

Camden & Islington LGBTQ Residents Survey 2021: 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**. Statistical/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.
- The findings of this survey are **not generalisable** to the entire LGBTQ+ population of Camden and Islington, because our sample is **not fully randomised**.
- Nevertheless, these findings are **valuable** and **important**, providing insight into the experiences of our sample, from which **tentative conclusions** can be drawn about the experiences of the **broader LGBTQ+ community** in Camden & Islington.

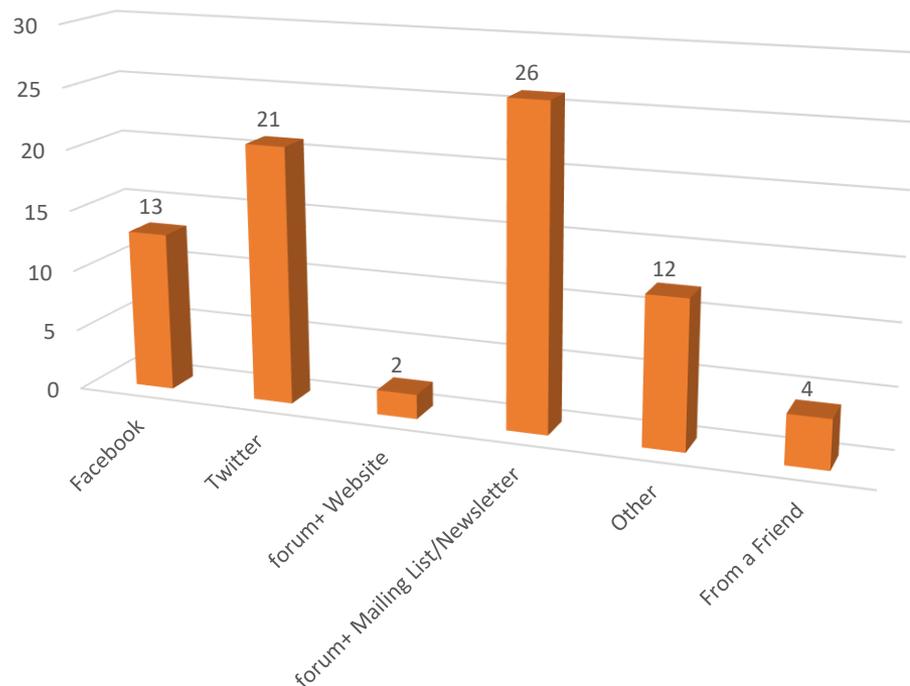
Sampling Strategy

- We used a **mixed methods** sampling strategy, in an attempt to secure as **diverse** and **randomised** a sample as possible. We appealed for participants through the following channels:
 - Facebook
 - Twitter
 - forum⁺ Website
 - forum⁺ Mailing List/Newsletter
 - Asking partner organisations (such as Islington Council) to distribute the survey
- Although some degree of distribution by ‘**word of mouth**’ is inevitable, we **actively avoided** relying too heavily on ‘word of mouth’ as a sampling technique.
- This decision was taken in order to avoid relying on **snowball sampling** (where people share the survey with their friends and colleagues). Avoiding snowball sampling allows for a **more diverse** and **randomised** sample.

Sample Overview

- Total Respondents: 76
- Spoiled Responses (incomplete / inappropriate answers): 0
- Final Sample: 76
- Respondents in Camden: 30 (39%)
- Respondents in Islington: 40 (53%)
- Respondents who did not disclose location: 6

Sampling Strategy – ‘Where did you hear about the survey?’

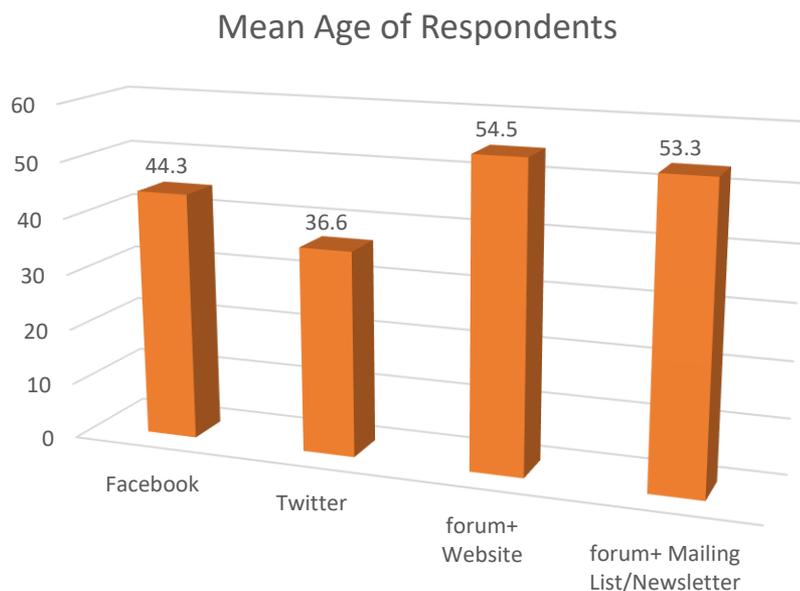


*The graph's total of 78, rather than 76, is due to two respondents selecting two answers.

Key Points:

- Our respondents are **spread relatively thinly** over different categories, and only **4** respondents stated that they heard about the survey from a **friend**. This is encouraging, as it suggests that we have **avoided snowball sampling** and have reached different groups of people through different avenues.
- Most respondents heard about the survey through **social media** (**44.7%** for Facebook and Twitter combined), whilst **36.8%** heard about it from the **forum+ mailing list/newsletter or website**.
- ‘**Other**’ included answers such as ‘Local MP’, ‘Islington Council staff weekly bulletin’, and ‘Lesbian chat group’.

Sampling Strategy – ‘Where did you hear about the survey?’

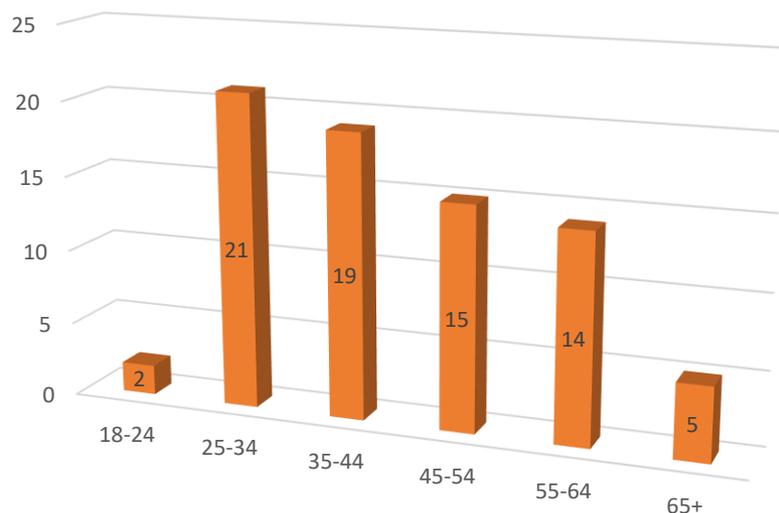


Key Points:

- This graph shows the **mean age** of respondents who accessed the survey through each of the **different channels**.
- **Social media** allowed us to access a slightly **younger demographic**.
- Appealing for respondents through the **forum+ website and mailing list** was slightly more successful with **older people**.

*The process of calculating the mean age using age category midpoints is detailed on the following slide – ‘Sample Overview– Age’.

Sample Overview - Age

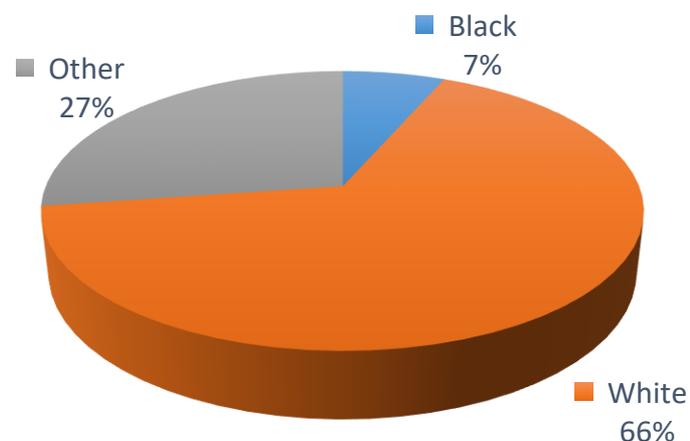


Mean Age: **43.8 years***

*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 – ‘How do you define your racial/ethnic Identity?’



66% use the word ‘white’ in describing their identity.

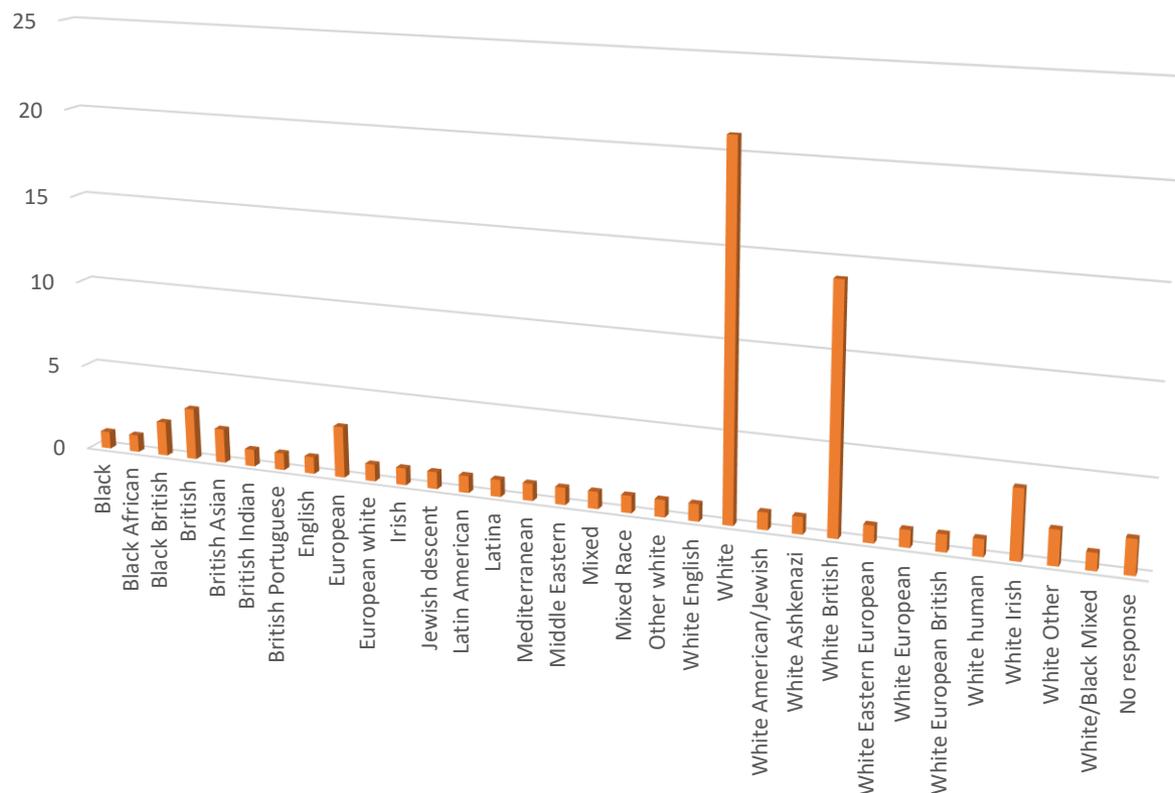
7% use the word ‘black’ in describing their identity.

