SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS

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PROSPERITY INDEX PILOT WAVE 2017 SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS

This document describes the methodology for developing and constructing the Prosperity Index – the UK's first citizen-led prosperity metrics that measure what local people say matters to their prosperity.

The Prosperity Index has been developed by the Institute for Global Prosperity (IGP) with citizen scientists, local residents, community organisations in five neighbourhoods, and partners in the London Prosperity Board.

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ABOUT THE LONDON PROSPERITY BOARD

The London Prosperity Board is an innovative partnership between the Institute for Global Prosperity at UCL, London government, public agencies, businesses, the third sector, and local communities in East London. The goal of the London Prosperity Board is to change the way decision makers think and act for prosperity by developing new forms of evidence and new ways of working that make shared and inclusive prosperity a reality.

The London Prosperity Board's work starts from the perspective that the prevailing theory of prosperity – a 'trickle down' model of economic growth, rising wealth and household incomes - is not translating into improvements in quality of life for many people in the capital. London is the most unequal part of the UK in terms of wealth, income, health, opportunities and housing. The Board's work in east London is based on the following assumptions about how to effect change:

- **Addressing gaps in problem-led, evidence-based research about pathways to prosperity in east London will transform the way decision-makers think and act.**
- **To this end, involving citizens directly in research will produce stronger insights and evidence about what it means to prosper and have a good quality of life, and the factors that support or inhibit prosperity.**
- **Working collaboratively through cross-sector partnerships will increase research impact – improving the likelihood that new concepts, forms of evidence and ways of working are adopted and acted upon; building the capacity of partner organizations; and deepening research insights that can be incorporated in public policy, impact investment, and IGP's innovative academic and professional education programmes.**

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1. WHAT IS THE PROSPERITY INDEX?

THE PROSPERITY INDEX IS THE UK'S FIRST CITIZEN-LED PROSPERITY MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK: IT MEASURES WHAT LOCAL PEOPLE SAY SUPPORTS THEIR PROSPERITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE. THE PROSPERITY INDEX HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL PROSPERITY (IGP) AT UCL IN COLLABORATION WITH CITIZEN SCIENTISTS, LOCAL RESIDENTS, COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS IN FIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS, AND PARTNERS IN THE LONDON PROSPERITY BOARD.

Based on extensive research carried out by citizen scientists and involving people living and working in five east London neighbourhoods, the Prosperity Index reports on 15 headline indicators that reflect local aspirations and conditions for shared and inclusive prosperity. The 15 headline indicators in the Index are constructed from 56 metrics, which compare levels of prosperity in neighbourhoods to the average for London. The Prosperity Index drives the work of the London Prosperity Board (LPB).

Most indicators and metrics – especially those used to measure economic performance and guide policy-making - are decided by experts in government, academia and busi-ness, and assumed to be applicable to all communities, in all places and at all times. In-dices are commonly compiled from aggregate secondary data rather than using primary data that reflects the concrete needs and circumstances of the individuals whose futures are at stake. The problem with this approach is that it makes metrics, as well as the poli-cies that they lead to, rigid and unresponsive to the local and regional challenges that cities and communities face. The Prosperity Index is an alternative way to measure what matters – it brings local aspirations, needs, priorities and experiences to policy and decision-making processes.

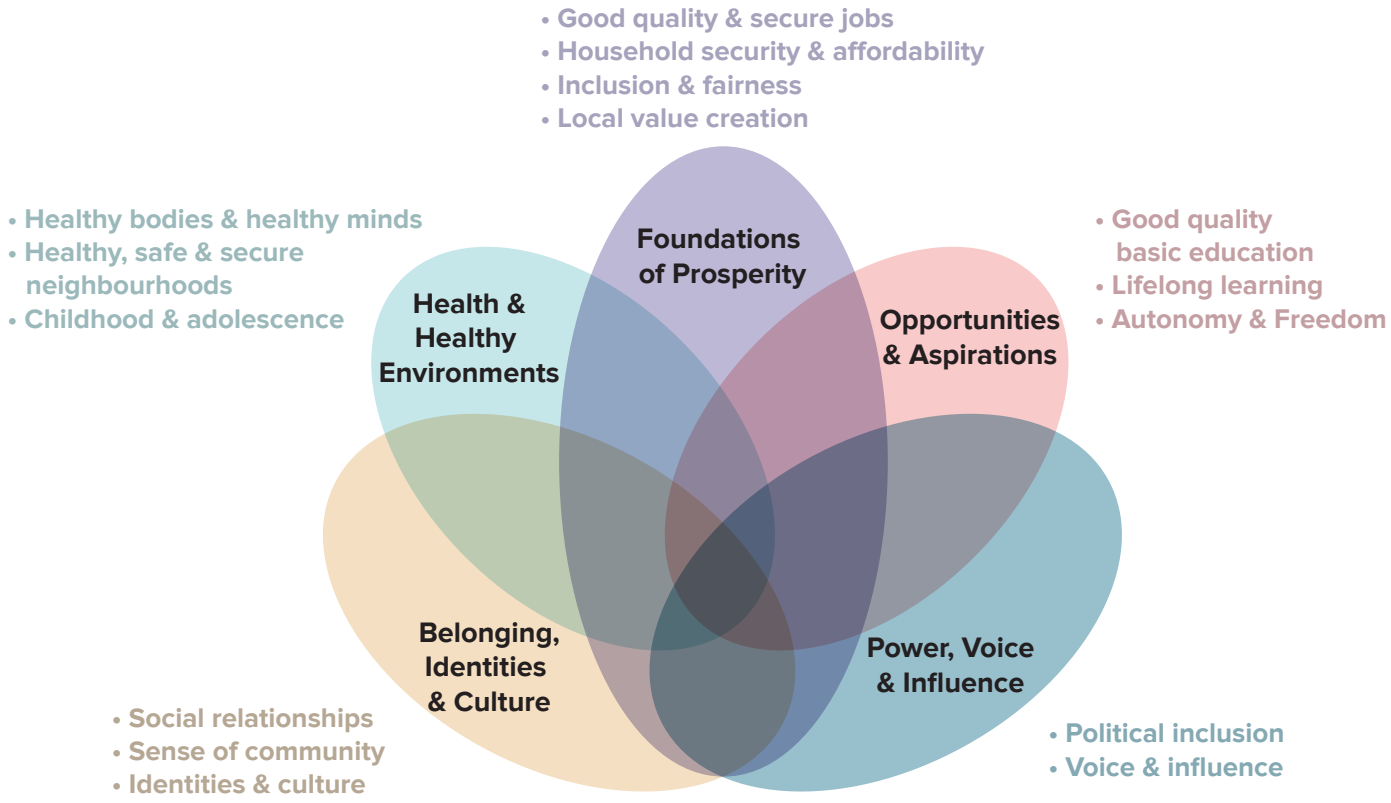
2. DEVELOPING A PROSPERITY MODEL FOR EAST LONDON

In 2015, IGP in partnership with London Legacy Development Corporation launched *Prosperity in East London*, a research collaboration to explore local understandings of prosperity in neighbourhoods in and around the Olympic Park.

IGP led a team of 10 citizen scientists to explore what prosperity means to people living and working in east London. The project involved extensive qualitative research examining local aspirations for 'the good life' and the conditions, challenges and opportunities that support or prevent people from thriving on these terms. Over 250 people living and working in Hackney Wick, Stratford and East Village took part in the research. The research identified that a secure livelihood, good quality and affordable home, and sense of inclusion in the economic and social life of the city are the foundations for a prosperous life – without them people struggle to get by. People made a clear distinction between having the foundations for a prosperous life – understood as a basic set of conditions they can build on - and the opportunities and capacities to prosper and thrive, which include a much wider set of factors: rewarding work, lifelong learning, having a voice in society, being part of the community, being in good health and having a healthy environment to live in, personal freedoms and hope for the future.

Based on this research, IGP developed a multi-dimensional 'prosperity model'. One of the London Prosperity Board's first initiatives was to translate this conceptual model of prosperity into the Prosperity Index – the first set of UK prosperity metrics informed by citizen science. The Prosperity Index contains 56 different measures - including new metrics designed specifically for this project- and is used to generate hyper-local comparative data to inform decision-making, monitor change and evaluate impact.

Figure 1: IGP's Prosperity Model developed from qualitative research with citizen scientists and communities collected in 2015/16.



3. INDEX DESIGN AND METHOD

Having explored and mapped local priorities and conceptions of prosperity into a theoretical framework, IGP worked to translate the various dimensions of prosperity into measurable indicators. Primarily this involved reviewing existing data sets and measures, mapping tried and tested measures onto the framework to provide a robust indicator set.

Where no suitable indicators existed IGP worked with partners to create new measures, with the aim of testing these through our household survey in 2017. Where comparable data could be imputed for these measures from secondary data sources, as with Real Household Disposable Income, these results were standardised and included in the Index.

3.1 Indicator Selection Rationale

When researching and selecting indicators for the Index, IGP worked with the New Economics Foundation (NEF) to review several indices, frameworks, surveys and academic papers focusing on specific indices and measures including: Legatum Prosperity Index (The Legatum Institute 2016), Happy City Index & Pulse (Wren Lewis and Abdallah 2016), OECD Better Life Index (OECD 2016), Vibrant Economy Index ('Vibrant Economy Index' 2016), NEF Five Headline Indicators of National Success (Jeffrey and Michaelson 2015), JRF Inclusive Growth Monitor ('An Inclusive Growth Monitor for Measuring the Relationship between Poverty and Growth' 2016), Social Progress EU Regional Index ('2016 Social Progress Index' 2016), Santa Monica Wellbeing Index and the Vancouver Neighbourhood Vitality Index.

