



ISLINGTON

Islington: Census 2011 Second Release

11th December 2011



Census release 2.1

- On the 11th December 2012, the ONS released the key statistics and selected quick statistics for local authorities in England and Wales.
- Topics covered in this release include demographics, ethnicity, religion, health, housing and accommodation, qualifications, labour market and migration.
- Further to this, the key statistics and the quick statistics for the output areas and wards is due to be released on the 30th January 2013.
- All data in this briefing are available from the ONS at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/Census/2011-Census/key-statistics-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/index.html>
- Further Islington briefings for are available at the Evidence Hub at:
<http://evidencehub.islington.gov.uk/Demographics/census/Pages/default.aspx>
- For further information, please contact Alexandra Cronberg
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Summary I

Demographic changes and migration

- The population of Islington increased by 30,000 (17%) between 2001 and 2011, to 206,100 residents. Almost 40% of this increase is accounted for by a growth in the population born in the European Union but outside of the UK and Ireland (11,500 people, 73% increase). The number of people born in non-EU countries increased by 10,400 (25% increase), while the number of people born in the UK increased by 9,600 (8% increase).
- Islington's population profile in terms of relationship status is considerably different compared to London and England, with the majority recorded as single (60% vs 44% in London and 35% in England). This proportion has increased from 54% since 2001.
- Islington's population has become more ethnically diverse over the past ten years, with less than half (48%) of residents being White British in 2011 compared to 57% in 2001. This percentage is now slightly higher than the London average (45%) and much lower than the England average (80%).
- Less than half of Islington's population (40%) describe themselves as Christian, down from 54% in 2001. This decrease is in part due to more people describing themselves as having no religion (30% in 2011 vs 24% in 2001).

Education qualifications

- The percentage of residents with no education qualifications in Islington has decreased from 25% in 2001 to 17% in 2011. A similar change has been seen in London and England.

Health

- There were 13,200 people in Islington in 2011 who reported they were in bad or very bad health, equating to 6.4% of residents. Islington has the highest percentage of people reporting they are in bad or very bad health among London boroughs and it is higher than both the London and England averages (5.0% and 5.5% respectively).
- Twenty-four percent of households in Islington has a person with a long term health problem or disability. This reflects a decrease compared to 2001 (32%).

Summary II



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Employment

- In 2011, 64% of Islington residents aged 16-74 were in employment, 6% were unemployed and 30% were economically inactive. This represents an increase in employment compared to 2001 (58%) and no change in the level of unemployment.
- Six percent (6% of men, and 5% of women) of Islington's economically active population were unemployed in 2011, which is significantly higher than the London and England rates (both 5%).
- More than half (56%) of lone parents in Islington were not in employment (4,800 people) in 2011. This proportion is notably higher compared to London and England (48% and 41% respectively).

Housing

- Social rented housing from the council and private rented housing from a landlord/letting agency account for the largest proportions of housing tenure in Islington (27% and 26% respectively).
- Private renting has increased by 85% in Islington between 2001 and 2011, while outright ownership has increased by 19%. In contrast, social renting and mortgage-owned housing have decreased by 17% and 9% respectively.

Car ownership

- Sixty-five percent of households did not own a car or van in 2011. This represents a 7% point decrease in car/van ownership between 2001 and 2011, which is slightly higher than the decrease seen in London overall (5% point decrease).



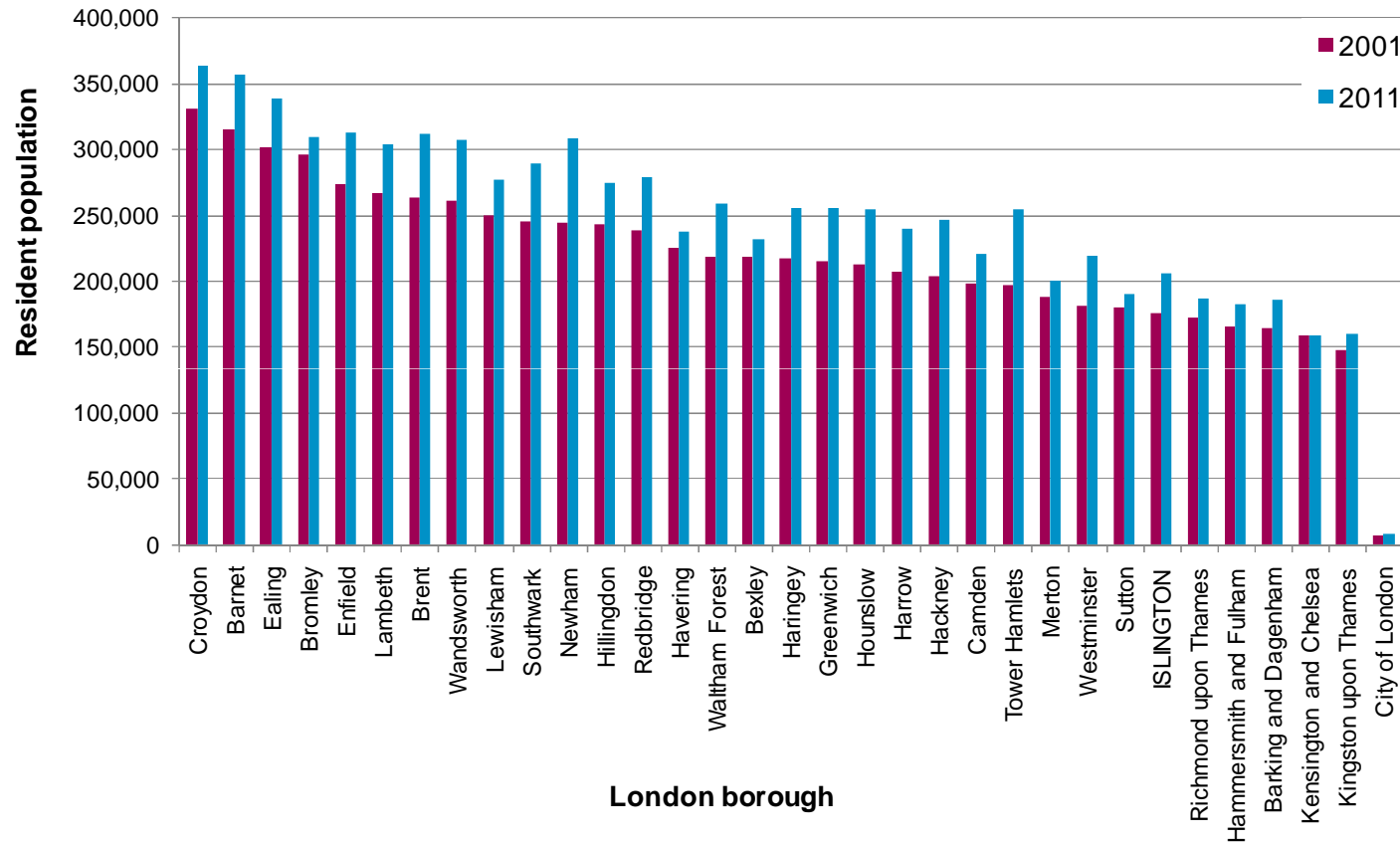
1. DEMOGRAPHY

- All London boroughs show an increase in the population from 2001 to 2011, with Islington increasing from 175,800 to 206,100 people (17% increase).
- Islington's population profile in terms of relationship status is considerably different compared to London and England, with 60% of residents recorded as single compared to 44% in London and 35% in England. The percentage of people recorded as single in Islington has increased from 54% in 2001. The equivalent figure was 41% in London and 30% in England in 2001.
- In Islington 46% of people (76,800) are not living in a couple and have single status. This is higher than both London (35%) and England (26%).
- The largest category for household composition in Islington is one person households (31%). This has largely remained unchanged since 2001 (32%).
- The percentage of households with no adults in employment or with a person with a long term health problem or disability has decreased in Islington between 2001 and 2011. Twenty-four percent of households in Islington have a person with a long term health problem or disability (22,000 households), representing a decrease from 32% in 2001. Similarly, 24% of households in Islington have no adults in employment and no dependent children, which is down from 29%. The percentage of households with no adults in employment and dependent children is 7%, which represents a decrease from 9%.
- There are 8,600 lone parent households in Islington. Of the lone parents in Islington, 56% are not in employment, and 23% and 21% are in part-time and full-time employment respectively. The percentage not in employment is notably higher than London (48%) and England (41%).



Resident population

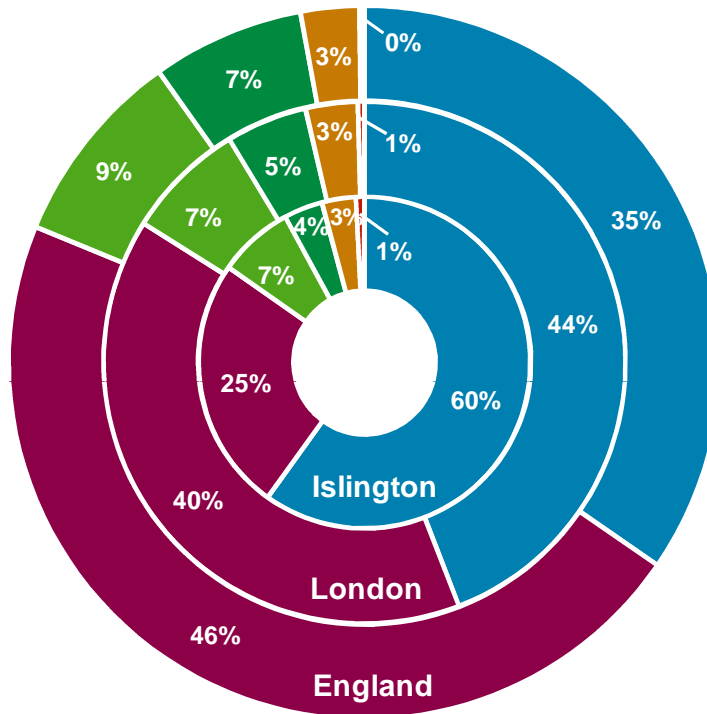
Resident population, London boroughs, 2001 and 2011





Marriage and civil partnership status

Relationship status of residents, Islington, London and England, in 2011



- Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)
- Married
- Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
- Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership
- Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)
- In a registered same-sex civil partnership

103,900 people were recorded as **single** in Islington in 2011

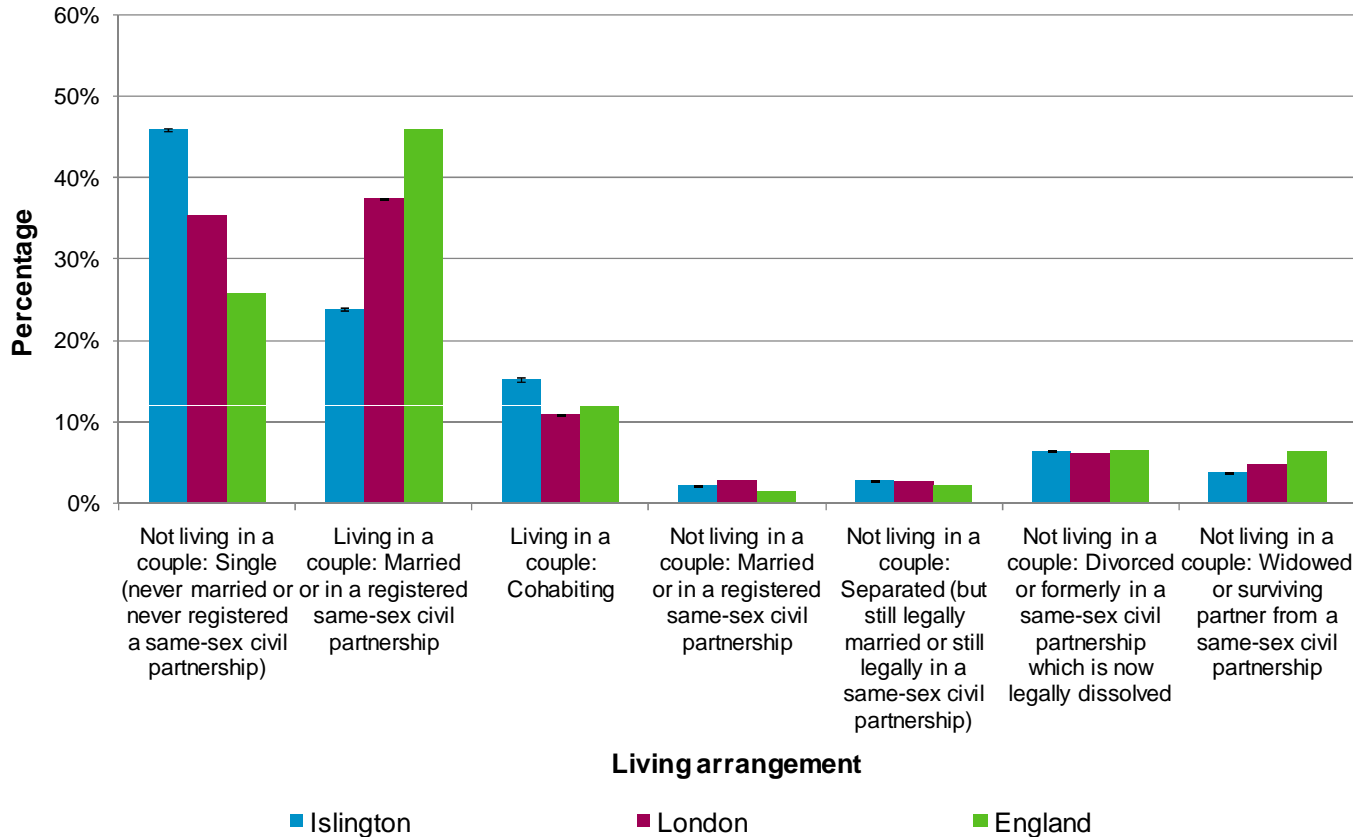
54% Islington's population were recorded as **single** in **2001**

