LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

Social Progress Index

IMPERA Analytics

Brent

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IMPERA Analytics Brent

Introduction

The Brent SPI has been developed as a key tool to support delivery of the ambitions set out in the Borough Plan 2023-27, including tackling inequalities and improving outcomes for local people, by enabling Brent to become an insight-led borough that better understands its communities and takes data-informed decisions.

It offers a unified, transparent, and community-rooted approach to tracking outcomes across Brent's 22 wards. By focusing on what matters most to residents—access to housing, education, health, safety, opportunity—the SPI acts as a practical tool for aligning local strategy with lived reality.

This work builds on a growing global and national movement to reframe how progress is measured. Developed by the Social Progress Imperative and Impera Analytics and applied in over 50 countries, the SPI framework moves beyond GDP and service outputs, measuring instead how well places support people's wellbeing. It focuses on three outcome-based pillars: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. Within the UK, councils like Leeds and Barking & Dagenham have adapted SPI locally, integrating it into inclusive growth strategies and participatory planning.

Brent's SPI continues this wave of innovation—combining international best practice with local insight and need. Designed in alignment with both the global SPI framework and the OECD Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators, the Brent SPI offers a statistically robust tool tailored for local use. In doing so, it positions Brent at the forefront of outcome-based public policy and strategic planning.

What is the Social Progress Index?

The Social Progress Index (SPI) is a composite measure that provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how well a society is delivering on the social and environmental outcomes that matter most to people—independent of economic indicators like GDP, but complementary to them. Unlike conventional approaches that often rely on economic inputs or service outputs, the SPI is explicitly focused on measuring outcomes that reflect real, lived experiences. It offers a holistic lens through which communities, governments, and civil society can assess and benchmark their performance.

Originally developed by the Social Progress Imperative, in collaboration with a team led by Professor Michael E. Porter of Harvard Business School, the SPI has been adopted by national and subnational governments, city networks, and civil society actors in over 50 countries. It has been recognised for its value in policy development, investment planning, and the monitoring of inclusive progress.

At its core, the SPI defines social progress as “the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow individuals and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.” The SPI framework is built on three overarching dimensions:

Basic Human Needs

Considers citizens' ability to survive with adequate nourishment and basic medical care, clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, and personal safety. These needs are still not met in many disparate area and are often incomplete in more prosperous areas.

Foundations of Wellbeing

Captures whether a society offers building blocks for citizens to improve their lives, such as gaining a basic education, obtaining information, and access communications, benefiting from a modern healthcare system and live in a healthy environment.

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Opportunity

Captures whether citizens have the freedom and opportunity to make their own choices. Personal rights, personal freedom and choice, tolerance and inclusion, and access to advanced education all contribute to the level of opportunity within a given society.

Each dimension comprises four components — distinct but related concepts that together make up the Social Progress Index Framework (Figure 1).

Social Progress Index Framework (Figure 1).

Each dimension is made up of four components (12 in total), and each component is composed of multiple outcome indicators selected for their relevance, validity, and local actionability. This structure allows SPI to provide scores at the indicator, component, dimension, and overall index level—offering a layered understanding of performance.

The three dimensions and twelve components of the Social Progress Framework provide the backbone of the Social Progress Index. The twelve-component structure provides the guidelines, while the questions below provide a first guide for interpreting each component and help to identify locally relevant data to define it. To help guide this process, the following guiding questions (Figure 2) are used for selecting contextually appropriate indicators for each of the twelve components.

The SPI is designed as an outcome index, meaning it directly measures the end-results that policies and investments aim to influence. This makes it different from input indices that measure efforts or spending. It also distinguishes itself from other international indices such as the Human Development Index by excluding economic variables and focusing purely on non-economic indicators of progress.

Social Progress Index Framework (Figure 2).

This framework supports greater accountability and learning. Whether at the national level or in hyper-local settings, the SPI helps leaders and stakeholders track social progress in a way that is transparent, structured, and comparable. Its modular, flexible design also allows for meaningful adaptation—such as in Brent—where indicators are tailored to local priorities, while retaining the integrity of the 12-component global framework.

By shifting the focus toward measurable social outcomes, the SPI equips local leaders with a practical tool to evaluate how well places are supporting human wellbeing—and where efforts need to be intensified.

Principles of Design

The Index applies a set of unique design principles that allow an exclusive analysis of social progress and help the Index stand out from other indices:

Social and environmental indicators only

While economic development is generally beneficial for social progress, it is not sufficient to fully capture the wellbeing of societies, and certain kinds of economic development can reduce social progress. The relationship is complex: social progress can drive as well as be driven by economic progress.

Consequently, social progress needs to be measured directly, without combining economic performance. Measuring social progress exclusively and directly, rather than utilizing economic proxies or combining economic and social variables is therefore the key principle of any Social Progress Index.

Outputs, Not Inputs

There are two broad categories of conceptually coherent methodologies for index construction: input indices and outcome indices. Both can help areas to benchmark their progress, but in very different ways.

Input indices measure an area's policy choices or investments believed or known to lead to an important outcome. In competitiveness, for example, an input index might measure investments in human capital or basic research. Outcome indices directly measure the outcomes of investments.

The Social Progress Index has been designed as an outcome index. The Index measures the lived experience of real people, regardless of effort spent or the capacity to impart change. Given that there are multiple distinct aspects of social progress each measurable in different ways, the Social Progress Index has been designed to aggregate and synthesise multiple outcome measures in a conceptually consistent and transparent way that will also be salient to benchmarking progress for decision-makers.

