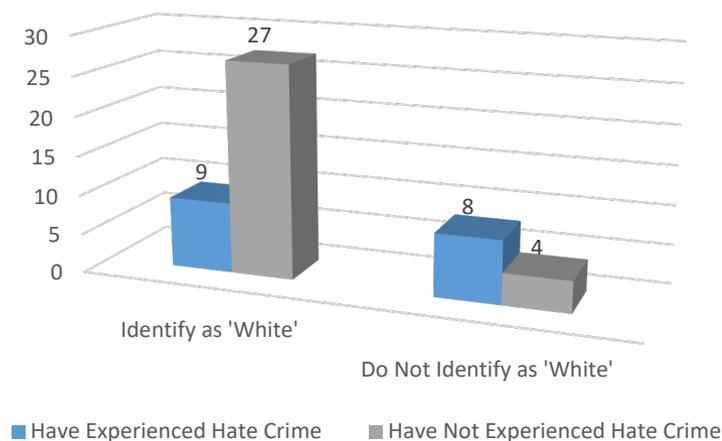
Generally speaking (with some variation), the **older** the respondent, the **more likely** they were to say that they have experienced a hate crime.

In both Camden and Islington, **roughly 1/3** of respondents said they had experienced a hate crime.*

*2 respondents who had experienced a hate crime did not disclose their location.

Analysis - 'Have you ever been a victim of a hate crime because of your gender identity and/or sexual orientation?'

Hate Crime by Racial/Ethnic Identity



Key Findings:

25% of those who identify as 'white' have experienced a hate crime.

66.67% of those who do not identify as 'white' have experienced a hate crime.

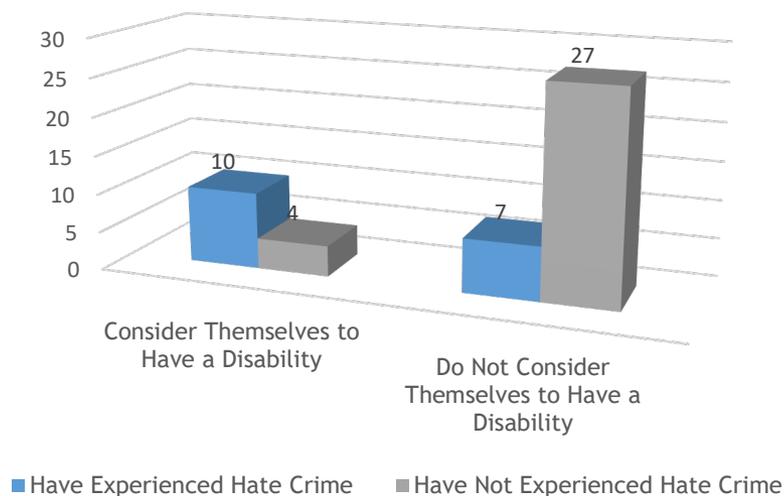
Those who do not identify as 'white' appear to be more than twice as likely to have experienced a hate crime than those who identify as 'white'.

Note:

- 'Identify as White' represents those who explicitly used the word 'white' in describing their racial/ethnic identity.
- 'Do not identify as white' represents those who did not use the word 'white' in describing their racial/ethnic identity. As previously mentioned, this may include respondents who are in fact white (e.g. those who identified as 'British'). These patterns must therefore be treated with caution.

Analysis - 'Have you ever been a victim of a hate crime because of your gender identity and/or sexual orientation?'