27% 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 (full breakdown of these categories is provided on *slide X*).
- 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 – ‘How do you define your racial/ethnic Identity?’ – Full Breakdown

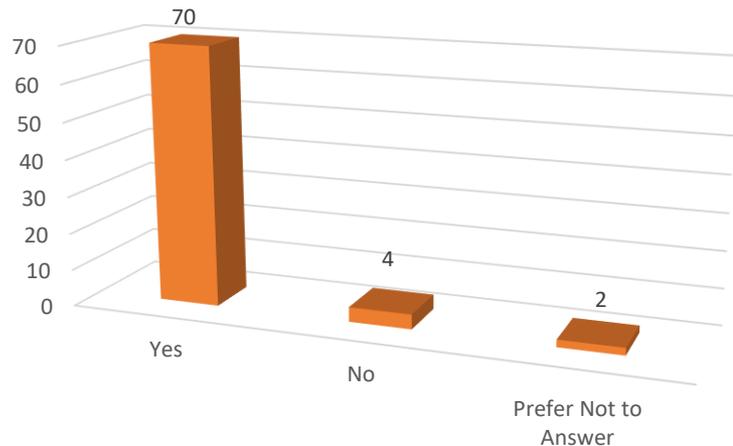


Key Points:

- 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 – Gender Identity

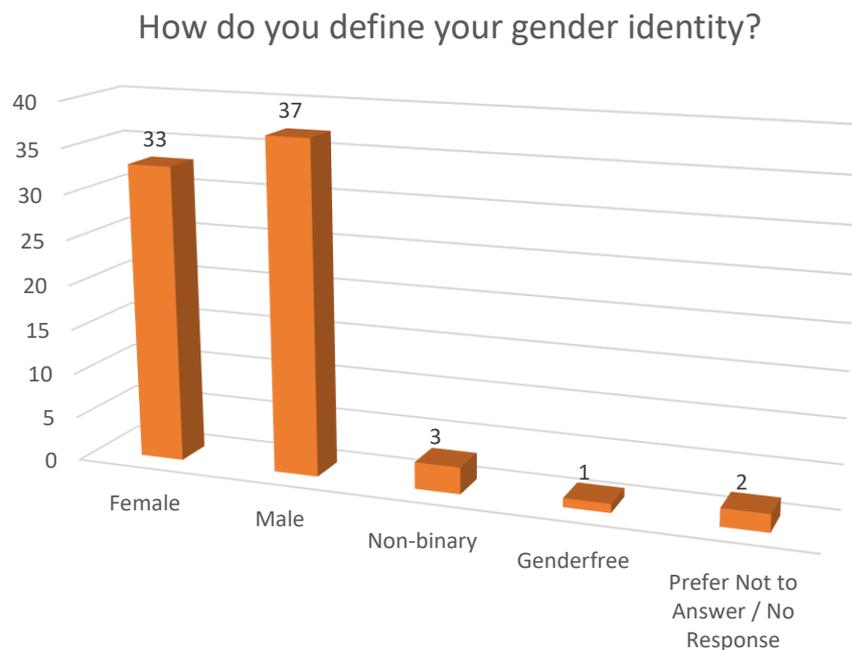
Is your gender identity the same as that which was assigned to you at birth?



92.1% stated that their gender identity was **the same** as that which was assigned to them at birth.

5.3% stated that their gender identity was **not the same** as that which was assigned to them at birth.

Sample Overview – Gender Identity



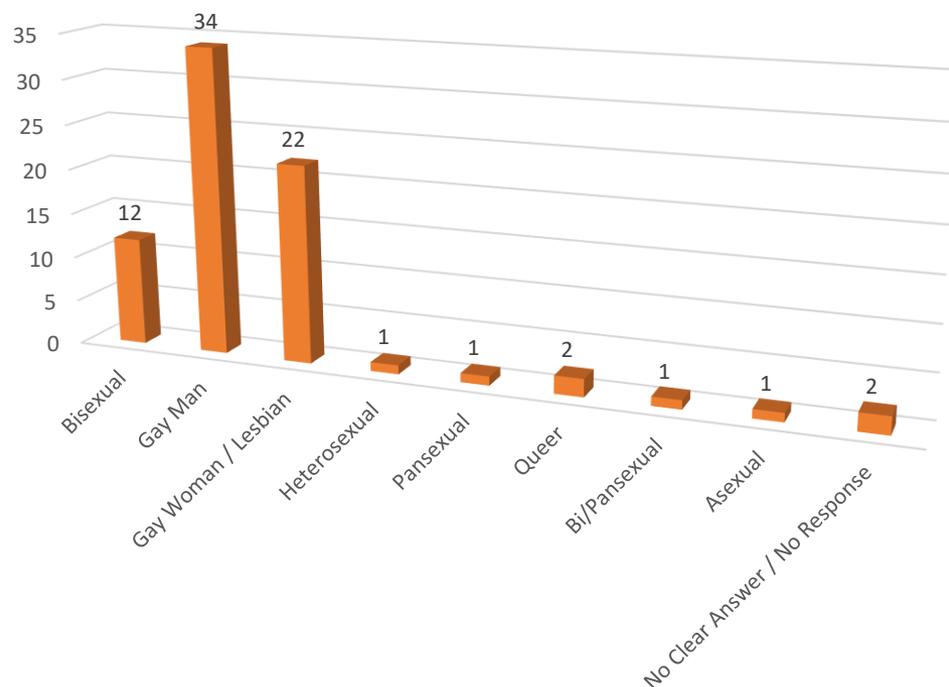
48.7% identify as **male**.

43.4% identify as **female**.

Of the 4 participants whose gender identity is **not the same** as that which was assigned to them at birth, **3** identify as **non-binary** and **1** identifies as **female**.

Sample Overview – Sexual Orientation

How would you best describe your sexual orientation?

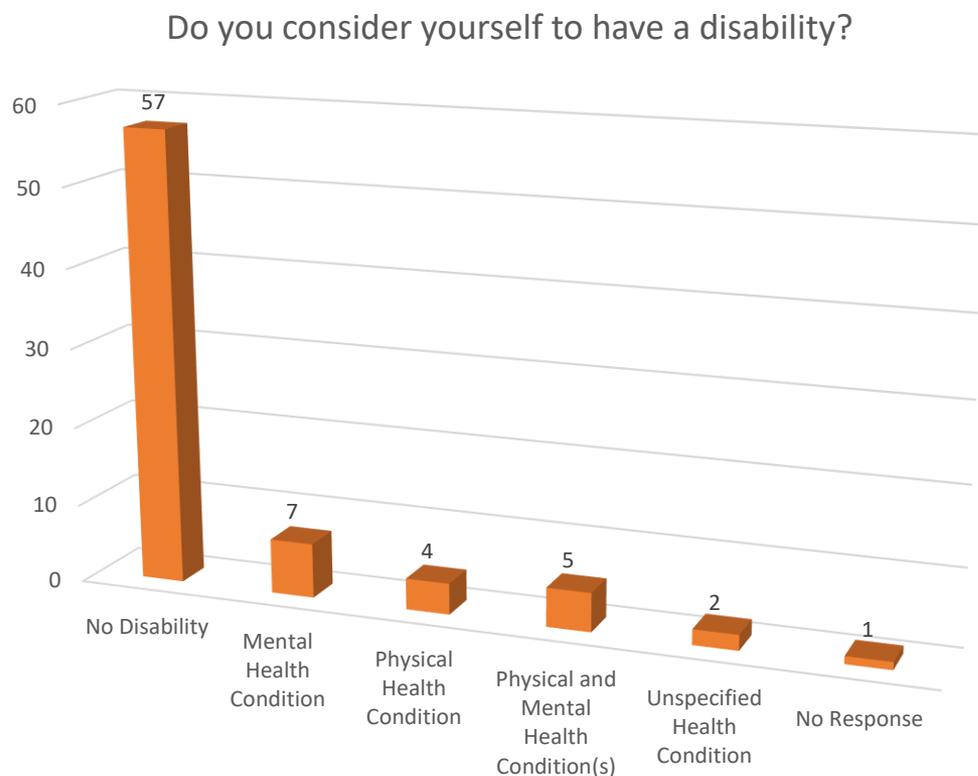


44.7% identify as a 'Gay Man'.

28.9% identify as 'Gay Woman/Lesbian'.

15.8% identify as 'Bisexual'.

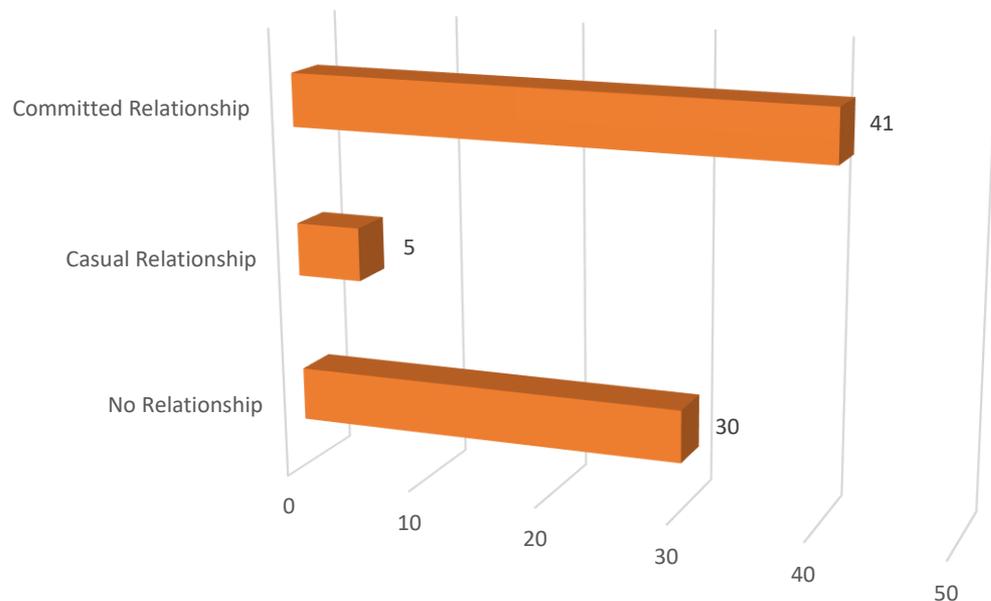
Sample Overview - Disability



23.7% (18 respondents) 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?

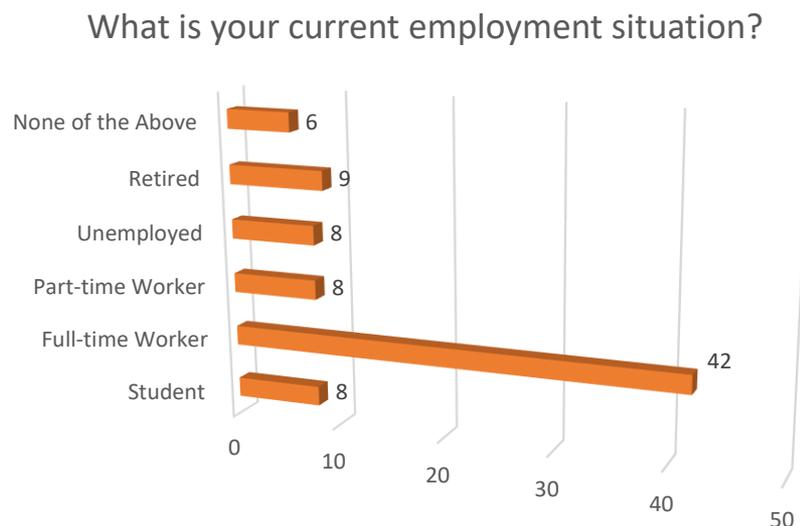


53.9% are involved in a committed relationship.

39.5% are **not** in any relationship.

Of those in a committed relationship, the **average** (mean) relationship length is **9.8 years**.

Sample Overview – Employment Status



52.3%* identify as a 'Full-time Worker'.

10.5%* identify as 'Unemployed'.

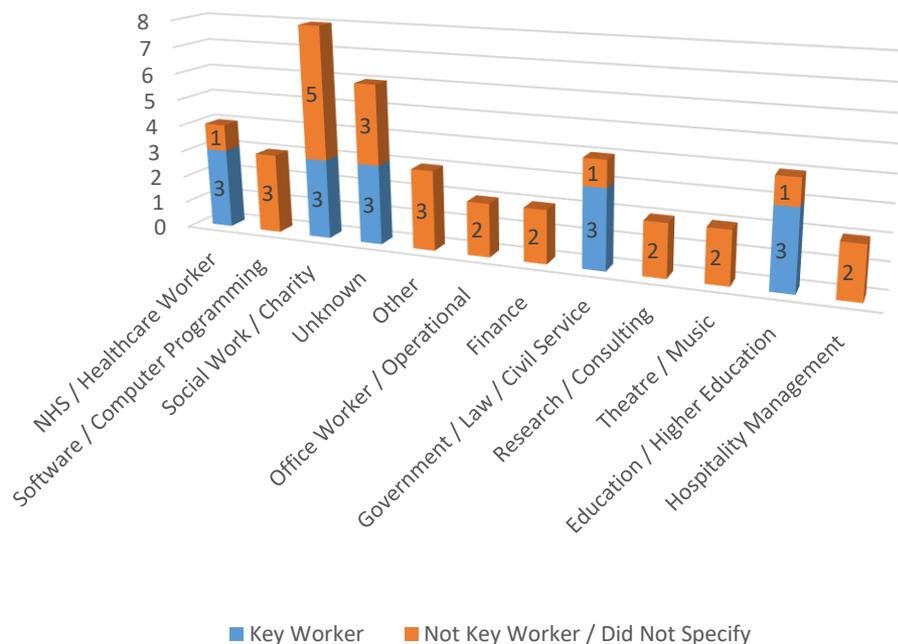
*Percentage values calculated using total value of 76 (rather than 81) due to several participants providing multiple responses (see Key Points below).