Holistic and relevant to all communities

A multidimensional measure of social progress that encompasses the many inter-related aspects of thriving societies everywhere. The Social Progress Index aims to be a practical tool for decision makers in any given area regardless of its level of development.

At the national level, the Social Progress Index fulfils this value proposition by deepening our understanding on the relationship between social progress and economic growth and by designing a very relevant tool to highlight strength and weakness at the component and indicator levels, using GDP comparator groups. Nevertheless, what matters at the national level to compare countries among themselves may not be what matters for the policy debate in a given country. For example, tuberculosis is not an issue in the Amazon region, but Malaria is. These examples illustrate how building subnational indices by preserving the 12-components structure of the Social Progress Index and by customising the indicators to be monitored and targeted, can increase the capacity of the Social Progress Framework to boost relevant and timely policy-debates in every country at every stage of development.

Actionable

The Index aims to be a practical tool with sufficient specificity to help leaders and practitioners in government, business, and civil society to benchmark performance and implement policies and programs that will drive faster social progress. At the national level, the Social Progress Index fulfils this value proposition by focusing on the granularity of the model. Every component supposes an essential area for human wellbeing. And every indicator implies a potential “entry-point" and an “explicit target" for public policy.

Building subnational indices with local networks will strength the actionability of the social progress framework, if the process of disaggregating and customizing the index is also supported by strong political buy-in around socially legitimate targets. A practical tool that will help leaders and decision-makers in government, business and civil society to implement policies and programs that will drive faster social progress.

The successes of the Global Social Progress Index has resulted in an increased demand for subnational indices to address the need for greater actionability; the need to make the index relevant for all areas at all levels of development and at any level of geography; and a need to build common languages and to align interventions.

As a result, local stakeholders around the world have developed innovative initiatives to build relevant and consistent social progress indices at the macro (national), meso (regional, municipal) and micro (community, organizational) levels, to influence the policy decision-making process and move the needle of social progress around the world.

Social Progress Index for the Wards of the London Borough of Brent

The Social Progress Index for the London Borough of Brent follows the Social Progress Index rationale as well as its key principles and methodology. As such, it adopts the same dimension and component level framework as the global Social Progress Index and an effort has been made to mirror the indicators where possible.

However, conducting a sub-national SPI offers the opportunity to customise the indicators beyond what the global index offers, whilst still keeping within the boundaries of the SPI framework. Therefore, locally relevant and appropriate indicators have been included. The resulting Social Progress Index Framework for Brent includes 48 indicators as shown in figure 3.

Social Progress Index Brent

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition & Basic Medical Care
- Immunisation rates (%)
- Low birth weight of all babies (%)
- Accessing Brent Hubs - Food Aid (per 1,000 population)
- Excess weight in children in Reception - overweight (%)
- Free school meals (per 1,000 pupils)

Water & Sanitation
- Number of HMOs (per 1,000 population)
- Non-decent homes (%)
- Food hygiene ratings (improvement needed, %)

Shelter
- Homelessness (per 1,000 population)
- Households in fuel poverty (%)
- Housing benefits (hholds %)

Personal Safety
- Crime rate (per 1,000 pop)
- Serious Youth Violence (per 1,000 population)
- Violence Against Women and Girls (per 1,000 population)
- Knife crime, drug offences, robbery of personal property (per 1,000 population)
- Public order offences rate (per 1,000 pop)
- Domestic Abuse (per 1,000 population)

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge
- Key Stage 2 attainment per pupil
- KS2 (RWM Exp +) gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)
- Key Stage 4 attainment per pupil (%)
- Key Stage 4 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)
- Early Years

Access to Information & Communications
- Accessing Brent Hubs (per 1,000 population)
- Digital Support (incl. Form Filling Online) per 1,000 population
- Gigabit availability (% premises)
- Active library users (per 1,000 population)
- Median download speed (Mbit/s)

Health & Wellness
- Depression
- Prevalence of non-communicable diseases
- Excess weight in adults (%)
- Physical Health Checks
- Excess weight in children in Year 6 - overweight (%)

Environmental Quality
- Fly-tipping (per 1,000 population)
- Pest control visits per 1,000 population)
- Waste contamination pickups (per 1,000 population)

Opportunity

Personal Rights
- Voter Registration
- UC claimants in employment
- Long term JSA/UC not in emp claimants
- Pension credit claimants (per 1,000 pop)

Personal Freedom & Choice
- Anti-social behaviour incidents (per 1,000 population)
- Youth unemployment gap (%)
- Youth unemployment (%)

Inclusiveness
- Racist hate crime (per 1,000 pop)
- 18-64 Learning Disability People living Independently (%)
- Single Person Discount (per 1,000 population)

Access to Advanced Education
- Youth not in education, employment or training (% 16/17)
- No qualifications (%)
- Level 4 Qualifications

Figure 3: Brent Social Progress Index framework.

Geographic and Time Coverage

The Brent Social Progress Index has been designed to reflect the spatial and temporal realities of life in the borough. As such, it provides detailed, ward-level measurement of social progress across all 22 wards of the London Borough of Brent (Table 1). This granularity ensures that local variation in opportunity, access, and wellbeing can be meaningfully identified and addressed through place-based policymaking.

