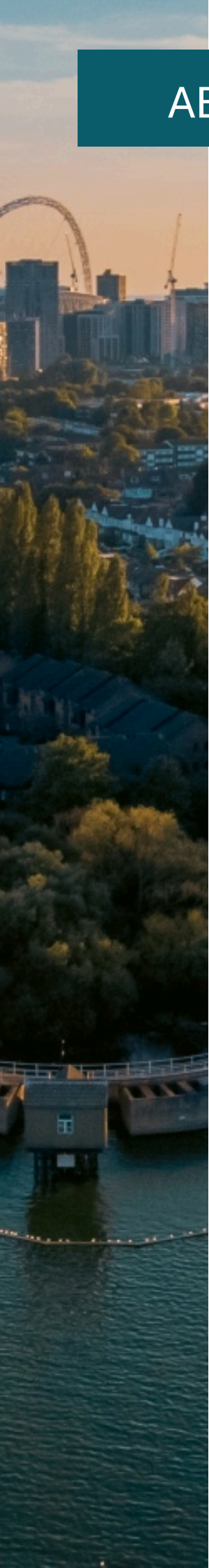


WELLBEING INDEX 2026

London Borough of **Brent**

An aerial photograph of the Brent River in London, showing a bridge and the city skyline in the background. The River Thames is visible in the foreground, and the London skyline, including the London Eye, is visible in the distance.

ABOUT THE WELLBEING INDEX

The Brent Wellbeing Index is a comprehensive framework designed to measure how well a place delivers the outcomes that matter most to people. Rather than focusing on inputs such as spending or outputs such as service volumes, the Wellbeing Index measures outcomes: the real, lived experiences of residents across areas such as health, housing, safety, education, opportunity and community wellbeing.

The purpose is to provide a robust, place-based understanding of wellbeing across Brent and to help decision-makers focus on the outcomes that matter most to residents.

The Wellbeing Index is designed to provide a shared evidence base for decision-making across Brent, enabling public bodies and partners to better understand the conditions shaping residents' lives. It helps identify where communities are thriving and where they are experiencing disadvantage, allowing decision-makers to target support and resources more effectively.

This dashboard is intended to support policy development, commissioning, investment decisions, and the planning of public services by offering a consistent and data-led understanding of wellbeing across the borough.

By providing a common evidence base, the Index supports collaboration between council services, partners, community organisations, and other stakeholders working to improve outcomes for Brent residents.

Supporting the Borough in Strategic Decision Making

The Index supports Borough Plan ambitions to tackle inequalities and improve outcomes for local people by becoming an insight-led borough that better understands its communities and takes data-informed decisions. It supports Brent's strategic shift toward outcomes-based planning as set out in the Borough Plan, Health and Wellbeing Strategy, and Digital Roadmap.

By providing ward-level insight into the social conditions shaping residents' lives, the Index enables smarter, joined-up decision-making. It highlights disparities, tracks progress over time and helps align policies with what truly matters to communities. Whether tackling housing pressures, improving youth opportunity, or reducing health inequalities, the Index acts as a shared measurement framework across departments and partners, supporting the early intervention, collaboration, and equity goals at the heart of Brent's vision.



THE INDEX

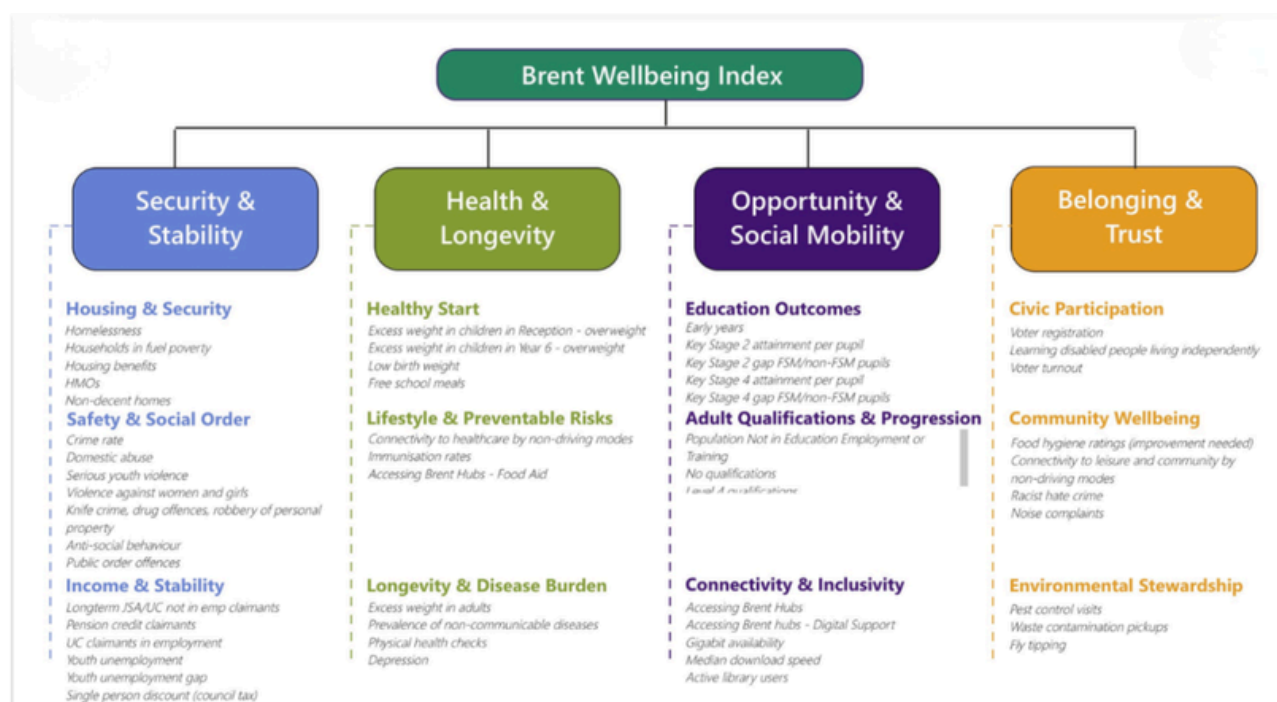
The Brent Wellbeing Index is structured around four interconnected pillars, each with three policy themes that together represent the key drivers of wellbeing across the borough. Each pillar is informed by a carefully curated set of outcome indicators selected for their relevance, robustness, and local significance.



