



Islington: A local needs analysis

Matt Ford

Justice Matters:
A **Community** Plan
for **Holloway**

www.plan4holloway.org.uk

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Any remaining errors in this document are our own.

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Introduction

Holloway women's prison in Islington, London, closed in 2016 as part of the government's £1.3bn prison building and reform programme. Receipts from prison land sales are to be used for the construction of new prisons. HMP Holloway was the only women's prison in London and sits on a large area of public land in Islington, the most densely populated borough in London with some of the highest housing costs.

This report is published as part of *Justice Matters: A Community Plan for Holloway*, a project of the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies. We believe that the United Kingdom's over reliance on policing, prosecution and punishment is socially harmful, economically wasteful, and prevents us from tackling social problems. We want to see a radical downsizing of the criminal justice system and the growth and strengthening of alternatives and solutions that respond to people's needs.

A Community Plan for Holloway provides an important opportunity to create and promote a positive vision for the future of the prison site to consider how to best tackle a range of social problems in a local context. By bringing people together to focus on addressing housing, health, environmental sustainability and other community needs it should be possible to create a practical yet transformative vision of what could exist instead of prisons.

Working in coalition with community groups and local people, between 2016 and 2018, the project will focus on four key activities:

- **Understanding the needs of local residents:** Publication of data on the needs of the people in Islington to inform the development of a community plan.
- **Community engagement:** Community-led planning is a way of working together to ensure the needs of the community are prioritised. We will be working with local partners to conduct online and face to face engagement activities. Islington is a very diverse borough and it is important to ensure that as many voices as possible are heard in this process. We will also be consulting with women who have experience of Holloway prison and the wider criminal justice system.
- **Developing a vision:** Based on the responses submitted from the community engagement activities and through ongoing dialogue, we will publish a vision for the Holloway prison site. This will include a series of recommendations and principles to guide future development.
- **Engaging decision makers:** We will be engaging key decision makers and elected officials to highlight the views of the local community and build support for the emerging vision.

To find out more and get involved, visit:
www.plan4holloway.org.uk

About this report

Islington: A local needs analysis provides headline figures on a range of issues facing people who live in the borough. The purpose is to give a helicopter view of the kinds of problems people experience, and to help inform conversations about how best the prison site could be developed for the benefit of residents.

We have included needs covering a broad range of issues that the Holloway site could conceivably be used to address. Topics include: housing and homelessness; income and inequality; vulnerable children; education; interpersonal violence; health; and the environment. Data on the needs of women who were formerly imprisoned in Holloway is also included. These women were hastily moved from the site and dispersed to various other prisons outside London.

About the data

To write this report we used the most recent information from a range of sources that mostly draw on official government data:

- Islington Evidence Hub
- London Poverty Profile
- London Mapper
- The Greater London Authority Datastore

The section on women in prison draws on a variety of government statistics and independent studies.

In addition, it is important to note:

- This report does not cover every possible need, but it is hoped the information can provide a useful starting point for conversations about the problems facing people in the borough and the possible solutions.
- The criteria for inclusion was simply whether a problem existed, rather than whether it was getting worse or how the

borough compared to other areas or national averages.

- Where possible, we have tried to use information which gives the best picture of the extent of specific needs that exist in the borough. The legal definitions used by services don't always adequately capture the nature and extent of the underlying problem. For example, statutory homelessness excludes people who are homeless but don't fall under one of the specific 'priority need' groups. We draw attention to such instances in this briefing.

Inevitably, any publication that looks at the needs of people in the borough may seem to paint a picture of what is going wrong. It should be noted that alongside the needs the people of Islington may have, the borough is a vibrant and diverse place with many strengths in its people, households and community organisations. We are confident that these strengths will come to the fore as the *Community Plan for Holloway* takes shape.

Understanding Islington

Despite its reputation as a wealthy borough, Islington has very high levels of poverty and deprivation. Indeed, it is inequality, rather than wealth, that defines the area, with some of the richest people in the country living side-by-side with some of the poorest.

There is a sense that certain issues in the borough are getting worse. This is particularly the case with housing. House prices have skyrocketed to levels unaffordable to most people, leading to a decline in home ownership. At the same time, there has been a dramatic fall in local authority owned housing stock, and a surge in the number of people living in more expensive, often poorer quality, private rented accommodation.

People who experience deprivation in one area of their lives tend to feel the effects in

other areas. For instance, people on low pay are unable to access good quality, secure housing, people in poor quality insecure housing have poor health, and so on.

The following pages capture some of the main needs experienced by people in Islington, keeping in mind the issues outlined above, which are drawn out where appropriate.

Key facts about Islington

- Islington was home to around 230,000 people living in 104,000 households in 2016. It is the most densely populated local authority area in England and Wales.
- The average age of residents in 2016 was about 35 years old. 16% of the population were aged 0-15 years old. 75% were of working age. 9% were over 65.
- In 2015 32% of the population were black or minority ethnic: 4% were mixed ethnicity; 7% were Asian; 9% were black; and 12% were Chinese or of other ethnicities.
- In 2011 people born in Ireland made up the largest migrant population (2.8%), followed by people born in Turkey (1.8%), then people born in the United States (1.5%).
- English was not the main language of one in five people in 2011.
- In 2014 15% of households owned their accommodation outright, 21% owned with a mortgage, 37% rented from the local authority or a housing association, and 26% rented privately.
- An estimated 31,000 people, or one in six, identified themselves as having an impairment or disability in 2013.
- About 16,000 people were carers in 2011, meaning they provided some level of unpaid care for someone who could not look after themselves without it.