The index is constructed to cover a three-year period, drawing on the most recent available data to ensure both statistical reliability and policy relevance. While some indicators reflect single-year snapshots, the majority are based on data from 2022 to 2024, either through direct collection or harmonised multi-year averages. This periodisation reflects Brent's ambition, as outlined in its strategic documents, to monitor progress on an annual basis while also enabling medium-term trend analysis.

In addition to using data that are temporally aligned, the Brent SPI harmonises data spatially to current ward boundaries. All input datasets—regardless of their original statistical geography (e.g., Output Areas, LSOAs, or postcode sectors)—have been systematically mapped to Brent's 22 wards using official lookup tables and custom geographic aggregation methods. This process ensures consistency across indicators and allows for the SPI to serve as a coherent measurement framework at the ward level.

Together, the three-year window and borough-wide ward coverage strike a balance between data availability and the need for timely, fine-grained insight. This geographic and temporal scope enables the SPI to serve not only as a diagnostic tool, but also as a framework for tracking Brent's progress toward its strategic goals—year on year, and neighbourhood by neighbourhood.

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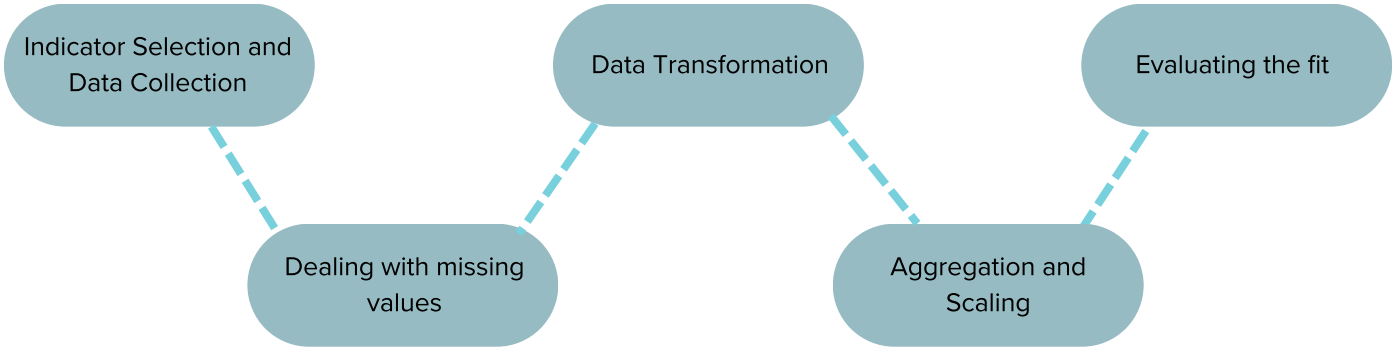
Alperton	Kingsbury	Tokyngton
Barnhill	Northwick Park	Welsh Harp
Brondesbury Park	Preston	Wembley Central
Cricklewood & Mapesbury	Queen s Park	Wembley Hill
Dollis Hill	Queensbury	Wembley Park
Harlesden & Kensal Green	Roundwood	Willesden Green
Kenton	Stonebridge	
Kilburn	Sudbury	

Table 1: Brent Wards

Index Calculation

Calculating the Social Progress Index involves the following multistage process:



a) Indicator Selection and Data Collection

It has been the aim of the researchers to include the most appropriate and relevant indicators reflecting the real lived experience of Brent residents. The Indicators for Brent were selected following SPI general design principles: non-economic, outcome oriented, relevant to all units of observation and actionable. Furthermore, indicators were reviewed to ensure their timeliness, relevance and technical robustness. The process of indicator selection followed the Social Progress Index indicator selection tree as outlined in Figure 4. A list of indicators that were taken into consideration but are not included in the final index is presented in Appendix B. Detailed information on individual indicators included in the index is presented in Appendix A.