The equivalent figure was **41%** and **30%** for **London** and **England** respectively in 2001



Living arrangements

Living arrangements of residents, Islington, London and England, 2011



46% of Islington residents were **single and not living in a couple** in 2011

In 2001 the equivalent figure was **43%**

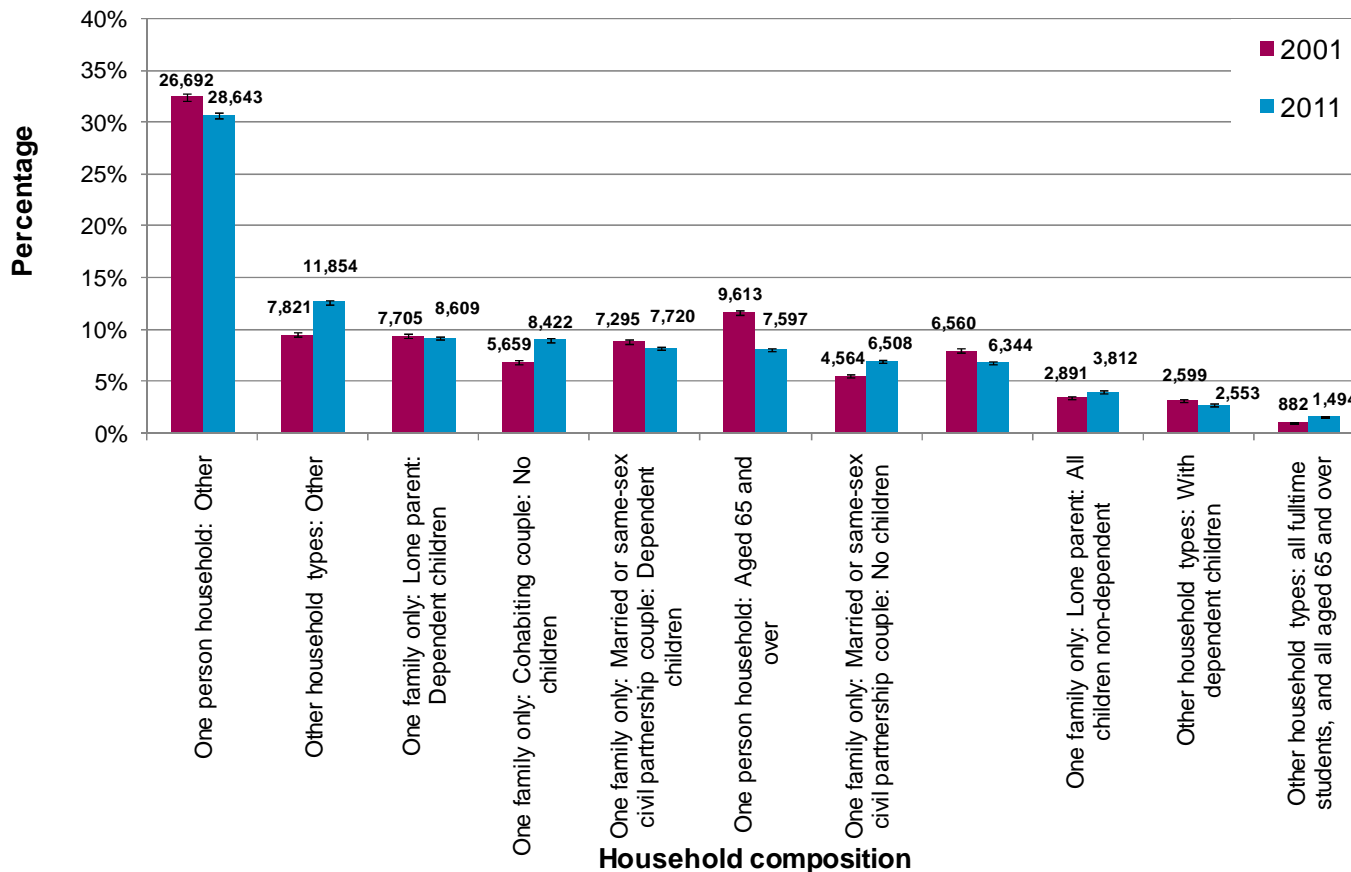
In **London** in 2001 this figure was **33%** and in **England** it was **23%**

Household composition



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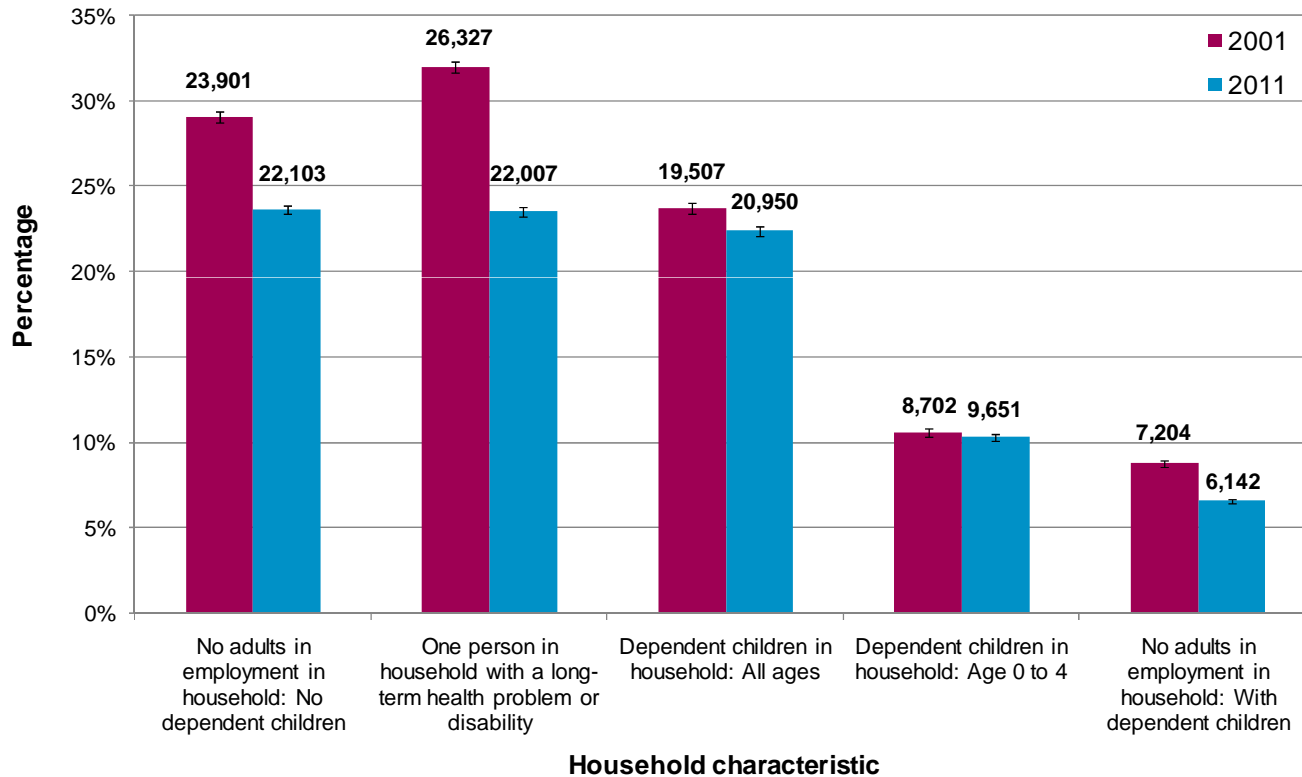
Household composition, percentage of households, Islington, 2001 and 2011





Households with no adults in employment, with dependent children, or with a long term health problem

Households with no adults in employment, with dependent children, or with a long term health problem, percentage of all households, Islington, 2001 and 2011

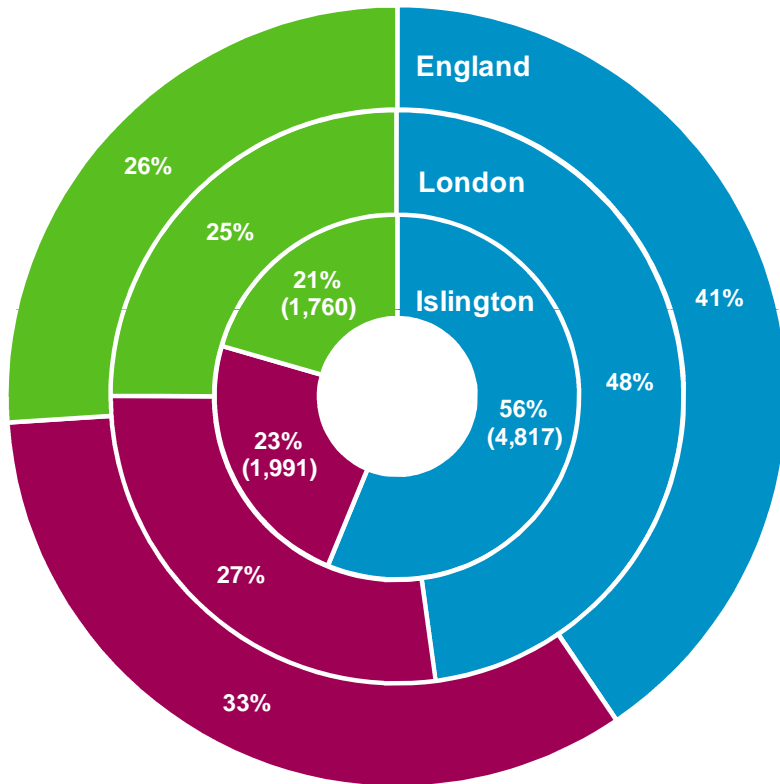


The % of households in Islington with **no adults in employment** or with persons with **long term health problem or disability** has **decreased** between 2001 and 2011



Lone parent households

Employment status of lone parents households, Islington, London and England, 2011