At a glance...



Poverty and inequality

24th most deprived local authority in England.

4th highest rate of child poverty in the whole of the UK.

At least **10,000** households in fuel poverty, including 22% of all private sector tenants.

Top 5th of earners paid three times more than bottom 5th.

1 in 10 people on the main out-of-work benefits, the third highest levels in London.

Vulnerable children

555 children in care.

1,400 children have had a parent in prison, or will do during their school years.

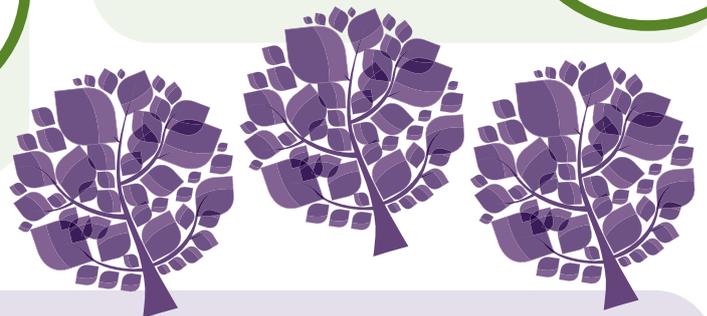
45% of free school meal pupils do not achieve 5A* to C grades at GCSE, compared to only a third of non-free school meal pupils.



Interpersonal violence

7,119 estimated incidents of domestic violence, with 2,719 incidents recorded by the police.

1,873 estimated sexual offences, with 348 recorded by the police.



Key facts about Islington

Home to around **230,000** people, including **43,000** children.



32% of the population are black or minority ethnic.

31,000 people identify as having an impairment or disability.



Housing and homelessness

442 households owed a statutory homelessness duty by the council.

62 people sleeping rough (July to September 2016).

881 households in temporary accommodation arranged by the local authority (as at 30th September 2016).

20,733 households on the waiting list for social housing.

66% of average earnings taken up by private sector rents.

Average house prices are 16.5 times average annual earnings.

Health

5.3 fewer years lived by males in the most deprived areas compared to males in the least deprived areas.

29,900 adults have depression and/or anxiety.



Environment

12.4% of the area is green space.

252 deaths attributable to the human-produced pollutants nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter.



Holloway prison

525 women were held in Holloway prison on any given day just before it closed in 2016.

1 in 5 women homeless before they go to prison.

1,891 women came into the prison during the year prior to its closure.

1 in 3 women in prison have spent time in local authority care.

1 in 4 women had contact with mental health services in the year before imprisonment.

1 in 2 women in prison report emotional, physical or sexual abuse during childhood.



Housing and homelessness

Housing affordability

According to the Islington Crime Survey, the biggest concern of residents in 2016 was housing costs. People living in the borough face some of the highest private sector rents as a proportion of earnings in London, with rents in 2014/15 being about four fifths of pay for the bottom quarter of earners, and about two thirds of pay for average earners. Just over a quarter (893) of the 3,189 new homes built between 2012/13 and 2014/15 were for 'affordable' rent (below market rent).

In 2012/13 the average house price in the borough was 12 times average earnings. By 2015 this had risen to 16.5 times, with average house prices of £583,000. The general rule of mortgage affordability is that a bank will lend you up to 4.5 times your annual gross income, so in 2015 someone with an average income would have needed to take out about four mortgages to buy a house. The number of people living in mortgage-owned housing fell 9% between 2001 and 2011.

Lack of affordable housing for first time buyers means a high proportion of young people and families have no choice but to rent privately. It also means the adult children of residents may not be able to afford to live in the borough.

Social housing

People who can't afford to buy their own homes or rent somewhere that suits their housing needs can apply to be provided with social housing owned by the local authority or a housing association. 37% of households lived in social rented housing in 2014. The number of households living in social housing rented from the council fell 17% between 2001 and 2011. Local authority owned housing stock fell by a third between 1997 and 2016, from about 37,000 properties

to 26,000. There were 20,733 households on the waiting list for social housing in 2016. The lack of affordable housing means demand in the private rented sector is high, which further pushes up rents. This can lead to overcrowding as households share accommodation. A quarter of households on the waiting list for social housing are likely to be living in overcrowded conditions. The borough has the tenth highest levels of overcrowding in the country.

All local authority owned homes in the borough now meet the Decent Homes Standard.

Private rented accommodation

The number of people renting privately rose by 85% between 2001 and 2011, and accounted for 26% of housing tenures in 2014. Private rented accommodation is some of the poorest quality housing in the borough, with low thermal comfort, high levels of fuel poverty, and high levels of the kinds of hazards that the council has a duty to take action against. There were an estimated 2,472 vulnerable households living in non-decent private sector housing in 2009.