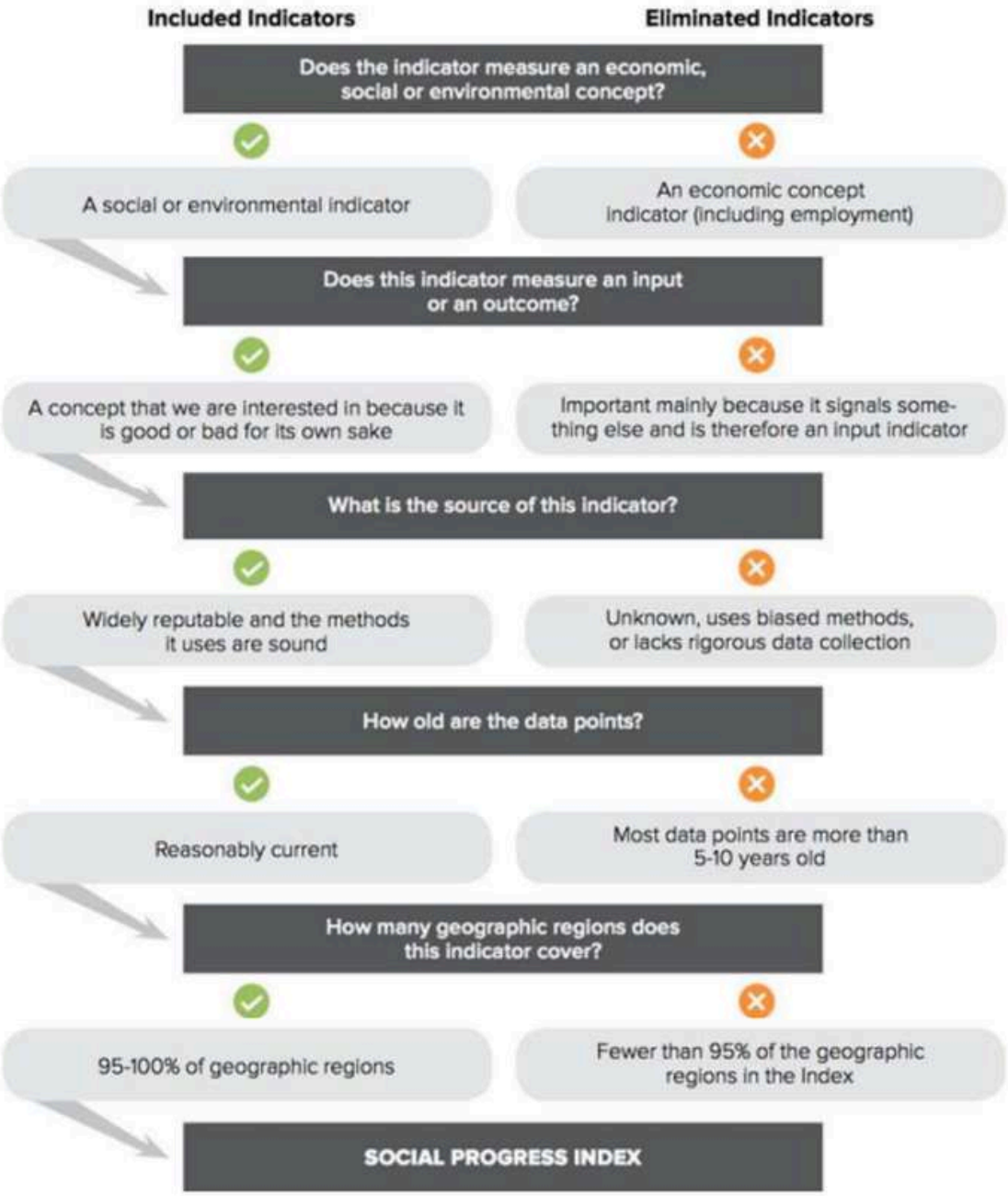


Figure 4: Indicator Selection Tree

b) Dealing with Missing Values

Creating a coherent, comparable index across 22 wards and 3 years (2022–2024) required a systematic approach to aligning datasets and filling in limited gaps in coverage.

1. Aligning Indicator Timelines (Forward-Shifting Time Series)

The first step in harmonising the data involved standardising the time window so that all indicators were reported across the same 3-year period (2022–2024). However, data sources varied in terms of the exact years available. Some indicators were available for 2021–2023, while others followed a 2022–2024 timeline.

To resolve this and ensure comparability across indicators and wards, a forward-shifting process was used. This involved incrementing the time series of earlier indicators by one year to align them with the common reference period. For example, if an indicator was available for 2021–2023, its values were treated as if they applied to 2022–2024.

This step ensured full comparability across indicators, while preserving real-world trends as closely as possible.

2. Cascading Imputation for Missing Ward-Year Observations

In a small number of cases, data was missing for a specific ward in a single year — often due to localised gaps in data reporting. To maintain a complete dataset for index construction, a cascading imputation method was applied:

- Missing values were filled by carrying forward the most recent previous year's value (i.e., 2022 → 2023, or 2023 → 2024).
- Where needed, backward filling was also applied to pull values from the following year to the preceding year if a gap existed only at the start of the time series.

This imputation was restricted to cases where only one year was missing for a given ward and indicator, and was logged carefully, find details in Appendix A.

3. Indicators with Limited Time Coverage (1–2 Years of Data)

Finally, several indicators had only one or two years of data available across the borough. In these instances, the most recent available value was repeated across all three years. This approach prioritised inclusion of conceptually important indicators even in the absence of full time series data.

This ensured that all indicators contributed meaningfully to the SPI, without introducing data sparsity that could distort index results.

C) Data Transformations

In line with the Social Progress Index global methodology and guidance from the OECD Handbook, the Brent SPI applied several transformations to ensure the comparability, interpretability, and robustness of the selected indicators. This included:

1.Outlier Capping

Certain indicators were found to have extreme outliers that risked distorting component

scores (Table 2). To mitigate this, minimum caps were applied prior to normalisation. This capping ensured that the conceptual cause for including the indicator was maintained as well as controlling for potential impacts on skew.

Component	Indicator Name	Capped Minimum Value
Access to Basic Knowledge	KS2 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)	-1
Access to Basic Knowledge	KS4 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)	-1
Personal Freedom & Choice	Youth unemployment (%)	-1

Table 2: Indicator capping

2. Conversion to Rates per Population

Where appropriate, raw indicator counts were standardised into rates per 1,000 population. This transformation was essential to enable comparisons across Brent's 22 wards of varying population sizes.

D) Aggregation and Scaling

a) Standardisation and Rescaling

Before indicators could be aggregated into components, all values were transformed through a two-step process: standardisation and rescaling. This ensured that indicators measured in different units could be meaningfully compared and combined.

Standardisation was carried out using z-scores, calculated as:

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

Where:
X is the raw indicator value,
μ is the mean of the indicator across all wards and years,
σ is the standard deviation.

This transformation produces values with a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1, allowing us to assess performance relative to the overall distribution.