Wellbeing Index Framework (Figure 1).

This layered structure enables analysis at the indicator, theme, pillar, and overall index level, providing a clear and comprehensive picture of wellbeing in Brent. By combining evidence across a broad range of themes, the Index helps decision-makers identify emerging trends, understand local priorities, target interventions effectively, and monitor progress over time.

The Brent Wellbeing Index is designed as an outcome-focused index, measuring the real-world conditions and experiences that policies, services, and community investment seek to improve. Rather than tracking resources, activities, or spending, it focuses on the outcomes that matter most to residents—providing a clearer picture of how wellbeing is changing across the borough.



Wellbeing Index Framework (Figure 2).

The Index is designed to support evidence-based decision-making by offering a transparent, structured, and consistent way to measure progress over time. Its flexible framework enables indicators to reflect Brent's unique priorities and local context while maintaining a balanced view across the four dimensions of wellbeing. This allows stakeholders to identify emerging challenges, monitor trends, and evaluate the impact of local strategies and interventions.

By focusing on measurable outcomes, the Brent Wellbeing Index provides local leaders, partners, and communities with a practical tool for understanding where progress is being made, where inequalities persist, and where action can have the greatest impact on improving the wellbeing of Brent's residents.

Why rank alongside score matters

A score on its own can be misleading. Alperton's Education Outcomes theme scores 79.49 — and ranks first of Brent's 22 wards. Its Adult Qualifications & Progression theme, one level below in the same pillar, scores 33.57 and ranks 21st. Same ward, same pillar, opposite ends of the borough's performance table.

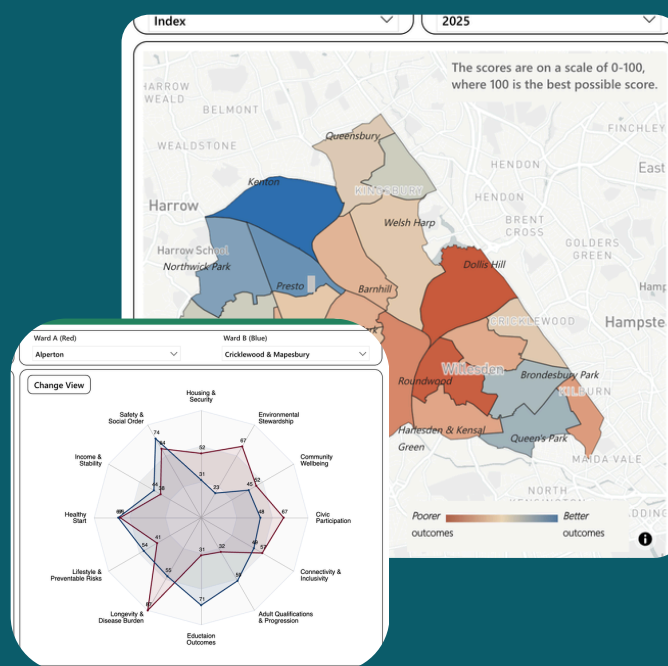
That gap is exactly the kind of pattern an averaged, borough-wide figure would erase — and exactly what the ward-level, score-and-rank structure of the Index is designed to surface. It is also the reason the dashboards, covered from here on, are built to let a user move fluidly between the whole- index view and any single indicator underneath it.