- Not in employment
- Part-time employment
- Full-time employment

There are **8,600** lone parent households in Islington

2. ETHNICITY, IDENTITY, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION



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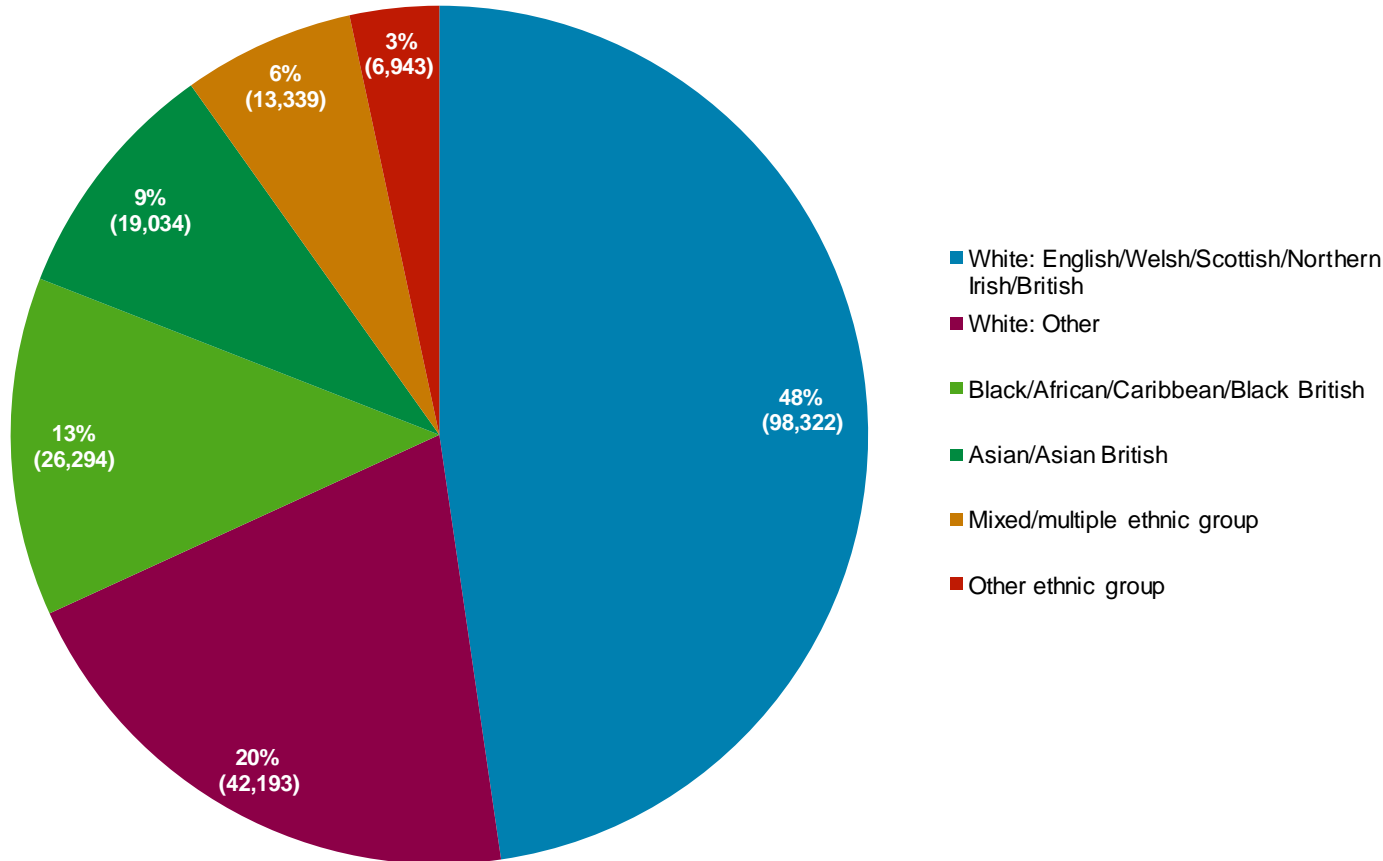
- The population of Islington increased by 30,000 (17%) between 2001 and 2011, to 206,100 residents. Almost 40% of this increase is accounted for by a growth in the population born in the European Union but outside of the UK and Ireland (11,500 people, 73% increase). The number of people born in non-EU countries increased by 10,400 (25% increase), while the number of people born in the UK increased by 9,600 (8% increase). In contrast, the Irish population in Islington decreased by 17% (1,200 people). In terms of the population growth with respect to people born in the EU, a similar share was born in the new accession countries as within EU's old boundaries. Consequently, people born within the old boundaries now account for 70% of Islington residents born in the EU but outside of the UK and Ireland.
- Islington has an ethnically diverse population: less than half (48%) of residents describe themselves as White British, which is slightly higher than the London average (45%) and much lower than the England average (80%). Islington's population has become more diverse since 2001, when 57% of Islington residents described themselves as White British. This was slightly lower than London (60%) and again much lower than England (87%).
- Seventy-four percent of Islington residents describe themselves as at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British identities only; similar to London (75%) but lower than England (91%).
- Seventy-two percent of Islington residents have a UK passport, which is similar to London and slightly lower than England (71% and 76% respectively). Seven percent of Islington's residents do not have a passport. The equivalent figure is 8% in London and 17% in England.
- In Islington, 76% of households have English as their main language, compared to 74% and 91% in households in London and England respectively. There are 12% of households (11,500) in Islington where no one has English as their main language. This is similar to London (13%) but higher than England (4%).
- Forty percent of Islington residents (82,900) describe themselves as Christian and 30% (61,900 people) are of no religion. The percentage of people who describe themselves as Christian has decreased from 54% in 2001 while the number of people who stated that they were of no religion has increased from 24% in 2001.

Ethnicity



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Ethnic groups of Islington residents, 2011

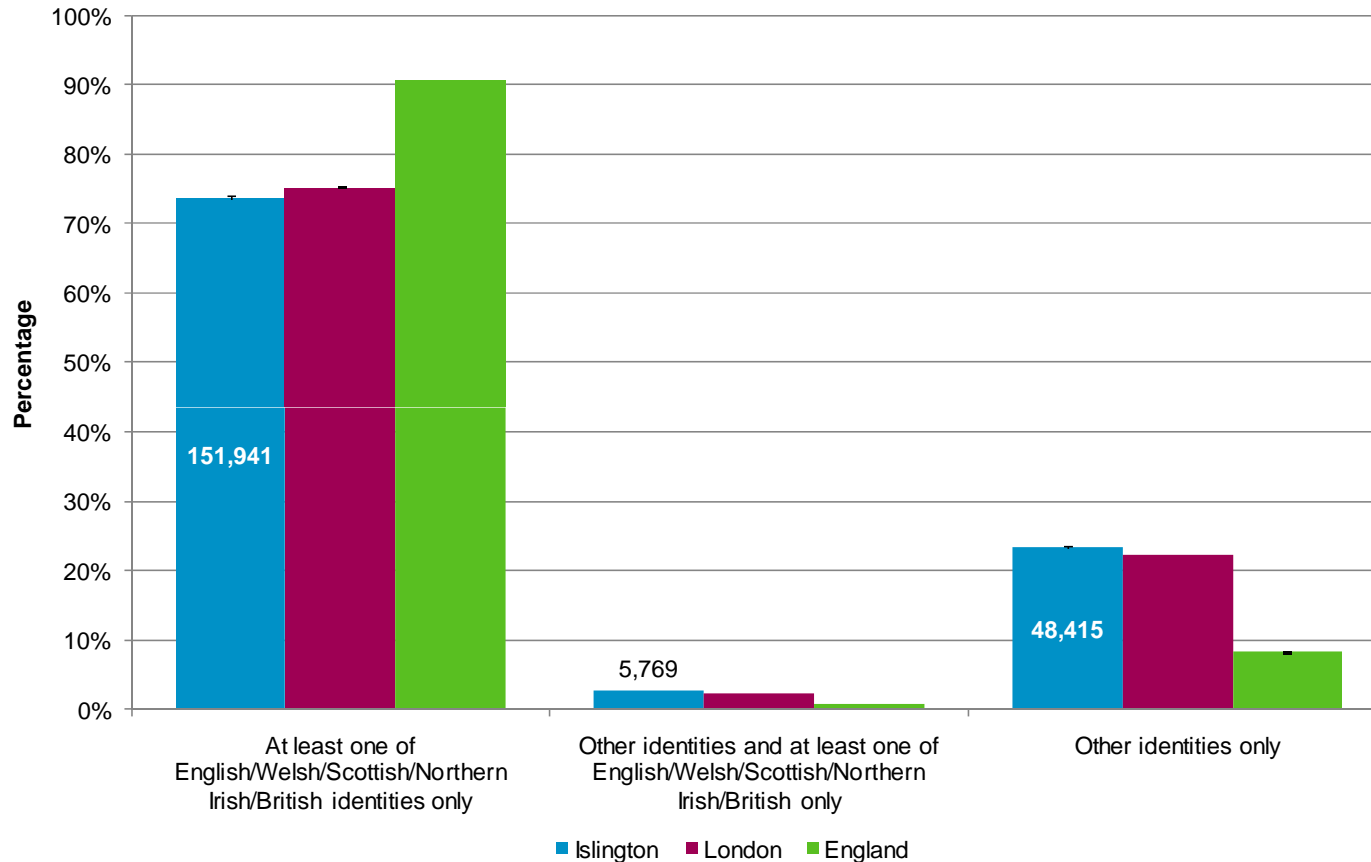


In 2001 **57%** of Islington's residents were **White British**

In 2011
45% in London
and
80% in England
are
White British

National identity

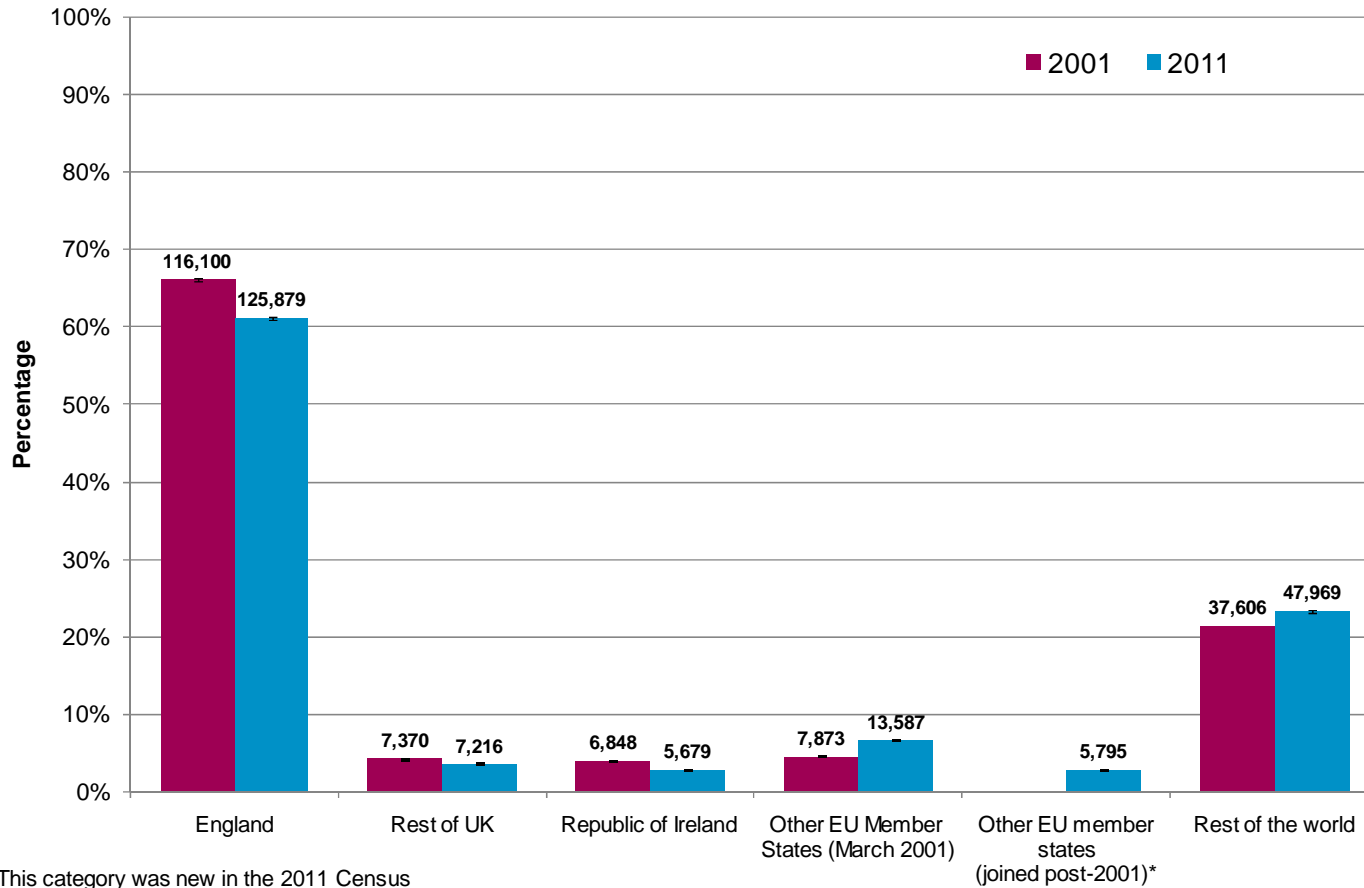
Self-defined national identity of residents, Islington, London and England, 2011





Country of birth

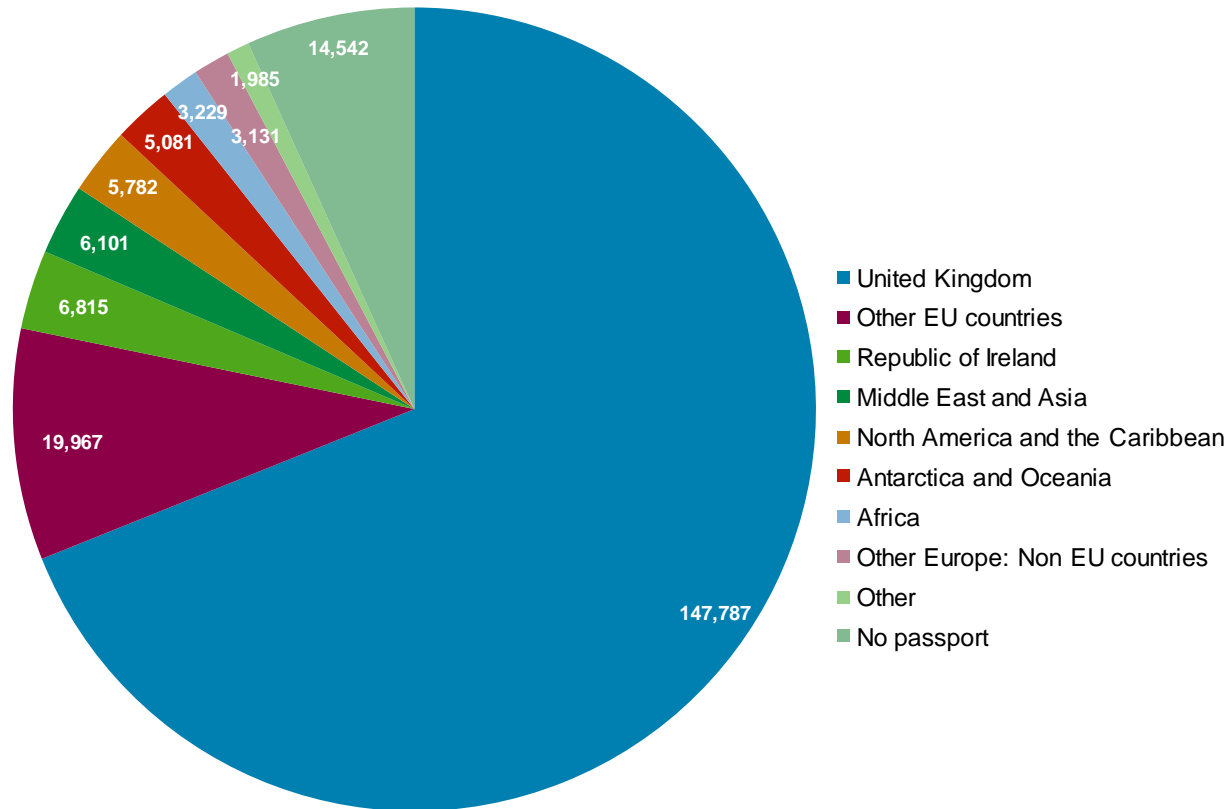
Comparison of the country of birth for Islington residents, 2001 and 2011