Following standardisation, indicators were rescaled onto a 0–100 scale using utopia and dystopia values. This is a method commonly used in composite indices such as the global SPI and the OECD Handbook. The formula is:

$$\text{Rescaled Score} = \frac{Z - \text{Dystopia}}{\text{Utopia} - \text{Dystopia}} \times 100$$

Utopia and dystopia values define the best and worst conceivable outcomes for each indicator. These serve as benchmarks for interpreting relative progress.

- In some cases, utopia and dystopia values were based on theoretical bounds — for example, 100% of young people achieving qualifications or 0% of residents reporting hate crime.
- In other cases, more realistic bounds were used, based on the data distribution. Specifically, one standard deviation beyond the empirical maximum and minimum was used to set realistic boundaries for policy makers to make progress towards and that remains coherent to the natural distribution of the data. This follows the utopia and dystopia calculation procedure followed in the Global SPI methodology and other index approaches in the UK.

This approach gives every indicator a consistent interpretation: 0 is the worst conceivable score, 100 the best. It also encourages policy targets grounded in realism — for some indicators, Brent or individual wards are already at or near 100, showing that targets are attainable.

b) Aggregation

Once indicators were rescaled, the index was constructed through two levels of aggregation: from indicators to components, and then to dimensions and the overall index.

Indicator to component aggregation: All indicators within each component were equally weighted and aggregated using the geometric mean. This choice reflects the principle of limited substitutability — i.e., strong performance in one area cannot fully compensate for poor performance in another. The geometric mean is especially appropriate when working with bounded scales (such as 0–100), as it maintains proportionality between values.

Component to dimension aggregation: For each of the three dimensions — Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity — the four component scores were combined using the arithmetic mean. The same approach was used to calculate the final SPI score, averaging across the three dimensions.

$$\text{Component Score} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right)^{1/n}$$

$$\text{Dimension Score} = \frac{\sum C_i}{4}, \quad \text{SPI Score} = \frac{BHN + FOW + OPP}{3}$$

e) Evaluating the Fit

A key part of the methodology for constructing the Brent Social Progress Index was to evaluate the internal coherence of the selected indicators within each component. This ensured that the indicators grouped together within a component genuinely captured a shared underlying concept. The Social Progress Index approach recognises that conceptual alignment alone is not sufficient — statistical alignment is equally essential.

Two main statistical techniques were used to evaluate fit: Cronbach's Alpha and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy.

Internal Consistency – Cronbach's Alpha

Cronbach's Alpha is a standard test for internal consistency — the extent to which multiple indicators within a component measure the same underlying construct. Values range from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater internal reliability. As a general rule of thumb, alpha values above 0.7 are considered acceptable, although slightly lower values can be tolerated in the context of place-based social indices that integrate diverse domains of wellbeing.

Table 3 shows the alpha values across the 12 components in the Brent SPI. Most components exhibit moderate to high internal consistency, with Personal Safety (0.93), Access to Advanced Education (0.84), and Access to Information and Communications (0.80) performing particularly strongly. Components such as Access to Basic Knowledge (0.48) and Water and Sanitation (0.56) had lower alpha values, though these still reflect useful internal structure when balanced with conceptual validity and policy relevance.

Sampling Adequacy – KMO Statistic

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test complements Cronbach's Alpha by evaluating whether the set of indicators within a component are sufficiently inter-correlated to justify aggregation. KMO values range from 0 to 1, and values above 0.5 are generally considered acceptable for aggregation.

In Brent's SPI, KMO results also indicate that most components had acceptable levels of common variance between indicators. Personal Freedom & Choice (0.82) and Health & Wellness (0.71) stood out as having particularly strong KMO statistics, while Environmental Quality (0.46) and Access to Advanced Education (0.47) were slightly below the recommended threshold. These results are not uncommon in ward-level social datasets where smaller sample sizes and data limitations can influence multivariate tests.

Results and Future Development

The full results are presented below:

Component	Cronbach's Alpha	KMO
Nutrition & Basic Medical Care	0.75	0.63
Water & Sanitation	0.56	0.53
Shelter	0.75	0.65
Personal Safety	0.93	0.68
Access to Basic Knowledge	0.48	0.67
Access to Info & Comms	0.8	0.61
Health & Wellness	0.68	0.71
Environmental Quality	0.76	0.46
Personal Rights	0.63	0.56
Personal Freedom & Choice	0.57	0.82
Inclusiveness	0.64	0.57
Access to Advanced Education	0.84	0.47

Table 3: Chronbach's Alpha and KMO results

These findings demonstrate that the Brent SPI is a statistically robust framework, with sufficient internal consistency across nearly all components. In a few areas — particularly Environmental Quality and Access to Basic Knowledge — further refinement may be considered in future iterations to improve internal alignment. However, the indicators used remain valid and essential from a policy and measurement perspective, and are retained for their conceptual integrity and strategic relevance to Brent.

As with other local SPI initiatives such as the Urban Health Index and Leeds SPI, statistical coherence is balanced with real-world applicability and coverage. Any future refinements will build on this foundation.

Conclusion

The Brent Social Progress Index represents a pioneering step forward in how local government can use data to understand, measure, and improve the lived experience of its communities. Rooted in the global SPI framework and aligned with international best practice, the Brent SPI has been adapted to reflect the specific realities, priorities, and ambitions of the borough. By moving beyond traditional economic indicators and focusing instead on social and environmental outcomes, the Index provides a clearer picture of what truly matters to residents — from housing quality and educational attainment to community safety, health equity, and civic participation.