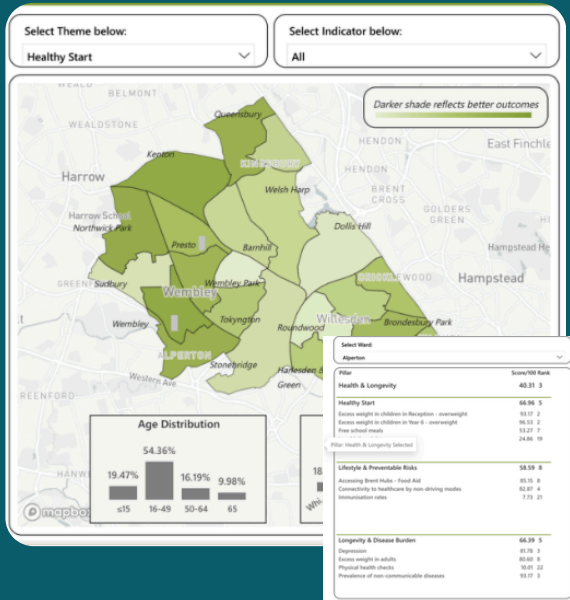
THE DASHBOARDS

Select Year:	Scorecard	41.90	Overall Score/100
2025			
Pillar	Score Rank	Pillar	Score Rank
Health & Longevity	40.31 3	Opportunity & Social Mobility	39.02 4
Healthy Start	66.96 5	Education Outcomes	79.49 1
Excess weight in children in Reception - overweight	93.17 2	Early years	100.00 1
Excess weight in children in Year 6 - overweight	96.53 2	Key Stage 2 attainment per pupil	93.17 1
Free school meals	53.27 7	Key Stage 2 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils	36.24 16
Low birth weight	24.86 19	Key Stage 4 attainment per pupil	80.60 7
		Key Stage 4 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils	87.43 3
Lifestyle & Preventable Risks	58.59 8	Adult Qualifications & Progression	33.57 21
Accessing Brent Hubs - Food Aid	85.15 8	Level 4 qualifications	82.87 4
Connectivity to healthcare by non-driving modes	82.87 4	No qualifications	1.00 22
Immunisation rates	7.73 21	Population Not in Education Employment or Training	16.84 20
Longevity & Disease Burden	66.39 5	Connectivity & Inclusivity	43.04 14
Depression	81.78 3	Accessing Brent Hubs	62.38 8
Excess weight in adults	80.60 8	Accessing Brent hubs - Digital Support	60.10 10
Physical health checks	10.01 22	Active library users	46.44 11
Prevalence of non-	93.17 3		

The **Scorecard** brings a ward's wellbeing performance together in a single view. Scores and rankings across the four pillars, 12 themes and 52 indicators show where outcomes are comparatively strong and where challenges are concentrated. This gives officers and decision-makers a clear starting point for identifying priorities, asking the right questions and deciding where deeper analysis is needed.

The **Wellbeing Outcomes Dashboard** Explores how wellbeing outcomes vary across Brent and compare wards directly. The map shows the geographic pattern of performance across all 22 wards, helping users spot where stronger and weaker outcomes. The comparison view allows any two wards to be assessed across the Index, individual pillars or themes.

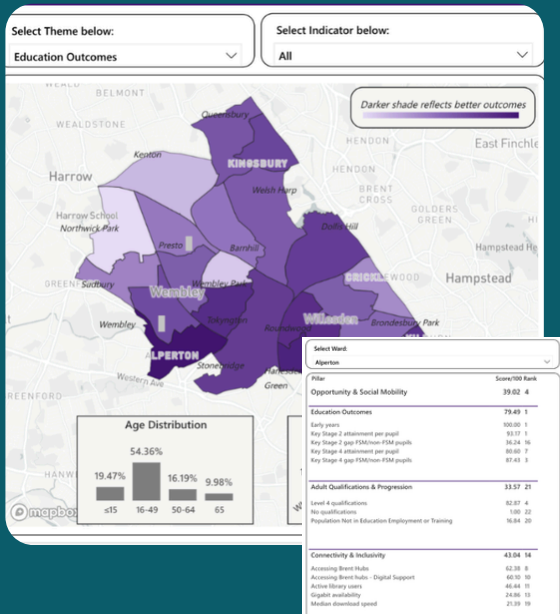
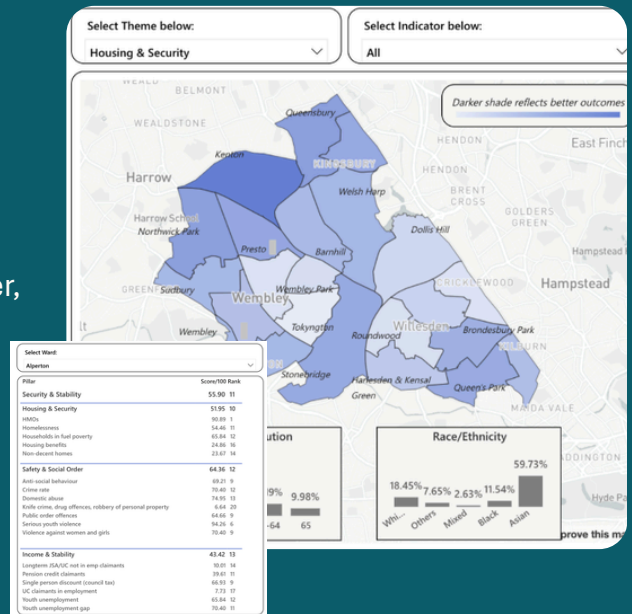




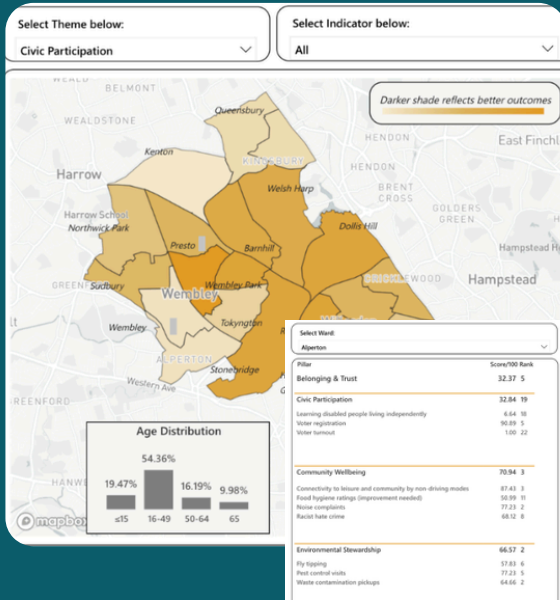
The Health & Longevity Dashboard explores what is driving health outcomes across Brent. The map shows how performance varies across all 22 wards, while themes and indicators provide a deeper view of the factors behind each score. Scores, rankings and demographic context help users understand differences between communities and identify where further investigation may be needed.

The Security & Stability Dashboard

explores how outcomes vary across Brent. The map highlights where pressures are concentrated across all 22 wards, while themes and indicators provide deeper insight into housing, safety and social order, and income stability. Scores, rankings and demographic context help identify where targeted attention may be needed.