Homelessness

442 households were owed a statutory homelessness duty by Islington council in the year to September 2016.

The most common reason households became homeless was because friends or relatives were no longer willing or able to accommodate them. Other reasons were the termination of tenancies and the violent breakdown of intimate relationships.

The most common reason homeless households were in priority need was because they included dependent children. Other reasons were that they included someone vulnerable due to mental illness or physical disability, or that they included pregnant women.

What does 'statutory homelessness' mean?

If a household becomes homeless they can apply to the local authority to be provided with accommodation if they meet certain criteria. This is called 'statutory homelessness', and such households are said to be owed a statutory homelessness duty by the local authority.

There were an additional 191 households who were homeless but did not meet the criteria of being 'in priority need'. Since this includes reasons such as not having any dependent children, we should also take these people into account to get a better sense of the extent of homelessness in Islington.

Black households were much more likely to become statutory homeless than white households, with 21.9% of homeless households being black despite making up only 11.7% of households in the borough. Only 26.9% of homeless households were white even though 73.7% of households in the borough are white.

People who have been in care, people with a mental illness or addiction, and people who have been in the armed forces are all at greater risk of homelessness.

Temporary accommodation

The most immediate outcome for households owed a statutory homelessness duty is that they are housed in temporary accommodation. 402 of the 442 households accepted by the local authority as being owed a statutory homelessness duty in the year to September 2016 were immediately housed in temporary accommodation. There were 881 households in temporary accommodation

arranged by Islington council at the end of September 2016, of which 645 were statutory homeless households. This included 1,124 children. Over half of these households were made up of people from ethnic minorities.

Rough sleeping

62 people slept rough at some point between July and September 2016. Three in five had an alcohol support need, one in two a drugs support need, and one in three a mental health support need. One in four had been in prison at some point, one in five had been in local authority care, and one in ten had been in the armed forces.

Income and inequality

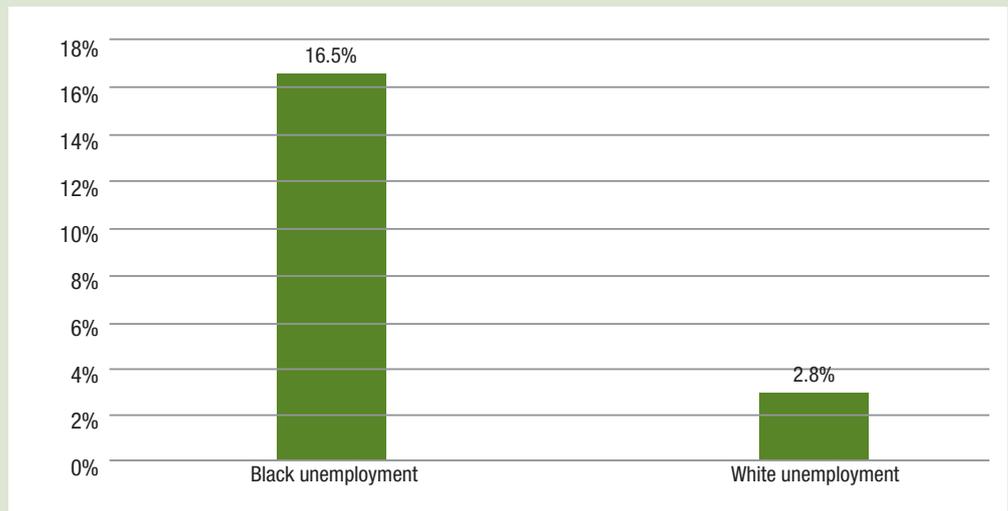
Unemployment

6.5% of working age people, or 8,600, were unemployed at the end of 2016. In 2015 15.7% of households had nobody in paid work, and just over a quarter of children were living in households where nobody was in paid work.

16.5% of black people in the borough were unemployed in 2015, compared to only 2.8% of white people. At 11.7%, unemployment rates for UK-born ethnic minorities as a whole are around four times greater than for UK-born white people.

At 11.7%, unemployment rates for UK-born ethnic minorities as a whole are around four times greater than for UK-born white people in Islington.

Figure 1. Ethnicity and unemployment



Earnings and benefits

The top fifth of earners got paid over three times more than the lowest fifth in 2013. The top fifth earn over £59,000 annually, and the lowest fifth earn less than £19,000.

About 18,000 people claimed the main out-of-work benefits in 2016, which equates to about one in ten residents of working age. Most of these claimants, around 12,000, were in receipt of disability-related benefits. In 2013/14, 54% of children were living in families that received tax credits. 12% of households that rented privately in 2013 claimed housing benefits.

Poverty

Islington is the nineteenth most income deprived local authority in the whole of England. Around one in seven people were paid below the hourly London Living Wage of £9.40 in 2015, and about one in 11 people were paid below the hourly National Minimum Wage of £6.70 in 2015.

Islington has the fourth highest rate of child poverty out of all local authorities in the UK, with around 38% of children living in households on very low incomes at the end of 2015.