Indicators were selected with the following criteria in mind:

Comprehensive coverage and accurate representation of the developed framework.

- A set of indicators was selected to cover the breadth of the framework as comprehensively as was possible.
- Individual indicators chosen must accurately measure the concepts that they set out to.

Outcomes focussed

- The Index's indicators are primarily outcome focussed (for example in measuring levels of qualification, rather than school funding levels etc.). This reflects the intention of the Index to measure the lived experience of communities and their prosperity and allows the potential for the Index to be used to track the impacts and efficiencies of inputs.

Blend of subjective and objective measures

- In order to achieve a broad and holistic understanding of prosperity, a combination of objective material factors and subjective measures were selected. While objective measures obviously capture key components of prosperity (such as income levels, health outcomes or school performance) and are often more closely aligned to the levers of change policy makers have at their disposal, subjective measures of personal experience represent an important aspect of the framework.

We also believe that subjective assessments of factors such as social inclusion, fairness and community cohesion capture several of the key drivers of prosperity as determined by the research in 2015.

- Subjective or objective measures were chosen on an indicator by indicator basis depending on suitability and the underlying concept being measured. In several cases a combination of objective and subjective measures make up a single indicator. For example, the Safe Neigbourhoods indicator contains a subjective measure of feeling safe while walking at night, alongside police statistics for local crime rates.
- Of the 68 measures that constitute the core of the Index, 16 measure subjective factors, 52 objective factors.

Available or suitable pilot site data

- In order to build the Index for our defined pilot sites in East London, measures needed to be either:
- Suitable for data collection through a local household survey, OR
- Have up to date, secondary data sets available at the low-level geographies used for research sites.

Availability of benchmark data

- For all measures (whether research site data was primary or secondary), comparison data was required to standardise and benchmark against the London average. Therefore, every measure required the availability two key statistics (or data sets from which they could be computed):
  - A London average against which sites could score against.
  - A measure of the Standard Deviation (SD) across London, by which scores could be standardised.
- The latter represented a significant constraint on the availability of comparison data and therefore potential measures available to the Index. In practice a method was devised to estimate the SD of several measures from existing national data with a reasonable degree of confidence (see next section).

3.2 Normalization

As the set of indicators have a wide range of measurement units and scales, results require normalization to be meaningfully comparable and allow for aggregation into a composite Index. Consultation with partners on the London Prosperity Board regarding the most appropriate standard for comparison led to the conclusion that it would be most useful to compare results for the pilot sites to the average performance across Greater London. This was achieved by standardising each indicator into z-scores, with a central value representing the mean London score and a standard deviation of 1.

As a relative frame for comparison, it is important to note that Index scores therefore measure whether an area performs better or worse than the Greater London average, and do not contain information on the absolute levels of achievement. For example, if London as a whole performs very poorly in one dimension, a pilot site could still score highly (from being ahead of the London average) while representing circumstances that are considered deprived or negative in absolute terms.

The advantage of such a comparator is that it sets a standard reference for each measure representing a realistic expectation of achievable best- and worst-case scenarios while considering levels of variance for each indicator. By selecting Greater London as the reference point, the results are presented with a benchmark that is both meaningful and useful to local policy and decision makers within London.

For our comparison method, we therefore required a measure of variation for each indicator - the standard deviation (SD). We used as our 'default' SD, the SD between the averages scores for each local authority in London. We were able to calculate this for 38 of the 68 component measures.

For other indicators, we did not have the required averages for each London local authority (LA). Mostly, this was because data was only available at Government Office Region (GOR) level (e.g. London, South West, East Midlands). To estimate the SD between LAs, we used two measures:

- The SD between GORs
- The SD between our 5 local sites

By using data points for which we had both the SD between GORs and the SD between LAs, we were able to calibrate the two SDs. Generally, the SD between LAs was 2 to 3 times bigger than the SD between GORs, though the difference was smaller for those indicators where variation was generally higher. We used a function to estimate the ratio for each indicator where it was needed, and thereby estimate what the SD between LAs in London might be expected to be.

The same process was used to create a second estimate based on the SDs between the 5 local sites. In this case, the SD between local sites was broadly larger than the SD between LAs. We then took an average of the two estimates (i.e. the one based on the SD between GORs, and the one based on the SD between local sites), and used this figure. The two estimates correlated very well, with an R of 0.93.

3.3 Standardised scoring

For each indicator, for each site, we calculated the standardised score by taking the difference between the original value for the site and the value for London, and then dividing that difference by the SD.

In mathematical terms, for each indicator (i), for each site (s):

$$Z_{is} = \frac{V_{is} - V_{iL}}{SD_i}$$

where Vis is the original value for indicator i for site s, ViL is the original value for indicator i for London, and SDi is the SD for indicator i.

This produces a range of scores such that a site which had the same original value as London, would have a standardised score of 0, sites which score above the London average have positive scores, and sites which score below the London average have negative scores. Scores were inverted to ensure that positive scores indicate above average conditions and negative scores always indicate below average conditions.

3.4 Coverage/Geography

Where possible, local data was collected at the pilot site level through the IGP's household survey in the summer of 2017.

However where secondary data was used, the lowest available level of geography was chosen to match the pilot sites, except in cases where a larger geography made sense for the indicator. For example, a higher-level geography (Local Authority) was deemed more meaningful for levels of CO_2 emissions as a component of the Environmental Sustainability indicator.

Table 1 defines the relationships between the Index's pilot sites and alternative geographies. In the case of Census Output Areas (OAs), Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and Electoral Wards, the Index pilot sites sometimes include sections of multiple areas. For measures and indicators which are included at these geographies, weighted population averages across the constituent areas are used to calculate the scores based on ONS mid-year population estimates for 2016.

Table 1. Research Sites & Related Geographies.

RESEARCH SITE	CONSTITUENCY	WARD	LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREA	OUTPUT AREA
Olympic Park	West Ham	Stratford and New Town	Newham 012C	E00018221
			Newham 012A	E00018257
				E00018222
			Newham 013G	E00175033
Hackney Wick	South Hackney and Shoreditch	Wick	Hackney 018D	E00176315
				E00009198
				E00176262
				E00176314
Coventry Cross	Poplar and Limehouse	Bromley by Bow	Tower Hamlets 008D	E00167218
				E00167213
				E00167215
Canning Town	West Ham	Canning Town North	Newham 030D	E00017713
		Canning Town South	Newham 034J	E00017758
			Newham 036A	E00017726
Heath	Dagenham and Rainham	Heath	Barking and Dagenham 006B	E00000300
				E00000299

3.5 Aggregation

The Index uses a simple aggregation process to calculate composite scores, whereby sub-domain scores were calculated using the average of the z-scores for all indicators within each sub-domain, and then a Domain score by averaging all sub- domains within each domain. An arithmetic mean was used for all averages.

Equal weights were applied with two exceptions:

- Some indicators contain multiple measures. For example, for the indicator on political inclusion, we wanted to combine three response categories related to different political actions. Therefore, before creating a sub-domain score for this indicator, z-scores were calculated for each of the three measures, and then the average of these were taken. This in effect means each of the three measures has a one third weighting.
- For 9 indicators, our comparison data was somewhat different to our local site data, while remaining close enough to justify inclusion. So as to avoid these indicators having an unduly large influence on the overall Index, they were given half weighting before combining with other indictors.

The simple aggregation and weighting processes were chosen to create an Indexing framework that is easily understood and interpreted by a wide range of audiences, including the general public. Equal weighting also ensures flexibility for users, who can read the aggregated scores of the Index for a general view, but also dig into the indicators in a dashboard format to understand the described phenomena independently or in any chosen subset that might be of interest. It was decided through consultation with LPB partners that this simplicity and flexibility for users outweighed advantages of employing an objective statistical method for weighting indicators, such as Principle Component Analysis (PCA).

Due to the bottom-up nature of the prosperity model upon which the Index is based, a subjective weighting scheme based on the preferences and priorities of local residents could provide an appropriate and valuable approach for weighting indicators. Such a weighting scheme could also be varied geographically and used to explore the extent to which conceptions of prosperity are locally situated. The IGP will explore the value and possibility of such a piece of research with LPB partners in the future.

The use of an arithmetic mean makes the aggregation approach 'compensatory'. That is to say that a deficit in one indicator or domain can be compensated in the aggregated scores through an equivalent surplus in another and that the overall Indexing scores take no account of the balance between indicators (Casadio Tarabusi and Guarini, 2012). While this approach has the advantage noted above of being easily understood by varied audiences, IGP's research has also noted that many of the dimensions included in the prosperity model provide compensatory mechanisms. For example, strong social networks provide some degree of compensation for low incomes, mitigating impacts on well-being and with informal support networks providing in kind services such as childcare. The approach therefore captures the broader and varied nature of prosperity.