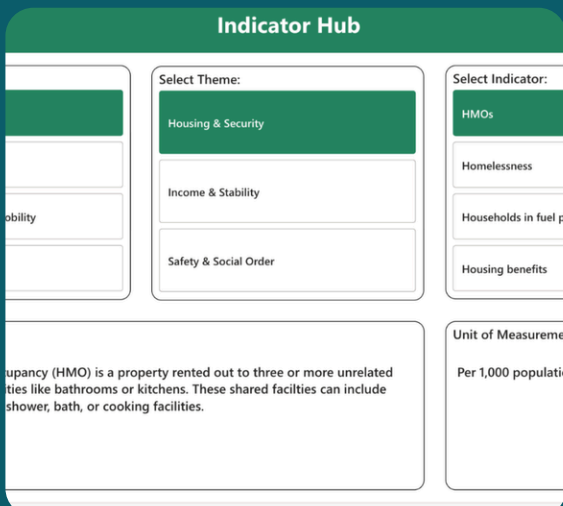
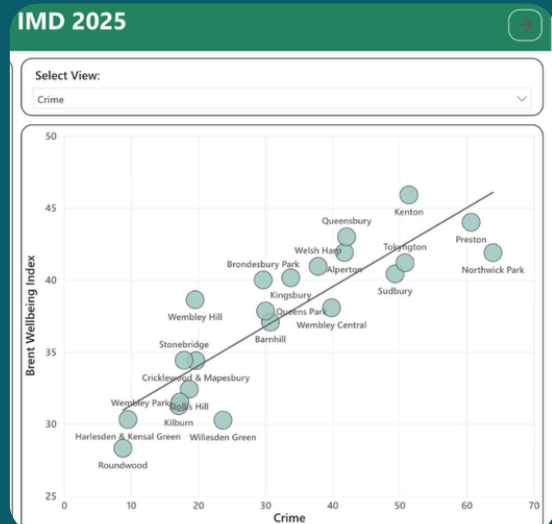


The Opportunity & Social Mobility Dashboard explores how access to opportunity varies across Brent. The map highlights differences across all 22 wards, while themes and indicators provide deeper insight into education, qualifications, progression and connectivity. Scores, rankings and demographic context help identify areas of strength and where barriers to opportunity remain.

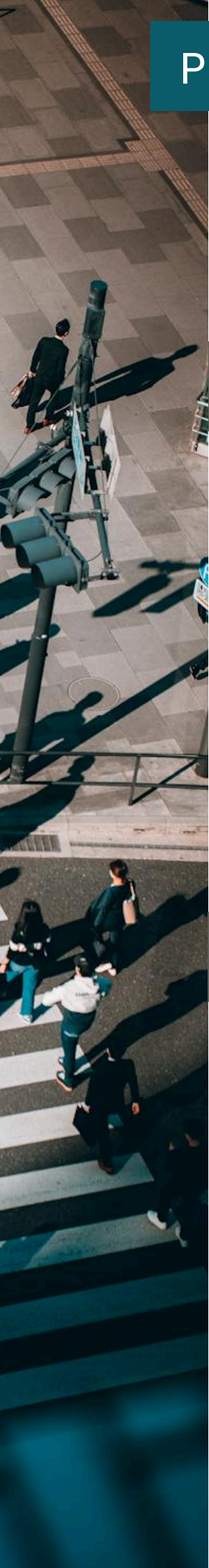


The Belonging & Trust Dashboard shows how connection and participation vary across Brent. The map highlights differences across all 22 wards, while themes and indicators explore civic participation, community wellbeing and environmental stewardship. Scores, rankings and demographic context help identify where communities feel more connected and where gaps remain.

The IMD 2025 Dashboard explores how deprivation relates to wellbeing across Brent. It compares Wellbeing Index scores with overall deprivation and individual IMD domains, helping users see where deprivation and wellbeing follow similar patterns and where wards perform differently than expected.



The Indicator Hub explains the measures behind the Wellbeing Index. Indicators are organised by pillar and theme, with definitions and units of measurement to help users understand what each indicator measures and interpret results across the dashboards.

An aerial photograph of a city street intersection. A traffic light pole stands on the left, and several pedestrians are walking across the street. The street has a checkered tile pattern. The image is partially obscured by a dark teal banner at the top and a dark grey banner on the right.

Principles of Design

The Brent Wellbeing Index is designed to provide a broad, practical view of the conditions and outcomes that shape wellbeing across the borough. It brings together indicators from different areas of life into a consistent framework, helping decision-makers understand how Brent's communities are doing, where outcomes differ and where closer attention may be needed.

A broad view of wellbeing

Wellbeing is shaped by many interconnected factors. The Brent Wellbeing Index therefore looks beyond any single measure of progress, bringing together a wider range of social, economic, health, community and environmental indicators.

These measures are organised across four pillars: Security & Stability, Health & Longevity, Opportunity & Social Mobility, and Belonging & Trust. Together, they provide a more rounded picture of the conditions that influence people's lives and the strength of the communities in which they live.

Rather than viewing issues such as housing, health, education, employment, safety and community participation separately, the Index provides a framework for understanding them together.

Focused on outcomes

The Index is designed primarily around the outcomes and conditions experienced by people and communities. This helps shift attention from what is being delivered or invested to what is actually happening across Brent.

Bringing these measures together provides a consistent way to compare outcomes across different aspects of wellbeing and across the borough's 22 wards. Scores and rankings make differences easier to identify, while the underlying indicators allow users to explore what is contributing to those results.

The Index does not provide all the answers on its own. Instead, it provides an evidence base for identifying patterns, highlighting areas that warrant further investigation and tracking how outcomes differ across Brent.



Holistic and locally relevant

The Brent Wellbeing Index recognises that wellbeing is multidimensional and that the challenges and strengths of one community may look very different from those of another.