*This category was new in the 2011 Census

Passports held

Passports held by Islington residents, 2011

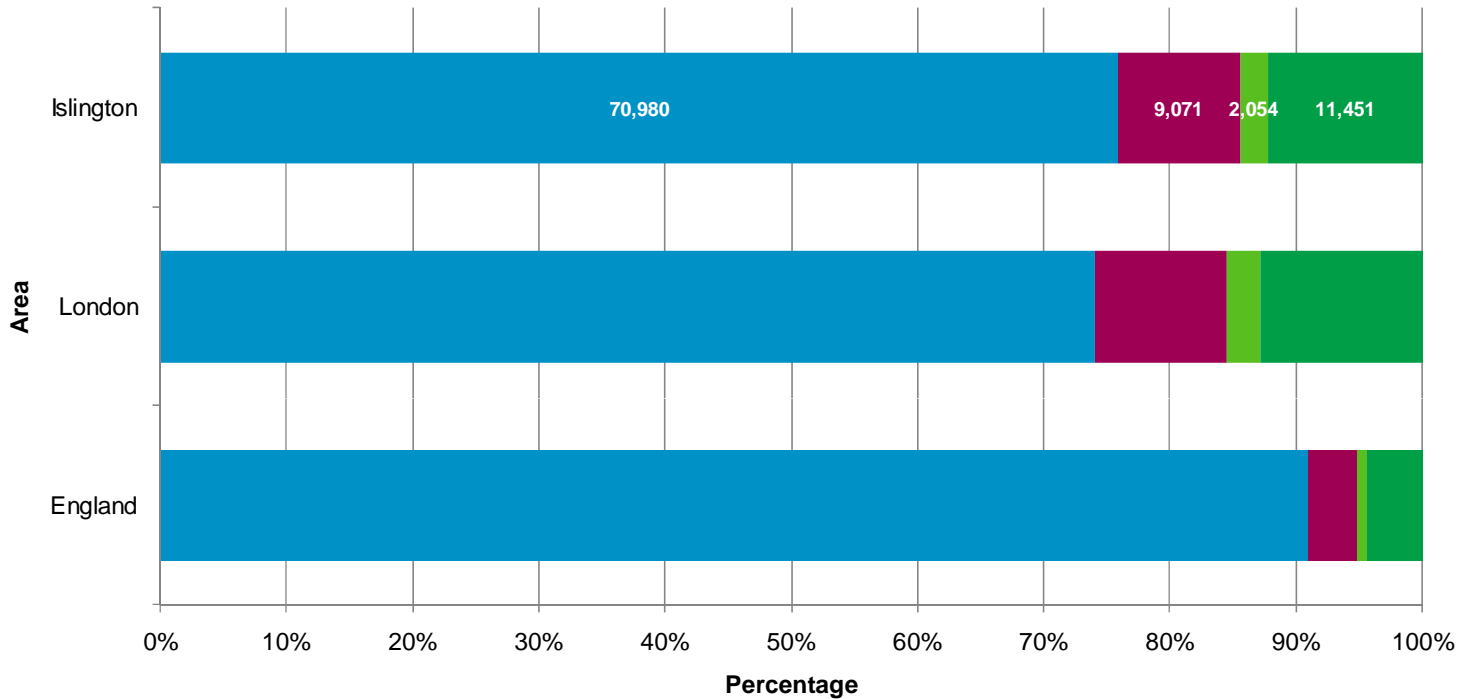


72% of Islington residents hold a UK passport

Note: The total adds to more than the Islington population, as some residents hold more than one passport.

Household language

Households with people who speak English as a main language, Islington, London and England, 2011

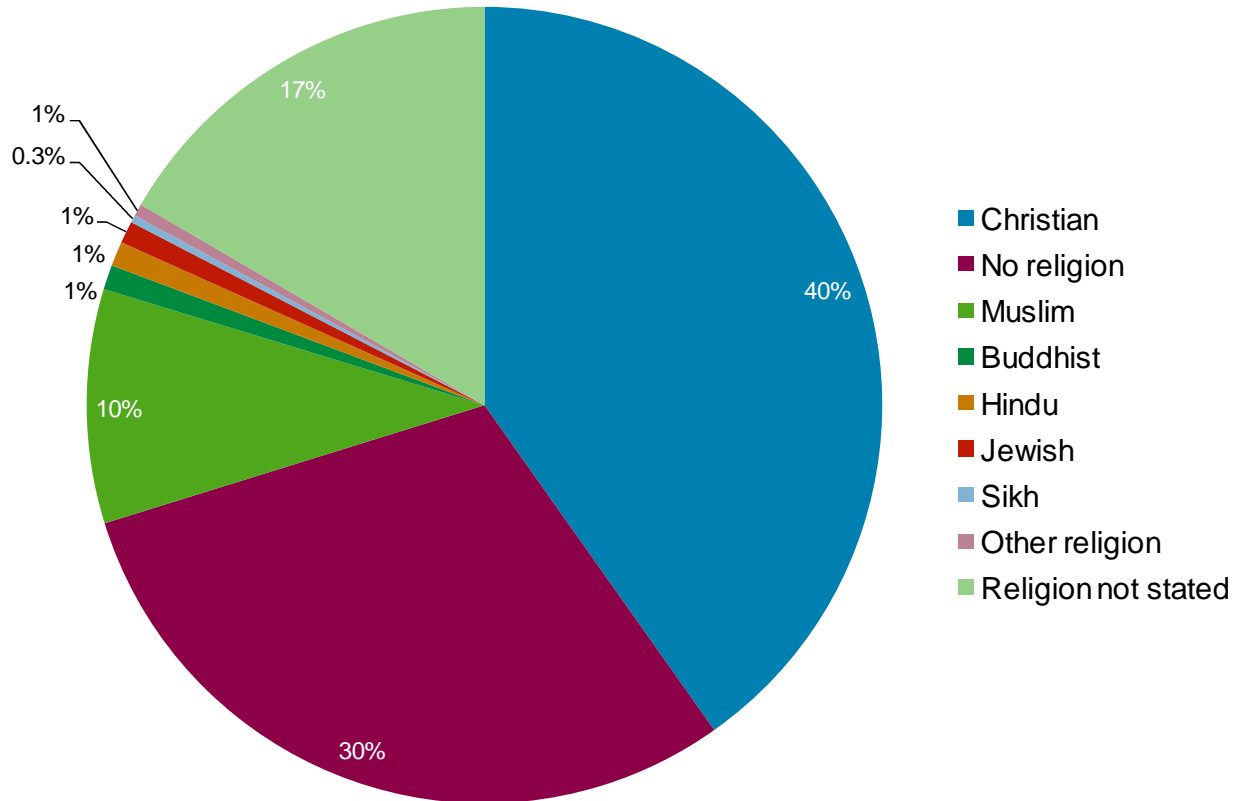


- All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language
- At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language
- No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language
- No people in household have English as a main language



Religion

Breakdown of religion, Islington residents, 2011



In 2001

57% Islington's residents described themselves as **Christian** and

24% said they had **no religion**

In 2011 in **London**

48% describe themselves as **Christian** and

21% have **no religion**



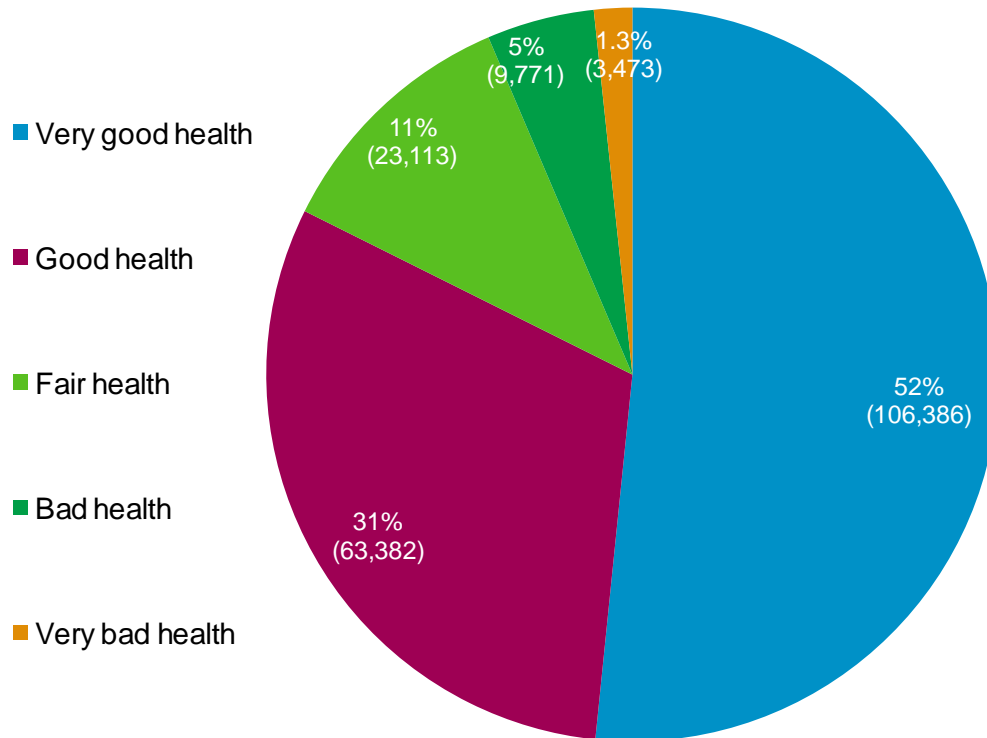
3. HEALTH

- There were 13,200 people in Islington in 2011 who stated their health was bad or very bad, equating to 6.4% of the population. This percentage is the highest compared to all other London boroughs and higher than both the London and England averages (5.0% and 5.5% respectively).
- Although the 2001 Census data is not directly comparable to the 2011 Census data due to differences in health status categories, the percentage of people that reported that their health was 'not good' in 2001 was 11%.
- The proportion of people providing unpaid care in Islington in 2011 was 7.9%, which is lower than in London (8.4%) and England (10.2%). Islington had one of the lowest proportions of people providing unpaid care compared to other London boroughs, ranking 22nd from a total of 33 London boroughs.