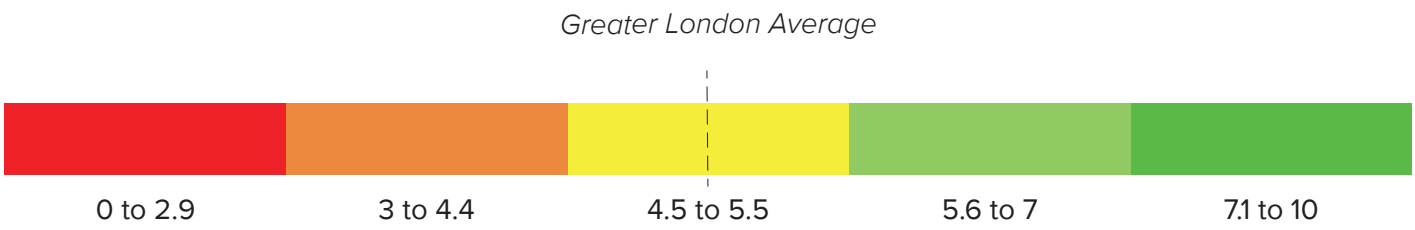
3.6 Presentation

To assist in the interpretation and presentation of the data, scores for each indicator, sub-domain and domain were then recalibrated onto a 0 to 10 scale, such that 0 is the worst possible score, 10 is the best possible score, and 5 is the average for London. This was done simply by adding 5 to the z-score, and then trimming such that any values above 10 became 10, and any below 0 became 0.

Following feedback from partners, Index results have been initially presented as a series of scorecards for each pilot site (See Annex 5) and as a dashboard of headline indicators to allow comparisons across pilot sites (Annex 6).

Further interactive and web-based visualisations are currently in development.

In visualisations, colour-coding was applied to the scores as follows:



4. INDICATOR SUMMARIES

4.1 Foundations of Prosperity

4.1.1 Good Jobs

IGP's research in 2015/16 and 2017 identified the quality of peoples working lives as a critical aspect of prosperity. Qualitative research shows that for many people in East London, poor quality and insecure work are undermining their ability to make a living. In-work poverty, household debt and anxiety are some of the consequences of poor quality and insecure work.

Good jobs however, are defined by research participants as providing decent pay, security (e.g. permanent contracts), opportunities for progression and work-life balance. A number of new measures were tested in the household survey that underpins the Prosperity Index. However, comparable data is currently limited and further work is needed to expand this aspect of the Prosperity Index.

The current good jobs indicator contains 3 components, which together explore whether pay and income levels are sufficient for living in London, levels of job insecurity and the availability of jobs:

- Percentage of households below the Minimum Income Standards (see below)
- Percentage of workers on temporary contracts (or self-employed), not out of choice.
- Unemployment rate

Component 1 – Percentage of households below Minimum Income Standards

The Minimum Income Standards for the UK (MIS) are the result a body of research carried out by the Centre for Research in Social Policy at Loughborough University and funded by the Joseph Rountree Foundation. Based on detailed research with members of the public, MIS sets out the minimum household budgets needed to meet what is considered a minimum acceptable standard of living. Budgets are adjusted each year for inflation, and tax and benefit changes, reviewed every two years and reconstructed (or 'rebased') every four years. MIS forms the basis for the calculation of the 'Living Wage' endorsed by the Living Wage Foundation.[1]

[1] https://www.lboro.ac.uk/research/crsp/mis/

Although not a direct measure of an individual's job and payrate, the measure was chosen to provide a wider understanding of whether the jobs worked by residents within the research sites pay sufficient amounts to meet a minimum standard of living in London.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_11,
Comparison Data	Family Resources Survey	2016-2017	GOR	BUINC, FAMTYPEBU, KID[1,2,3,...]

Calculation:
Pound Sterling values for the Minimum Income Standard (MIS) were recorded (from https://www.minimumincome.org.uk) for 35 different family types, for Inner London, Outer London and the Rest of UK (Annex 1). MIS values recorded as Gross Income and adjusted for inflation to 2017 values.

To calculate the measure, each case is matched to a family type and assigned a corresponding MIS value. Cases which do not match one of the 35 family types are coded as Missing for this variable.

If Gross Household Income *minus* assigned MIS value is *greater than or equal to* Zero then that household is deemed above the MIS.

Index figure presented as % of households who are below MIS for their household composition.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Component 2 – Workers on temporary contracts (or self-employed), not by choice

IGP's research in 2015 and 2017 highlighted insecurity as a key barrier to prosperity and as harmful to personal wellbeing. The prevalence of temporary or zero hours contracts and self-employment in East London therefore has the potential to be an important factor in levels of prosperity. However, it is important for any measure to differentiate between those who choose these roles out of preference (for flexibility, higher pay rates or other reasons) and those who would prefer the security of apermanent job but have taken an alternative out of necessity. Our measure therefore represents the rate of workers in temporary contracts or self employment who did not choose to be so out of preference.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_2, F_2A, F_3
Comparison Data	Labour Force Survey	October 2016	GOR	WHYTMP6

Calculation:
Total number of respondents in temporary work or self-employment not by choice as a percentage of the total number of respondents in employment (or self-employment).

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Component 3 – Unemployment rate

Unemployment represents a significant barrier to prosperity for individuals and is one of the strongest predictors of poor levels of wellbeing. At a local level, unemployment also represents a proxy for the availability of jobs suitable for the local workforce.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	LL_5E_1
Comparison Data	Labour Force Survey	October 2016	LA	

Calculation:
Percentage of active labour force, aged 16-65, unemployed and currently seeking paid employment.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.1.2 Work-Life Balance

Work-life balance is consistently rated as one of the most significant factors determining job quality and well as the most important job-related indicator to predict life-satisfaction (Wren Lewis and Abdallah, 2016).

Our model uses both a subjective measure of satisfaction with work-life balance, and a measure of working hours to calculate the work-life balance indicator.

Component 1 – Percentage of workers working 49 hours or more per week

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_8
Comparison Data	Labour Force Survey	October 2016	GOR	TTUSHR

Calculation:
Percentage of those in employment (or self-employed) who report working more than 49 hours in an average week.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Component 2 – Reported satisfaction with work-life balance

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_9A
Comparison Data	ONS Opinions Survey	April, July, October 2014	GOR	MCZ_13

Calculation:
Average score from 0-10 (10 being very satisfied).

IGP household survey asked respondents to rate satisfaction on a scale of 1-5, responses were adjusted to match the 0-10 scale used in the comparison data from ONS. As a result, this measure's weight in the final Index composition has been reduced by 50% to avoid over influencing composite scores.

4.1.3 Commuting

Commuting plays a significant role in people's experience of work and livelihoods. There are a range of related factors which impact an individual's experience of commuting, such as length, mode of transport and the specifics of the job travelling for.

This indicator contains two components, one which measures the time taken to commute to work, and a second measure of subjective satisfaction with a commute.

Component 1 – Length of commute

Time taken to commute to work has been show reduce life satisfaction and happiness, and increase anxiety levels for every additional minute the journey takes (ONS, 2014).

This indicates that the potential benefits that may associated with longer commuting (e.g. better jobs, career prospects, cheaper or higher quality housing etc.) do not, in aggregate, outweigh the negatives.

The indicator is therefore included on the assumption longer commutes are representative of worse prosperity outcomes overall.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_5
Comparison Data	Labour Force Survey	October 2015	GOR	TRVTME

Calculation:
Percent of people who take more than 30 minutes to get to work (One way).

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Component 2 – Satisfaction

As well as length of commute we have included a subjective measure of satisfaction in order to capture individuals wider experience of commuting.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_5
Comparison Data	ONS opinions well-being module	April, July, October 2014	GOR	MCZ_12
Calculation: Average reported score on scale of 0-10 (where 10 is most satisfied).				

4.1.4 Real Household Disposable Income (RHDI)

High costs of living are a significant challenge across the Index's pilot sites, and more broadly across London, where apparent higher levels of income can often mask deprivation once essential costs such as housing are considered. Consequently, IGP and the LPB feel it is important to develop a new measure of real household disposable income that considers housing and other unavoidable costs as well as the tax and NI payments.

Following consultation with LPB partners about what should be included as unavoidable costs in a new measure the following question was included in the household survey:

HOW MUCH OF YOUR MONTHLY INCOME WOULD YOU SAY YOU *(IF APPLICABLE: AND YOUR PARTNER)* HAS LEFT AFTER PAYING TAX, NATIONAL INSURANCE, HOUSING COSTS (EG RENT, MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS, COUNCIL TAX), LOAN REPAYMENTS (EG PERSONAL LOANS, CREDIT CARDS) AND BILLS (E.G. ELECTRICITY)?

As a new test measure, created for the Index, comparison data across London using the same methodology is not currently available. In order to create a benchmark to Index the measure, equivalent figures for households were derived from the Family Resources Survey (FRS), which contains variables for income, housing costs and bills and utilities. The Wealth and Assets Survey (WAS) was used to calculate average

monthly debt repayments by income decile. This derived variable included debt from credit cards, store cards, formal loans, mail order accounts and hire purchase agreements using a methodology adapted from previous work by the Institute for Fiscal Studies (Hood, Joyce & Sturrock, 2018), for full details of the method, and table of values see Annex 2. A monthly repayment value was then assigned per case in the FRS according to income decile.

There was significant discussion during consultation with partners on whether childcare and commuter transport costs should be included in the measure. While it was agreed that an ideal measure would include these dimensions, currently suitable comparison data could not be incorporated in the measure. This is something that may be included in future updates.

The authors recognise that the difference in methodologies for calculating site and comparison data may produce important differences. Notably, by asking respondents to self-report disposable income in a single question, and asking them to perform the required calculations to answer, may well lead to over or under estimates of factors when compared to the disaggregated variables used in the FRS. The importance of the measure to the framework of the Index is seen to justify its inclusion despite the discrepancy in methodology and these limitations do not impact on the accuracy of comparisons across pilot sites. Users should be cautioned, however against using these scores in isolation, out of the context of the Index.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_12
Comparison Data	Family Resources Survey	2016-17	GOR	XXX
	Wealth and Assets Survey	2016	N/A	XXX

Calculation:
Median monthly 'real' disposable income (Gross income minus all taxes, housing costs, bills and utilities and debt repayments).