Its indicators have been brought together to reflect issues that are meaningful at a local level, while the ward-level approach reveals variation that can disappear within borough-wide averages. This allows users to understand not only how Brent is performing overall, but how experiences and outcomes differ between communities.

The framework is broad enough to capture the interconnected nature of wellbeing while remaining grounded in measures that can support local understanding and decision-making.

Actionable

The Index is designed to help turn data into a clearer understanding of place. Users can move from the overall Brent Wellbeing Index to individual pillars, themes and indicators, and then explore how those outcomes vary geographically and between communities.

This structure helps decision-makers identify areas of strength, recognise where challenges are concentrated and determine where deeper analysis may be needed. Rather than treating an Index score as an end point, the framework uses it as a starting point for asking more focused questions about what is happening and where.

By bringing a broad range of local evidence into one consistent framework, the Brent Wellbeing Index provides a shared evidence base for understanding priorities, informing decisions and tracking wellbeing across the borough over time.



GEOGRAPHIC AND TIME COVERAGE

The Brent Wellbeing Index is designed to capture how wellbeing varies across the borough. It provides detailed measurement across all 22 wards of the London Borough of Brent, allowing differences in outcomes, opportunities and local conditions to be identified at a level that borough-wide averages can often obscure.

The Index draws on the most recent reliable data available for each indicator. Because the indicators cover a broad range of areas, including housing, health, education, employment, safety, connectivity and community wellbeing, data availability and reporting periods vary between sources. Where appropriate, the Index uses the latest available annual data or multi-year measures to provide a robust and current picture of wellbeing across Brent.

To enable meaningful comparison between wards, data from different geographic levels are aligned to Brent's current ward boundaries. Source datasets may originally be reported at geographies such as Output Areas, LSOAs or postcode areas. Where required, these data are aggregated or mapped to Brent's 22 wards using appropriate geographic methods, creating a consistent basis for comparison across the Index.

Together, this geographic and temporal approach allows the Brent Wellbeing Index to provide a detailed picture of how outcomes vary across the borough. It enables users to move beyond borough-level figures to identify differences between communities, understand where particular challenges or strengths are concentrated, and track changes as new data become available.



CONCLUSION

The Brent Wellbeing Index provides a structured way to understand how wellbeing varies across the borough and the different conditions that shape people's lives. By bringing together a broad range of indicators across **Security & Stability, Health & Longevity, Opportunity & Social Mobility, and Belonging & Trust**, the Index provides a more complete picture of Brent than any single measure can offer.

Its value lies not only in producing an overall score, but in allowing users to move from that headline measure into the themes and individual indicators beneath it. Ward-level analysis adds an important geographic dimension, revealing differences between communities that can be hidden within borough-wide averages and helping identify where particular strengths and challenges are concentrated.

The methodology set out in this document provides a consistent and transparent approach to bringing these different measures together. Indicator selection, standardisation, aggregation and validation allow data from different sources and areas of wellbeing to be interpreted within a common framework, while retaining the detail needed to understand what sits behind each result.

The Index is intended to support decision-making rather than replace it. Scores and rankings provide a starting point for identifying patterns and asking more focused questions about what is happening within a place. Used alongside local knowledge, service data and engagement with communities, the Index can help Brent understand priorities, investigate disparities and consider where further attention may be needed.

As new data become available, the Brent Wellbeing Index can continue to provide a consistent picture of wellbeing across the borough. In doing so, it gives Brent a shared evidence base for understanding its communities, tracking outcomes and supporting more informed, place-based decision-making.



INDEX CALCULATION

The Brent Wellbeing Index is constructed using a transparent, multi-stage methodology that transforms a diverse set of social, health, education, community, and environmental indicators into a single composite wellbeing score. The calculation process follows internationally recognised guidance for constructing composite indicators, while being adapted to reflect Brent's local priorities and data availability. The methodology ensures that indicators measured in different units can be compared consistently and aggregated into meaningful measures of wellbeing.

The index is calculated through five stages:

- Indicator selection and Data collection
- Dealing with missing values
- Data transformation
- Standardisation and score calculation
- Aggregation

A) Indicator Selection and Data Collection:

The indicators were selected to measure outcomes that directly influence the wellbeing of Brent residents. Unlike performance measures that quantify service activity or expenditure, the Brent Wellbeing Index focuses on measurable outcomes experienced by people and communities.

Indicator selection followed several principles.

Each indicator should:

- represent an important aspect of wellbeing;
- be relevant to Brent's strategic priorities;
- be measurable for all 22 wards;
- be updated regularly where possible;
- be statistically robust;
- be capable of informing local policy and intervention.

Approximately fifty indicators were selected across twelve themes grouped into four wellbeing pillars. The indicators were compiled from a range of national and local organisations including Brent Council, Department for Work and Pensions, Office for National Statistics, Census 2021, Food Standards Agency, Ofcom and other official government sources. Detailed information on individual indicators included in the index is presented in Appendix A.

B) Dealing with Missing Values:

Creating a coherent, comparable index across 22 wards and 4 years (2022–2025) 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 4-year period (2022–2025). However, data sources

varied in terms of the exact years available. Some indicators were available for 2021–2024, while others followed a 2022–2025 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 – 2024, 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. Mean Imputation for Missing Ward-Year Observations

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

- Missing values for the respective ward were replaced using the mean value calculated from the available data across the remaining years.
- Missing values for particular year across all wards were also addressed using mean imputation, with the missing year's values replaced using the mean calculated from the available years for the respective indicator.