Key Points:

- Total of 81 (rather than 76) is due to several participants providing multiple responses (e.g. several respondents indicated that they are a 'student' whilst also working full-time or part-time, or identifying as 'unemployed').

Sample Overview – Employment Status

Occupational Breakdown of Full-time and Part-time Workers



19.5%* stated that they work as a **social worker** or in the **charity sector**.

36.6%* identified themselves as a **key worker**.

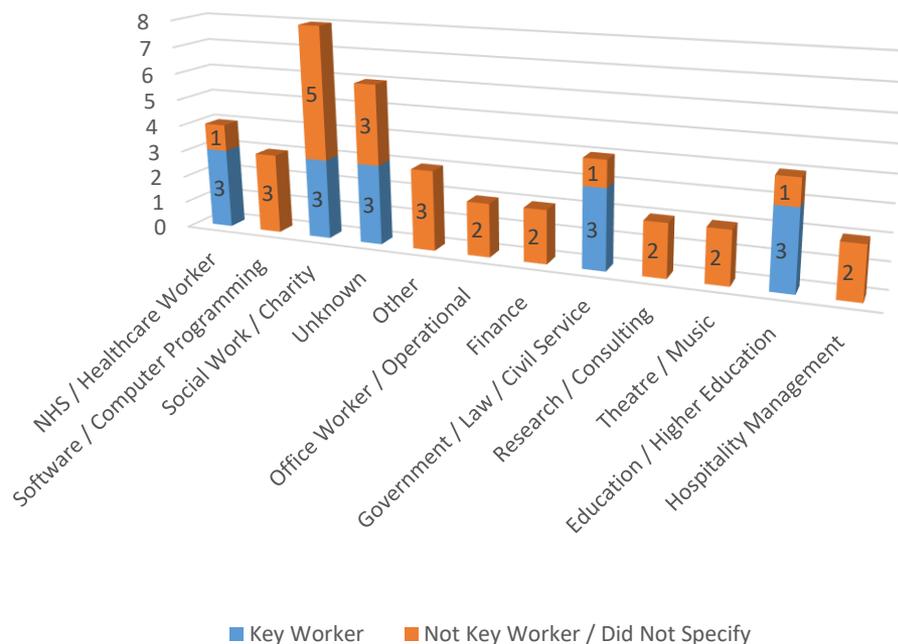
*Percentage values calculated using total value of 41 (rather than 42) (see Key Points).

Key Points:

- Total of full-time and part-time workers: 41 respondents.
- Graph total of 42 is due to 1 respondent working 2 jobs (1 office, 1 community-based).
- 'Other' includes: Pastry Chef, Personal Trainer, Start-up Founder.

Sample Overview – Employment Status

Occupational Breakdown of Full-time and Part-time Workers



13.3% of **key workers** stated that they are **physically going to work**, vs. **10.4%*** of **non-key workers**.

33.3% of **key workers** stated that they are working **partially online and partially in-person**, vs. **12.5%*** of **non-key workers**.

Overall, key workers appear to be more than **twice as likely** as non-key workers to be physically going to work at least some of the time.

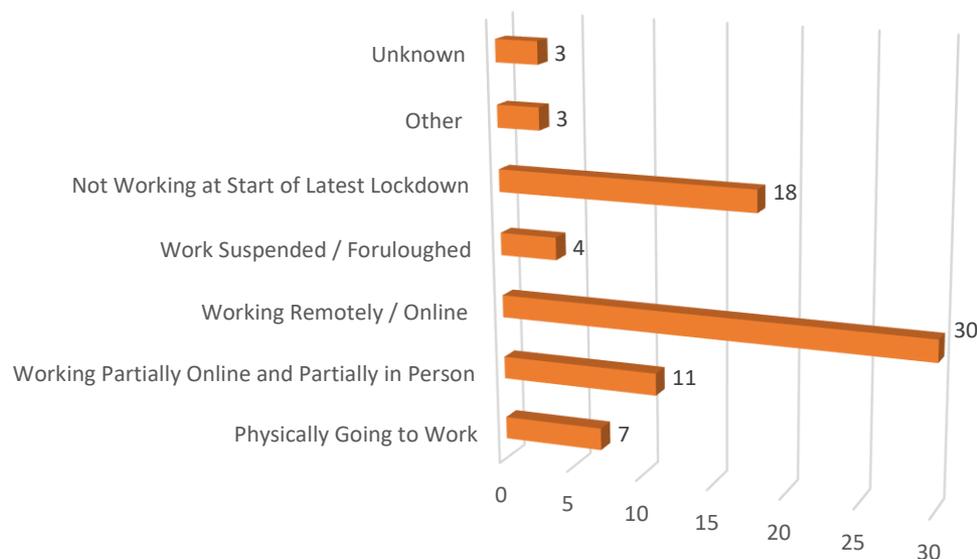
*Calculated on the basis of the 48 respondents who explicitly stated that they were a non-key worker, i.e. not including the 13 respondents who did not answer this question.

Key Points:

- Total of full-time and part-time workers: 41 respondents.
- Graph total of 42 is due to 1 respondent working 2 jobs (1 office, 1 community-based).
- 'Other' includes: Pastry Chef, Personal Trainer, Start-up Founder.

Sample Overview – Employment Status

Are you currently able to do your usual work?



39.5%* are working entirely remotely.

5.3% are furloughed/suspended.

9.2% are physically going to work.

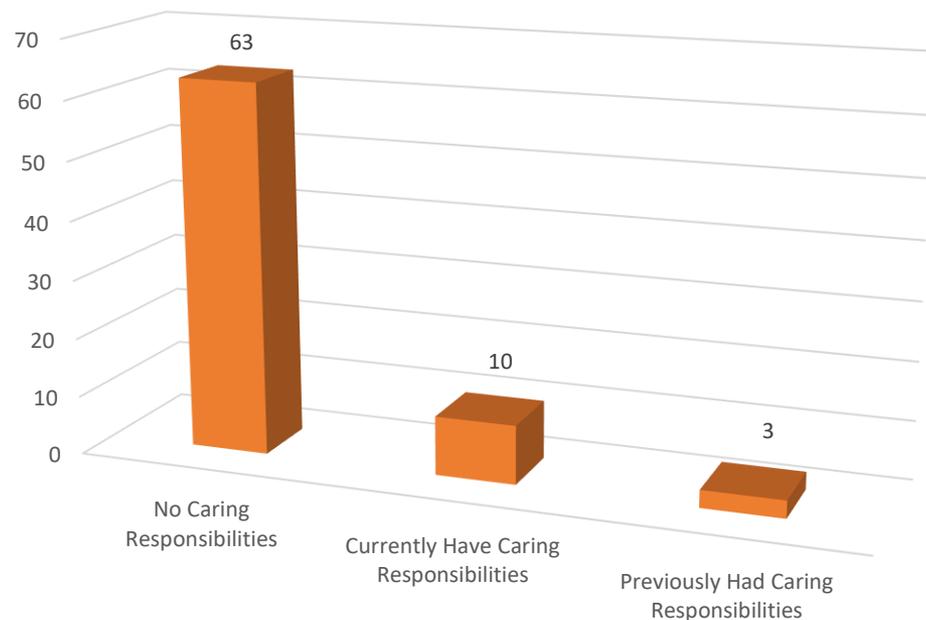
*One respondent selected 'Other', and wrote "working from home". This response has been included in the 'Working Remotely / Online' category.

Key Points:

- Of the 8 respondents who identified as 'unemployed', 4 were not working at the start of the latest lockdown, whilst 2 are furloughed / work suspended.

Sample Overview – Caring Responsibilities

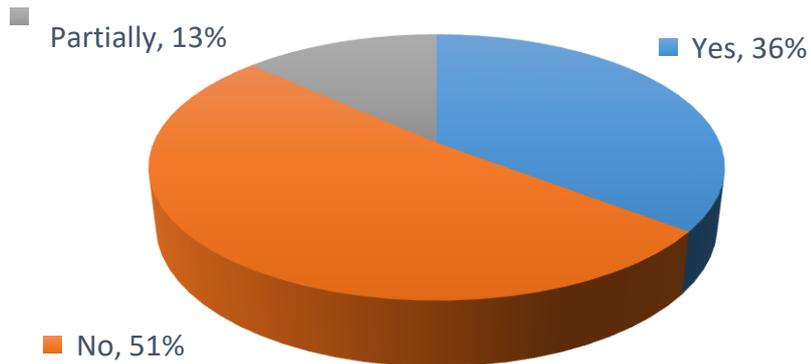
Throughout the pandemic, have you had any caring responsibilities for another individual?



17.1% of respondents currently have or have previously had **caring responsibilities** throughout the pandemic.

Sample Overview – Quarantine / Lockdown / Social Isolation

Are you currently in a quarantine, lockdown, or social isolation situation?

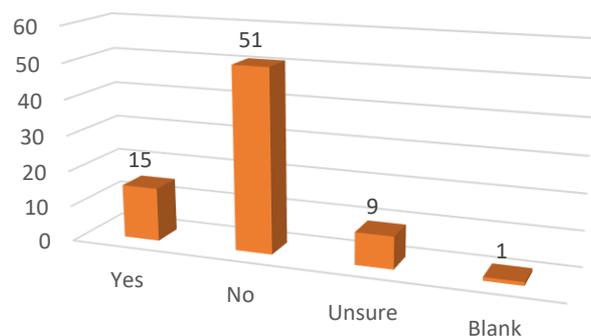


Key Points:

- The 10 respondents who answered 'partially' gave answers including:
 - 'Like the rest of the country'
 - 'Easing out of the national lockdown'
 - 'I abide by national rules'
- These answers indicate that this question may have caused **confusion** amongst participants, as those who answered 'No' are under the same nationwide legal restrictions as those who answered 'Yes' and 'Partially'.
- Alternatively, the proportions of respondents who answered 'Yes' and 'No' may provide some insight into **how closely** respondents are abiding by **national lockdown regulations**.

Sample Overview – Covid-19 & Vaccinations

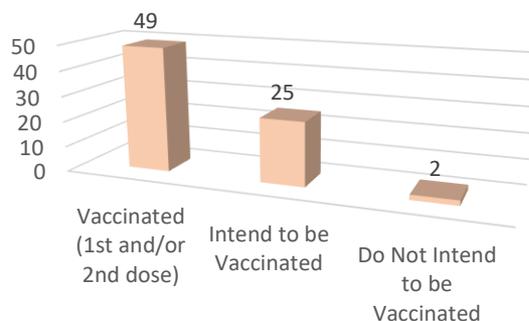
Have you had, or do you currently have, COVID-19?



19.7% of respondents currently have or have previously had COVID-19.

64.5% of respondents have received one or both doses of the vaccine.

Have you received the Covid-19 Vaccination?



Of those who have not yet been vaccinated, 92.6% intend to be vaccinated, indicating a very high vaccine take up rate amongst our sample across all ages.

Sample Overview – A Brief Picture

- Most* respondents live in **Islington**.
- Most respondents are aged **25-34**, and the mean age of respondents is **43.8 years**.
- Most respondents identify as '**white**'.
- Most respondents said that their **gender identity** is the **same as that which was assigned to them at birth**.
- Most respondents identify as a '**gay man**', with roughly 2/3 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 have had **no caring responsibilities** throughout the pandemic.
- Most respondents have had **one or both doses** of the Covid-19 **vaccine**.

*'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).

Sample Overview – Comparison to 2020 Survey

S21 = The sample of 76 respondents collected for this survey which ran from April-May 2021.

S20 = The sample of 48 respondents collected for the 2020 survey which ran from July-August.