Hate Crime by Disability



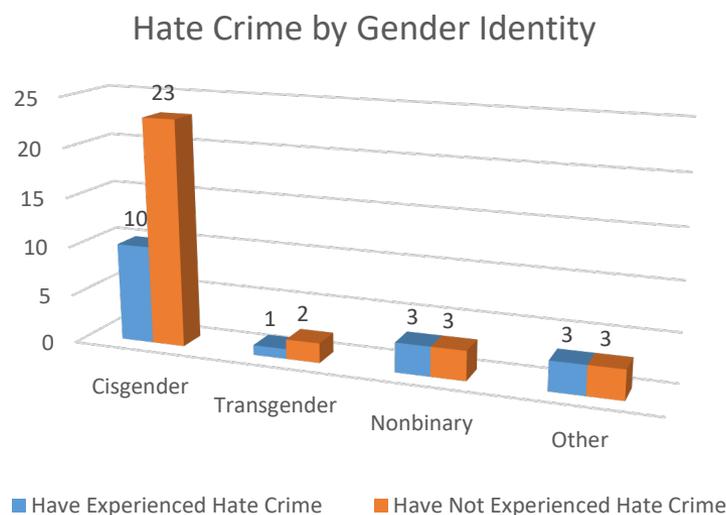
Key Findings:

71.43% of those who consider themselves to **have a disability** have **experienced a hate crime**.

20.59% of those who **do not** consider themselves to have a disability have **experienced a hate crime**.

Those who consider themselves to **have a disability** appear to be more than **three times as likely** to have experienced a hate crime than those who **do not** consider themselves to have a disability.

Analysis - 'Have you ever been a victim of a hate crime because of your gender identity and/or sexual orientation?'



Key Findings:

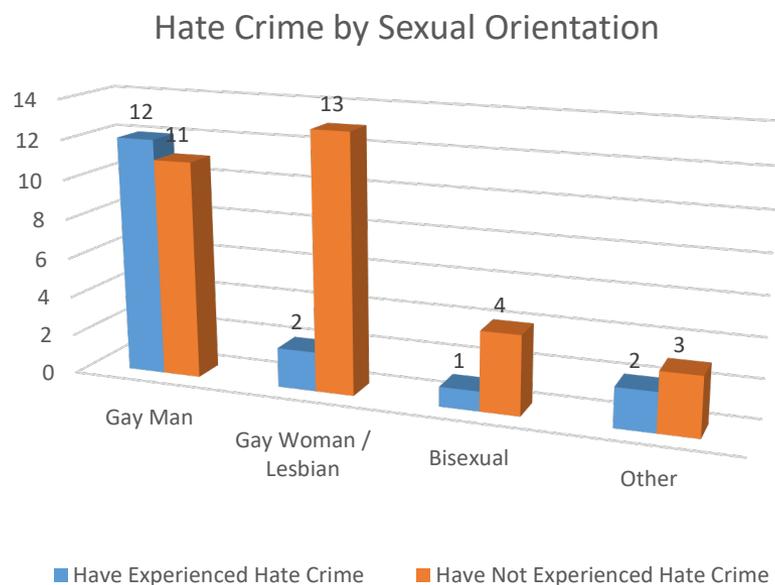
30.3%* of those who identify as **cisgender** have **experienced a hate crime**.

33.33%* of those who identify as **transgender** have **experienced a hate crime**.

50%* of those who identify as **nonbinary** or **'other'** have experienced a hate crime.

*These figures *do not* reflect the findings of other studies, which tend to identify **higher** rates of hate crime amongst **transgender** people. The discrepancy is likely due to the *very small* sample size for the 'transgender' category (3).

Analysis - 'Have you ever been a victim of a hate crime because of your gender identity and/or sexual orientation?'



Key Findings:

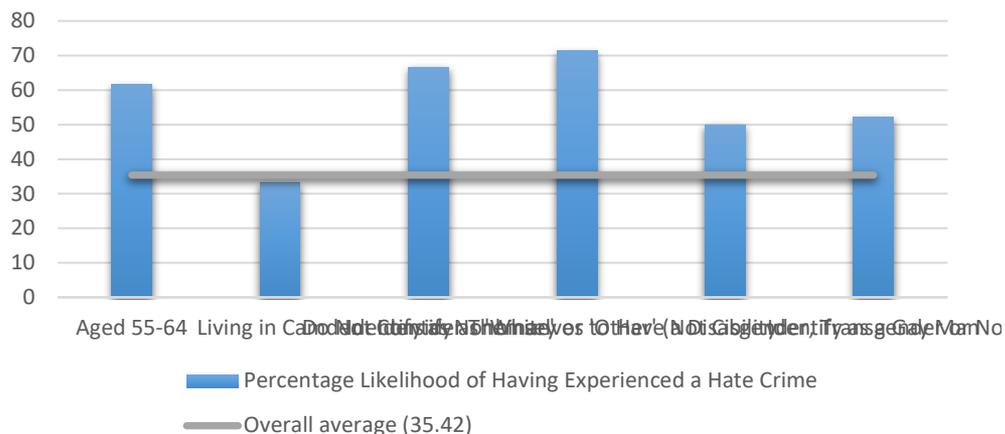
52.17% of those who identify as a **gay man** have **experienced a hate crime**.