This approach was used to preserve the overall level and characteristics of each ward while avoiding the introduction of values based on other wards. This imputation approach was applied consistently across the cases to ensure a complete and comparable dataset for the calculation of the Brent Wellbeing Index. All imputed values were recorded and documented in Appendix B.

3. Indicators With Limited Time Coverage (1-2 Years of Data)

Finally, some 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 four 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 Index, without introducing data sparsity that could distort index results.

C) Data Transformation:

Before indicators could be combined into the Brent Wellbeing Index, several transformations were undertaken to ensure that all variables were comparable and interpreted consistently.

1. Conversion to Rates per Population

Indicators reported as raw counts were standardised into rates per 1,000 population where appropriate. This transformation removes differences arising solely from ward population size and allows fair comparison between larger and smaller wards.

2. Indicator Direction

The Brent Wellbeing Index comprises a diverse set of indicators that capture different dimensions of wellbeing across the borough. These indicators are measured in a variety of units and represent both positive and negative aspects of wellbeing. For some indicators, higher values indicate more

favourable outcomes and therefore higher levels of wellbeing. Examples include voter registration, food hygiene ratings, life expectancy, educational attainment and gigabit broadband availability, where larger values reflect improved social, economic or health outcomes.

Conversely, several indicators represent adverse conditions, where higher values are associated with poorer wellbeing. These include measures such as homelessness, crime, fuel poverty, unemployment, excess weight in children, child poverty and emergency hospital admissions for self-harm. If left unadjusted, these indicators would contribute in the opposite direction to positively oriented indicators, making it inappropriate to combine them within a single composite index.

To ensure a consistent interpretation across the Brent Wellbeing Index, all indicators were aligned to a common directional framework prior to standardisation and score calculation. This involved reversing the orientation of negatively associated indicators so that, for every measure included in the Index, **higher values consistently represent better wellbeing outcomes and lower values represent poorer wellbeing outcomes**. Directional alignment was undertaken before the calculation of standardised scores to ensure that all subsequent transformations and aggregations reflected a common interpretation of wellbeing.

By applying this process, all indicator scores contribute consistently to the calculation of theme, pillar and overall index scores. As a result, increases in any indicator score correspond to improvements in wellbeing, while decreases indicate comparatively poorer outcomes. This consistent directional framework improves the interpretability of the Index and ensures that comparisons across indicators, themes, pillars and wards are meaningful and intuitive for policymakers, practitioners and other users.

D) Standardisation and Score Calculation:

The Brent Wellbeing Index combines indicators measured in different units including percentages, rates, counts and ratios. Direct comparison between these indicators is therefore not possible. Each indicator was converted into a standardised wellbeing score through a two-stage normalisation process that ensured indicators measured in different units could be meaningfully compared and combined.

1. Standardisation

Raw indicator values were standardised using z-score transformation.

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

Where:

x is the observed value,

μ is the mean of the indicator across all wards and years

σ is the standard deviation

This process of standardisation removes differences in measurement units and expresses each observation with a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1, allowing us to assess performance relative to the overall distribution.

2. Scaling to a 0 – 100 score

Following Standardisation, indicators were scaled onto a 0 – 100 score defining the best and worst conceivable outcomes. These values serve as a benchmark for interpreting relative progress.

- In some cases, the 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 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.

Worked example of Indicator calculation:

The worked example demonstrates the calculation process for a single indicator - Homelessness. The same standardised method was applied consistently across all indicators within the Brent Wellbeing Index. Raw values were transformed using a standardisation process to ensure comparability across indicators with different scales. Indicator direction was adjusted where necessary so that higher scores always represent better wellbeing outcomes. This approach ensures clarity, fairness, and interpretability across the Index, enabling users to compare wards meaningfully and identify areas of strength or concern.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ward Codes	Ward Names	Year	Raw Value	Standardized Value	Score	Rank
E05013496	Alperton	2022	7.643915	0.934320021	85.15	5
E05013497	Barnhill	2022	12.72695	0.068962785	40.798	15
E05013498	Brondesbury Park	2022	10.04077	0.526269817	63.568	11
E05013499	Cricklewood & Mapesbury	2022	14.72393	-0.2710111	31.69	17
E05013500	Dollis Hill	2022	18.20606	-0.863824213	23.671	19
E05013501	Harlesden & Kensal Green	2022	22.52791	-1.599594496	10.009	22
E05013502	Kenton	2022	5.347594	1.325255573	100	1
E05013503	Kilburn	2022	14.09887	-0.164599206	32.779	16
E05013504	Kingsbury	2022	8.306709	0.821483166	80.596	6
E05013505	Northwick Park	2022	5.801773	1.247934183	97.723	2
E05013506	Preston	2022	6.966688	1.049614068	89.704	4
E05013507	Queens Park	2022	9.830956	0.561989017	64.657	10
E05013508	Queensbury	2022	6.000808	1.214049614	96.535	3
E05013509	Roundwood	2022	19.09322	-1.014858764	20.305	20
E05013510	Stonebridge	2022	19.7886	-1.133242595	18.028	21
E05013511	Sudbury	2022	9.575923	0.605406768	69.211	9
E05013512	Tokington	2022	11.69933	0.243909481	44.164	13
E05013513	Welsh Harp	2022	10.95798	0.370120338	50.995	12
E05013514	Wembley Central	2022	8.488682	0.790503397	78.319	7
E05013515	Wembley Hill	2022	12.51846	0.104457415	41.887	14
E05013516	Wembley Park	2022	8.740262	0.747673274	76.042	8
E05013517	Willesden Green	2022	15.06849	-0.329671609	30.502	18

The formulas underneath:

Standardized Value:
$$=-(D2-AVERAGE(\$D\$2:\$D\$89))/STDEV.S(\$D\$2:\$D\$89)$$

Score:
$$=PERCENTRANK.INC(\$E\$2:\$E\$89, E2)*99+1$$

Rank:
$$=SUMPRODUCT((\$C\$2:\$C\$89=C2)*(\$F\$2:\$F\$89>F2))+1$$

E) Aggregation

The Brent Wellbeing Index adopts arithmetic aggregation throughout its hierarchical framework, with weighted averages applied at the final stage of index construction. Arithmetic means are used to calculate theme scores from their constituent indicators and weighted averages are applied to derive pillar scores from their respective themes, providing a transparent and easily interpretable representation of wellbeing within each domain. The weights reflect the proportion of indicators represented within each pillar, ensuring that each individual indicator contributes proportionately to each pillar despite differences in the number of indicators across four pillars. To calculate the overall Brent Wellbeing Index, the pillar scores were combined using arithmetic mean. This approach maintains methodological transparency, preserves the contribution of all indicators within the framework, and provides a balanced measure of wellbeing that is straightforward to interpret and communicate to policymakers and stakeholders.

Once all indicators had been transformed to a common 0–100 scale, scores were aggregated hierarchically to produce the Brent Wellbeing Index. The index was constructed through three levels of aggregation: from indicators to themes, and then to pillars and the overall index.

1. Indicator to Theme Aggregation:

All indicators within each theme were equally weighted and aggregated using the arithmetic mean. For example, Healthy Start combines excess weight in reception, excess weight in year 6, low birth weight, and free school meals. Each indicator contributes equally (25%) to the Healthy Start Score.

$$\text{Theme Score } \bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

2. Theme to Pillar Aggregation:

Once theme scores had been calculated, they were aggregated to produce scores for each of the four wellbeing pillars. Rather than applying a simple arithmetic average across themes scores, the Brent Wellbeing Index uses a weighted aggregation approach to ensure that each individual indicator contributes equally to the overall index.

The weighting assigned to each pillar reflects the proportion of indicators contained within that pillar relative to the total number of indicators included in the Brent Wellbeing Index. This approach preserves the contribution of every indicator throughout the hierarchical aggregation process and avoids inadvertently over or under representing pillars containing different numbers of indicators.

The pillar scores were calculated using the following weighted aggregation:

- Security & Stability = (Housing & Security + Safety & Social Order + Income & Stability)*0.35
- Health & Longevity = (Healthy Start + Lifestyle & Preventable Risks + Longevity & Disease Burden)*0.21
- Opportunity & Social Mobility = (Education Outcomes + Adult Qualifications & Progression + Connectivity & Inclusivity)*0.25
- Belonging & Trust = (Civic Participation + Community Wellbeing + Environmental Stewardship)*0.19

3. Pillar to Index Aggregation:

The resulting weighted pillar scores were subsequently averaged to produce the overall Brent Wellbeing Index score.

$$\text{Brent Wellbeing Index} = \frac{SS + HL + OSM + BT}{4}$$

Appendices

Appendix A: Indicator definition & sources

Theme	Indicator	Definition	Source
Housing & Security	Homelessness	Number of homelessness applications (per 1,000 population)	Brent Council
Housing & Security	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
Housing & Security	Housing benefits	Proportion of households in receipt of housing benefits or Universal Credit with housing entitlement.	Department for Work and Pensions
Housing & Security	HMOs	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
Housing & Security	Non-decent homes	Properties owned directly by Brent that are classified as non-decent. Homes are classified as non-decent if they fail to meet the National Decent Homes Standard.	Brent Council
Safety & Social Order	Crime rate	Total recorded crime per 1,000 population	Brent Council
Safety & Social Order	Domestic abuse	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
Safety & Social Order	Serious youth violence	Serious youth violence defined as, violence against the person or robbery offences committed by or against people under the age of 25)	Brent Council
Safety & Social Order	Violence against women and girls	Violence against women as defined as, violence against women and girls defined as, violence against the person and sexual offences involving female victims)	Brent Council
Safety & Social Order	Knife crime, drug offences, robbery of personal property	Number of instances of knife crime, drug offences or robbery of personal property (per 1,000 population)	Brent Council
Safety & Social Order	Anti-social behaviour	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
Safety & Social Order	Public order offences	Criminal act that disrupts or threatens the peace and order of a community. These offences often	Brent Council

		involve the use of violence, intimidation, or threatening behaviour in public places.	
Income & Stability	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	Department for Work and Pensions
Income & Stability	Pension credit claimants	Individuals receiving Pension Credit, a tax-free, income-related benefit for those who have reached the qualifying age and live in Great Britain. Pension Credit is designed to provide financial support to older people with low income.	Department for Work and Pensions
Income & Stability	UC claimants in employment	Percentage of individuals receiving Universal Credit benefits while also being employed.	Department for Work and Pensions
Income & Stability	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
Income & Stability	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
Income & Stability	Single person discount (council tax)	Entitlement to 25% discount off your council tax if you are the only person over 18 years old who lives in your property.	Brent Council
Healthy Start	Excess weight in children in Reception - overweight	Prevalence of overweight and very overweight children in Reception (aged 4-5 years)	Brent Council
Healthy Start	Excess weight in children in Year 6 - overweight	Prevalence of overweight and very overweight amongst children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years)	Brent Council
Healthy Start	Low birth weight	Percentage of births with a recorded birthweight under 2500g	Brent Council
Healthy Start	Free school meals	Provision of free school meals per 1,000 pupils	Brent Council
Lifestyle & Preventable Risks	Connectivity to healthcare by non-driving modes	DfT calculated score for access to healthcare by walking/cycling/public transport	Department for Transport (DfT)
Lifestyle & Preventable Risks	Immunisation rates	Percentage of children who have had their measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination by age 5 years old	Brent Council
Lifestyle & Preventable Risks	Accessing Brent Hubs - Food Aid	Residents accessing Brent Hubs for food-aid related support	Brent Council
Longevity & Disease Burden	Excess weight in adults	Percentage of adults (aged 18+) with a BMI >30	Brent Council
Longevity & Disease Burden	Prevalence of non-	Prevalence of Long-Term Conditions (LTCs) for patients (18+ years) with one or more of the	Brent Council