The methodology outlined in this document reflects a robust, transparent, and iterative approach. Every stage — from indicator selection and imputation, to standardisation, aggregation, and statistical validation — has been designed to ensure the resulting Index is both technically credible and practically useful. This is not just a measurement tool, but a strategic asset: a common language for cross-departmental insight, a benchmark for progress over time, and a mechanism for embedding outcome-focused thinking across Council programmes and partnerships.

Crucially, the Brent SPI is not static. It is built to evolve — as data improves, as new priorities emerge, and as communities demand new ways of being seen and understood. In the coming years, the Index can support both ward-level and borough-wide decision-making, guide targeted intervention, and empower residents to shape the policies that affect them.

Through this work, Brent joins a growing movement of councils rethinking what success looks like, and placing people — not just processes or outputs — at the centre of public service.

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Appendices

a) Indicator Definitions and Sources

Component	*Indicator Name Clean*	*Indicator Definition*	*Source*
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Immunisation rates (%)	Percentage of children who have had their measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination by age 5 years old.	Brent Council
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Low birth weight of all babies (%)	Percentage of births with a recorded birthweight under 2500g.	Brent Council
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Accessing Brent Hubs - Food Aid (per 1,000 population)	Residents accessing Brent hubs for food-aid related support	Brent Council
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Excess weight in children in Reception - overweight (%)	Provision of free school meals per 1000 pupils	Brent Council
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Free school meals	Prevalence of overweight and very overweight children in Reception (aged 4-5 years)	Brent Council
Water and Sanitation	Number of HMOs (per 1,000 population)	A house in multiple occupancy (HMO) is a property rented out to three or more unrelated people, who share facilities like bathrooms or kitchens. These shared facilities can include w/c, wash hand basins, shower, bath, or cooking facilities.	Brent Council
Water and Sanitation	Non-decent homes (%)	Percentage of homes classified as non-decent	Brent Council
Water and Sanitation	Food hygiene ratings (improvement needed, %)	Percentage of enterprises rated 0, 1 or 2 (improvement needed)	Food Standards Agency
Shelter	Homelessness	Number of Homelessness Applications (per 1,000 population)	Brent Council
Shelter	Households in fuel poverty (%)	Proportion of households living in fuel poverty. A household is fuel poor if it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G and its disposable income (after housing costs and energy needs) would be below the poverty line.	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Shelter	*Households in fuel poverty (%)*	*Proportion of households living in fuel poverty. A household is fuel poor if it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G and its disposable income (after housing costs and energy needs) would be below the poverty line.*	*Department for Energy Security and Net Zero*
Shelter	Housing benefits (hholds %)	Proportion of households in receipt of housing benefits or Universal Credit with housing entitlement.	Department for Work and Pensions
Personal Safety	Crime rate (per 1,000 pop)	Total recorded crime per 100,000 population.	Data.Police.UK
Personal Safety	Serious Youth Violence (per 1,000 population)	Serious youth violence defined as, violence against the person or robbery offences committed by or against people under the age of 25 years old.	Brent Council
Personal Safety	Violence Against Women and Girls (per 1,000 population)	Violence against women and girls defined as, violence against the person and sexual offences involving female victims	Brent Council
Personal Safety	Knife crime, drug offences, robbery of personal property (per 1,000 population)	Instances of knife crime, drug offences or robbery of personal property	Brent Council
Personal Safety	Public order offences rate (per 1,000 pop)	Criminal act that disrupts or threatens the peace and order of a community. These offences often involve the use of violence, intimidation, or threatening behaviour in public places.	Brent Council
Personal Safety	Domestic Abuse (per 1,000 population)	Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.	Brent Council
Access to Basic Knowledge	Key Stage 2 attainment per pupil	Percentage of pupils achieving expected standard in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2 (legal term for four years of schooling in maintained schools in England and Wales normally known as Year 3, Year 4, Year 5 and Year 6 when pupils are aged between 7 and 11 years).	Brent Council
Access to Basic Knowledge	KS2 (RWM Exp +) gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)	Percentage of pupils achieving expected standard in reading, writing and maths (gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and those who were not) at the end of Key Stage 2 (legal term for four years of schooling in maintained schools in England and Wales normally known as Year 3, Year 4, Year 5 and Year 6 when pupils are aged between 7 and 11 years).	Brent Council