20% of those identify as **anything other than a gay man** have **experienced a hate crime**.

Those who identify as being a **gay man** appear to be more than **three times as likely** to have experienced a hate crime than those who identify as **anything other than a gay man**.

Vulnerable Categories: Who appears to be most at risk of experiencing hate crime?

Likelihood of Having Experienced a Hate Crime



*See slide #22 for explanation of discrepancy between our findings and common findings of other studies.

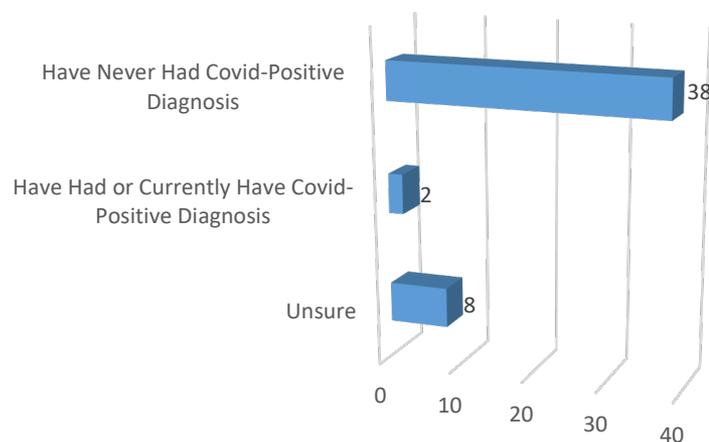
What does this figure show?

- This chart shows the category from each section of thematic analysis which was **most likely** to have experienced hate crime (e.g. those aged 55-64 were the most likely age category to have experienced hate crime).
- The bars represent the **percentage** of people within each category who have experienced a hate crime. This can be interpreted as the **likelihood** of someone in this category having experienced a hate crime.
- The **horizontal line** represents the **average likelihood** of having experienced a hate crime from across the **entire sample**.

Analysis – Intersectionality and Hate Crime

- We must consider the **increased vulnerability** of individuals who belong to **more than one** vulnerable category.
- For example, those who **do not identify as 'white'**, and who *also* consider themselves to **have a disability** (4 respondents in our sample) are **especially likely** to have experienced a hate crime.
- Respondents belonging to multiple vulnerable categories (as above) appear to be at an **increased risk** of experiencing hate crime in the future.

Analysis – ‘Have you had, or do you currently have, a positive diagnosis of COVID-19?’



Key Findings:

79.17% of the entire sample **have not had Covid-19**.

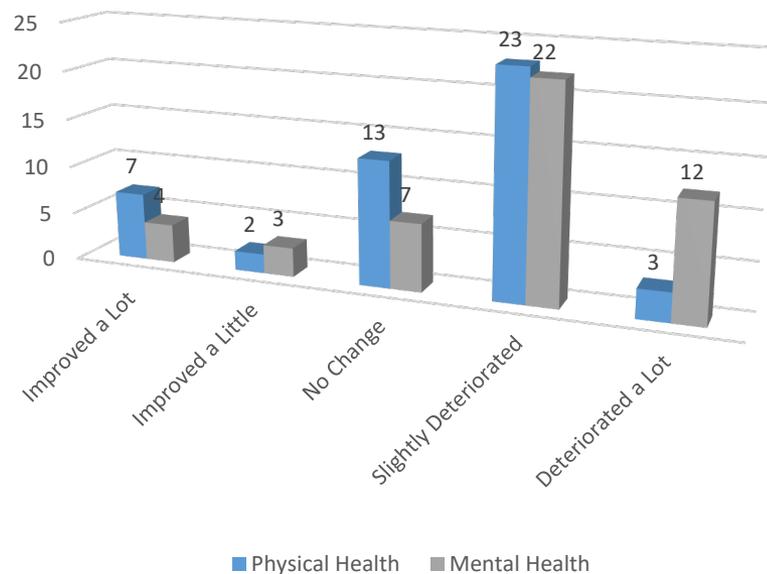
4.17% of the entire sample **have had Covid-19** for certain.