Health status reporting

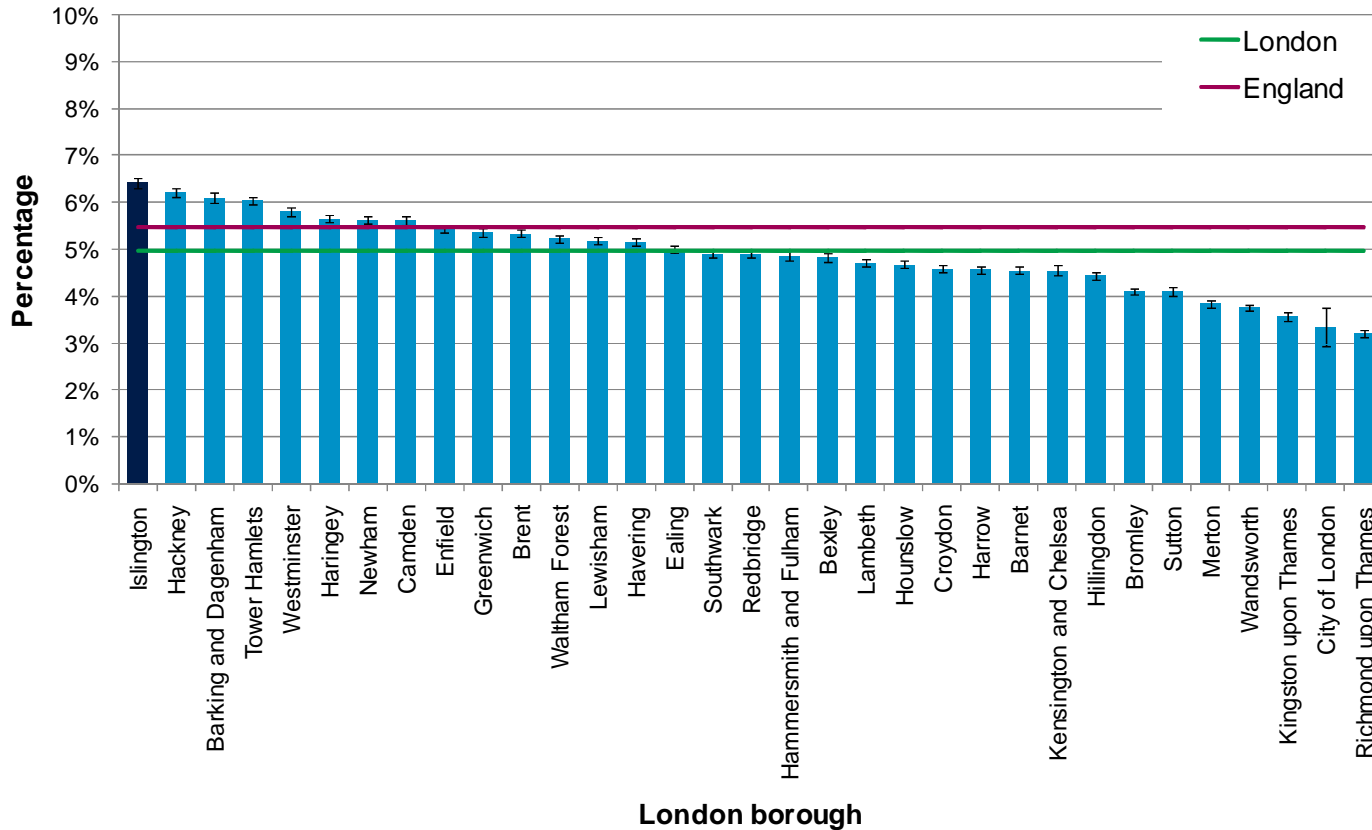
Reported health status of residents, Islington, 2011





Health status reporting in London boroughs

Residents reporting bad health or very bad health, London boroughs, 2011

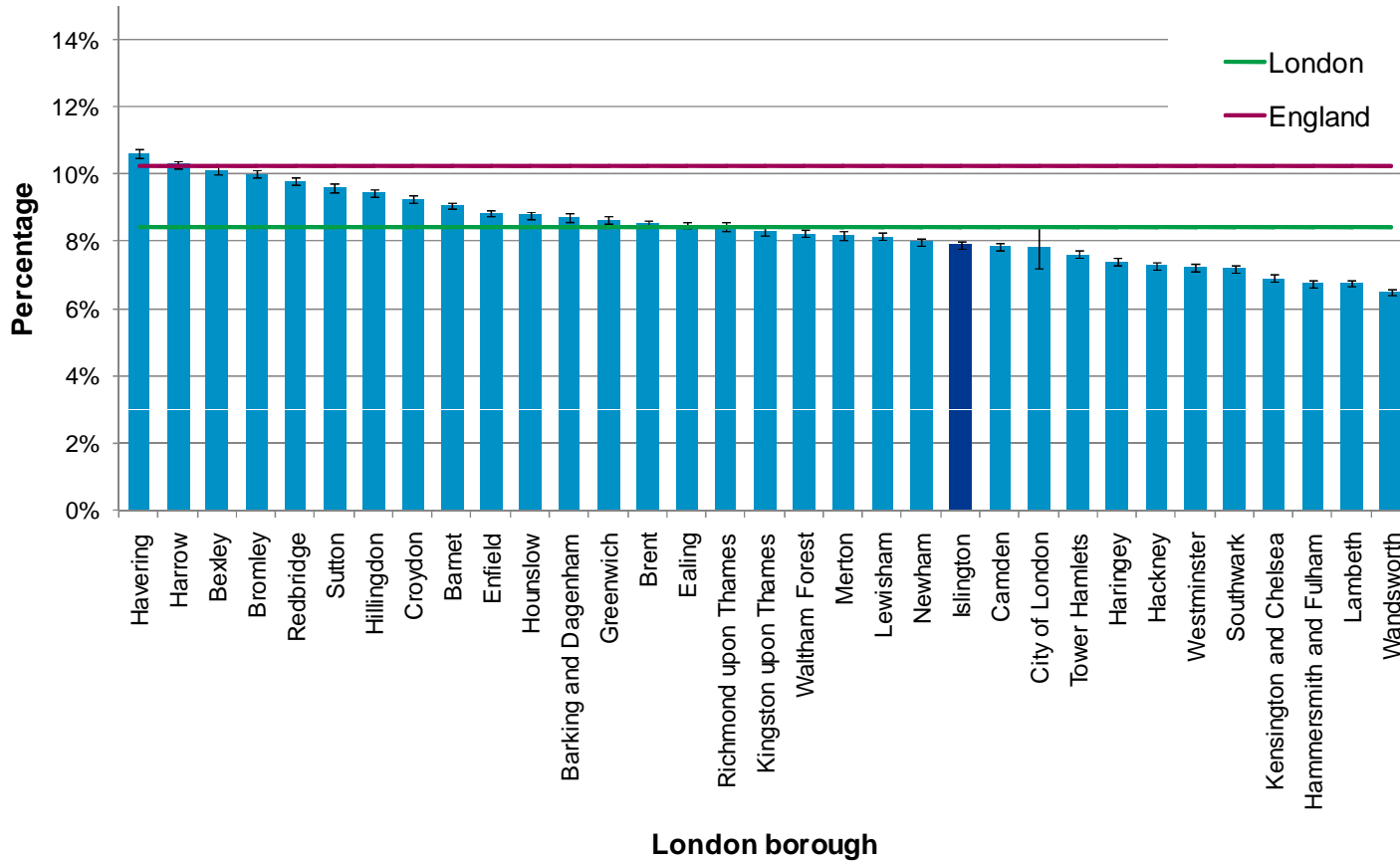


13,200
people report to
be in **bad** or **very**
bad health in
Islington



Unpaid care

Residents providing unpaid care, London boroughs, 2011



16,300
people provided
unpaid care in
Islington in 2011



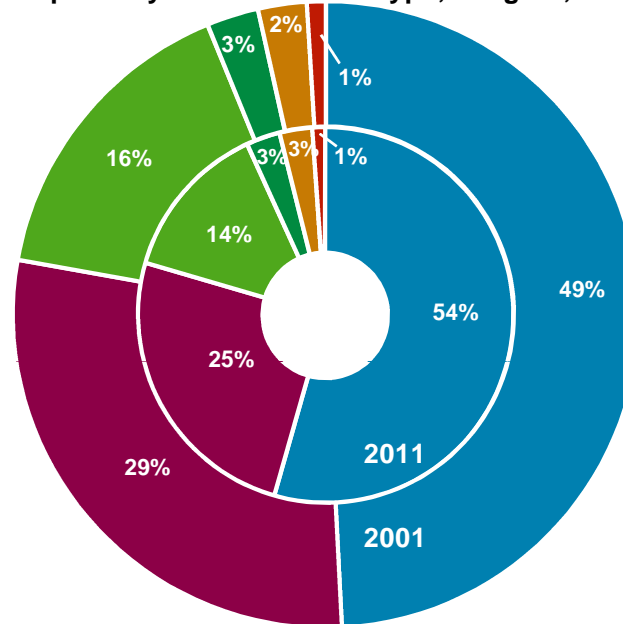
4. HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

- There were 98,200 household spaces in Islington and 93,600 household spaces (95%) with at least one usual resident in 2011. The number of household spaces with at least one resident in Islington has increased by 11,275 (14% increase) from 2001 to 2011.
- The most common types of housing tenure in Islington are social rented housing from the council and private rented housing from a landlord/letting agency (27% and 26% of all households respectively). Twenty-eight percent of households own their home with a mortgage/loan or outright.
- Private renting has increased by 85% in Islington between 2001 and 2011, while outright ownership has increased by 19%. In contrast, social renting and mortgage-owned housing have decreased by 17% and 9% respectively.
- There were 10,300 households in Islington (11%) with an occupancy rating of -1 or less (bedrooms) in 2011. This is similar to London (12%) but higher than England (5%).
- The percentage of households in Islington without central heating has decreased from 7% in 2001 to 3% 2011.
- Sixty-five percent of households did not own a car or van in 2011. This represents a 7% point decrease in car/van ownership between 2001 and 2011, which is slightly higher than the decrease seen in London overall (5% point decrease).
- Islington ranks second highest compared to other London boroughs for the percentage of people in communal establishments (6,000 people).

The occupancy rating of -1 or less indicates that the household has at least one too few bedrooms for the numbers of people living there and is therefore considered overcrowded.

Accommodation type

Household spaces by accommodation type, Islington, 2001 and 2011

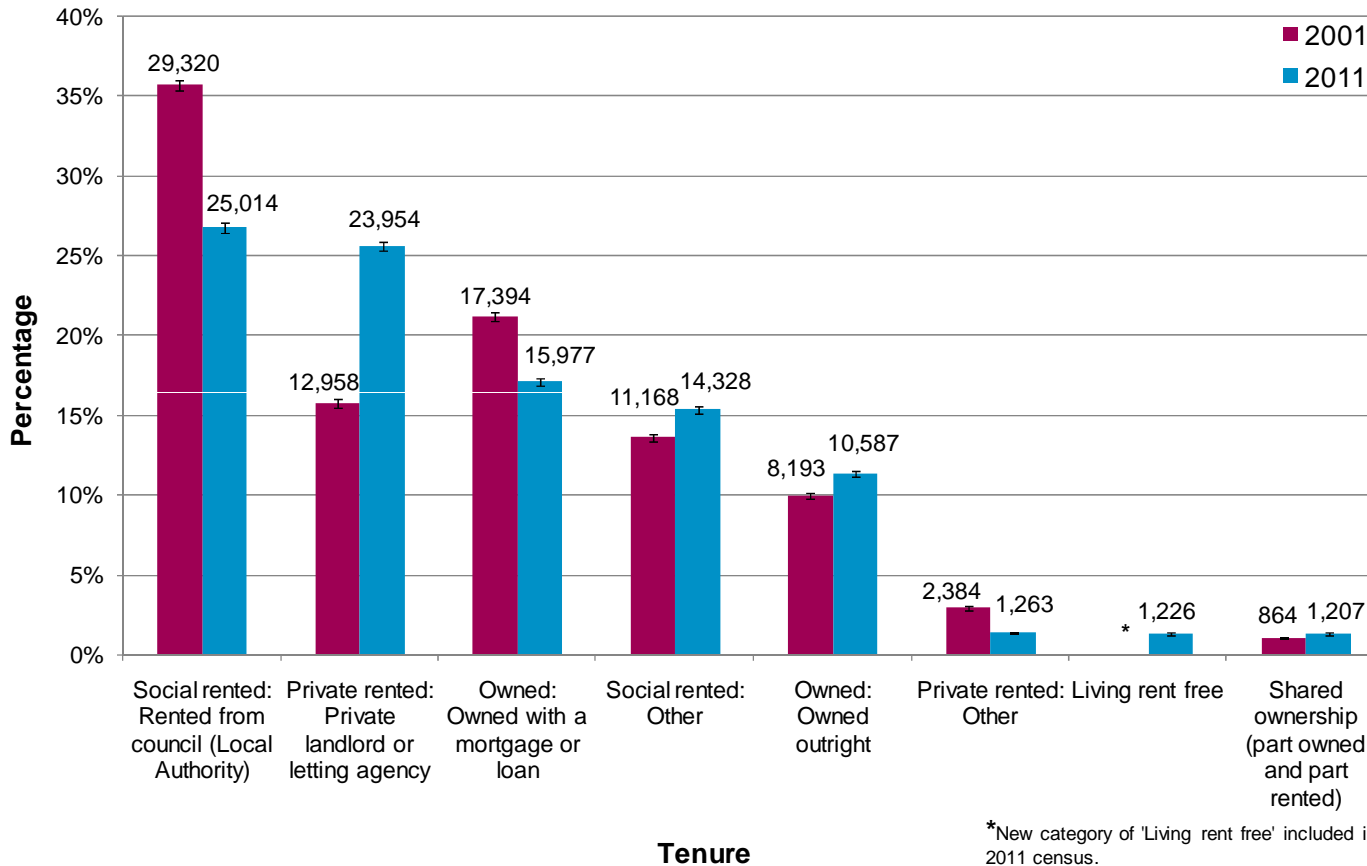


- Flat, maisonette or apartment in purpose-built block of flats or tenement
- Flat, maisonette or apartment in part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)
- Terraced house or bungalow (including end-terrace)
- Semi-detached house or bungalow
- Flat, maisonette or apartment in a commercial building
- Detached house or bungalow