Notes:
FRS data computed at the Benefit Unit level, as a closer match to primary data (respondent & partner) than household.

Debt repayments estimated by income decile, for more details see Annex 2.

4.1.5 Housing Affordability

Affordability of housing was a key concern across all IGP research sites in 2015 and 2017, having a significant impact on household security and stability.

The indicator includes 3 components that measure different aspects of affordability.

Component 1 – Ratio of incomes to average property prices

As an overall measure of affordability, this component measures the ratio of annual income to average housing prices in the local area.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_11
	Zoopla	July 2016 – June 2017	Postal District/Local Authority	Average Price Paid, prev 12 months
Comparison Data	Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income, ONS	2015-16	LA	N/A
Calculation: Average property price *divided by* Mean annual household income. Property prices used average of all residential property sales, within the relevant geography, over the 12 months prior to data collection.				

Component 2 – IMD housing overcrowding indicator

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	IMD Underlying Indicators	2015	LSOA	Housing Overcrowding Indicator

Component 3 – IMD Housing Affordability Indicator

The IMD Housing affordability indicator is a composite indicator which measures inability to enter the housing market, either as an owner occupier or private rental, and is included in the Index to capture the levels of affordability at the lower end of the housing market, being based on housing costs on the lower quartile, adjusted for household size.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	IMD Underlying Indicators	2015	LSOA	Housing Affordability

4.1.6 Financial Stress

Financial stress is included in the Index framework as an aspect of household security. IGP included several measures in its household survey as proxies for financial stress. Two of these measures were sourced from the Understanding Society Survey (USS): whether households are up to date with household bills and whether they are able to keep the accommodation warm in winter. A third measure asking respondents whether they had used a high-cost or payday loan in the past 12 months was included in the survey but not in the Index, due to a lack of comparison data to benchmark against.

Component 1 – Up to date with household bills

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_15
Comparison Data	Understanding Society Survey, Wave 8	2016	GOR	h_xphsdba
Calculation: Percentage of household who are currently not up to date with all household bills.				

Component 2 – Able to keep accommodation warm in winter

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_13
Comparison Data	Understanding Society Survey, Wave 8	2016	GOR	h_heat

Calculation:
Percentage of household who report not being able to keep their accommodation warm enough in the winter.

4.1.7 Feeling secure about the future

As well as objective measures of financial insecurity, the Index includes a subjective measure on security, in recognition of the fact that experiences of insecurity can have significant impact on wellbeing. The measure was sourced from Community Life survey and included in IGP's household survey in the summer of 2017.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	B_2B
Comparison Data	Community Life Survey	2015-16	GOR	Frndsat1

Calculation:
'If I needed help, there are people who would be there for me' – Percentage of people who disagree.

The Community Life measure is recorded onto a scale of 1-4 (Definitely Agree to Definitely Disagree). IGP household survey measure is rated on a scale of 1-5 where 3 represents a neutral option (neither agree nor disagree). For the purposes of Indexing, neutral responses were coded missing, and the measure was scored as those who disagree as a percentage of those who either agreed or disagreed. Because of this difference, the measures weight when aggregating of scores was reduced by 50%.

4.1.8 Access to financial services

Access to financial and banking services represents a key aspect of an individual's inclusion and ability to function autonomously in modern society. The indicator selected was ownership of at least one bank account, either as an individual or joint account, which was seen as the minimum universal standard.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_14
Comparison Data	Family Resources Survey	2015-16	GOR	AnyAcc

Calculation:
Percentage of adults who do not have a bank account in their name.

Includes accounts held individually or as joint accounts.

4.1.9 Digital inclusion

The Digital Inclusion indicator measures access to the internet, both at home and on the go, as a proxy for access to the ever-increasing number of key services moving online and as well as social networks and communities.

Component 1 – Internet at home

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	H_6
Comparison Data	Internet Access: Households and Individuals, ONS	2017	GOR	'Households with Internet Access, by region'

Calculation:
Percentage of adults who do not have a bank account in their name.

Includes accounts held individually or as joint accounts.

Component 2 – Internet on the go

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	H_6
Comparison Data	Crime Survey in England and Wales	2015-16	GOR	Intrus2D, Intrus2E

Calculation:
Percentage of people who report that they do not have access to the internet on the go through a mobile, smartphone or tablet.

4.1.10 Local income inequality

Local disparities in income were negatively associated with prosperity in IGP's research in 2015 and 2017. The Local Income Inequality indicator is included as a measure of fairness adapted from research by the New Economics Foundation (NEF) (Jeffrey and Michaelson, 2015), highlighting the importance of inequality in social perceptions of fairness, as well as evidence suggesting that it may have negative impact on wellbeing, and health.

The selected measure is the ratio of incomes at the 80th and 20th percentiles. The measure therefore shows a less extreme disparity than if a wider range (say 90th and 10th percentile) were taken, however this was seen to represent a broader view of inequality as experienced and visible to local residents.

The measure currently only includes a measure of income inequality, the inclusion of a further component of wealth inequality could provide greater context if reliable data can be sourced at low geographies.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	ONS ASHE Tables: 8.1a	2017	LA	N/A
Comparison Data	ONS ASHE Tables: 8.1a	2017	LA	n/a

Calculation:
Ratio of incomes at 20th and 80th percentiles.
Calculated using Gross weekly pay (£), for full time employees.

4.2 Opportunities and Aspirations

4.2.1 Educational attainment

The educational attainment indicator measures the proportion of the local population who have no formal qualifications as an estimate for the general levels of qualification in the population.

The measure includes a wide range of recognised academic, vocational and professional qualifications and includes those earned in the UK and abroad.

Those who reported selected 'Don't know' rather than no qualifications, recorded as missing.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Pilot site	LL_8
Comparison Data	Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Oct 2016	GOR	HIQUAL15

Calculation:
Percentage of people who report holding no formal qualifications.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.2.2 Schools performance

As well as measuring levels of qualification across the general population, it was seen as important to also capture the information about the quality and performance of local schools and teaching. Childhood education is crucially important in the development of children, the formation of their aspirations and opportunities and their transitions into life beyond school. The quality of education of children is also of high importance to parents and an important aspect of their conceptions of prosperity.

Beyond these direct bearings on individual and community prosperity, school performance reflects a more responsive measure than general levels of qualification (which naturally tend to change very slowly) and is a natural focus for policy makers.

In 2016 the government introduced a new secondary school accountability system. This overhaul included among others, two new measures in Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores. Using these scores in combination within the Index to calculate the school performance indicator allows the indicator to measure both the final outcomes for students and the performance of the school itself.

School selection and catchment areas are complex with students often travelling beyond the closest available. Several options for defining the local schools per pilot site were considered. After a review of schools local to our neighbourhoods through the London Schools Atlas (https://maps.london.gov.uk/schools/) we rejected defining the local schools by proximity (within defined radius or a fixed number of closest schools) as all tested values for proximity that could reasonably be defined as local to neighbourhoods, represented poor coverage of local pupils (typically under 50%). It was decided instead to use Local Authority averages, on the assumption that this would provide the best coverage of students within pilot sites. Across London 87% of students are schooled in their Local Authority with even higher values within our research Boroughs (89% in Hackney, 94% in Newham, 95% in Tower Hamlets and 95% in Barking and Dagenham).[2]

[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2018

Component 1 – Attainment 8

Attainment 8 scores represent the level of achievement of pupils at the end of key stage 4, based on the grades achieved across eight subjects (with extra weighting for English and Maths). It replaces more traditional measures such as the number of A*-C GCSEs and is reported in the Index as the average attainment 8 score for pupils in the Local Educational Authority.

As all GCSEs complete the shift from lettered grades (A*-C) to numbered (1-9) over the coming years, Attainment 8 scores will remain relatively consistent and adjusted by the government, allowing the measure to continue unchanged in future editions.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	All Schools Comparison Data – KS4 Final	2016-17	LA	ATT8SCR

Calculation:
Average (mean) Attainment 8 Score for Local Authority.

Data tables downloaded from https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/

Component 2 – Progress 8

Progress 8 is a value-added measure, which compares Attainment 8 scores for pupils, with an 'expected' score estimated from their prior attainment at key stage 2. Measuring progress, rather than absolute levels of achievement allows schools to be compared while controlling for factors external to the school which affect general performance, e.g. a high proportion of students from middle-class backgrounds.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	All Schools Comparison Data – KS4 Final	2016-17	LA	P8MEA

Calculation:
Average Progress 8 score for Local Authority.

Data tables downloaded from https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/

4.2.3 Lifelong learning

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	O_2
Comparison Data	Understanding Society, wave F	2015-16	GOR	f_servuse7

Calculation:
Percentage of people who report taking part in some form of adult learning (including evening courses, arts, instruction in sports or practical skills).

4.2.4 Choice and control

The choice and control indicator is a measure of the extent to which people feel they have autonomy and the ability to change or improve their lives. The measure is sourced from the ONS Opinions Survey and measures the extent to which respondents agree with the statement: "There is no point in trying to improve my life, there's nothing that can be done".

The question was included in the IGP's household survey in the summer of 2017.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	B_2g
Comparison Data	Understanding Society, wave F	April, July, October 2014	GOR	MCF_2j

Calculation:
Answered on a 1-5 scale, where 1 is strongly disagree & 5 is strongly agree.