Access to Basic Knowledge	*Key Stage 4 attainment per pupil (%)*	*Average 'attainment 8' score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4 (legal term for the two years of school education which incorporates GCSEs and other examinations in maintained schools in England normally known as year 10 and Year 11 when pupils are aged between 14 and 16).*	*Brent Council*
Access to Basic Knowledge	Key Stage 4 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)	Average 'attainment 8' score per pupil (gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and those who were not) at the end of Key Stage 4 (legal term for the two years of school education which incorporates GCSEs and other examinations in maintained schools in England normally known as year 10 and Year 11 when pupils are aged between 14 and 16).	Brent Council
Access to Basic Knowledge	Early Years	Statutory assessment of a child's development at the end of the academic year in which children turn 5, usually reception year. Development is assessed against 17 early learning goals (ELGs).	Brent Council
Access to Information and Communications	Accessing Brent Hubs (per 1,000 population)	Residents accessing Brent Hubs for any type of support. (Brent Hubs work with residents who find it difficult to access information and support through mainstream services)	Brent Council
Access to Information and Communications	Digital Support (incl. Form Filling Online) per 1,000 population	Residents accessing Brent Hubs for digital related support	Brent Council
Access to Information and Communications	Gigabit availability (% premises)	Presence and accessibility of internet services that offer a maximum connection speed of 1 gigabit per second (Gbps). This high-speed internet service is more capable of handling data-intensive applications with ease.	Ofcom
Access to Information and Communications	Active library users	Users who have utilised any part of Brent libraries (or any other borough in the Library Consortium facilities. These facilities being borrowing books, using on-site computers and/or accessing the e-library and e-books.	Brent Council
Access to Information and Communications	Median download speed (Mbit/s)	Measures how fast in megabits per second (Mbps) data can be downloaded to your device. A higher download speed means that files, photos, and videos downloaded faster and online activities like live streaming run smoothly.	Ofcom
Health and Wellness	Depression	Percentage of adults (aged 18+ years old) with a depression diagnosis in their GP record	Brent Council
Health and Wellness	*Prevalence of non-communicable diseases*	*Prevalence of Long-Term Conditions (LTCs) for patients (18+ years old) with one or more of the following conditions: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), coronary heart disease, stroke, heart failure, cancer*	*Brent Council*

Health and Wellness	*Excess weight in adults (%)*	*Percentage of adults (aged 18+ years old) with a body mass index (BMI) >30*	*Brent Council*
Health and Wellness	Physical Health Checks	NHS Health Check uptake is a free service for individuals aged 40-74 years old, with no pre-existing health conditions, aiming to assess the risk of developing heart disease, stroke, kidney disease, type 2 diabetes, and dementia.	Brent Council
Health and Wellness	Excess weight in children in Year 6 - overweight (%)	Prevalence of overweight and very overweight children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years)	Brent Council
Environmental Quality	Fly-tipping (per 1,000 population)	The illegal dumping of waste or rubbish in a place that it is not permitted. This can include household, commercial, industrial, or other controlled waste, both solid and liquid	Brent Council
Environmental Quality	Pest control visits per 1,000 population)	Pest control visits are essential services provided to manage pest control activity in both residential and commercial premises.	Brent Council
Environmental Quality	Waste contamination pickups (per 1,000 population)	Non-recyclable domestic waste, recyclable waste, or garden waste is not emptied or collected due to the presence of items being in the incorrect bin. The now "contaminated" bin and the incorrect items need to be removed before it will be emptied on the next scheduled pickup.	Brent Council
Personal Rights	Voter Registration	Individuals registered to vote in Brent	Brent Council
Personal Rights	UC claimants in employment	Percentage of individuals aged 16-64 receiving Universal Credit benefits while also being employed.	Department for Work and Pensions
Personal Rights	Longterm JSA/UC not in emp claimants	Universal Credit not in employment/job seekers allowance claimants claiming for over 12 months as a proportion of population aged 16-64 years old.	Department for Work and Pensions
Personal Rights	Pension credit claimants (per 1,000 pop)	Pension credit claimants per 1,000 population aged 65+	Department for Work and Pensions
Personal Freedom & Choice	Anti-Social Behaviour incidents (per 1,000 population)	Behaviour by a person which cause, or is likely to cause, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person.	Brent Council
Personal Freedom & Choice	Youth unemployment gap (%)	Disparity between the unemployment rate for young people (typically 16-24 years old) and the overall unemployment rate.	Department for Work and Pensions

Personal Freedom & Choice	*Youth unemployment (%)*	*Gap between the proportion of universal credit not in employment/job seekers allowance claimants aged 18-24 and the proportion of all universal credit not in employment/job seekers allowance claimants aged 16-64*	*Department for Work and Pensions*
Inclusiveness	Racist hate crime (per 1,000 pop)	Criminal act committed against an individual or group that is motivated by bias or prejudice based on race or ethnicity.	Brent Council
Inclusiveness	18-64 Learning Disability People living Independently (%)	Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	Brent Council
Inclusiveness	Single Person Discount (per 1,000 population)	Households in receipt of a single person discount for council tax e.g. where only one person over the age of 18 lives in the property	Brent Council
Access to Advanced Education	Youth not in education, employment or training (% 16/17)	Percentage of academic age 16/17 not in education employment or training, seeking to be or not work ready	Brent Council
Access to Advanced Education	No qualifications (%)	Percentage of population without any qualifications	Census
Access to Advanced Education	Level 4 Qualifications	Percentage of population with at least level 4 qualifications. The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all qualifications held, or their nearest equivalent. This may include foreign qualifications where they were matched to the closest UK equivalent. Level 4 qualifications or above: degree (BA, BSc), higher degree (MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ level 4 to 5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy).	Census