16.67% of the entire sample are **unsure** as to whether they have had Covid-19.

Note:

- With so few respondents having had a positive diagnosis of Covid-19, it would be inappropriate to make judgements about the likelihood of different demographics within our sample having experienced a positive diagnosis of Covid-19 on the basis of this data.

Analysis - Has the UK lockdown affected your physical/mental health?



Key Findings:

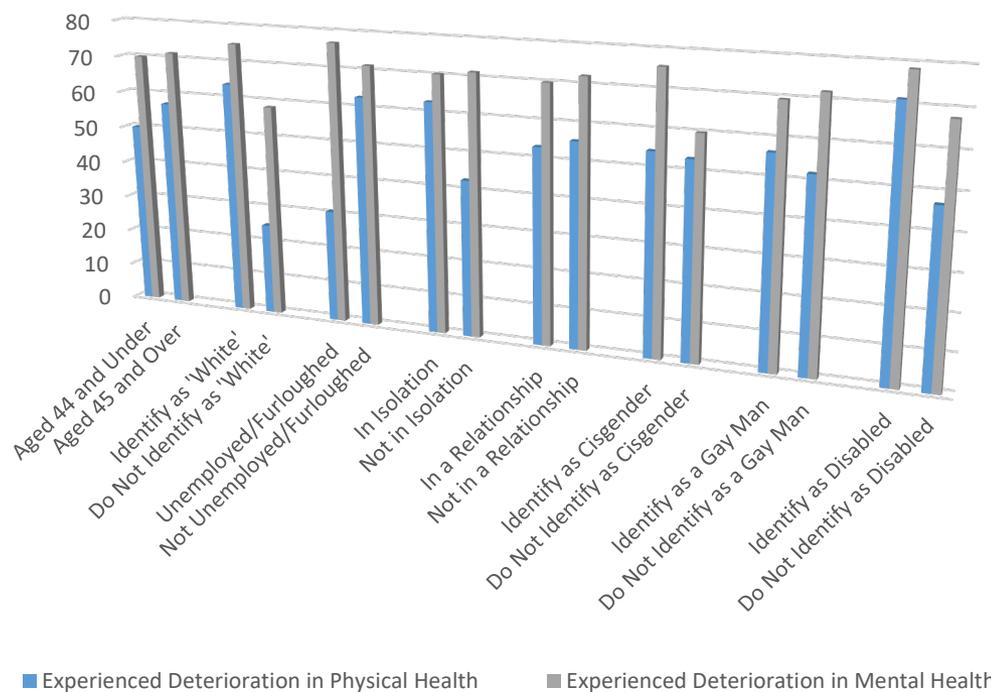
It is clear that **most respondents** experienced **deterioration** of their physical and/or mental health.

50% of respondents experienced **deterioration** in both **mental and physical health**.

56.25% reported some level of **deterioration** in **physical health**.

72.92% reported some level of **deterioration** in **mental health**.

Analysis – ‘Has the UK lockdown affected your physical/mental health?’ Disaggregated Levels of Deterioration in Mental and Physical Health



What does this figure show?

- The figure shows the proportion (percentage) of individuals within each category that reported some level of deterioration in physical health and mental health respectively.

Analysis – ‘Has the UK lockdown affected your physical/mental health?’