At least 10,000 households are in fuel poverty. That means they spend more than 10% of their income on power and maintaining an adequate level of warmth in their home. 53% of single pensioners in

private sector housing and 31% of private tenants were living in fuel poverty in 2008.

Over the last three years there have been 210 preventable winter deaths. That is about four deaths per week over the winter period.

Vulnerable children

Looked after children

555 children were looked after by the local authority at some point during the year to March 2016. As at 31st March 2016 there were 355 children looked after by the local authority. 260 were in foster care. Ten children were placed for adoption, 60 were in secure units, children's homes or semi-independent living accommodation, and ten were in other residential settings. There were 55 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children looked after in 2016, twice as many as in 2013.

In 2016, one in three children aged 5 to 16 who had been looked after for at least 12 months had emotional and behavioural health that was of concern.

75 looked after children went missing from care in 2016.

Other factors making children vulnerable

It is estimated that there are currently at least 1,400 children who will have either seen a parent in prison or will do during their school years.

An estimated 1,800 secondary school children and 1,300 children under 11 in 2014 had been neglected at some point, meaning there had been a persistent failure to meet their basic physical and/or psychological needs.

Nearly a third of children were living in lone parent households in 2013, making them more vulnerable to poverty.

In 2012 there were an estimated 1,800 girls aged 0 to 18 who were either at risk or had undergone female genital mutilation. 47 children went missing from home in 2013/14.

3.1% of young people under the age of 25 (1,800 people) were carers in 2011.

Education

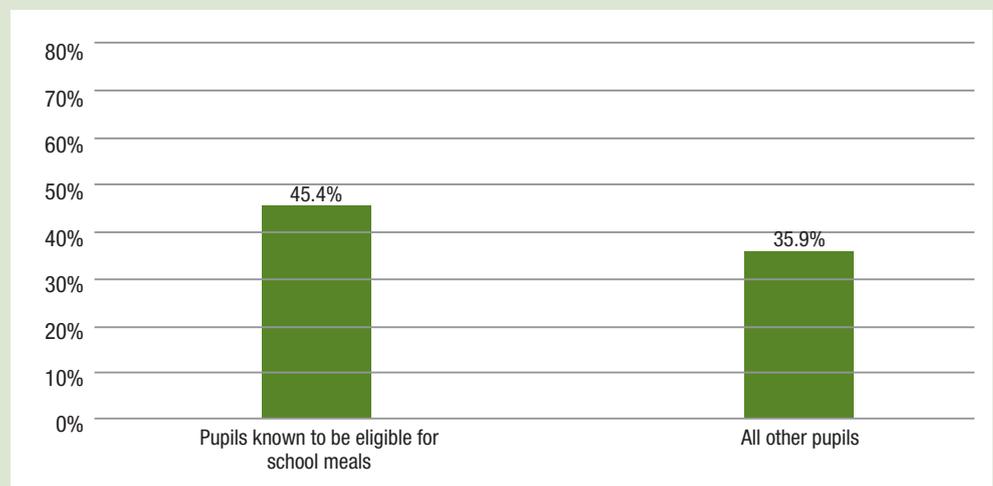
In 2015, 10,500 people did not have any qualifications. In 2015/16, out of all London boroughs, Islington had the second lowest proportion of:

- A Level students achieving three A* to A grades or better at A Level

- A Level students achieving AAB or above at A Level.

Nearly half of children receiving free school meals did not achieve 5 A* to C grades at GCSE including in English and maths in 2013/14, and this compares to only a third of non-free school meal pupils who failed to achieve this standard.

Figure 2. Percentage of pupils not achieving 5 A* to C grades at GCSE (including English & maths):



Just under half of children receiving free school meals achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2013/14, compared to nearly two thirds of all other children.

5,800 children under the age of 19, had a Special Educational Need in January 2013. Four out of five adults with learning disabilities in residential care were placed outside the borough as at September 2012.

2.2% of 16 to 18 year olds (110 people) were not in education, training or employment at the end of 2015.

There were 960 fixed period exclusions, and 20 permanent exclusions, in state-funded primary, secondary, and special schools in 2014/15. Fixed period exclusions were mainly for physical assaults against other pupils and adults, verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against pupils and adults, or persistent disruptive behaviour.