- S21 is considerably **larger** than S20.
- S21 is generally a **younger** sample than S20.
- S21 is relatively **similar** to S20 in terms of **race and ethnicity**, **gender identity**, **sexual orientation**, **disability status** and **relationship status**.
- S21 and S20 are relatively **similar** in terms of **employment status**, although S21 contains a slightly **lower percentage** of people who identify as ‘**unemployed**’ in comparison to S20 (**10.5%** vs. **14.9%** respectively).
- S21 and S20 contain a very **similar** proportion of respondents who stated that they are **working remotely**, although a **lower proportion** of people in S21 reported being ‘**furloughed/work suspended**’ (**5.3%** vs. **12.5%** respectively).
- **Key workers** in S21 are **twice as likely** to be physically going to work as non-key workers, whereas in S20 they were over **6 times as likely** to be physically going to work than non-key workers.
- Direct comparisons **cannot** be drawn between this survey and the previous survey because of these **differences** between S21 and S20. Nevertheless, drawing **loose comparisons** between the results of this survey and the last survey can be **useful** in showing us how **experiences and behaviour** have changed in **general** within our community over the last 7 months.

Analysis

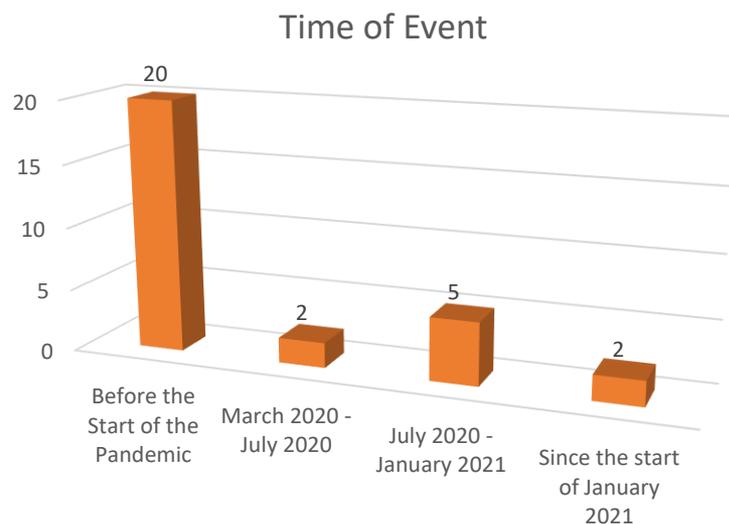
A Word on Data Analysis:

- 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:
 - ‘Queer’, ‘Pansexual’ and ‘Asexual’ all come under other because they received only **1 or 2 entries** each.
 - To suggest that ‘100% of asexual 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’.
 - Where categories have received more than 1 or 2 entries, but still very **few** entries (as is the case with the category ‘Gender Identity Different to that Assigned at Birth’), this has been noted to ensure that findings are treated with extreme caution.

Analysing Hate Crime:

- Respondents were asked if they have ever experienced a 'hate crime or hate incident'.
- All data is self-reported. No definition was provided of what constitutes a 'hate crime or hate incident'. Respondents relied upon their own understanding of these terms to answer the relevant questions.
- For simplicity, we shall henceforth refer to 'hate crime', acknowledging that this may also include 'hate incidents'.
- 2 respondents did not state whether they have ever been the victim of a hate crime or not. For the purposes of this analysis, they have been included in the 'Have Not Experienced Hate Crime' category, as they provided no indication otherwise.

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



Note:

*We acknowledge that the time period of July 2020 – January 2021 was not free from lockdown restrictions. This time period contained a month-long national lockdown (with less stringent restrictions than the first lockdown) and the introduction of the tier system. Nevertheless, compared to periods of full national lockdown, this time period was one of relatively low lockdown restrictions.

Key Findings:

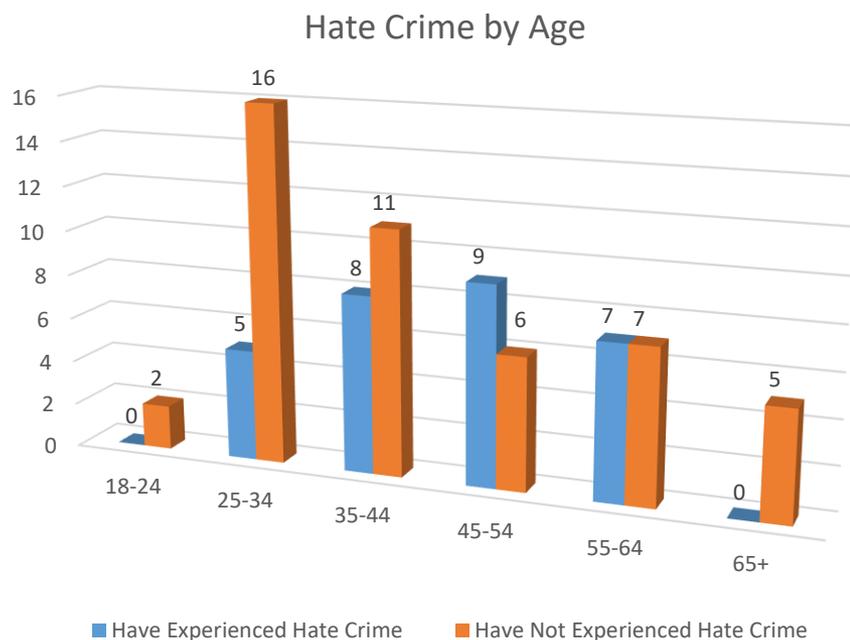
29 respondents (38.2%) stated that they **have experienced a hate crime** at some point in their lifetime.

Of the 9 hate crime incidents which have occurred since the beginning of the **Covid-19 pandemic**, 5 incidents (44.4%) took place between **July 2020** and **January 2021**.

This period was one of **relatively low lockdown restrictions** in comparison to the other time periods ('March 2020 – July 2020', 'Since January 2021') which were both largely dominated by full **national lockdowns**.*

This suggests that levels of hate crime **increased** as lockdown restrictions were **eased** after the first national lockdown. We must anticipate that the **same pattern** may occur as we exit the **latest** national lockdown.

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



Key Findings:

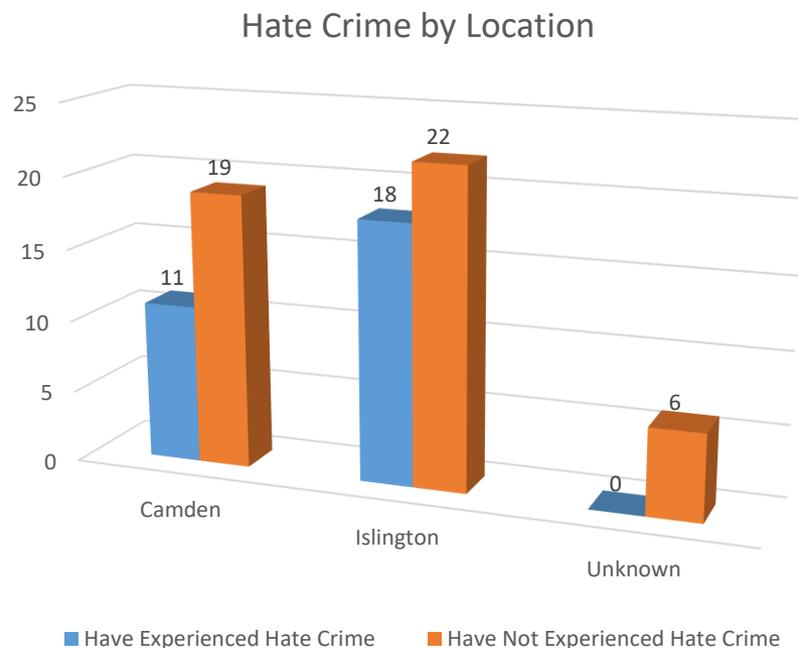
Generally speaking (with some variation), the **older** the respondent, the **more likely** they were to say that they have experienced a hate crime.

31% of those aged **18-44** have experienced a hate crime, vs. **47%** of those aged **44+**.

No respondents below the age of 24 or over the age of 65 reported having experienced a hate crime.

Those aged **45-54** were **most likely** to have experienced a hate crime, with **60%** of this age category reporting a hate crime experience.

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



Key Findings:

Roughly 1/3 of respondents in Camden (36.7%) said that they had experienced a hate crime, compared to roughly half (45%) of respondents in Islington.*

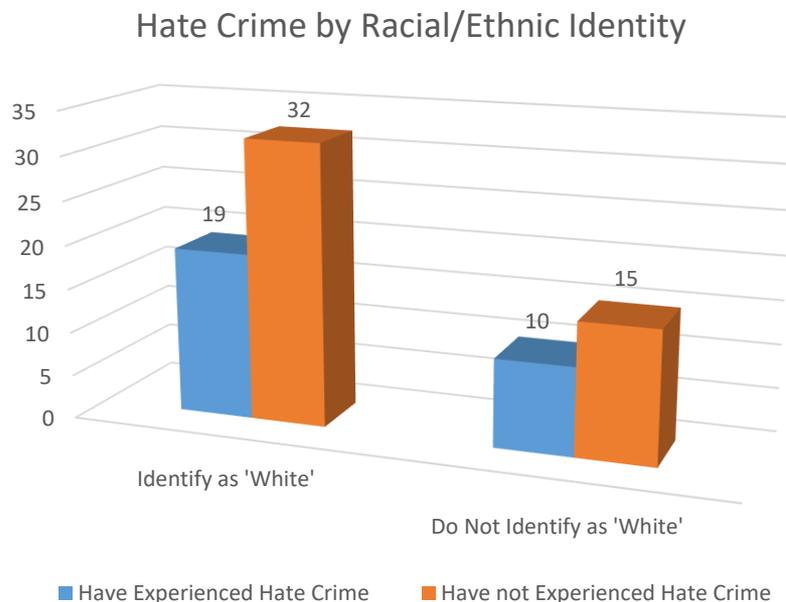
This suggests that those living in Islington are at a higher risk of experiencing hate crime. In the last survey, respondents from Camden and Islington appeared to have experienced hate crime at roughly equal levels.

Of the 7 incidents of hate crime which have occurred since July 2020 (i.e. since the last survey), 6 were reported by respondents living in Islington.

Note:

*6 respondents who have not 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?'



Key Findings:

37.3% of those who identify as 'white' have experienced a hate crime.

40% of those who do not identify as 'white' have experienced a hate crime.

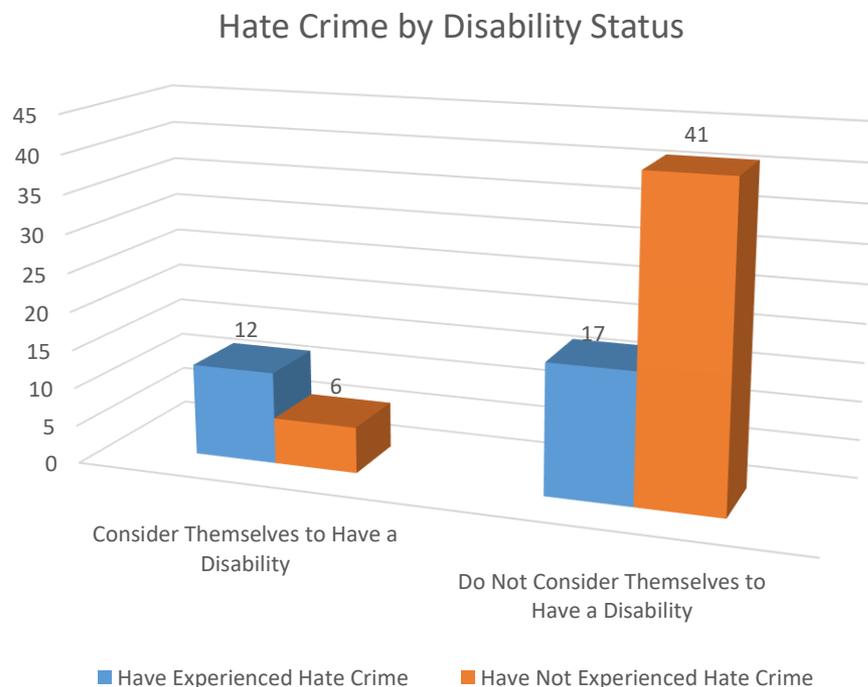
Those who do not identify as 'white' appear to be slightly more likely to have experienced a hate crime than those who identify as 'white'.