Reported in Index as average value across geography.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.2.5 Freedom from discrimination

Levels of discrimination in the Index are measured through recorded rates of recognized hate crimes. Although we recognize that discrimination presents itself in many forms and aspects of life, recorded hate crimes provide a methodologically robust figure for comparison across areas and are used a proxy for wider levels of discrimination.

A hate crime is defined by the CPS, as:

ANY CRIMINAL OFFENCE WHICH IS PERCEIVED BY THE VICTIM OR ANY OTHER PERSON, TO BE MOTIVATED BY HOSTILITY OR PREJUDICE BASED ON A PERSON'S RACE OR PERCEIVED RACE; RELIGION OR PERCEIVED RELIGION; SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR PERCEIVED SEXUAL ORIENTATION; DISABILITY OR PERCEIVED DISABILITY AND ANY CRIME MOTIVATED BY HOSTILITY OR PREJUDICE AGAINST A PERSON WHO IS TRANSGENDER OR PERCEIVED TO BE TRANSGENDER.'

There are 5 centrally monitored strands of hate crime, which were used as measures in the Index. Due to the way data are presented by the Metropolitan Police through their dashboards, Race and Religious hate crimes have been combined into one category, creating 4 component measures:

Component 1 – Race & Religious

Component 2 – Homophobic

Component 3 – Transgender

Component 4 – Disability

Due to data availability, this measure is only included at the Local Authority level.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Metropolitan Police Statistics	July 2017 to June 2018	LA	n/a

Calculation:
Count of hate crimes for each of the 4 components sourced from Met Police Hate crime dashboard (https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/hate-crime-dashboard/).

Presented in Index as rate per 100,000 residents. Rates calculated using ONS mid-year population estimates for 2017.

4.3 Health and Healthy Environments

4.3.1 Healthy Minds

The IMD Mood and Anxiety Disorders indicator was selected as a robust measure of the prevalence of mental health issues, modelled at a low-level geography.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Index of Multiple Deprivation	2015	LSOA	Mood and anxiety disorders indicator

Calculation:
"The mood and anxiety disorders indicator is a broad measure of levels of mental ill health in the local population. The definition used for this indicator includes mood (affective), neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders.

The indicator is a modelled estimate based on four separate sources (...): prescribing data; hospital episodes data; suicide mortality data; and health benefits data. Although none of the four sources on their own provide a comprehensive measure of mood and anxiety disorders, used in combination they represent a large proportion of all those suffering mental ill health."

For Full description see IMD 2015 Technical Report (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464485/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Technical-Report.pdf)

Scores reported as LSOA averages weighted by population.

4.3.2 Healthy bodies

The healthy bodies indicator is comprised of five components. Components one to three are underlying indicators from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (Years of potential life lost, comparative illness and disability ratio and acute morbidity), included as robust measures of physical ill-health modelled at small geographies.

Component four measures the prevalence of limiting disabilities and ill health. As a self-reporting survey question, measuring impact on day-to-day activities, the component is selected to provide a broader view of disability than measures using only administrative and benefits data. The fifth component measures a subjective assessment of an individual's physical health.

Component 1 – Years of potential life lost indicator

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Index of Multiple Deprivation	2015	LSOA	Years Potential Life Lost

Calculation:
From the IMD technical note:

"The years of potential life lost indicator measures 'premature death', defined as death before the age of 75 from any cause (the commonly used measure of premature death). This includes death due to disease as well as external causes such as accidents, unlawful killing and deaths in combat.

The indicator was directly age and sex standardised in five-year age-sex bands: comparing the actual number of deaths in an area to what would be expected given the area's age and sex structure."
For Full description see IMD 2015 Technical Report (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464485/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Technical-Report.pdf)

Scores reported as LSOA averages, weighted by population.

Component 2 – Comparative illness and disability ratio indicator

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Index of Multiple Deprivation	2015	LSOA	Comparative illness and disability ratio

Calculation:
From the IMD technical note:

"The comparative illness and disability ratio is an indicator of work limiting morbidity and disability, based on those receiving benefits due to inability to work through ill health."
For Full description see IMD 2015 Technical Report (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464485/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Technical-Report.pdf)

Scores reported as LSOA averages, weighted by population..

Component 3 – Acute morbidity indicator

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Index of Multiple Deprivation	2015	LSOA	Acute Morbidity

Calculation:
From the IMD technical note:

"The acute morbidity indicator measures the level of emergency admissions to hospital, based on administrative records of inpatient admissions.

Emergency admissions are defined as cases where 'admission is unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This includes admission via the Accident and Emergency department, admission directly onto a ward or into theatre and the emergency transfer of patients between hospitals. All emergency admissions greater than one day in length (where discharge is not on the same date as admission) are included as an indication of acute health problems. Only admissions to NHS hospitals are included in the data."

For Full description see IMD 2015 Technical Report (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464485/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Technical-Report.pdf)

Scores reported as LSOA averages, weighted by population.

Component 4 – Limited by long term health problem or disability

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	LL_13
Comparison Data	NOMIS: Table QS303EW	2011	LA	n/a

Calculation:
Percentage of residents who report that their day to day activities are limited *either* a little or a lot by a long term health problem *or* disability.

Long term is defined as anything which has lasted, or is expected to last, 12 months.

Measure includes issues relating to old age.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Component 5 – General health

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	HW_1
Comparison Data	NOMIS: Table QS303EW	2011	GOR	F_scsf1

Calculation:
Self-reported rating of general health.

Average reported score from scale 1-5, where 1 is 'Very Good' and 5 is 'Very Bad'.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.3.3 Wellbeing

To capture levels of subjective well-being across research sites, the Index uses ONS Personal well-being measures developed for the Measuring National Well-being programme (Tinkler & Hicks, 2011). These 4 questions measure subjective well-being across 4 dimensions with the following questions:

- "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?"
- "Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?"
- "Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?"
- "Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?"

Each question was included in IGP's household survey in summer 2017 and benchmarked against ONS data.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	HW_4(a,b,c,d)
Comparison Data	ONS Personal Well being estimates	2017	LA	Life Satisfaction, Worthwhile, Happy, Anxiety

Calculation:
Average score for geography, on scale from 0-10.

Z-scores for Anxiety inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.3.4 Access to health and care Services

The Index uses GP registration rates as a proxy for access to healthcare services.

An ideal data set would be complemented by subjective measures of satisfaction or experience with local healthcare services. Currently the IGP has collected this data within the pilot sites, but limited availability of benchmarking data has excluded it from being Indexed.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	HW_2
Comparison Data	Health Survey for England	2014	GOR	GPREGB

Calculation:
Percentage of residents who are not registered with a GP.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.3.5 Good quality housing

Quality of housing and accommodation is a key indicator of the Healthy, Safe and Secure Neighbourhoods sub-domain in the Prosperity Framework. The Index uses the 'Housing in Poor Condition', underlying indicator from the IMD as a composite indicator incorporating a range of dimensions of poor-quality housing, modelled to a low area geography.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Index of Multiple Deprivation	2015	LSOA	Housing in Poor Condition

Calculation:
A composite IMD indicator representing the proportion of social and private homes that feel to meet a Decent Homes Standard. The Decent Home Standard is based on 4 aspects: Housing health and safety, disrepair, modernisation, thermal comfort.
Scores reported as LSOA averages, weighted by population.

4.3.6 Safe neighbourhoods

The safe neighbourhoods indicator combines subjective and objective measures of safety and crime. This is in recognition that while objective risk of harm is fundamentally important, the subjective experience of feeling safe also plays an important part in personal well-being and perceived local prosperity.

Component 1 – Feel safe walking at night

As a measure of subjective experiences of safety, the Index uses a question asking whether people feel safe walking alone at night in their local area. This is a common measure, included in the Crime Survey of England and Wales and used for international comparisons in indices such as the OECD Better life Index.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	H_2B
Comparison Data	Crime Survey of England and Wales	2016	LA	walkdark

Calculation:
Average score for area.

Answered on scale from 1 to 4 where 1 is very safe and 4 is very unsafe.

Z-scores for inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Components 2-7 – Recorded Crime Rates

The indicator contains a composite of crime rates across six major categories of crime:

- Violence against the person
- Sexual offences
- Burglary
- Robbery
- Criminal Damages
- Theft and handling

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Met Police Recorded Crime Data	July 2016 to June 2017	LSOA	Violence against the person, Sexual Offences, Burglary, Robbery, Criminal Damages, Theft and Handling

Calculation:
Rate per 100,000 residents.
Rate calculated using ONS mid-year population estimates 2016.

Crime Rate components combined with individual weight of 0.5, to incorporate multiple measures without dominating indicator.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Components 8 – Road traffic casualties

The road traffic casualties indicator measures the relative risk and prevalence of dangerous road accidents. Due to the relatively small number of fatalities and serious injuries that occur within such small geographies, the measure records the amount of accidents leading to slight injuries as a more reliable indicator of road safety at LSOA level.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Road Casualties by Severity, Department for Transport	2014	LSOA	3 Slight

Calculation:
Rate of road casualties with slight injuries per 100,000 residents.

Rate calculated using ONS mid-year population estimates 2016.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.3.7 Environmental sustainability

The environmental sustainability indicator tracks three environmental measures. Air quality, CO_2 Emissions and levels of recycling.

CO_2 Emissions and rates of recycling are both reported at a Local Authority level, as data is neither available nor deemed particularly meaningful below this geography.