Interpersonal violence

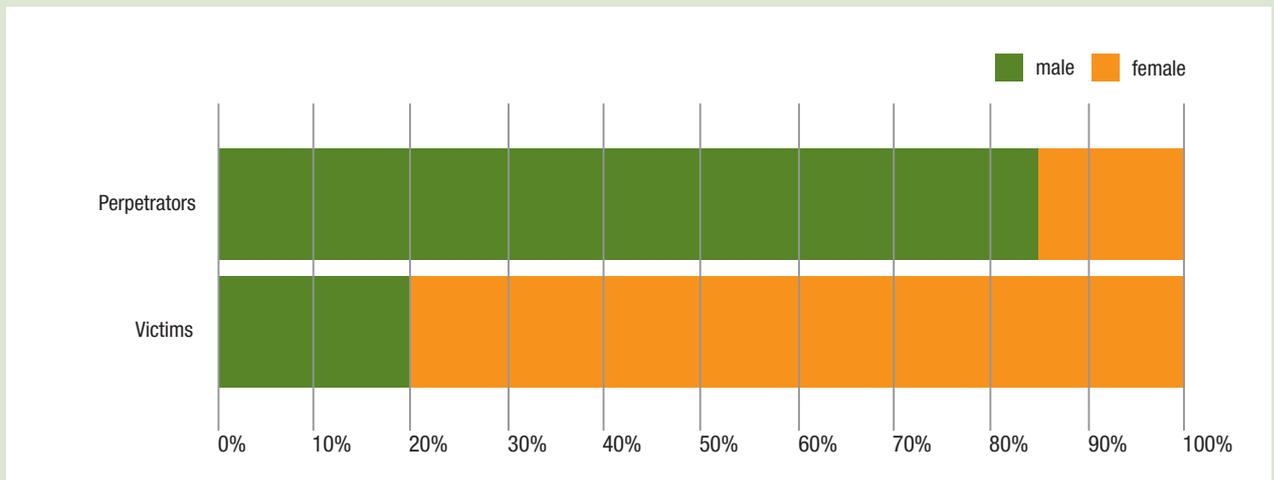
Domestic violence

There were 2,719 incidents of domestic violence recorded by the police in 2015. Most incidents of domestic violence are not recorded. The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that the actual number of incidents in Islington was at least 7,119 in 2015.

In 2012/13, four out of five victims of recorded incidents of domestic violence were female, and 85% of perpetrators were male.

It is estimated that in Islington at least 11,500 children and young people under 25 have witnessed domestic violence during childhood.

Figure 3. Victims and perpetrators of domestic violence:



Sexual violence

348 sexual offences were recorded by the police in 2015. Again, most incidents of sexual violence are not recorded. Crime Survey figures suggest there were at least 1,873 incidents in 2015.

There were 96 referrals to children's social services relating to child sexual exploitation in 2013/14.

Health

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for males was 79 years, and for females 83.5 years, in 2012-14. In 2011-13, males living in the most deprived areas were expected to live 5.3 fewer years than males living in the least deprived areas. Females living in the most deprived areas were expected to live 0.6 fewer years than females living in the least deprived areas.

Diet and exercise

Seven out of ten adults and three in ten children didn't exercise three or more times a week between 2011 and 2013. About one in three adults registered with Islington GPs were overweight or obese in 2012. One in four reception pupils and over a third of year 6 pupils were overweight or obese in 2012/13. The most deprived residents are 27% more likely to be obese than the least deprived residents.

The availability of unhealthy food is high, with 148 takeaway restaurants per 100,000 people in 2013. was in the bottom ten per cent of local authorities in the UK for food hygiene standards in its food businesses in 2013/14.

Mental health

An estimated 29,900 adults (one in six) had depression, anxiety or both in 2015. 53% people with depression also have one or more physical health conditions.

In 2015, 3,080 adults (1.5%) on primary care registers had a serious mental illness recorded, the highest rate in England. Serious mental illnesses include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and other psychoses.

Certain ethnic minority groups experience serious mental illnesses disproportionately.

For instance, 4.1% of Black Caribbean people, 3.8% of White and Black Caribbean people, and 3.3% of White and Black African people have serious mental illnesses.

In 2011, 759 people, mostly elderly, were diagnosed with dementia.

3,180 children aged 5 to 17 had mental health disorders in 2011/12. Most people who self-harm are young people aged 11 to 25, and between 3,000 and 4,000 11 to 25 year olds are estimated to be self-harming in the borough. 18 people killed themselves in 2015.

Substance misuse

There were 64 alcohol-related deaths between 2010 and 2012. The rate of alcohol-related deaths among men is the second highest in London.

There were 4,131 alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2012/13. People living in the most deprived areas are about 33% more likely to be admitted to hospital for an alcohol-related reason than those living in richer areas. Poorer residents are more likely to be dependent on alcohol than wealthier residents.

Around 9,000 children are likely to be living with parents whose drinking is hazardous or harmful.

In 2012/13 there were 1,350 people in treatment for illegal drugs. In 2014, between 700 and 1,050 children were likely to be living with parents who were misusing drugs. Between 2013 and 2015 there were 35 deaths related to drug misuse (excluding alcohol and tobacco).

17.6% of people were smokers in 2015. In the same year, 31.3% of people in manual and routine occupations were smokers, the third highest levels in London. Between 2012 and 2014 there were 630 deaths attributable to smoking. In 2014/15 there were 1,629 hospital admissions attributable to smoking.

Environment

12.4% of the area of the borough was green space in 2005, the lowest proportion of any London borough, and well below the inner London average of 21.7%.

In 2013, 75% of schools were in areas where average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) were over the safe legal limit set by the European Union.

In 2010, there were an estimated 252 deaths attributable to the human-produced pollutants nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

On the borough's roads in 2015 there were:

- 2 road deaths
- 87 road casualties who were seriously injured
- 885 road casualties that were slightly injured

Of new energy certificates registered for domestic housing between July and September 2015, 1.7% had the highest efficiency rating; 8.7% the second highest efficiency rating; 31.8% had a mid-range efficiency rating; and nearly 60% had a low efficiency rating.