This is a big difference from the previous survey, in which those who did not identify as white were more than twice as likely to have experienced a hate crime than those who identified 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?'



Key Findings:

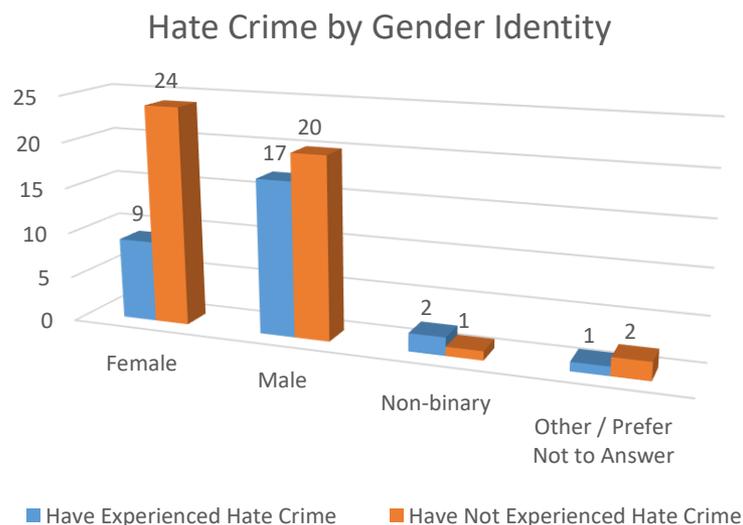
66.7% of those who consider themselves to have a disability have experienced a hate crime.

41.5% 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 far more likely to have experienced a hate crime than those who do not consider themselves to have a disability.

This pattern upholds the results of the previous survey, in which those with a disability were more than three times as likely to have experienced a hate crime.

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



Key Findings:

27.3% of those who identify as **female** have experienced a hate crime.

45.9% of those who identify as **male** have experienced a hate crime.

Those who **identify as male** within this sample appear to be far **more likely** to have experienced a hate crime than those who **identify as female**.

66.7%* of those who identify as **nonbinary** have experienced a hate crime.

Note:

*This percentage figure is calculated on the basis of an exceptionally small sample (just 3 respondents), and so must be treated with extreme caution.

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



Key Findings:

37.1% of those whose gender identity is the same as that which was assigned to them at birth have experienced a hate crime.

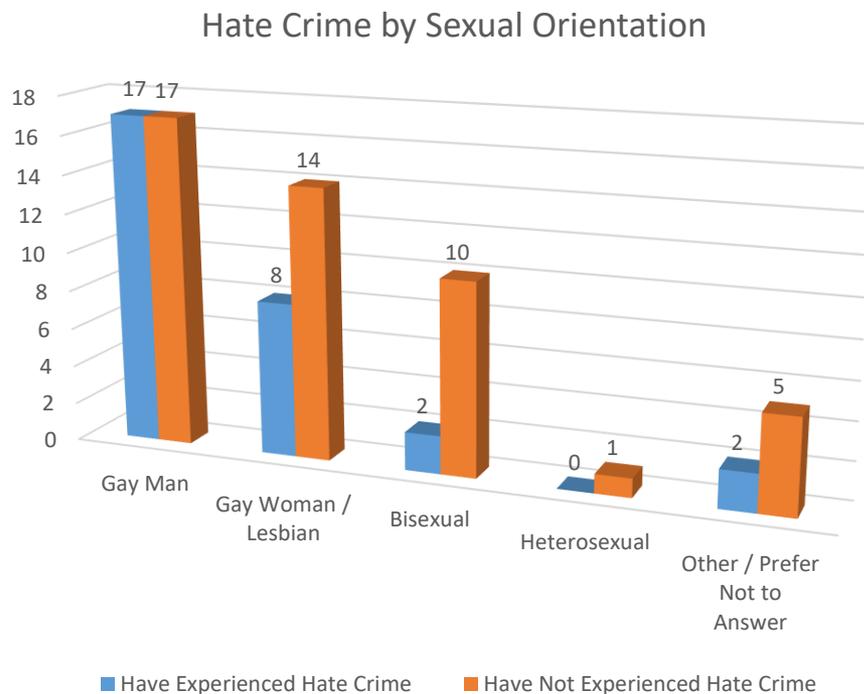
50%* of those whose gender identity is different to that which was assigned to them at birth have experienced a hate crime.

Those whose gender identity differs from that which was assigned to them at birth appear to be far more likely to have experienced a hate crime than those whose gender identity is the same as that which was assigned to them at birth.*

Note:

*This percentage figure (and the conclusion drawn from this figure) have been calculated on the basis of an exceptionally small sample (just 4 respondents), and so must be treated with extreme caution. Nevertheless, this pattern does reflect what we would expect to see in the wider population, with hate crime more common amongst those whose gender identity differs from the identity which was assigned to them at birth.

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



Key Findings:

50% of those who identify as a **gay man** have experienced a hate crime.

36.4% of those who identify as a **gay woman/lesbian** have experienced a hate crime.

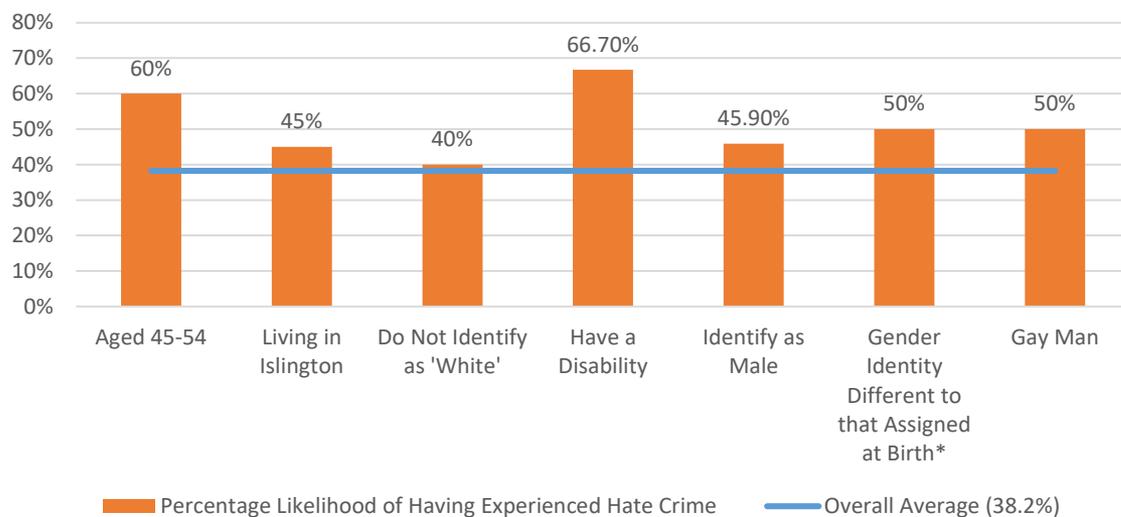
28.6% of those who identify as **anything other than a gay man** have experienced a hate crime.

Those who identify as a **gay man** appear to be **almost twice as likely** to have experienced a hate crime as those who identify as **anything other than a gay man**.

This **upholds** the results of the previous survey, in which those identifying as a gay man appeared to me more than **three times as likely** to have experienced a hate crime than those who did not identify as a gay man.

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

Likelihood of Having Experienced a Hate Crime



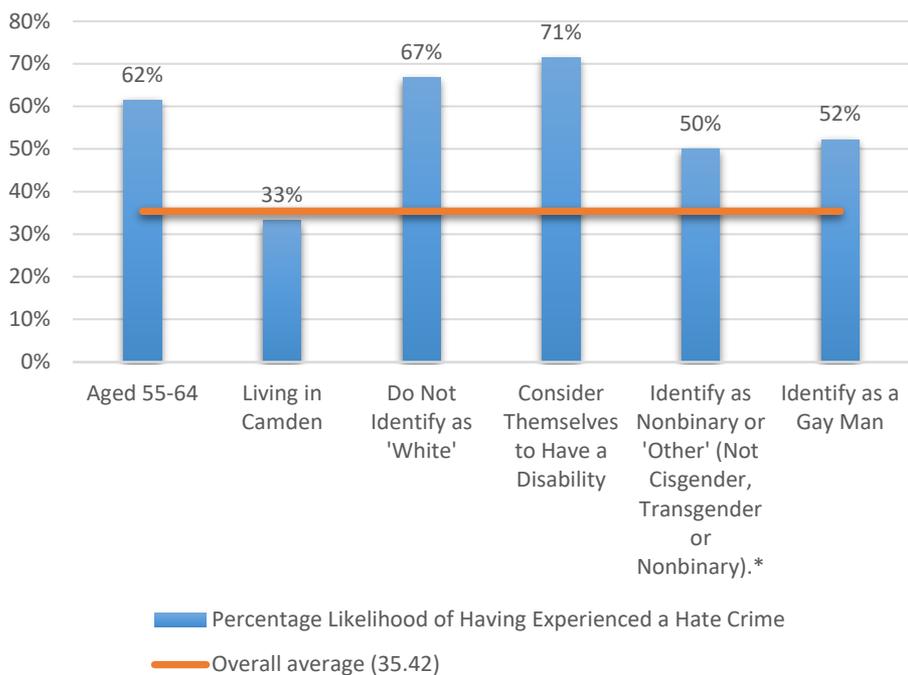
*As highlighted on slide #30, the percentage figure for this category ('Gender Identity Different to that Assigned at Birth') was calculated on the basis of an exceptionally small sample (just 4 respondents).

What does this figure show?

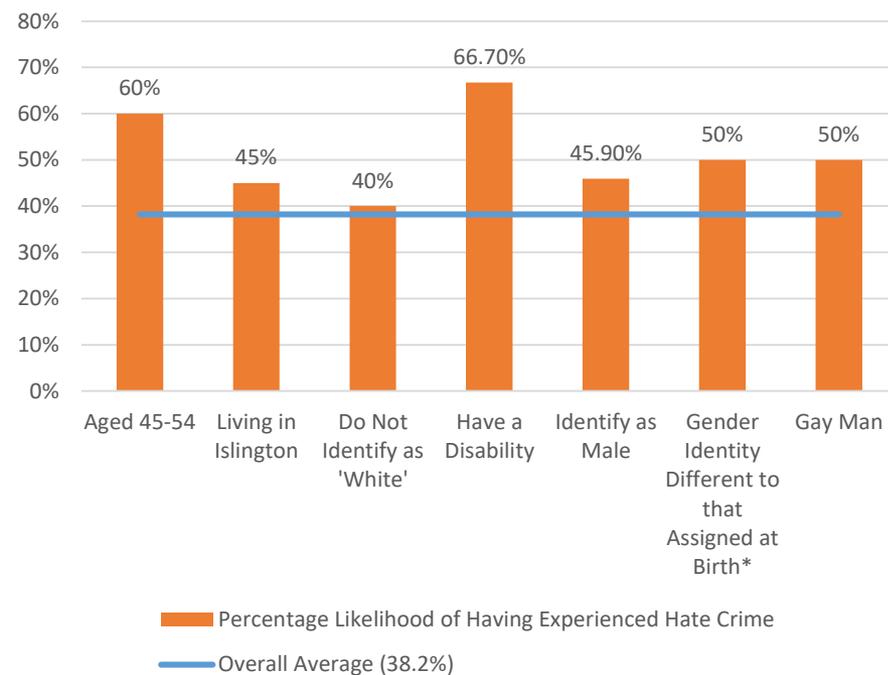
- This chart shows the category from each section of thematic analysis which was **most likely** to have experienced hate crime (e.g. those aged 45-54 were the most likely age category to have experienced hate crime).
- The bars represent the **percentage** of people within each category who have experienced 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** (i.e. 38.2% of the entire sample have experienced a hate crime).