Component 1 – Air quality Index

The IMD Air quality indicator provides a robust estimate of air pollution levels, modelled to LSOA level.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	IMD	2015	LSOA	Air Quality Index

Calculation:
This IMD indicator is an estimate of the concentration of the four pollutants nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates.

Z-scores for inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Component 2 – Per Capita $C0_2$ emission

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	London Datastore: Carbon Dioxide Emissions by Borough	2014	LA	n/a

Calculation:
Tonnes of CO_2 per capita.

Z-scores for inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Component 3 – Household waste sent for re-use/recycling

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	DEFRA: Household Waste Recyling Rates	2016	LA	n/a
Calculation: Percentage of Household waste sent for recycling.				

4.3.8 Access to green space

Access to green space was highlighted as an important aspect of local prosperity in IGP's 2015 research. There is also evidence to suggest that it can reduce incidence of crime, increase physical activity and therefore health and improve subjective wellbeing (Wren and Abdallah, 2016).

The Access to Green Space indicator contains two components measuring access to green open space in general and to Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). By combining these measures, the indicator aims to capture both the proximity to green space, and the quality of that space as a natural resource.

The measures use data from Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) data sets, which are recorded at Ward level geographies. Because these are larger geographies then our research sites, there is a small amount of distortion in the relevant distances.

Component 1 – Households deficient in access to nature

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL)	2014	Ward	n/a
Calculation: Areas of deficiency in access to nature are defined as built-up areas more than one-kilometre actual walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC). Z-scores for inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.				

Component 2 – Households deficient in access to green space

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL)	2014	Ward	n/a

Calculation:
Percentage of residential households within Wards, with access to at least 3 out of 4 of the following open spaces (access defined by distance in brackets, recorded as actual walking distance):

Regional Parks (5km max)
Metropolitan Parks (2.4km max)
District (1.2km max)
Local, Small and Pocket parks (400 metres max)

4.3.9 Childhood development

The childhood development indicator measures levels of deprivation and proportion of children in workless homes as proxies for related development issues.

An ideal variable set would include subjective measures relating to well-being, social interactions and school experiences. However, there are currently no suitable datasets, containing these variables for children and young people at small-area geographies.

IGP currently plans to include these further measures in future a round of data collection focussed on young people and children.

Component 1 – Children in workless households

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	LL_5
Comparison Data	ONS: Children in Households by region and combined economic activity status of household members: Table M	JULY-SEPTEMBER 2017	GOR	n/a

Calculation:
Percentage of children living in households where no adult member is in employment (or self-employment).

Z-scores for inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Component 2 – Children in income deprivation

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	2015	LSOA	n/a

Calculation:
From the IMD Technical Note:

"The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. Income deprived families are defined as families that either receive Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs."

Z-scores for inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.3.10 Transitions

The transitions indicator measures the proportion of students at the end of Key stage 4 & 5 who move on to any sustained education destination.

A destination is considered 'Sustained' if the student continuously engaged in at least two terms or six months (October – March) of study following KS4 or KS5 graduation.

Data are reported at the Local Authority level to ensure coverage of the majority of pupils within research sites, as described in section 3.2.2.

Component 1 – Transition to education after KS4

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	GOV.uk 'Compare Schools' Data Tables - All UK, KS4 table.	2017	LA	'Any Sustained Educational destination'
Calculation: Percentage of students leaving key stage 4 and transitioning to any sustained educational destination.				

Component 2 – Transition to education after KS5

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	GOV.uk 'Compare Schools' Data Tables - All UK, KS5 table.	2017	LA	'Any Sustained Educational destination'
Calculation: Percentage of students leaving key stage 5 and transitioning to any sustained educational destination.				

4.4 Belonging, Identities and Culture

4.4.1 Social networks

The social networks indicator measures the extent of social interaction taking place within communities. It contains two components:

- The amount of social contact individuals have with family and friends
- Reported levels of loneliness

Component 1 – Social contact

IGP's household survey measured regularity of contact between respondents and their families, friends and neighbours.

Comparison data was sourced from the Community Life survey a with Index scores reported as contact with family or friends, at least once per day in order to ensure compatibility between local and London data.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	B_7
Comparison Data	Community Life Survey	2015-16F	GOR	FrndRel1
Calculation: Percentage of people who have face to face contact with family (whom they are not living with) or friends, at least once per day.				

Component 2 – Feeling Lonely

Experiences of loneliness are captured through a subjective measure, asking respondents to report how often they experience loneliness.

The measure was sourced from the European Social Survey and was replicated in the IGP's household survey in 2017.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	B_7
Comparison Data	Community Life Survey	2015-16	GOR	FltLnl

Calculation:
Respondents asked how often they feel lonely, from 1 - 'None or almost none of the time' to 4 - ' All or almost all of the time'

Index reported as average score.

Z-scores for inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.4.2 Belonging

The belonging indicator measures individuals' subjective sense of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood.

The measure was sourced from the Community Life survey and included in IGP's 2017 household survey.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	B_1
Comparison Data	Community Life Survey	2015-16	GOR	SBeNeigh

Calculation:
Respondents rate how strongly they feel they belong to neighbourhood from 1- 'Very Strongly' to 4 – 'Not at all strongly'.

Index score reported as Average (mean) response.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

4.4.3 Community cohesion

The community cohesion indicator measures levels of trust and perceptions of cohesion or tension in the local community.

Component 1 – Different backgrounds get along

Component 1 is a subjective measure, testing the perceived cohesion between different groups. It was sourced from the Community Life survey and was included in IGP's 2017 household survey to collect pilot site data.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	B_2A
Comparison Data	Community Life Survey	2015-16	GOR	STogeth

Calculation:
Percentage of residents who disagree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get along.

Z-scores inverted so that high scores represent positive outcomes.

Component 2 – Trust

General levels of trust between people was measured using an established question created for the World Values Survey (Inglehart et al, 2014), which asks the respondents whether they feel that 'Most people can be trusted' or 'You can't be too careful'.

The question has been included in the Community Life survey and the IGP's 2017 household survey to provide local and comparison data.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	B_1
Comparison Data	Community Life Survey	2015-16	GOR	PTrust

Calculation:
Percentage of residents who agree that "Most people can be trusted".

4.4.4 Civic engagement

The civic engagement indicator measures levels of volunteering or unpaid help as a proxy for wider civic activities. Volunteering was defined to include doing so with community groups, faith groups, at libraries or community centres, campaigning charities etc.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	F_7
Comparison Data	Understanding Society – wave f	2015-16	GOR	f_vol, f_volfreq
Calculation: Percentage of people who have done some form of volunteering in the previous 12 months.				

4.4.5 Arts, Culture and Sport

This indicator at present includes only one component, measuring levels of participation in sports.

The intention and ideal indicator set would include separate components to measure participation with arts and cultural activities. Data on these factors has been collected by the IGP through its 2017 household survey, however benchmarking data that is an adequate match to those measures is currently unavailable, as is secondary data at the low geographies required to represent pilot sites and substitute for primary data collection.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	B_5
Comparison Data	Active People Survey	2017	GOR	
Calculation: Percentage of people who have taken part in some form of sporting activity in the previous month.				

4.5 Power, Voice & Influence

4.5.1 Political Inclusion

The political inclusion indicator measures the extent to which people are engaged and included in political processes in their area. The selected measures capture levels of voter turnout at general elections and rates of three different forms of local engagement (Contacting local officials, attending public meetings or rallies and signing petitions).

Component 1 – Voter Turnout

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data & Comparison Data	Electoral Commission Data tables: UK Parliament General Election	2017	Parliamentary Constituency	Valid Vote Turnout
Calculation: Percentage of eligible electorate who cast valid votes in the 2017 General Election.				

Component 2 – Political participation

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	V_2
Comparison Data	Community Life Survey	2015-16	GOR	CivParta
Calculation: Percentage of people who have, in the past 12 months: • Contacted a local official • Attended a public meeting, rally, protest or demonstration • Signed a petition (paper or Online) Index score reported as composite score of the 3 component percentages, equally weighted.				

4.5.2 Feelings of influence

Previous research suggested a distinct difference between having the opportunities to participate in local decisions, for example through local consultations, and the belief that that participation had tangible effects.

The feelings of influence indicator subjectively measures the extent to which local people feel that they can personally influence decision making in their local area.

The measure was sourced from the Community Life Survey and included in IGP's household survey in summer 2017.

	SOURCE	SOURCE DATE	GEOGRAPHY	VARIABLES USED
Site Data	Household Survey	Summer 2017	Research Site	V_1
Comparison Data	Community Life Survey	2015-16	GOR	PaffLoc
Calculation: Percentage of people who 'Strongly agree' or 'Tend to agree' that they can personally influence decisions in their local area.				