Just under a third of household waste collected was recycled or composted in 2015/16.

Women in the prison system

HMP Holloway

HMP Holloway had an operational capacity of around 590 women. In 2015, just before the announcement that Holloway would close, there were about 525 women held in the prison on any given day, and about 1,891 women came into the prison during the year. Nationally there are around 3,900 women in prison today and 8,500 women who enter custody every year.

Prisoner profile

The majority of women in Holloway (64.2%) were aged between 21 and 39 years old. Nearly one in four women were black or black British.

7.6% left Holloway prison with secured employment in 2013/14. 8.4% of women left Holloway with a secured training and education course in 2013/14.

Mental health

About one in four women in Holloway prison had contact with mental health services in the year prior to them being imprisoned. One in 20 had been admitted to psychiatric hospital in the year before being imprisoned.

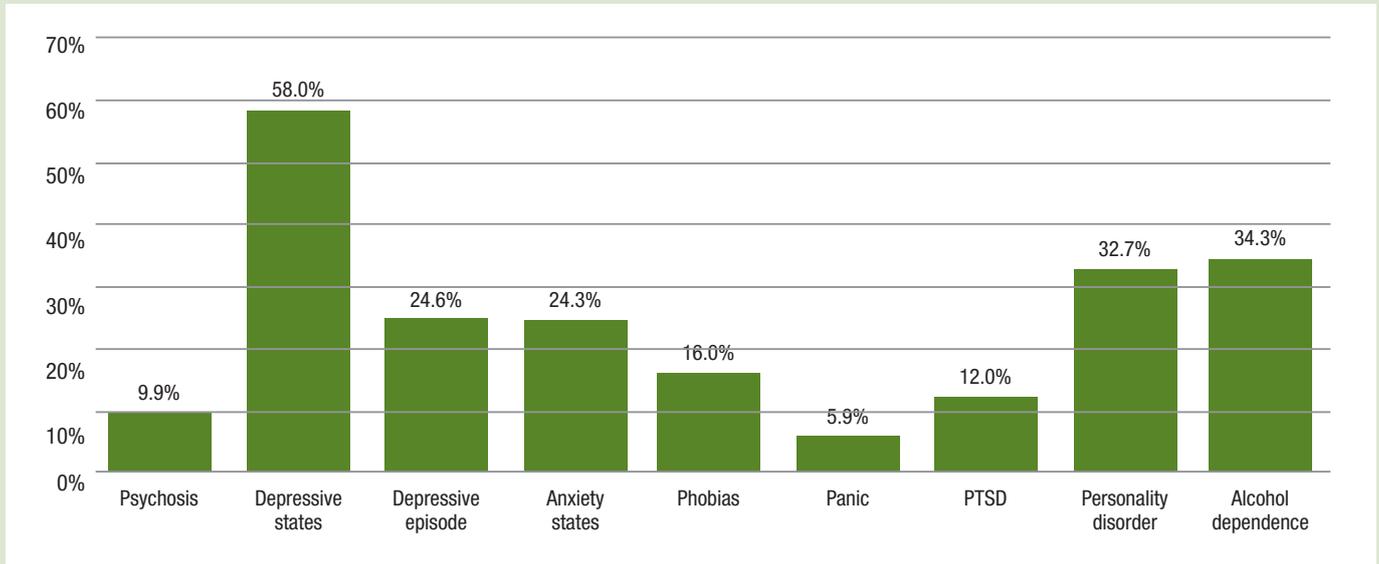
These are likely to be underestimates of acute mental need since many do not seek medical help, and for some, underlying mental health problems do not emerge until they are imprisoned.

Deaths, suicide and self-harm

Since 2000, an average of one woman a year has died in Holloway prison. Half of these were suicides. In 2014, there were over 20 incidents of self-harm recorded every week in Holloway prison.

A complete picture of the needs of women in Holloway prison specifically is unavailable, so the following data refers to the picture for women prisoners nationally.

Figure 4. Mental health problems experienced by women in Holloway prison



Violence and abuse

One in two women in prison report experiencing emotional, physical or sexual abuse in childhood, and one in three women in prison have spent time in local authority care. About one in two women prisoners report experience of domestic violence during adulthood, but this is likely to be an underestimate due to a reluctance to disclose this information.

Housing and homelessness

Around one in five women in prison are not in permanent accommodation before entering a period of prison custody, with around one in ten sleeping rough immediately before imprisonment. Around three in five women leave prison with no home to go to, with some local authorities even refusing to accept that they owe former women prisoners a homelessness duty, determining that they have made themselves 'intentionally homeless'.

Children of women in prison

Only one in two children whose mother is in prison stay in their own home (less than one in ten will be cared for by a father) with the rest staying with relatives (i.e. grandparents) or going into care. Women Centred Working estimate that it costs local authorities £50,000 a year for every child who needs to be looked after because their mother is in prison.

Social justice alternatives to prison

Research by the Women's Resource Centre found that for every £1 spent on women's services (over a five year period) led to between £5 and £11 of benefits in improved health and independence for women and their families.