Key Findings:

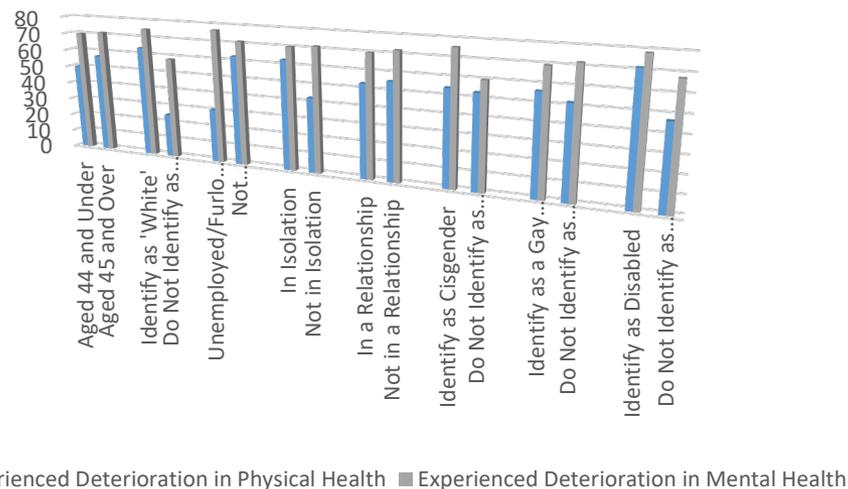
The level of deterioration in mental and physical health over lockdown **does not** seem to have been significantly affected by **age**, **relationship status**, **gender identity**, or **sexual orientation**.

Those who are **not unemployed or furloughed** appear to have experienced a **higher** level of deterioration in **physical health** than those who are unemployed or furloughed.

Those **in quarantine/isolation** experienced a **higher** level of deterioration in **physical health** than those not in quarantine/isolation.

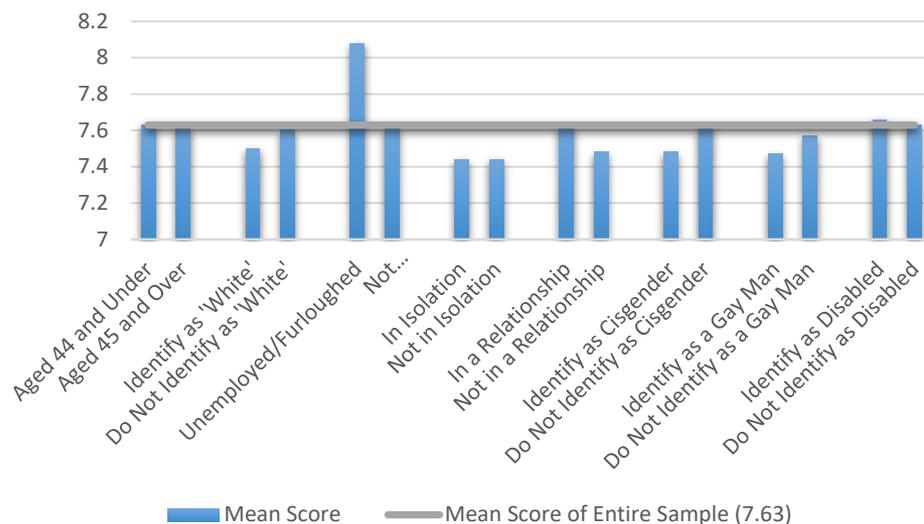
Those who identify as **having a disability** appear to have experienced a **higher** level of deterioration in both **physical and mental health** than those who do not identify as having a disability.

Disaggregated Levels of Deterioration in Mental and Physical Health (Same Graph as Previous Slide)



Analysis – ‘To what extent has the Covid-19 affected your life? (Please rate 1-10, with 1 being ‘It has absolutely not affected my life’ and 10 being ‘It has totally affected my life’).

Disaggregated Data



Key Findings:

Covid-19 appears to have affected the lives of those who are **unemployed/furloughed** a great deal **more** than it has affected the life of the average person.