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Annexes

Annex 1 – Minimum Income Standards Values

FAMILY REF #	2017 BUDGETS - standard household types	INNER LONDON (2017 adjusted)	OUTER UK (2017 adjusted)	REST OF UK (2017 adjusted)
1	Single Adult	£29,283.65	£25,812.50	£17,682.69
2	Couple	£41,718.27	£36,009.62	£23,845.19
3	Single pensioner	£17,150.96	£12,635.58	£8,801.92
4	Couple pensioner	£26,590.38	£16,687.50	£18,522.12
5	Lone parent 1 child 0-1	£54,450.00	£46,237.50	£39,786.54
6	Lone parent 1 child 2-4	£45,114.42	£41,919.23	£27,378.85
7	Lone parent 1 child 5-11	£35,657.69	£34,993.27	£28,062.50
8	Lone parent 1 child 12-18	£31,179.81	£32,121.15	£27,739.42
9	Lone parent 2 children 0-1 & 0-1	£91,650.00	£76,500.00	£65,890.38
18	Lone parent 2 children 2-4 & 2-4	£75,343.27	£67,004.81	£33,135.58
19	Lone parent 2 children 5-11 & 5-11	£45,885.58	£45,851.92	£33,062.50
20	Lone parent 2 children 12-18 & 12 -18	£40,225.96	£41,181.73	£35,195.19
21	Lone parent 2 children 0-1 & 2-4	£83,515.38	£71,771.15	£45,457.69
22	Lone parent 2 children 0-1 & 5-11	£72,637.50	£63,739.42	£40,666.35
23	Lone parent 2 children 0-1 & 12-18	£67,383.65	£60,368.27	£42,305.77
24	Lone parent 2 children 2-4 & 5-11	£64,478.85	£58,986.54	£33,861.54
25	Lone Parent 2 children 2-4 & 12-18	£59,229.81	£54,668.27	£37,409.62
26	Lone Parent 2 children 5-11 & 12-18	£44,657.69	£43,979.81	£36,763.46
10	Lone parent 3 children	£75,286.54	£69,793.27	£42,905.77
11	Couple 1 child	£56,362.50	£51,194.23	£41,872.12
12	Couple 1 child 2-4	£49,407.69	£47,144.23	£32,043.27
13	Couple 1 child 5-11	£40,053.85	£40,218.27	£32,407.69
14	Couple 1 child 12-18	£35,575.00	£37,346.15	£29,592.31
15	Couple 2 children 0-1 & 0-1	£86,398.08	£74,255.77	£62,019.23
27	Couple 2 children 2-4 & 2-4	£72,489.42	£66,157.69	£30,997.12
28	Couple 2 children 5-11 & 5-11	£53,277.88	£51,800.96	£37,654.81
29	Couple 2 children 12-18 & 12 -18	£44,457.69	£46,193.27	£37,019.23
30	Couple 2 children 0-1 & 2-4	£79,460.58	£70,223.08	£49,662.50
31	Couple 2 children 0-1 & 5-11	£70,181.73	£63,372.12	£45,257.69
32	Couple 2 children 0-1 & 12-18	£65,700.00	£60,497.12	£46,898.08
33	Couple 2 children 2-4 & 5-11	£63,223.08	£59,318.27	£38,453.85
34	Couple 2 children 2-4 & 12-18	£58,745.19	£56,447.12	£42,001.92
35	Couple 2 children 5-11 & 12-18	£48,862.50	£48,991.35	£39,766.35
16	Couple 3 children	£72,183.65	£68,278.85	£49,413.46
17	Couple 4 children	£106,206.73	£90,715.38	£73,058.65

Source: https://www.minimumincome.org.uk – August 2018

Annex 2 – Monthly debt repayments by income decile

DECILE	MIN INCOME (GROSS, ANNUAL)	MAX INCOME (GROSS ANNUAL)	AVG. DEBT REPAYMENTS (£- MONTHLY)
1st	£ -	£11,372.00	£24.00
2nd	£11,373.00	£15,953.00	£27.00
3rd	£15,954.00	£20,852.00	£36.00
4th	£20,853.00	£26,280.00	£51.00
5th	£26,281.00	£32,368.00	£54.00
6th	£32,369.00	£39,632.00	£68.00
7th	£39,633.00	£48,410.00	£73.00
8th	£48,411.00	£61,080.00	£92.00
9th	£61,081.00	£84,141.00	£113.00
10th	£84,142.00	HIGHEST	£121.00