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Key facts about Islington

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Housing and homelessness

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Earnings and benefits

1. Earnings inequality: Office for National Statistics, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Place of Residence by Local Authority tables).
2. Number of out-work-benefit claimants: NOMIS official labour market statistics, local authority profile for Islington.
3. Disability-related benefit claimants: NOMIS official labour market statistics, local authority profile for Islington.
4. Number of children living in families receiving tax credits: London Poverty Profile, Islington profile.
5. Proportion of households renting privately that claim housing benefit: London Poverty Profile, Islington Profile.

Poverty

1. Income deprivation: Department for Communities and Local Government, English indices of multiple deprivation.
2. Proportion of people paid below the London Living Wage and National Minimum Wage: GLA Datastore, Percentage of People on Low Income, Borough.
3. Child poverty rate: End Child Poverty, Child poverty map of the UK (November 2016 report).
4. Number of households living in fuel poverty: Islington Evidence Hub, Fuel Poverty Fact Sheet.

5. Percentage of single pensioners in private sector housing in fuel poverty: Islington Evidence Hub, Fuel Poverty Fact Sheet.
6. Percentage of private tenants overall living in fuel poverty: Islington Evidence Hub, Fuel Poverty Fact Sheet.
7. Number of excess winter deaths: Office for National Statistics, Excess Winter Mortality in England and Wales.

Vulnerable children

Looked after children

1. Number of looked after children and type of care: Department for Education, Children looked after in England including adoption (Local authority tables).
2. Number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children looked after: Department for Education, Children looked after in England including adoption (Local authority tables).
3. Proportion of looked after children with emotional and behavioural health concerns: Department for Education, Children looked after in England including adoption (Local authority tables).
4. Number of looked after children who went missing from care: Department for Education, Children looked after in England including adoption (Local authority tables).

Other factors making children vulnerable

1. Number of children affected by parental imprisonment: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
2. Number of children who have been neglected: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
3. Proportion of children living in lone parent households: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
4. Number of girls affected by female genital mutilation: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
5. Number of children who went missing from home: Islington Evidence Hub,

- Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
6. Proportion of young people under 25 who were carers: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.

Education

1. Number of people with no qualifications: NOMIS official labour market statistics, local authority profile for Islington.
2. Proportions of A-level students achieving A* to A grades at A Level: Department for Education, A level and other 16 to 18 results (local authority tables).
3. Proportions of A-level students achieving AAB or above at A Level: Department for Education, A level and other 16 to 18 results (local authority tables).
4. Proportion of children receiving free school meals who did not achieve 5A* to C grades at GCSE: Department for Education, GCSE and equivalent attainment by pupils characteristics: 2014.
5. Proportion of children receiving free school meals who achieved expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2: Department for Education, National curriculum assessments: key stage 2 (Local authority and regional tables).
6. Number of children under 19 with a Special Educational Need: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
7. Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in residential care placed outside the borough: Islington Evidence Hub, Adults with learning disabilities facts sheet.
8. Proportion of 16 to 18 year olds who were not in education, training or employment: Department for Education, NEET data by local authority (2015 local authority NEET figures tables).
9. Number of fixed period exclusions: Department for Education, Permanent and fixed-period exclusions in England (Local authority tables).

Interpersonal violence

Domestic violence

1. Domestic violence incidents recorded by the police and estimated number of actual incidents: Islington council, Presentation on violence against women and girls by Senior Intelligence Analyst Sinead Hayden (data taken from the Crime Survey for England and Wales).
2. Proportion of female victims and proportion of male perpetrators of domestic violence: Islington Evidence Hub, Domestic violence factsheet.
3. Number of children and young people who have witnessed domestic violence: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.

Sexual violence

1. Number of sexual offences recorded by the police and estimated number of actual offences: Islington council, Presentation on violence against women and girls by Senior Intelligence Analyst Sinead Hayden (data taken from the Crime Survey for England and Wales).
2. Referrals to children's social services for child sexual exploitation: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.

Health

Life expectancy

1. Life expectancies by sex: Office for National Statistics, Healthy life expectancy and life expectancy at birth by upper tier local authority, England.
2. Inequalities in life expectancy: GLA Datastore, Health Inequality Strategy Indicators.

Diet and exercise

1. Proportion of adults and children who don't exercise more than three times a week: Islington Evidence Hub, Physical activity fact sheet.
2. Proportion of adults registered with Islington GPs who are overweight or obese: Islington Evidence Hub, Adult obesity fact sheet.

3. Proportion of children who are overweight or obese: Islington Evidence Hub, Childhood obesity fact sheet.
4. Inequality in obesity: Islington Evidence Hub, Adult Obesity Factsheet.
5. Number of takeaway restaurants per 100,000 people: Islington Evidence Hub, Childhood obesity fact sheet.
6. Food hygiene rating: Which?, Local Authority Food Hygiene Enforcement 2013/14.