Housing Tenure

Housing tenure, Islington, 2001 and 2011



In 2011
14% in **London**
and
9% in **England**
were
private rented

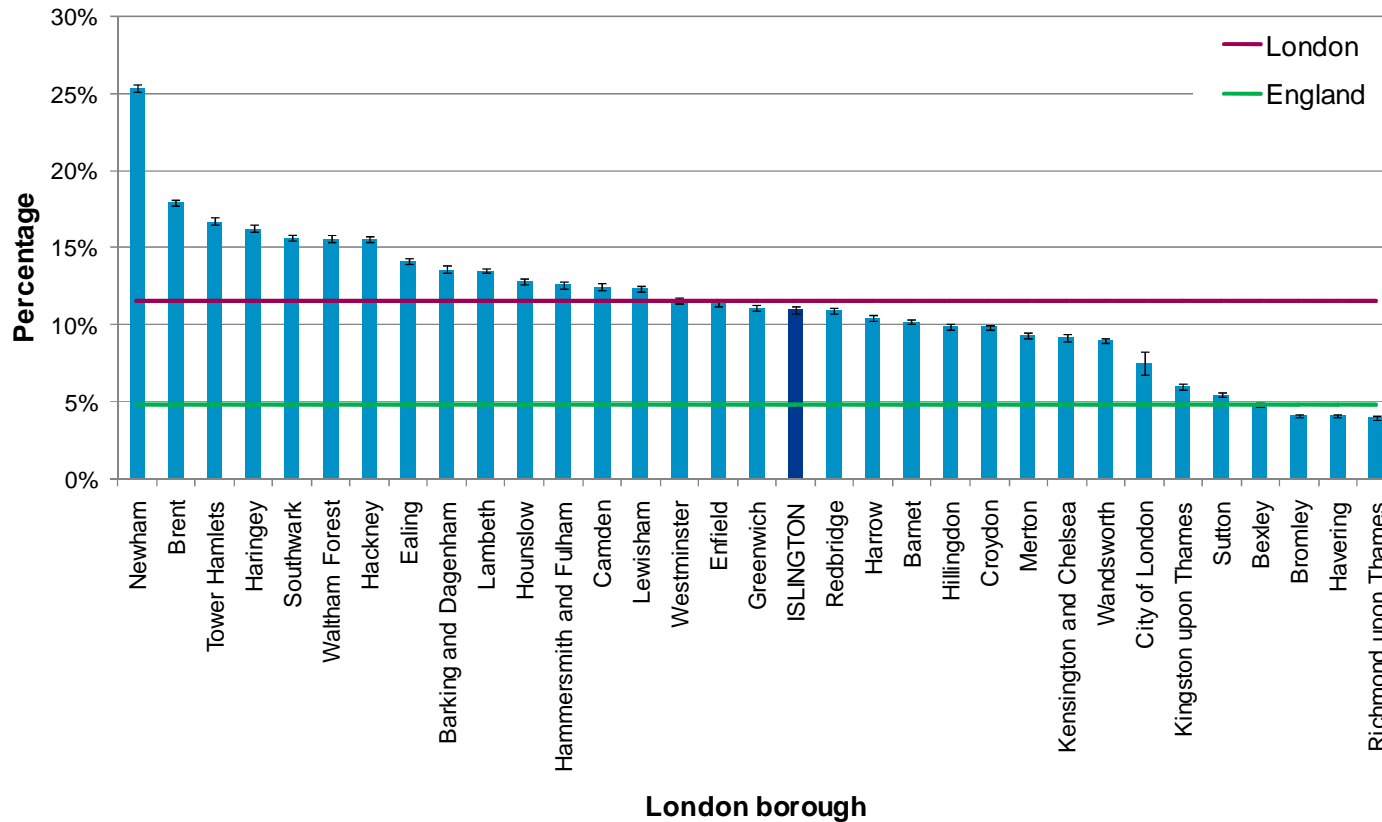
17% in **London**
and
13% in **England**
were
social rented

Occupancy rating



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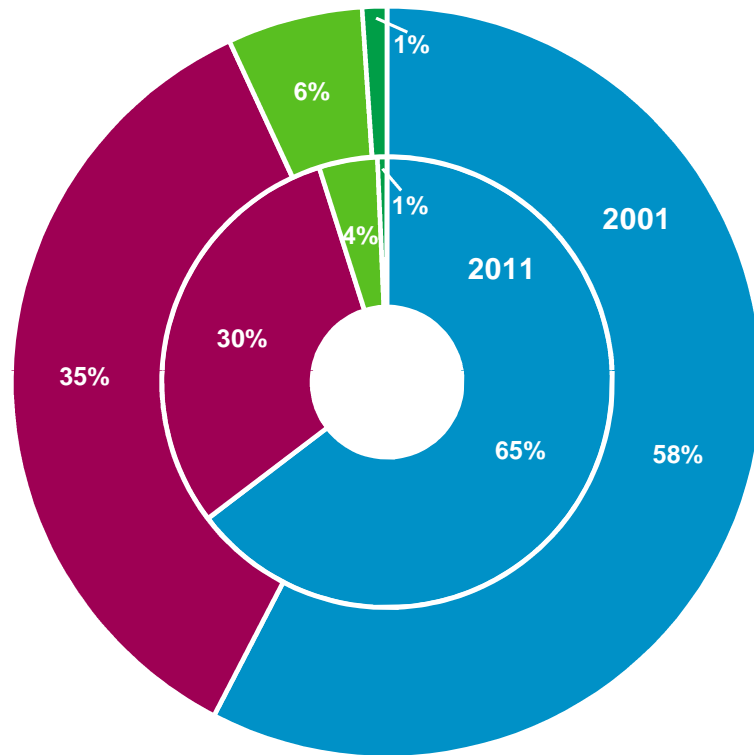
Households with occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less, London boroughs, 2011



The occupancy rating of -1 or less indicates that the household has at least one too few bedrooms for the numbers of people living there and is therefore considered overcrowded.

Car or van ownership

Car/van ownership, households, Islington, 2001 and 2011



60,500 Islington households do not own a car/van

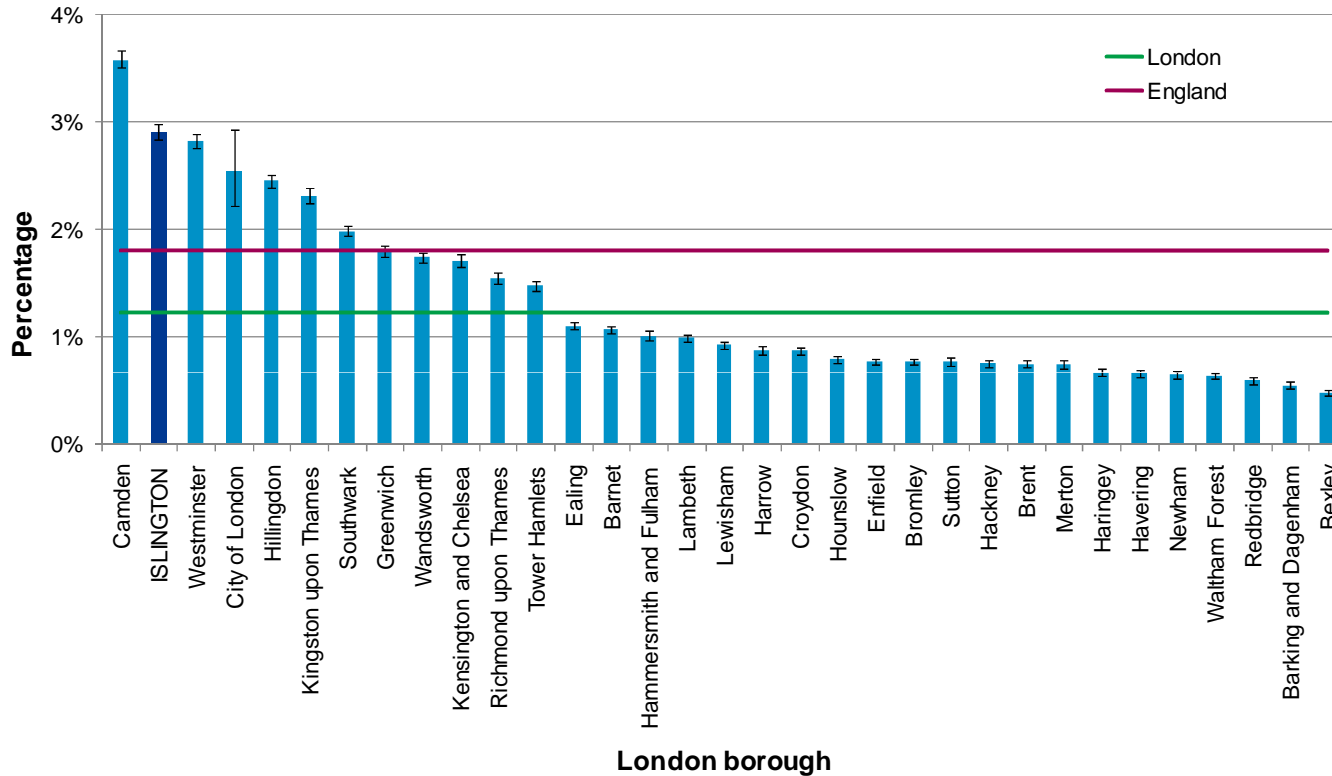
33,100 Islington households own at least one car/van

- No cars or vans in household
- 1 car or van in household
- 2 cars or vans in household
- 3 or more cars or vans in household



Communal establishments

Residents living in communal establishments, London boroughs, London and England, 2011



6,000 people in Islington live in communal establishments

85% of Islington residents living in communal establishments live in **‘other’** establishments, including student accommodation, hostels, and prisons

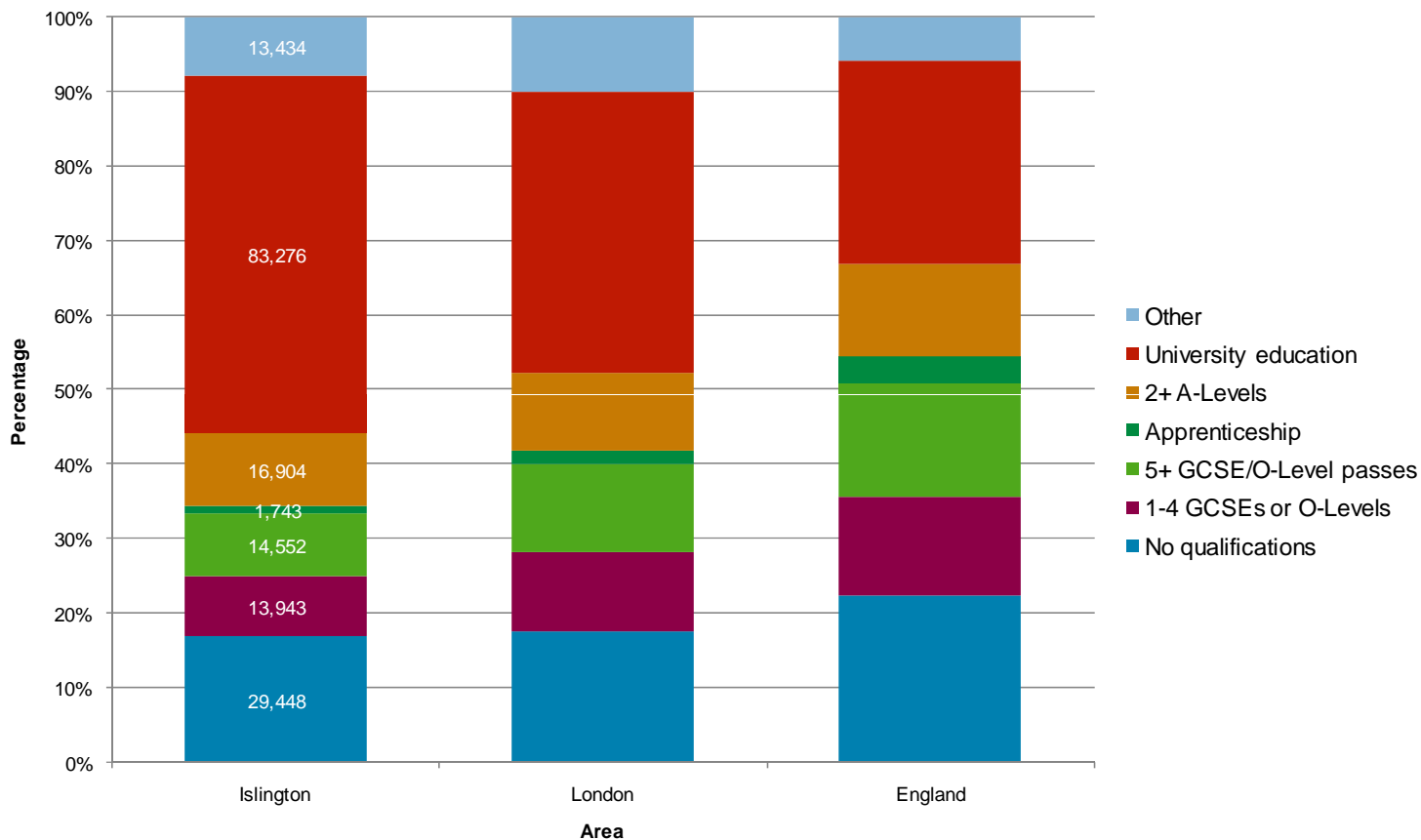


5. QUALIFICATIONS

- Islington has a higher percentage of residents who have a university degree (48%) compared to London (38%) and England (27%).
- A similar pattern was seen in 2001, but the percentage of university-educated residents has increased in all three areas.
- Seventeen percent of Islington residents in 2011 had no education qualifications, which is slightly lower than the London average. The percentage has decreased from 25% in 2001, when it was slightly higher than the London average.