Vulnerable Categories: Comparing S21 against S20

S20: Likelihood of Having Experienced a Hate Crime



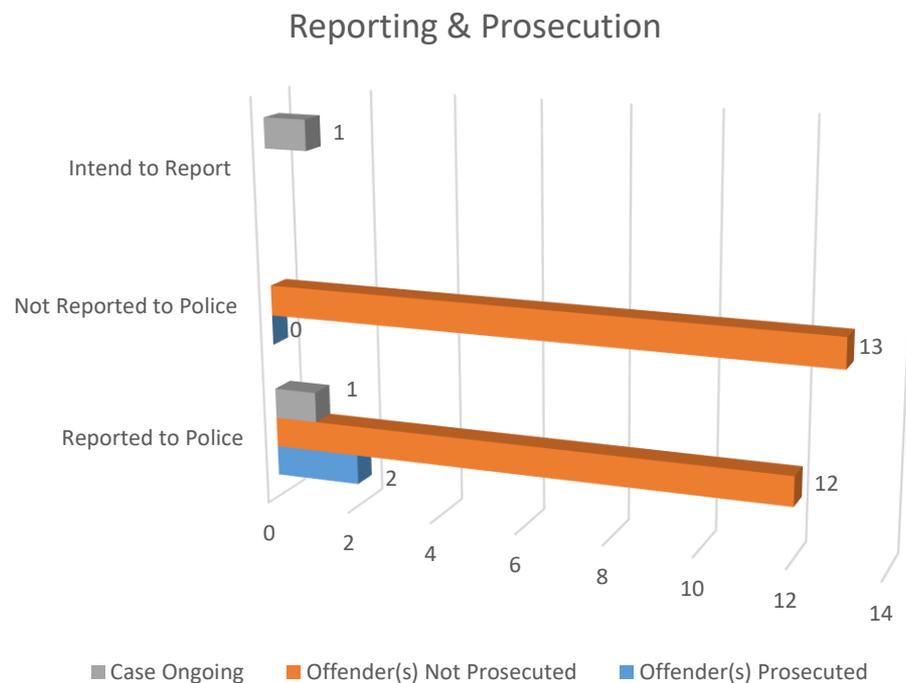
S21: Likelihood of Having Experienced a Hate Crime



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 **identify as a gay man**, and who *also* consider themselves to **have a disability** (7 respondents in our sample) are **especially likely** to have experienced a hate crime. The same is true of people who do **not identify as white**, and who *also* have a **gender identity** which is **different** to that which was assigned to them at birth (1 respondent in our sample).
- Respondents belonging to multiple vulnerable categories (as above) appear to be at an **increased risk** of experiencing hate crime in the future.

Analysis – ‘Did you report it to the police?’, ‘Did the offender(s) get prosecuted?’



Key Findings:

Almost half (44.8%) of hate crimes were not reported to the police.

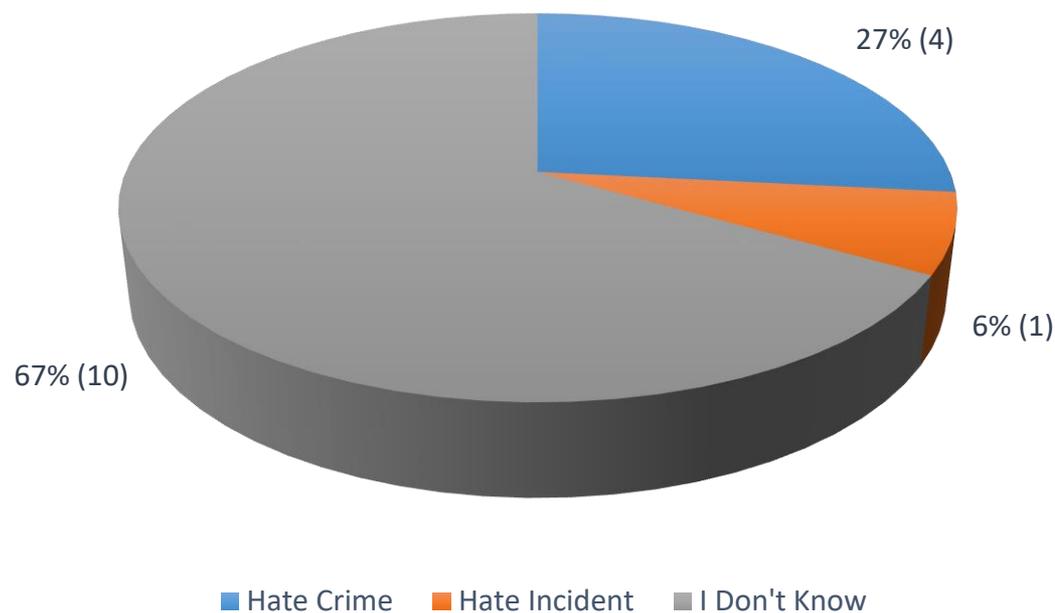
Out of the 14 cases which were reported to the police and which are no longer ongoing, only 2 cases (14.3%) resulted in the offender(s) being prosecuted.

The apparent reluctance to report hate crime may be partially due to an awareness of this low rate of offender prosecution.

Analysis – Reporting & Prosecution

- 58% of gay men who had experienced a hate crime reported it to the police, vs. 42.9% of gay women/lesbians and 50% of those who identified as neither.
- 47.4% of people who identify as 'white' who had experienced a hate crime reported it to the police, vs. 66.7% of those who do not identify as 'white'.
- 63.6% of disabled people who had experienced a hate crime reported it to the police, vs. 47.1% of people who do not have a disability.
- What does this mean?
 - Within our sample, it appears that gay men are more likely than others to report experiences of hate crime to the police. The same is true of people with disabilities and people who do not identify as 'white'.

Analysis – ‘Do you know if the police recorded it as a hate crime or as a hate incident?’

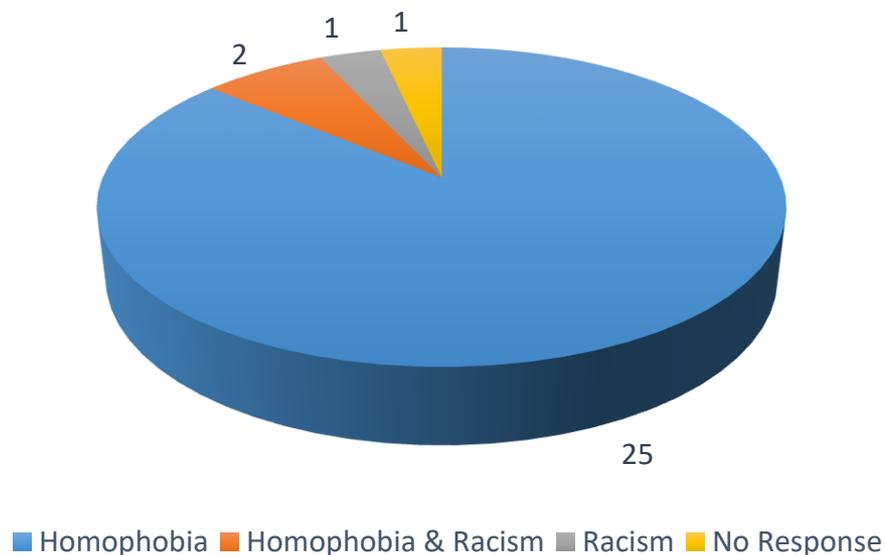


Key Findings:

Of the 15 events which were reported to the police, 4 were recorded as a hate crime and 1 was recorded as a hate incident.

The remaining 10 respondents did not know whether their experience was recorded as a hate crime or a hate incident.

Analysis – ‘What do you believe the main motivating factor(s) behind the hate crime or hate incident was? Please select all that apply.’



Key Findings:

Of the 29 respondents who have experienced a hate crime, almost all of them identified homophobia as the main motivating factor behind the incident.

2 respondents stated that homophobia and racism were both main motivating factors, whilst 1 respondent identified racism as the main motivating factor.

Note:

- This is self-reported data. These statistics reflect what the victims believe to be the main motivating factor(s) behind their experiences of hate crime. We cannot ascertain with absolute certainty what motivated the offender(s) in each case to carry out hate crime against these victims.

Analysis – ‘If you have been a victim of a hate crime or hate incident is there anything else you would like to tell us about this experience?’

➤ Responses Included:

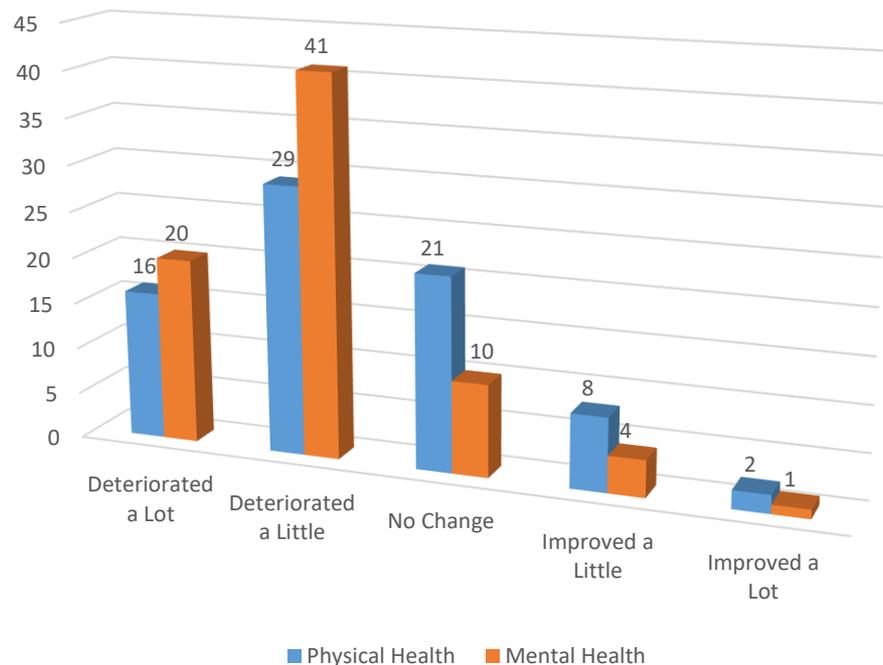
- “Was beaten up by 6 travelers at Brighton Station. They were never caught as they'd moved on.”
- “Rape by 2 men because I am a lesbian”
- “My neighbour verbally harassed me and threatened me to hurt me once. He kept sending me malicious comment (anonymously) in my mail box and banged on my wall offending me constantly”
- “Being casually shouted at on the street with derogatory, homophobic terms invalidating my identity and appearance is scarring. It stays with you for a long, long, long time.”
- ““Prepare to get deported and hung” was texted to me by someone I dated shortly”.

➤ These responses illustrate the **severity** and **brutality** of the hate crime experienced by respondents within our sample. They also highlight the many different ways in which hate crime can occur, including **physical** abuse, **verbal** abuse, **sexual** abuse, and **online/virtual** abuse.

➤ The last three responses in the list above all came from respondents describing incidents which have taken place **since July 2020**.

Analysis – ‘How has your physical/mental health been affected by the latest U.K. lockdown, i.e. since the 6th January 2021, (if at all)?’

Impact on Physical & Mental Health



Note:

- *Concrete comparisons cannot be drawn between S20 and S21 because the two samples are comprised of different individuals. Nevertheless, comparing the two samples can give us a rough idea of changes in experiences and behaviour over the past year.

Key Findings:

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

57.9% of respondents experienced **deterioration** in both **mental and physical health** (compared to **50%** during the 1st lockdown amongst S20).

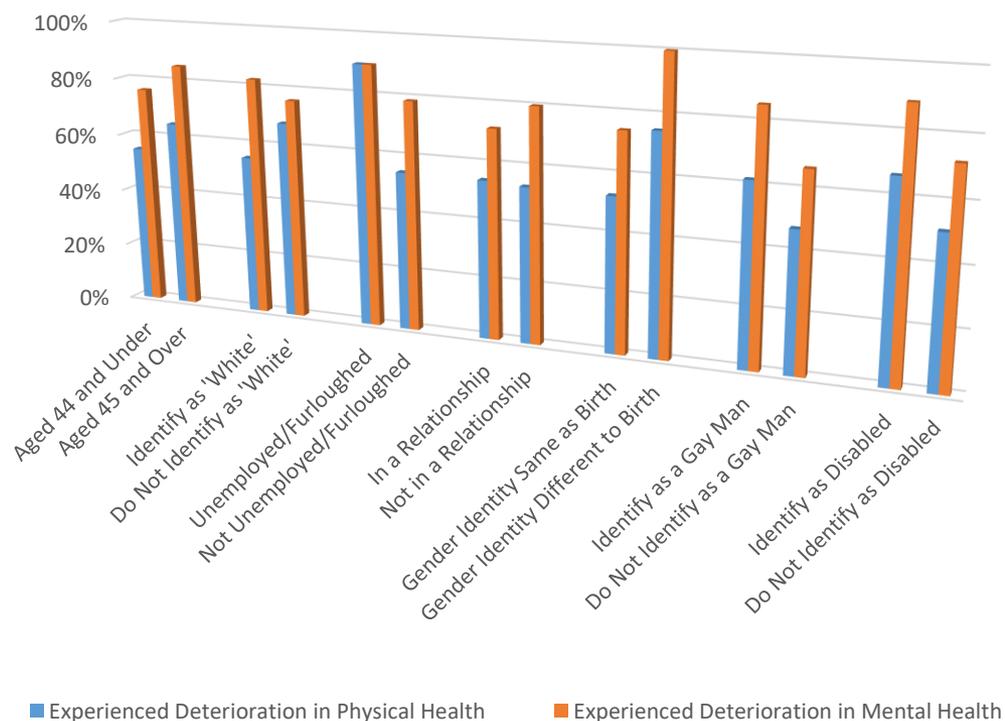
59.2% reported some level of **deterioration** in **physical** health (compared to **56.3%** during the 1st lockdown amongst S20).