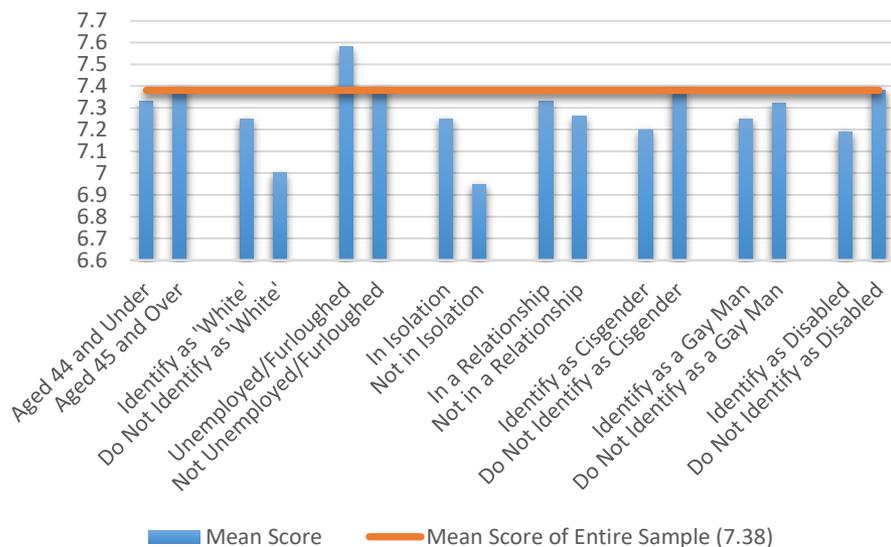
Covid-19 appears to have affected the lives of people **with a disability** slightly **more** than it has affected the life of the average person.

The extent to which Covid-19 has affected people's lives **does not** appear to have varied significantly according to **age** or **isolation status**.

Those who **do not identify as white**, those in **relationships**, those who **do not identify as cisgender** and those who **do not identify as a gay man** appear to have been more affected by Covid-19 than those who do not fall within these categories.

Analysis – ‘To what extent do you feel limited in carrying out your usual activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic? (Please rate 1-10, with 1 being 'I do not feel limited' and 10 being 'I feel totally limited’).’

Disaggregated Data



Key Findings:

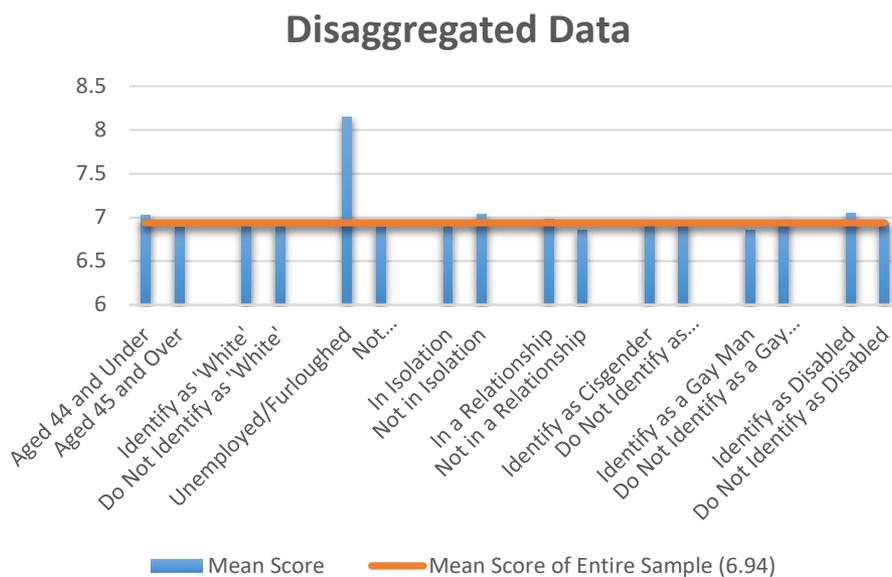
Covid-19 appears to have limited the usual activities of those who are unemployed/furloughed far more than it has limited the activities of the average person in our sample.

The extent to which Covid-19 has limited people’s usual activities does not appear to have varied significantly according to age, relationship status or sexual orientation.

Those in isolation feel much more limited in carrying out their usual activities than those not in isolation.