Mental health

1. Number of adults who experience depression and anxiety disorders: Islington Evidence Hub, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Key Messages 2015).
2. Proportion of people with depression who also have one or more physical health conditions: Islington Evidence Hub, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Key Messages 2015).
3. Prevalence of recorded serious mental illness on primary care registers: Islington Evidence Hub, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Executive Summary and Key Messages 2015).
4. Rates of serious mental illness in different ethnic groups: Islington Evidence Hub, Mental Health Factsheet.
5. Number of people diagnosed with dementia: Islington Evidence Hub, Mental health fact sheet.
6. Number of children aged 5 to 17 with mental health disorders: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
7. Number of 11 to 25 year olds self-harming: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
8. Number of suicides in 2015: Office for National Statistics, Suicides in England and Wales by local authority.

Substance misuse

1. Number of alcohol-related deaths: Islington Evidence Hub, Alcohol fact sheet.
2. Number of alcohol-related hospital admissions: Islington Evidence Hub, Alcohol fact sheet.

3. Differential risk of alcohol-related hospital admissions and alcohol dependency: Islington Evidence Hub, Alcohol fact sheet.
 4. Number of children living with parents whose drinking is hazardous or harmful: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
 5. Number of people in treatment for illegal drugs: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
 6. Number of children likely to be living with parents who misuse drugs: Islington Evidence Hub, Vulnerable Children Needs Assessment 2014.
 7. Number of deaths related to drug misuse (excluding alcohol and tobacco): Office for National Statistics, Deaths related to drug poisoning, England and Wales (local authority tables).
 8. Proportion of people who smoke: Public Health England, Local Tobacco Control Profiles.
 9. Proportion of people in routine and manual occupations who smoke: Public Health England, Local Tobacco Control Profiles.
 10. Number of deaths attributable to smoking: Public Health England, Local Tobacco Control Profiles.
 11. Hospital admissions attributable to smoking: Public Health England, Local Tobacco Control Profiles.
5. Energy efficiency certificate registrations: GLA Datastore, Domestic Energy Efficiency Ratings, Borough.
 6. Proportion of household waste collected and composted: GLA Datastore, Household Waste Recycling Rates, Borough.

Women in the prison system

HMP Holloway

1. Operational capacity of Holloway prison: Women in Prison, State of the Estate (2nd edition).
2. Number of women held in Holloway prison on a given day: Women in Prison, State of the Estate (2nd edition).
3. Number of women who entered Holloway prison in a year: Women in Prison, State of the Estate (2nd edition).
4. Number of women in prison nationally: Ministry of Justice, Offender Management Statistics.
5. Number of women entering prison every year in UK: Ministry of Justice, Offender Management Statistics.

Prisoner profile

1. Age of women in Holloway prison: Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons, Report on an unannounced inspection of HMP & YOI Holloway (2015).
2. Proportion of women in Holloway who were black or black British: Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons, Report on an unannounced inspection of HMP & YOI Holloway (2015).
3. Proportion of Holloway women leaving with secured employment or training and education courses: Women in Prison, State of the Estate (2nd edition).

Mental health problems of women in Holloway prison

1. Proportion of women in Holloway who had contact with mental health services in previous year: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, Assessing needs for psychiatric treatment in prisoners: 1. Prevalence of disorder (Bebbington et al.).

Environment

1. Proportion of the borough that is greenspace: GLA Datastore, Borough Profiles.
2. Number of schools in areas with average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide over the safe legal limit: GLA Datastore, Analysing Air Pollution Exposure in London.
3. Number of deaths attributable to human-produced nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter: GLA Datastore, Understanding Health Impacts of Air Pollution in London.
4. Road deaths and casualties: Department for Transport, Reported road casualties Great Britain (local authority tables).

2. Proportion of women in Holloway prison who were admitted to psychiatric hospital in previous year: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, Assessing needs for psychiatric treatment in prisoners: 1. Prevalence of disorder (Bebbington et al.).
3. Types of mental health problems experienced by women in Holloway prison: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, Assessing needs for psychiatric treatment in prisoners: 1. Prevalence of disorder (Bebbington et al.).

Deaths, suicide and self-harm

1. Deaths in Holloway prison: Ministry of Justice, Safety in Custody Statistics.
2. Self-harm in Holloway prison: Ministry of Justice, Safety in Custody Statistics.

Violence and abuse

1. Proportion of women in prison reporting emotional, physical or sexual abuse in childhood: Women in Prison, Key Facts webpage.
2. Proportion of women in prison who were in local authority care: Women in Prison, Key Facts webpage.
3. Proportion of women in prison reporting domestic violence during adulthood: Women in Prison, Key Facts webpage.

Housing and homelessness

1. Proportion of women in prison not in permanent accommodation before entering prison: Women in Prison, Home truths: housing for women in the criminal justice system.
2. Proportion of women sleeping rough immediately before prison: Women in Prison, Home truths: housing for women in the criminal justice system.
3. Proportion of women leaving prison with no accommodation to go to: Women in Prison, Home truths: housing for women in the criminal justice system.

Children of women in prison

1. Proportion of children whose mother is in prison who stay in their own home: Home Office, The Corston Report.
2. Cost to local authorities of looking after children whose mothers are in prison: Women Centred Working, Taking Forward Women Centred Solutions.

Social justice alternatives to prison

1. Improvement in health and independence for women and their families for every £1 spent on women's services: Women's Resource Centre, Hidden Value: Demonstrating the extraordinary impact of women's voluntary and community organisations.

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