80.3% reported some level of **deterioration** in **mental** health (compared to **72.92%** during the 1st lockdown amongst S20).

Upon **comparing** S21 and S20*, it would appear that the latest national lockdown has **detrimentally affected** the physical and mental health of our community to a **greater extent** than the first national lockdown of 2020.

Analysis – ‘How has your physical/mental health been affected by the latest U.K. lockdown, i.e. since the 6th January 2021, (if at all)?’

Disaggregated Levels of Deterioration in Physical & Mental Health



What does this figure show?

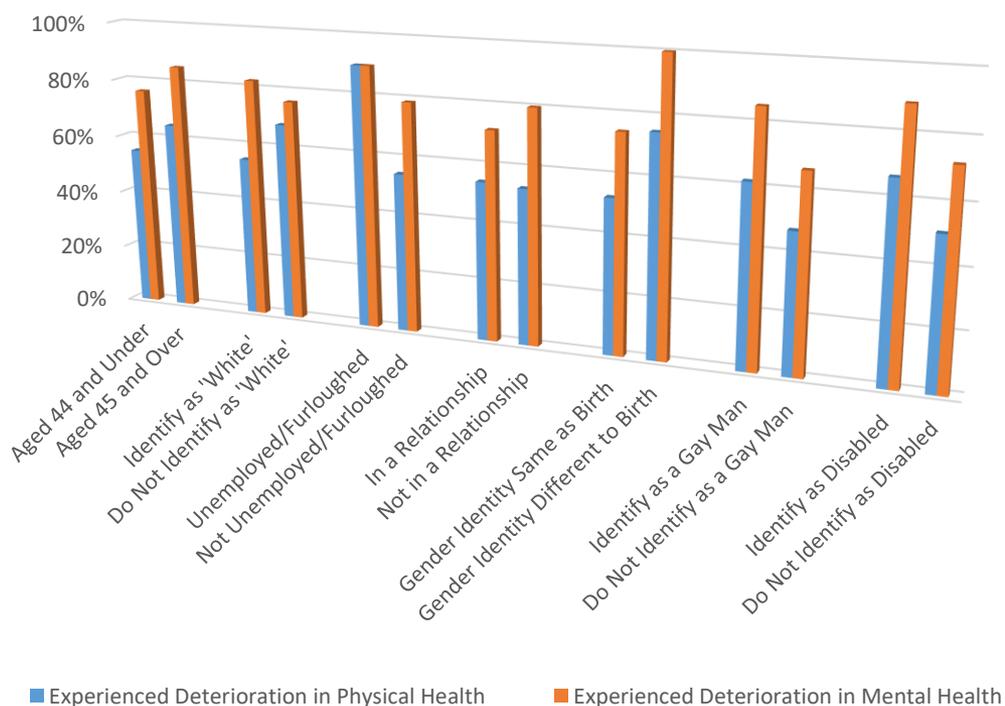
The figure shows the proportion (percentage) of respondents within each category that reported **some level of deterioration** in physical health and mental health respectively.

A Few Key Findings:

- Those who are **unemployed/furloughed** reported a **slightly higher** level of deterioration in **mental health** and a **much higher** level of deterioration **physical health** than those who are not unemployed/furloughed.
- Those who identify as having a **disability** reported **notably higher** levels of deterioration in **both** physical and mental health than those who do not identify as having a disability.

Analysis – ‘How has your physical/mental health been affected by the latest U.K. lockdown, i.e. since the 6th January 2021, (if at all)?’

Disaggregated Levels of Deterioration in Physical & Mental Health

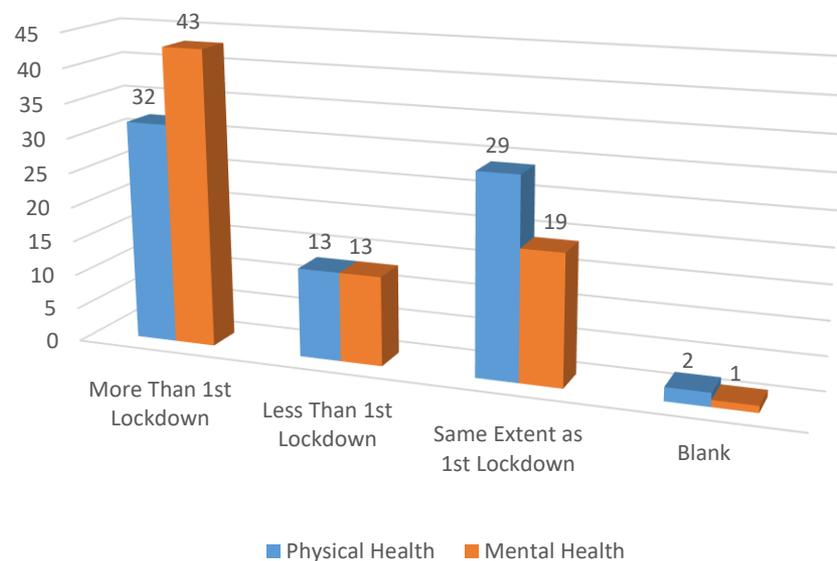


A Few Key Findings:

- Gay men appear to have experienced **greater deterioration** in **both** physical and mental health than the rest of our sample.
- Those whose **gender identity differs** from that which was assigned to them at birth appear to have experienced **greater deterioration** in **both** physical and mental health than those whose gender identity is the same as that which was assigned to them at birth.*
- Those who identify as ‘**white**’ appear to have experienced **lower levels** of deterioration in **physical health** but **higher levels** of deterioration in **mental health** compared to those who do not identify as ‘white’.
- *As mentioned previously, this calculation has been made on the basis of an exceptionally small sample of people whose gender identity differs from that which was assigned to them at birth (just 4 respondents).

Analysis – ‘In comparison to the first U.K. lockdown, how has the latest U.K. lockdown affected your physical/mental health?’

Effect of Latest Lockdown on Physical/Mental Health
Relative to 1st Lockdown

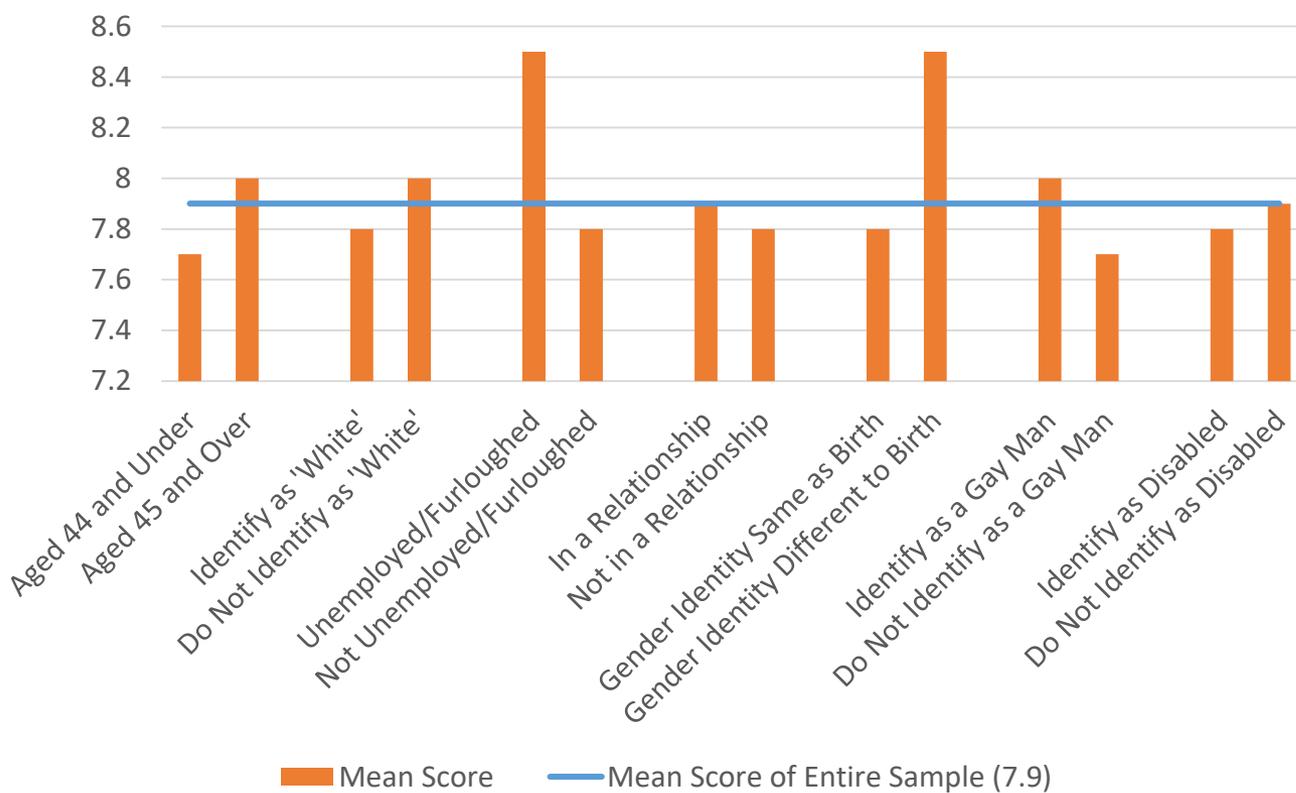


Key Findings:

- 42.1% of respondents feel that the latest national lockdown affected their **physical health more than** the 1st national lockdown, whilst 38.2% feel that it affected their physical health to the **same extent** as the 1st lockdown.
- 56.6% of respondents feel that the latest national lockdown affected their **mental health more than** the 1st national lockdown, whilst 25% feel that it affected their mental health to the **same extent** as the 1st lockdown.
- 17.1% of respondents feel that the latest national lockdown affected their **physical health less than** the 1st lockdown, and the **same proportion** feel that the latest national lockdown affected their **mental health less than** the 1st lockdown.
- Overall, respondents seem to feel that the **latest national lockdown** has affected their physical and mental health **more than** the 1st national lockdown.

Analysis – ‘To what extent has the COVID-19 pandemic, i.e. since March 2020, 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 lives of the those who are not unemployed/furloughed.