	communicable diseases	following conditions: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), coronary heart disease, stroke, heart failure, cancer NHS Health Check uptake of eligible population (40-74 years old)	
Longevity & Disease Burden	Physical health checks	NHS Health Check uptake of eligible population (40-74 years old)	Brent Council
Longevity & Disease Burden	Depression	Percentage of adults (aged 18+) with a depression diagnosis in their GP record	Brent Council
Longevity & Disease Burden	Diabetes rate		Brent Council
Longevity & Disease Burden	Standard mortality ratio		Brent Council
Education Outcomes	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
Education Outcomes	Key Stage 2	Percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in reading, writing, and mathematics (combined) at the end of Key Stage 2. This represents the proportion of pupils in maintained schools, academies, and other participating settings in England who achieve a scaled score of 100 or more in reading and mathematics national curriculum tests and are teacher-assessed as working at the expected standard in writing.	Brent Council
Education Outcomes	Key Stage 2 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
Education Outcomes	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
Education Outcomes	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

Adult Qualifications & Progression	Population Not in Education Employment or Training	Percentage of academic age 16/17 not in education employment or training, seeking to be or not work ready	Brent Council
Adult Qualifications & Progression	No qualifications	Percentage of population without any qualifications.	Census
Adult Qualifications & Progression	Level 4 qualifications	A Level 4 qualification is an award that signifies a higher level of understanding and learning, typically taken at 18 years or above in higher education. These qualifications can be pursued at universities or specialist schools that offer vocational courses.	Census
Connectivity & Inclusivity	Accessing Brent Hubs	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
Connectivity & Inclusivity	Accessing Brent hubs - Digital Support	Rate residents are accessing Brent Hubs for digital support per 1,000 population	Brent Council
Connectivity & Inclusivity	Gigabit availability	Presence and accessibility of internet services that offer a maximum connection speed of 1 gigabit per second (Gbps). This high-speed internet service is typically delivered through fiber-optic lines and is capable of handling data-intensive applications with ease.	Ofcom
Connectivity & Inclusivity	Median download speed	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
Connectivity & Inclusivity	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 e-library and e-books.	Brent Council
Civic Participation	Voter registration	Percentage of voters (18+ years old) registered to vote	Brent Council
Civic Participation	Learning disabled people living independently	Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	Brent Council
Civic Participation	Voter turnout	Percentage of registered voters who voted in the most recent local elections	Brent Council
Community Wellbeing	Food hygiene ratings (improvement needed)	Percentage of enterprises rated 0, 1 or 2 (improvement needed).	Food Standards Agency
Community Wellbeing	Connectivity to leisure and community by	DfT calculated score for access to leisure and community by walking/cycling/public transport	Department for Transport (DfT)

	non-driving modes		
Community Wellbeing	Racist hate crime	Criminal act committed against an individual or group that is motivated by bias or prejudice based on race or ethnicity.	Brent Council
Community Wellbeing	Noise complaints	Number of complaints about noise per thousand population	Brent Council
Environmental Stewardship	Pest control visits	Number of pest control visits per 1,000 population	Brent Council
Environmental Stewardship	Waste contamination pickups	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
Environmental Stewardship	Fly tipping	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 Stewardship	NO2 concentrations		Brent Council

Appendix B: Imputations

Imputation - Forward Shifting

Indicator	Data availability	Imputation applied
Gigabit availability	2021 - 2024	Shifted to 2022 - 2025
Median download speed	2021 - 2024	Shifted to 2022 - 2025

Imputation – Missing ward-year observations

Indicator	Ward	Imputation applied
HMOs	Wembley Park	2022
Non-decent homes	Wembley Park	2022 - 2025
Key stage 2	Roundwood	2022
Key stage 2	Wembley Hill	2022
Key stage 2	Wembley Park	2022
Key Stage 2 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils	Roundwood	2022
Key Stage 2 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils	Wembley Hill	2022
Key Stage 2 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils	Wembley Park	2022
NEET	Barnhill	2022
NEET	Brondesbury Park	2022
NEET	Cricklewood & Mapesbury	2022
NEET	Kenton	2022
NEET	Kingsbury	2022
NEET	Roundwood	2022
NEET	Wembley Hill	2022
NEET	Wembley Park	2022

NEET	Willesden Green	2022
NEET	Northwick Park	2023
NEET	Wembley Park	2023
NEET	Cricklewood & Mapesbury	2025

Imputation – Across all wards

Indicator	Years available	Imputation applied
Anti-social behaviour	2023 - 2025	2022
Noise complaints	2024 - 2025	2022, 2023
Waste contamination pickups	2023 - 2025	2022
Fly tipping	2023 - 2025	2022
Diabetes rate	2024 - 2025	2022, 2023
Standard mortality ratio	2022 - 2024	2025
NO2 concentrations	2022 - 2024	2025

Imputation – Indicators with limited coverage

Indicator	Years available	Imputation applied
Active library users	2023 – 2025	2023 repeated for 2022
Voter turnout rate	2022	2022 repeated for 2023 - 2025
No qualifications	2021	2021 repeated for 2022 - 2025
Level 4 qualifications	2021	2021 repeated for 2022 - 2025