b) Utopias and Dystopias

Indicator Name	*Best Case Scenario*	*Worst Case Scenario*
Immunisation rates (%)	97.0567674	72.9532326
Low birth weight of all babies (%)	0.54884769	16.2511523
Accessing Brent Hubs - Food Aid (per 1,000 population)	0	25.3979031
Excess weight in children in Reception - overweight (%)	1.98794627	33.0120537
Free school meals	27.8563561	435.988984
Number of HMOs (per 1,000 population)	0	40.9817863
Non-decent homes (%)	0	7.44791746
Food hygiene ratings (improvement needed, %)	0	14.4922668
Number of Homelessness Applications (per 1,000 population)	1.2130809	37.5110014
Households in fuel poverty (%)	7.86331051	20.5099038
Housing benefits (hholds %)	9.98441551	72.7362222
Crime rate (per 1,000 pop)	5.73494774	216.419627
Serious Youth Violence (per 1,000 population)	0.42045854	12.3781638
Violence Against Women and Girls (per 1,000 population)	3.18762947	24.9492481
Knife crime, drug offences, robbery of personal property (per 1,000 population)	0	23.0848305
Public order offences rate (per 1,000 pop)	0.45212311	12.7185915
Domestic Abuse (per 1,000 population)	4.0030324	23.1830839
Key Stage 2 attainment per pupil	77.5101562	44.1316348
KS2 (RWM Exp +) gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)	9.14353325	100
Key Stage 4 attainment per pupil (%)	61.1228637	41.7234428
Key Stage 4 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)	1	-31.099135
EYFSP - Early Years Foundation Stage Profile	82.4022808	48.3505536
Accessing Brent Hubs (per 1,000 population)	0	146.006176
Digital Support (incl. Form Filling Online) per 1,000 population	0	26.8475477

b) Utopias and Dystopias

Indicator Name	*Best Case Scenario*	*Worst Case Scenario*
Gigabit availability (% premises)	100	46.0200984
Active library users	92.1546231	2.60787691
Median download speed (Mbit/s)	84.7737831	59.7262169
Depression	2.72946229	21.589829
Prevalence of non-communicable diseases	4.83831007	18.2472483
Excess weight in adults (%)	21.2244958	37.7365287
Physical Health Checks	19.7487928	0
Excess weight in children in Year 6 - overweight (%)	19.5908303	55.4091697
Fly-tipping (per 1,000 population)	0	167.171793
Pest control visits per 1,000 population)	0	167.171793
Waste contamination pickups (per 1,000 population)	0	167.171793
Voter Registration	94.8304378	69.8425849
UC claimants in employment	1.64955524	13.8819326
Longterm JSA/UC not in emp claimants	0	10.4241032
Pension credit claimants (per 1,000 pop)	54.8150613	435.229637
Anti-Social Behaviour incidents (per 1,000 population)	0	74.0937545
Youth unemployment gap (%)	1	-2.462996
Youth unemployment (%)	1.09351718	13.6350254
Racist hate crime (per 1,000 pop)	0	548.982908
18-64 Learning Disability People living Independently (%)	10.2882287	0
Single Person Discount (per 1,000 population)	36.4547715	143.679304
Youth not in education, employment or training (% 16/17)	0	16.571318
No qualifications (%)	9.00361278	26.9908127
Level 4 Qualifications	53.0991286	18.0819315

c) Imputations

Forward Shifting

Indicator Name	*Years Available*	*Imputation Applied*
Low birth weight	2021–2023	Shifted to 2022–2024
Non-decent homes (%)	2021–2023	Shifted to 2022–2024
Gigabit availability	2021–2023	Shifted to 2022–2024
Average broadband speed (Mbits)	2021–2023	Shifted to 2022–2024
Physical health checks	2021–2023	Shifted to 2022–2024
Voter registration (%)	2021–2023	Shifted to 2022–2024
Youth unemployment gap (%)	2021–2023	Shifted to 2022–2024

Cascading imputation for Wards with missing values
Indicator: Key Stage 2 Attainment
- Ward Code: E05013500, Ward: Dollis Hill, Indexed Year: 2023
- Ward Code: E05013502, Ward: Kenton, Indexed Year: 2023
- Ward Code: E05013502, Ward: Kenton, Indexed Year: 2024

Indicator: Key Stage 2 FSM Attainment Gap
- Ward Code: E05013500, Ward: Dollis Hill, Indexed Year: 2023
- Ward Code: E05013502, Ward: Kenton, Indexed Year: 2023
- Ward Code: E05013502, Ward: Kenton, Indexed Year: 2024

Indicator: Not in Education, Employment or Training (16/17)
- Ward Code: E05013496, Ward: Alperton, Indexed Year: 2023
- Ward Code: E05013496, Ward: Alperton, Indexed Year: 2024
- Ward Code: E05013497, Ward: Barnhill, Indexed Year: 2022
- Ward Code: E05013498, Ward: Brondesbury Park, Indexed Year: 2022
- Ward Code: E05013498, Ward: Brondesbury Park, Indexed Year: 2024
- Ward Code: E05013500, Ward: Dollis Hill, Indexed Year: 2023
- Ward Code: E05013502, Ward: Kenton, Indexed Year: 2023
- Ward Code: E05013502, Ward: Kenton, Indexed Year: 2024
- Ward Code: E05013503, Ward: Kilburn, Indexed Year: 2022
- Ward Code: E05013506, Ward: Preston, Indexed Year: 2023
- Ward Code: E05013510, Ward: Stonebridge, Indexed Year: 2022

Duplicated values for data missing years

Indicator Name	*Years Available*	*Imputation Applied*
Fly-tipping (per 1,000 hholds)	2023–2024	2023 repeated for 2022
Contaminated pick ups	2023–2024	2023 repeated for 2022
Anti-social behaviour	2023–2024	2023 repeated for 2022
NEET	2021	2021 repeated for 2022–2024
No qualifications	2012	2012 repeated for 2022–2024
Level 4 qualifications	2021	2021 repeated for 2022–2024