Other categories which reported a being more limited in carrying out usual activities: those who identify as ‘white’, those who do not identify as ‘cisgender’, and those who do not have a disability.

Analysis – ‘To what extent has the COVID-19 pandemic affected you emotionally (e.g. made you angry, scared, upset, or depressed)? (Please rate 1-10, with 1 being 'I have not been emotionally affected at all' and 10 being 'I have been very much emotionally affected’).’



Key Findings:

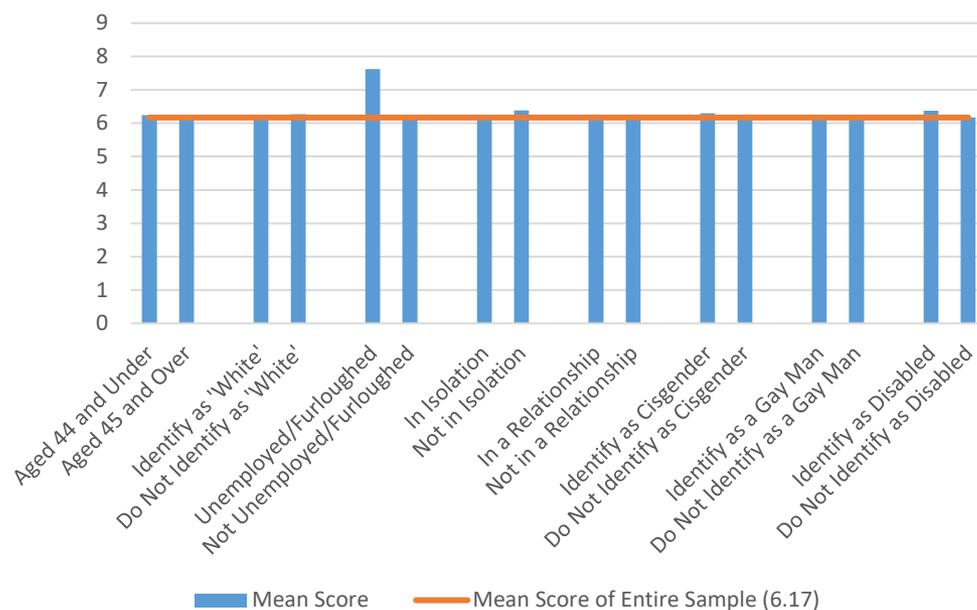
Those who are **unemployed/furloughed** appear to have been affected emotionally by Covid-19 **far more** than the average person in our sample.

The extent of the emotional effect of Covid-19 **does not** appear to have varied significantly according to **racial/ethnic identity** or **gender identity**.

Those aged **under 45**, those **not in isolation**, those **in a relationship**, those who identify as a **gay man** and those who identify as **having a disability** appear to have been affected emotionally **very slightly more** than the average person in our sample.

Analysis – ‘To what extent has the COVID-19 pandemic made you feel isolated? (Please rate 1-10, with 1 being 'Not isolated at all' and 10 being 'Extremely isolated’).

Disaggregated Data



Key Findings:

Those who are unemployed/furloughed appear to feel much more isolated than the average person in our sample.

There appears to be very little variation amongst other categories in terms of the extent to which Covid-19 has made people feel isolated.

Analysis – Summary of Key Findings

- The following groups of people appear to be more likely to have experienced a hate crime than the average person in our sample: those **aged 55-64**, those who **do not identify as white**, those **with a disability**, those who identify as **non-binary or 'other'** (not 'cisgender' or 'transgender') and those who identify as a **gay man**.
- Most respondents reported a **deterioration** in their **mental or physical health** over lockdown, with **half** reporting deterioration in **both**.
- Those who are **unemployed/furloughed** appear to have been **affected far more** by Covid-19 than the average person across **all areas** (impact on life, impact on carrying out usual activities, emotional affect and feeling isolated).
- Those who consider themselves to **have a disability** appear to have been affected **emotionally** and in **general life more** than those who do not consider themselves to have a disability.
- The effect of the pandemic **does not** appear to have varied significantly according to **age** or **relationship status** in any area.