Qualification level

Highest level of education achieved, residents aged 16 and over, Islington, London and England, 2011



25% of Islington residents had **no educational qualification** in 2001



6. LABOUR MARKET



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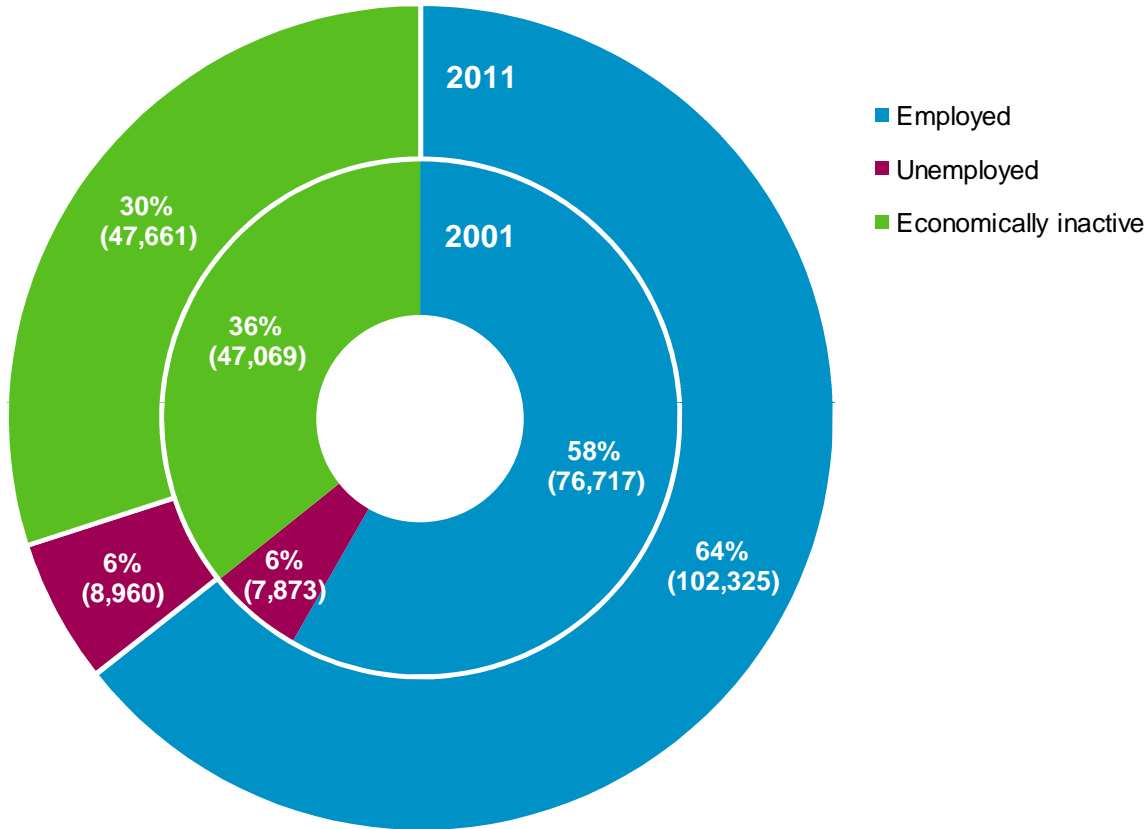
- In 2011, 64% of Islington residents aged 16-74 were in employment, 6% were unemployed and 30% were economically inactive. This represents an increase of 6% points in employment, no change in unemployment and 6% point decrease in economically inactive people from 2001.
- Six percent (6% in men, and 5% in women) of Islington's economically active population is currently unemployed, which is significantly higher than the London and England rates (both 5%).
- The percentage of the resident population in full time employment in Islington has increased from 40% in 2001 to 42% in 2011. Forty-six percent of men and 39% of women are in full time employment.
- The majority (58%) of people in Islington who are employed work full-time (31-48hrs), which is similar to London and England. Islington has a higher proportion of people who work full time, longer hours (49 hours or more) compared to London and England (21% vs 16% and 13% respectively).
- Professional, scientific and technical activities is the largest source of employment for Islington residents (19%). In comparison, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles is the largest source of employment for London and England (13% and 16% respectively).
- In 2011, professional occupations was the most prevalent occupation group in Islington (31%, 33,400 people), this has increased by 11% from 2001. Other prevalent occupational groups in Islington include associate professional and technical occupations (22%, 23,600) and managers, directors and senior officials (11%, 12,300).

Employment status categories are 1) Economically active: those who are either in employment or are actively seeking employment and are available for work, 2) Economically inactive: those who are not in work and are not seeking work and are not available for work, 3) Employed: those that are in work and 4) Unemployed: those who are who are not in work but are actively seeking work.



Labour market status

Labour market status, resident population aged 16-74, Islington, 2001 and 2011

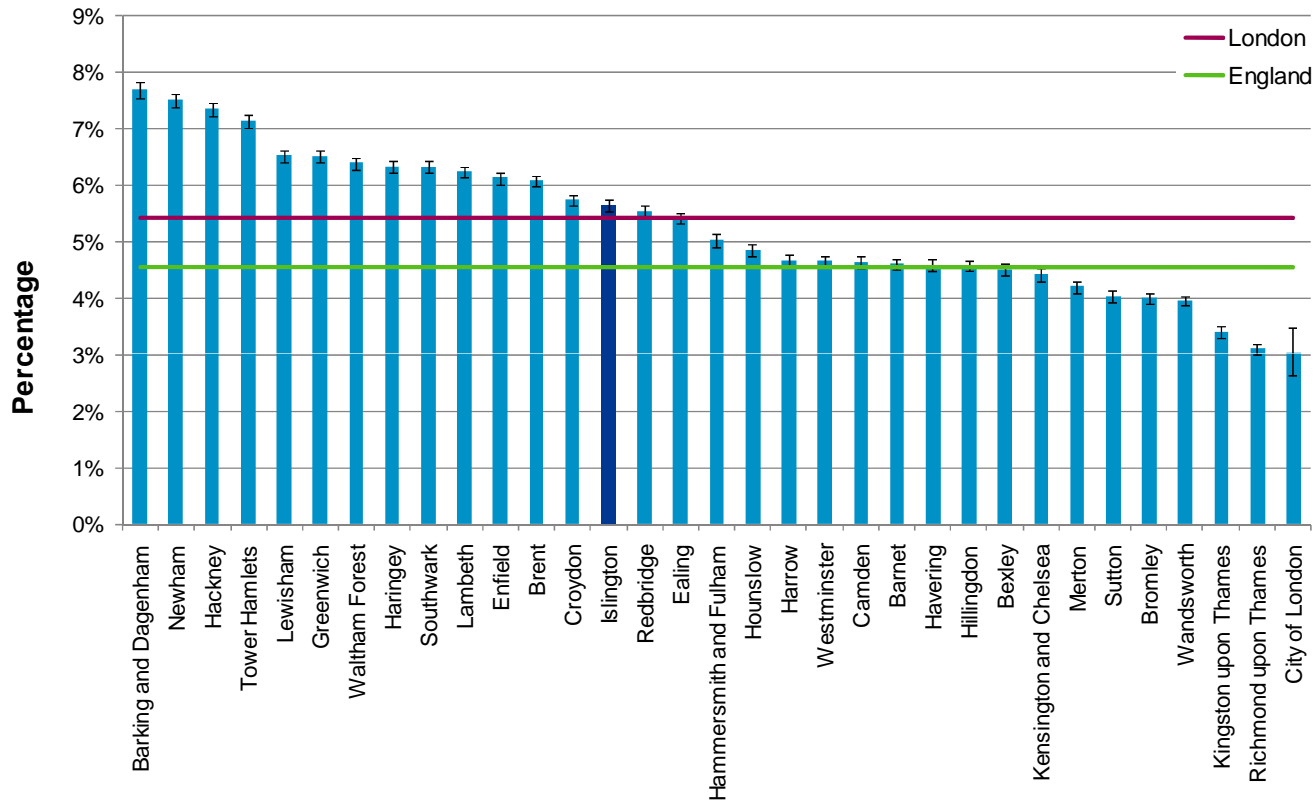


Note: Full-time students have been excluded from this graph.



Unemployment

Unemployment, London boroughs, London and England, 2011



9,000 people in Islington are unemployed

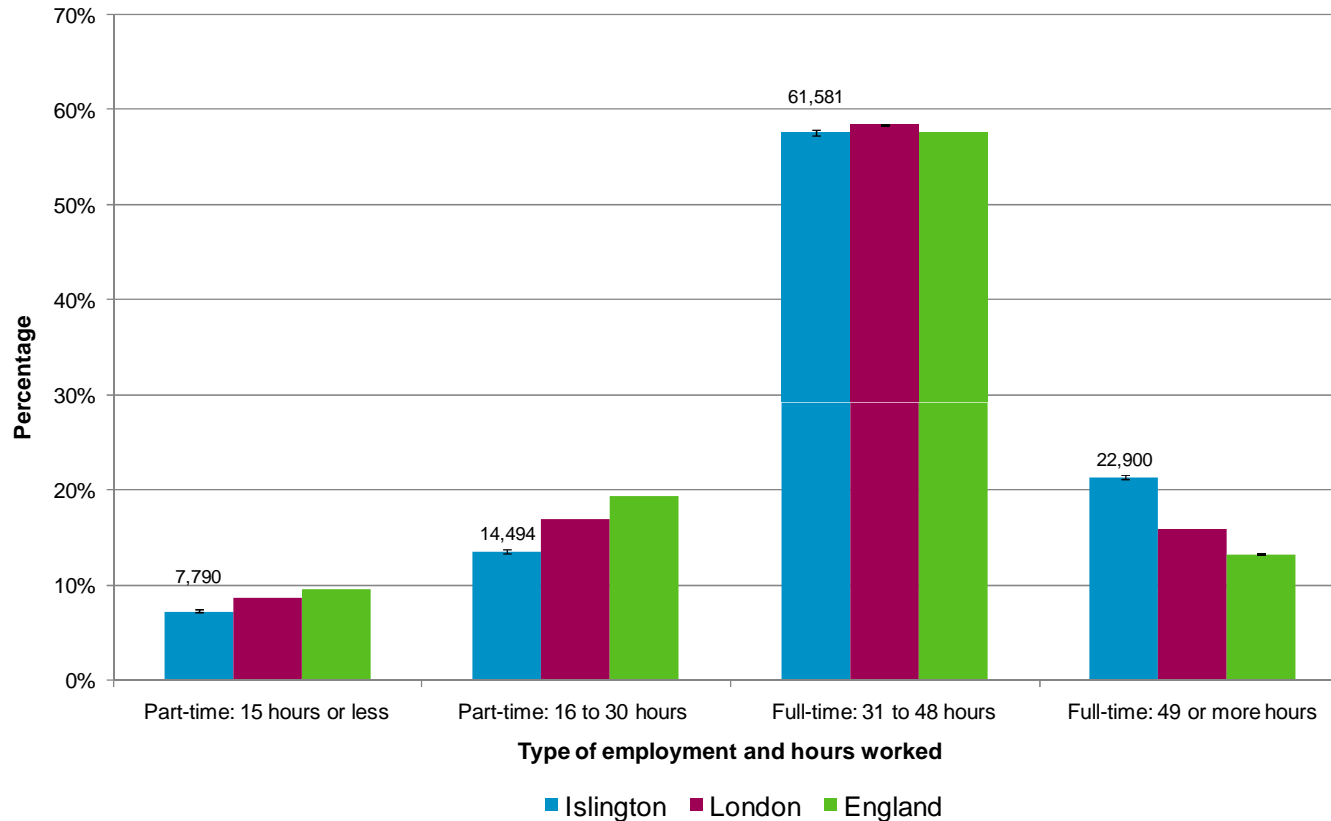
Note: Full-time students have been excluded from this graph.