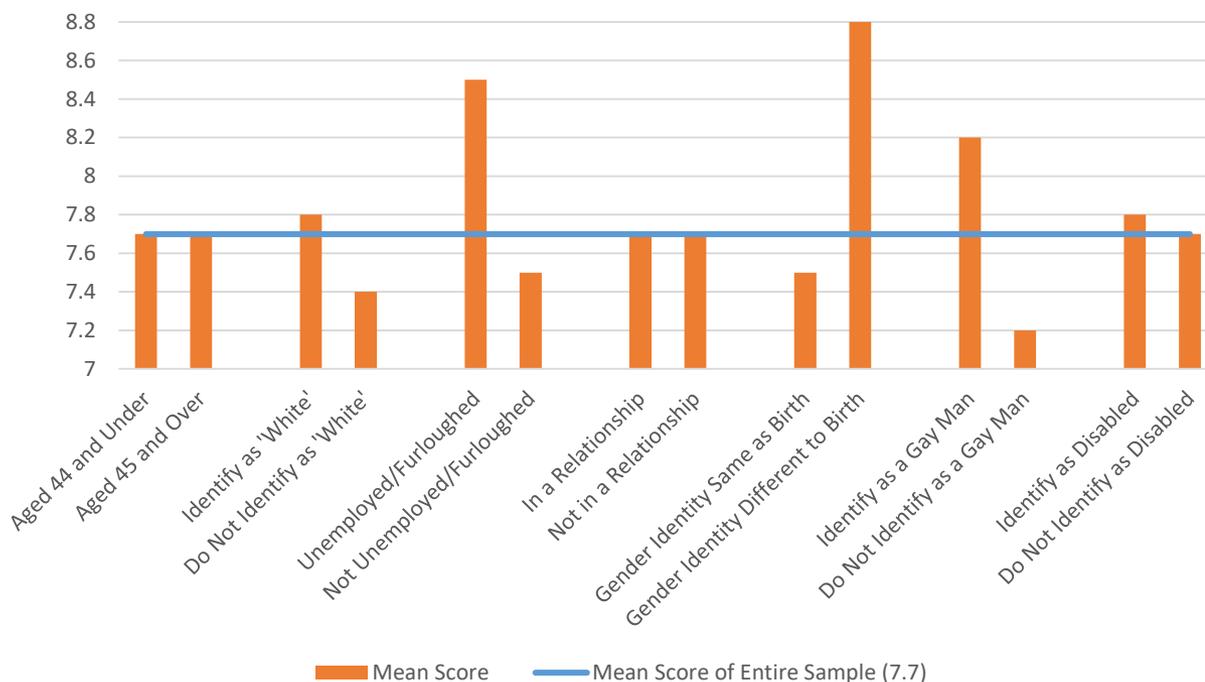
Covid-19 appears to have affected the lives of people whose **gender identity is different** to that which they were assigned at birth a great deal **more** than it has affected others.*

Those who are **aged 45 and over**, those who **do not identify as 'white'**, and those who identify as a **gay man** also appear to have been affected by Covid-19 **slightly more** than the average person.

*Exceptionally small sample (see notes on previous slides relating to this data).

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 those who are not unemployed/furloughed.

Covid-19 appears to have limited the activities of people whose **gender identity is different** to that which they were assigned at birth a great deal **more** than it has affected others.*

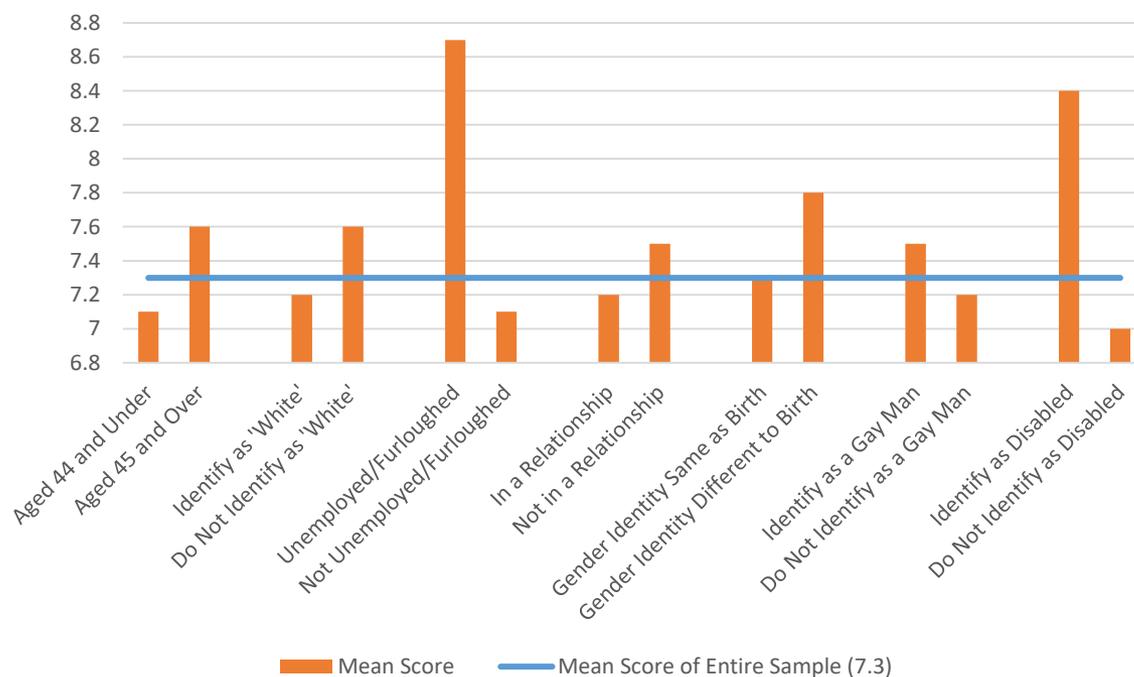
Covid-19 appears to have limited the activities of **gay men** considerably **more** than it has limited the activities of other people.

Those who identify as **disabled** and those who identify as **'white'** also appear to feel **slightly more** limited in carrying out their usual activities than the average person.

*Exceptionally small sample (see notes on previous slides relating to this data).

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').’

Disaggregated Data



Key Findings:

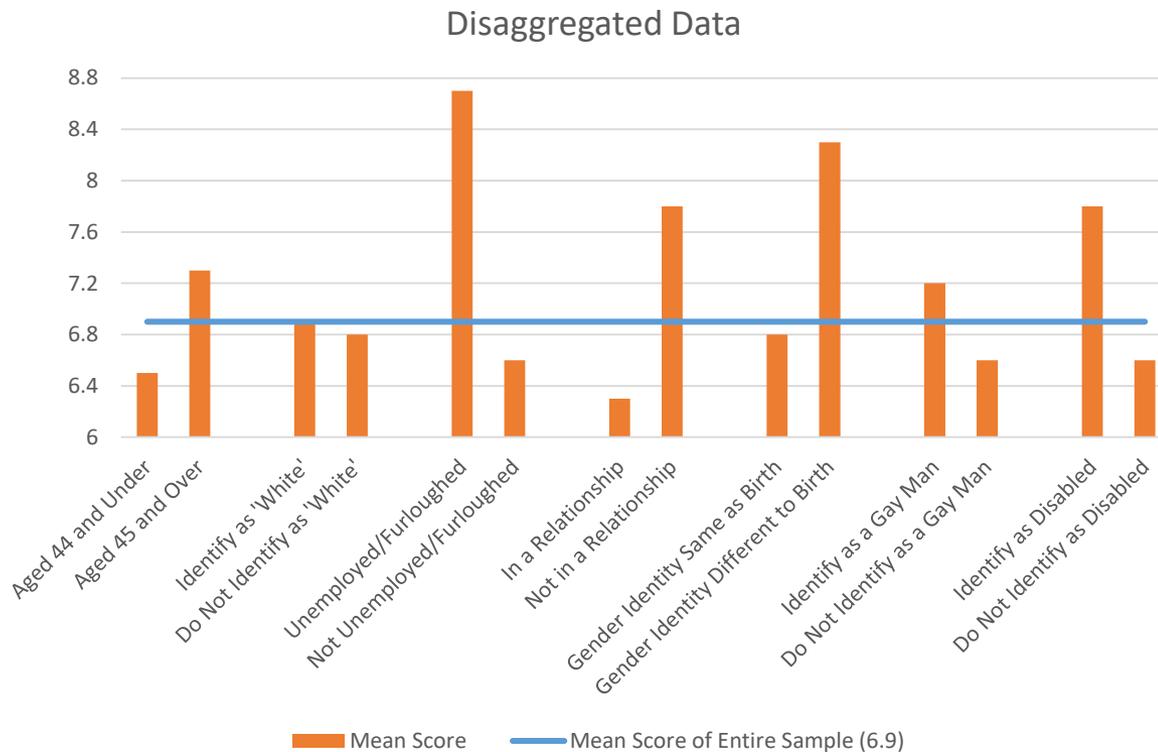
Those who are **unemployed/furloughed** and those with a **disability** appear to have been affected emotionally by Covid-19 **far more** than the average person in our sample.

Covid-19 appears to have emotionally affected people whose **gender identity is different** to that which they were assigned at birth **considerably more** than it has affected others.*

Those aged **45 and over**, those **not in a relationship**, those who identify as a **gay man** and those who **do not identify as 'white'** appear to have been affected emotionally **slightly more** than the average person in our sample.

*Exceptionally small sample (see notes on previous slides relating to this data).

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').’



Key Findings:

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

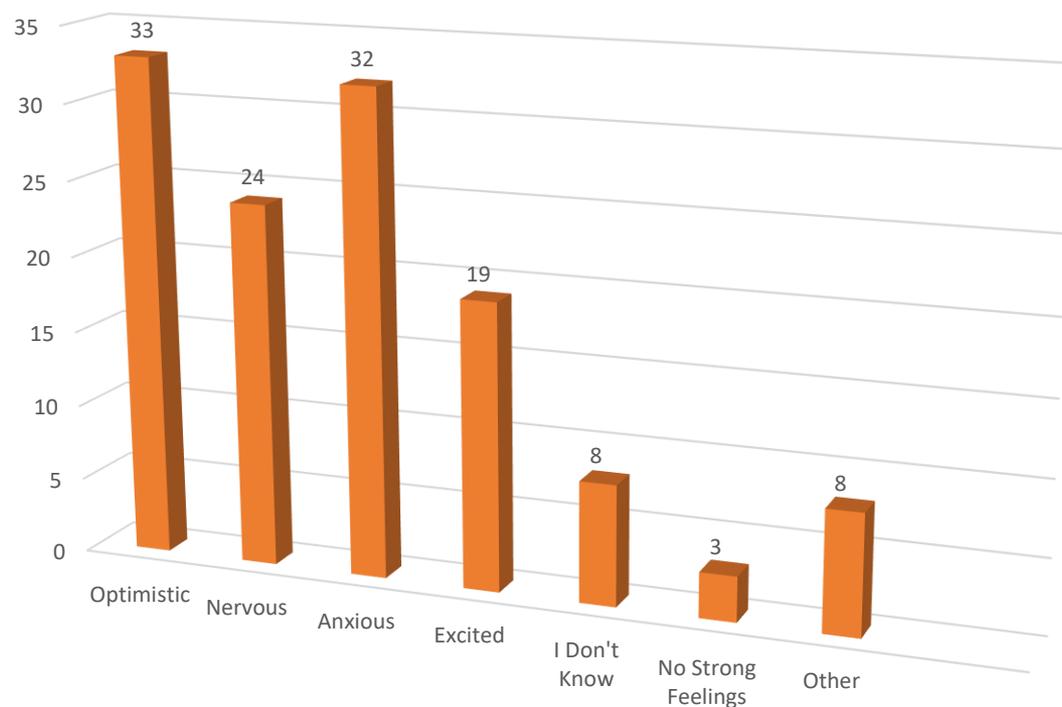
Those who are **not in a relationship** and those with a **disability** appear to feel **much more isolated** than the average person in our sample.

Those whose **gender identity differs** from that which they were assigned at birth appear to feel **more isolated** than others.*

Those aged **45 and over** and those who identify as a **gay man** appear to feel **slightly more isolated** than the average respondent.

*Exceptionally small sample (see notes on previous slides relating to this data).

Analysis – ‘Looking forwards, as we begin to ease out of another lockdown, how do you currently feel about the future? Please select all that apply.’



Key Findings:

Overall, the sentiment within our sample appears to be one of **cautious optimism**, with **43.4%** of respondents stating that they feel **'optimistic'** and **42.1%** stating that they feel **'anxious'**.*

Responses under **'other'** included:

- 'Happy'
- 'Impatient'
- 'Pessimistic'
- 'Hopeful'

*Some of these respondents selected both 'optimistic' and 'anxious'.

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 45-54**, those who **do not identify as 'white'**, those with a **disability**, those who identify as a **gay man**, those who live in **Islington**, and those whose **gender identity differs** from that which was assigned to them at birth.
- Most respondents reported a **deterioration** in their **mental or physical health** over the latest lockdown, with **over half** reporting deterioration in **both**. The latest national lockdown appears to have affected people **more severely** than the 1st national lockdown.
- 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** and those whose **gender identity differs** from that which was assigned to them at birth also appear to have been **consistently more heavily affected** by Covid-19 than the average person.
- These findings are generally **very similar** to the findings of the previous survey, indicating that **further support** still needs to be provided to the **vulnerable categories** of people identified above.
- As we exit the most recent national lockdown, the overall mood amongst our respondents is one of **cautious optimism**, with some respondents remaining fearful of another lockdown.