London borough



Type of employment

Hours worked, resident employed population aged 16-74 years, Islington, London and England, 2011

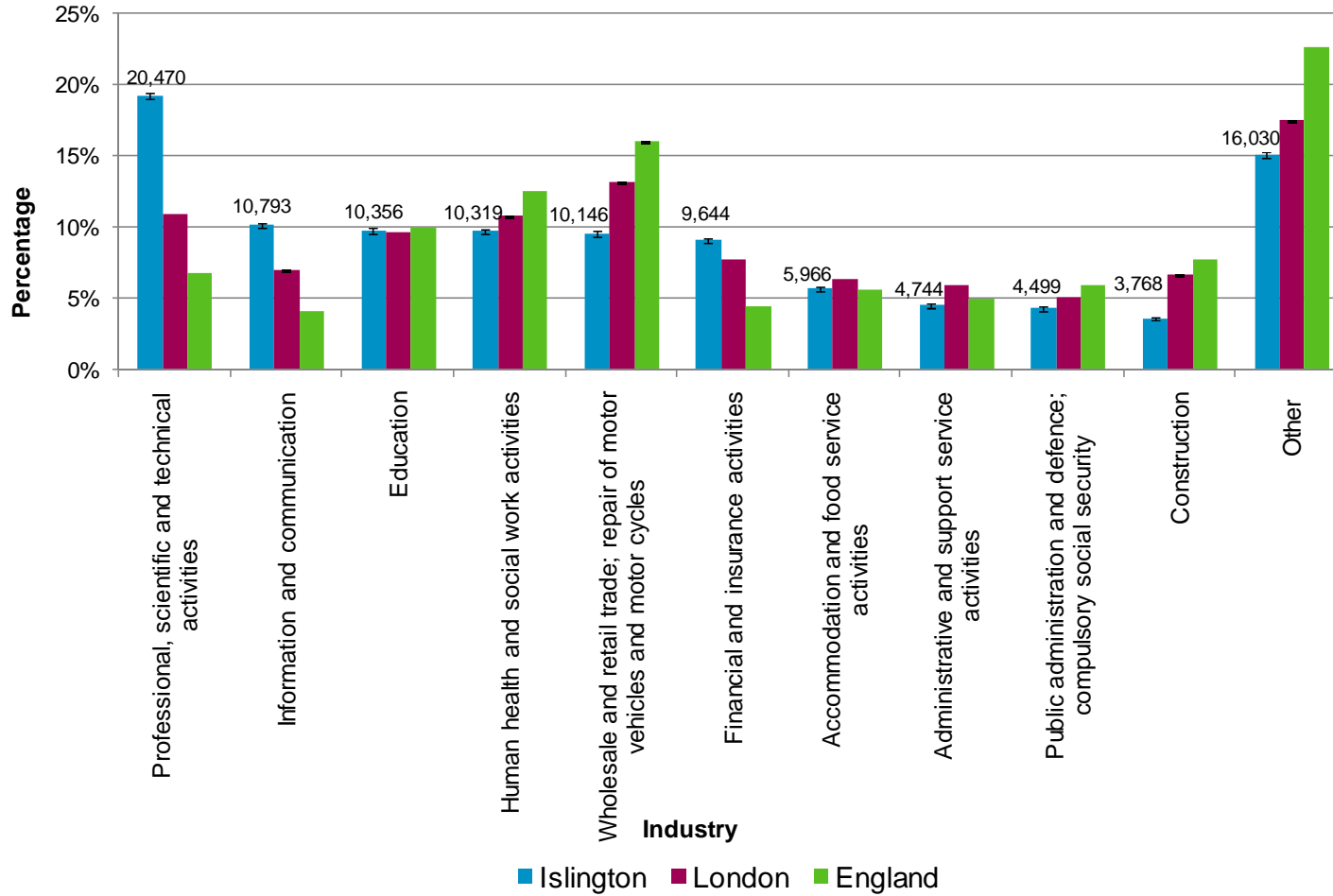


Industry



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Industry of occupation, resident employed population ages 16-74, Islington, London and England, 2011





Industry (men/women)



The top three industry groups for men aged 16-74 are:

- 1) Professional, scientific and technical activities (**20%**)
- 2) Information and communication (**12%**)
- 3) Financial and insurance activities (**11%**)

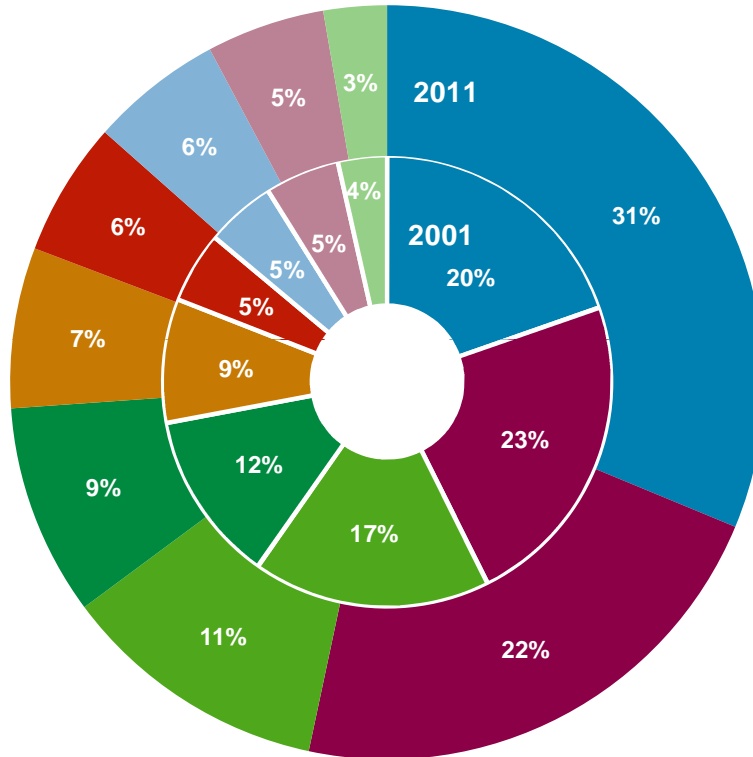


The top three industry groups for women aged 16-74 are:

- 1) Professional, scientific and technical activities (**19%**)
- 2) Human health and social work activities (**14%**)
- 3) Education (**13%**)

Occupation

Occupation of employment, resident population aged 16-74, Islington, 2001 and 2011



- Professional occupations
- Associate professional and technical occupations
- Managers, directors and senior officials
- Administrative and secretarial occupations
- Elementary occupations
- Caring, leisure and other service occupations
- Sales and customer service occupations
- Skilled trades occupations
- Process, plant and machine operatives



Occupation (men/women)



The top three occupation groups for men are:

- 1) Professional occupations **(31%)**
- 2) Associate professional and technical occupations **(23%)**
- 3) Managers, directors and senior officials **(14%)**



The top three occupation groups for women are:

- 1) Professional occupations **(32%)**
- 2) Associate professional and technical occupations **(21%)**
- 3) Administrative and secretarial occupations **(13%)**



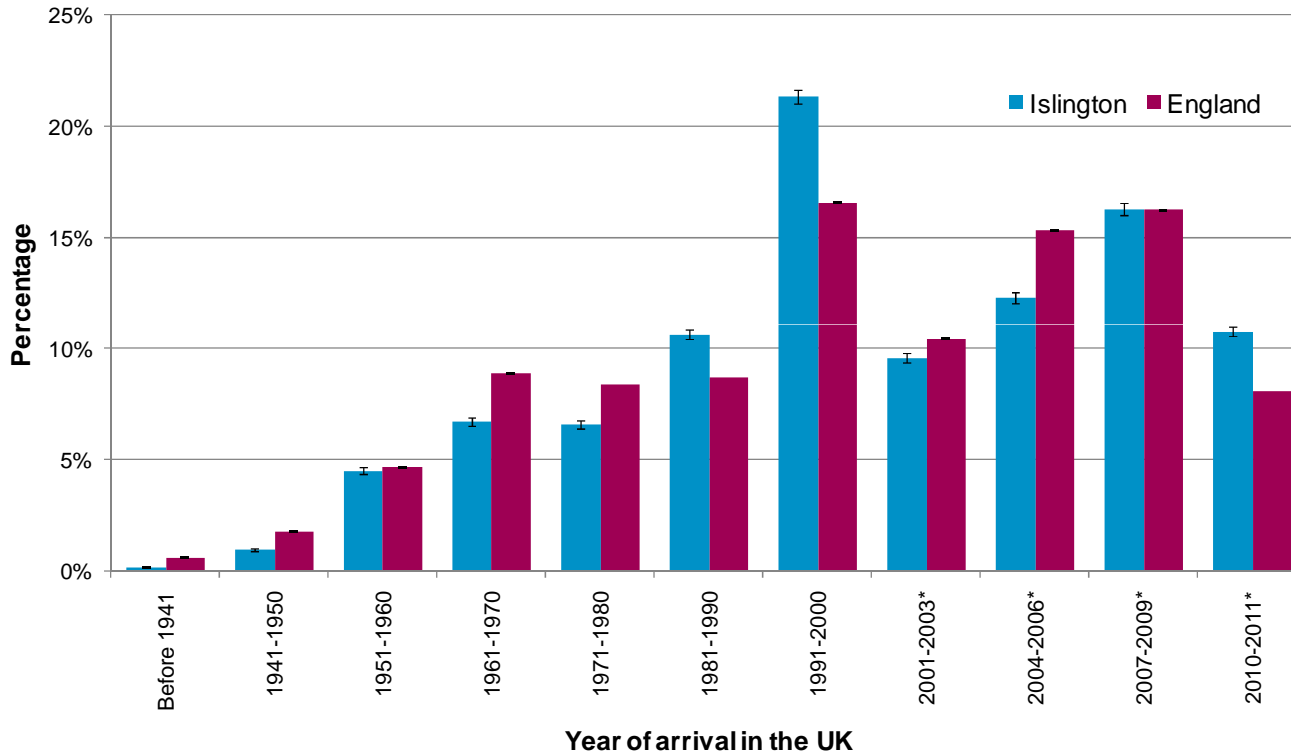
7. MIGRATION

- Twenty-one percent of Islington residents born outside the UK arrived into the UK between 1991 and 2000 (5,600 people). This is higher than the equivalent percentage for England (17%). Forty-nine percent of Islington residents born outside the UK arrived into the UK between 2001-2011, which is similar to England (50%).
- Immigrants living in Islington are more likely to have arrived aged between 20 and 29 years compared to England (46% vs 38%).
- Approximately 1 in 2 Islington residents born outside the UK stay in the UK for 10 years or more.



Year of arrival in the UK

Year of arrival in the UK of residents born outside the UK, Islington and England, 2011



73,000

Islington residents were born outside the UK

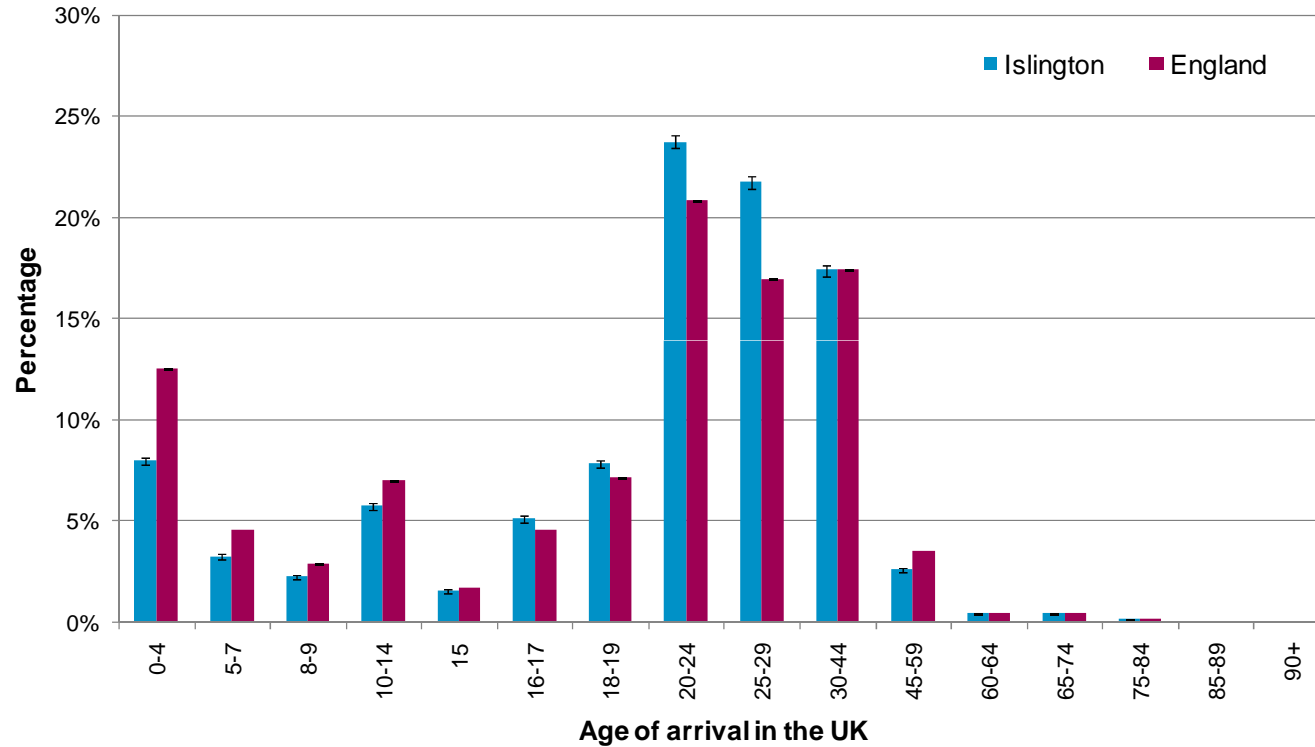
49% of Islington residents born outside the UK arrived into the UK between **2001-2011**

*Please note that sizes of time intervals are not all equal. Ten year intervals are used from 1941 to 2000. Three year intervals are used from 2001 to 2011.



Age of arrival in the UK

Age of arrival in the UK of residents born outside the UK, Islington and England, 2011



Note: The age groups shown are those provided in the Census 2011.



Length of residence in the UK

Length of residence in the UK of residents born outside the UK, Islington and England, 2011