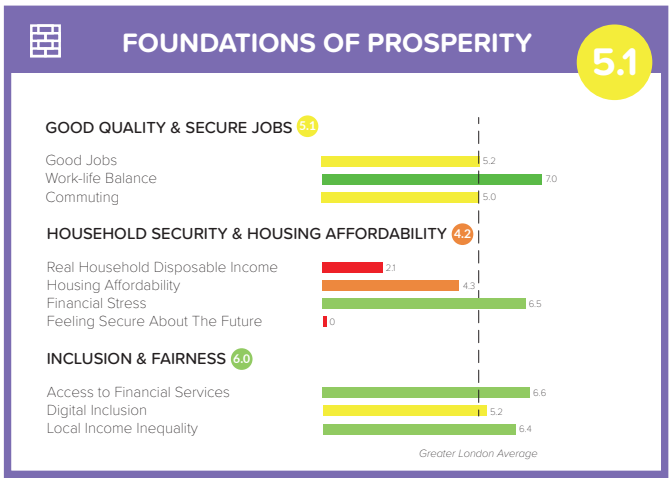
Source: Wealth and Assets Survey, 2016

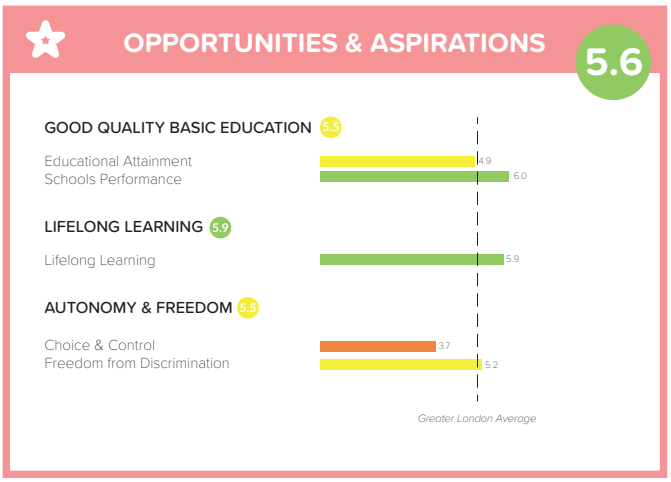
Annex 3 – Prosperity Index Scorecards

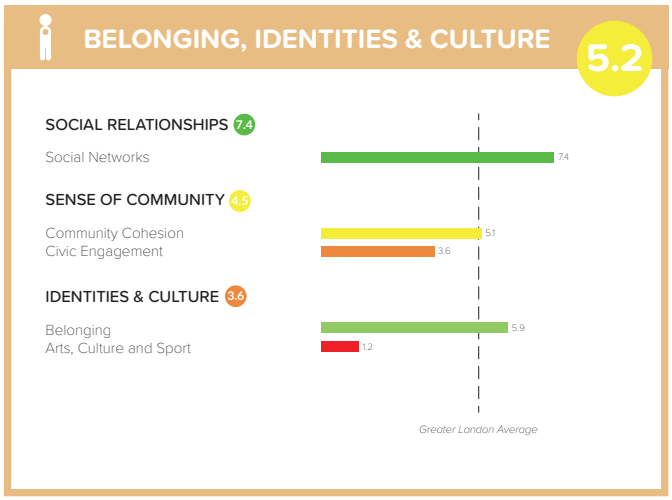
Prosperity Index

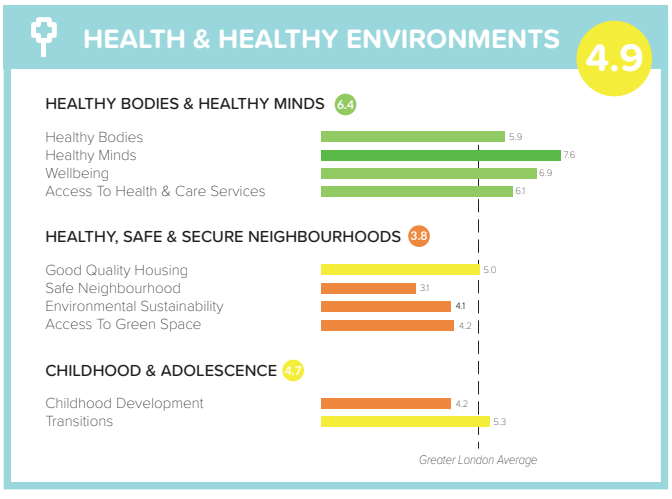
Olympic Park

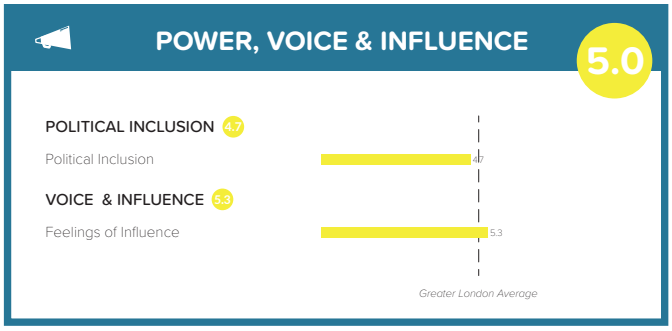
Headline Indicator Scorecard









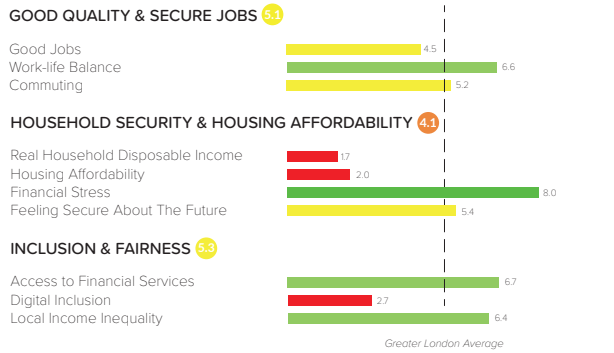


Prosperity Index

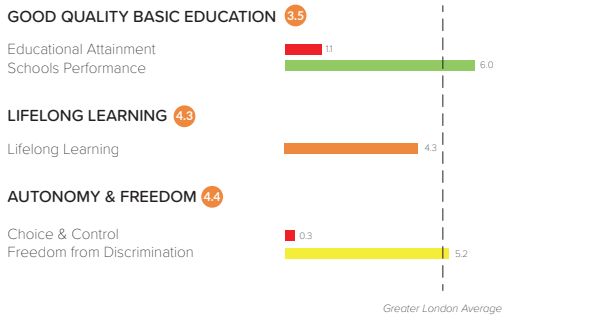
Canning Town

Headline Indicator Scorecard

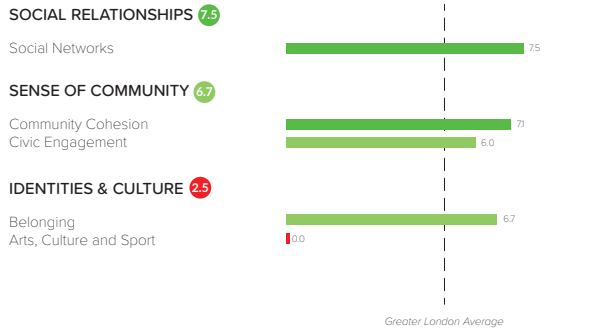
FOUNDATIONS OF PROSPERITY 4.8



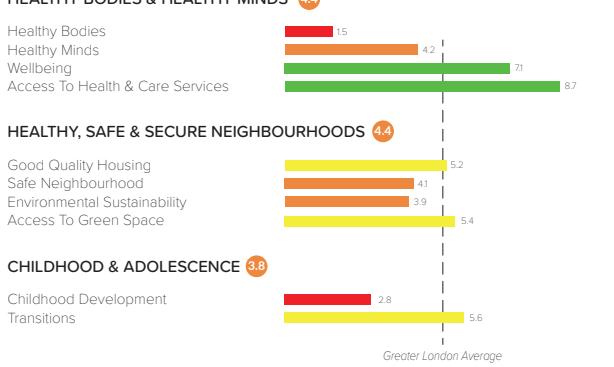
OPPORTUNITIES & ASPIRATIONS 4.1



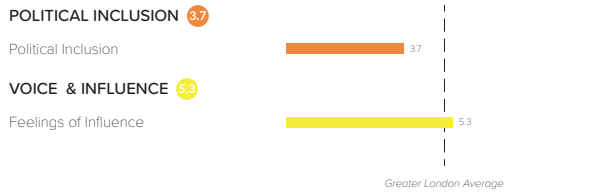
BELONGING, IDENTITIES & CULTURE 5.6

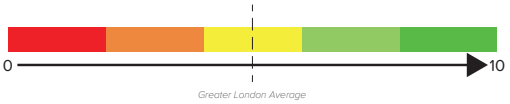


HEALTH & HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS 4.2



POWER, VOICE & INFLUENCE 4.5

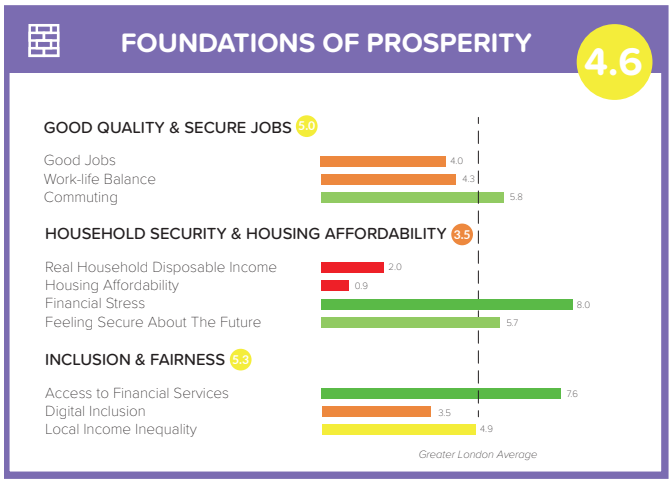


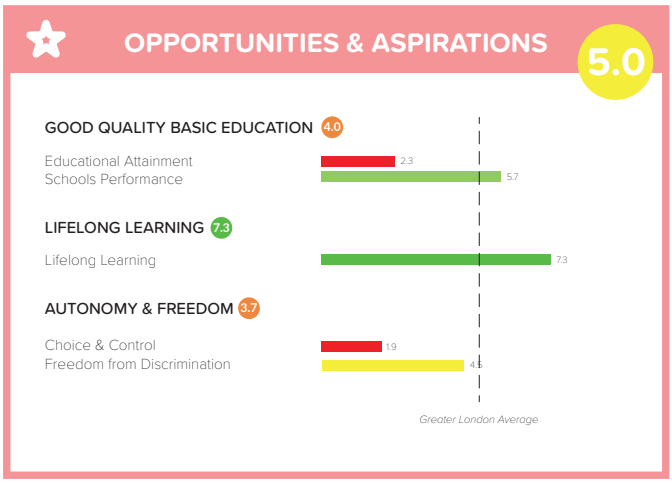


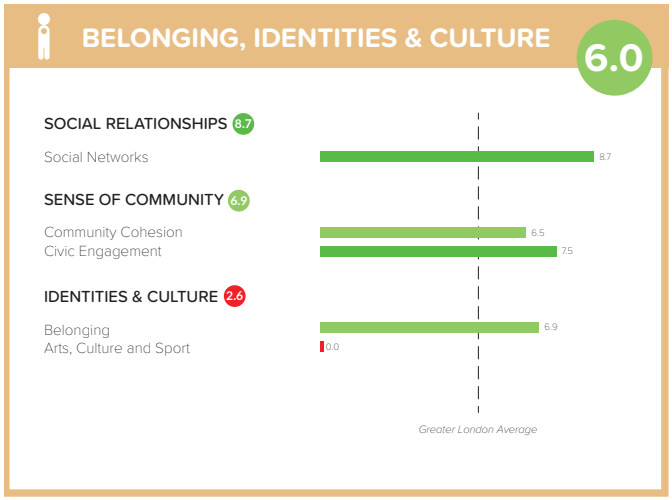
Prosperity Index

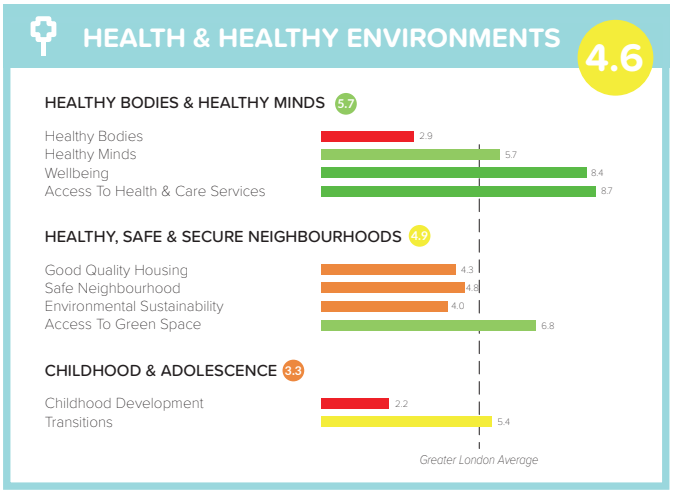
Coventry Cross

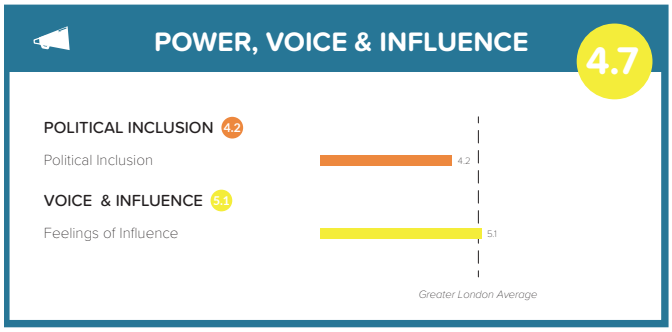
Headline Indicator Scorecard









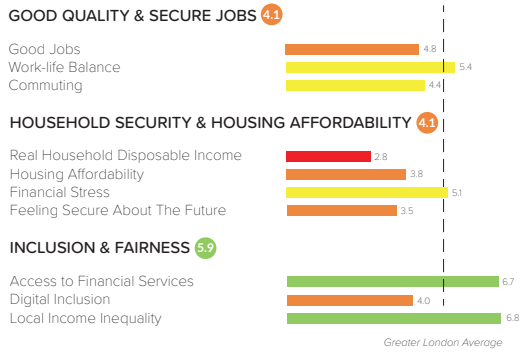


Prosperity Index

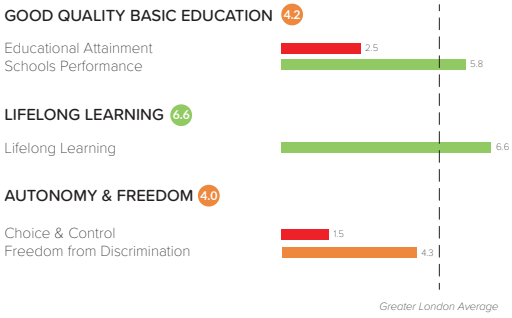
Hackney Wick

Headline Indicator Scorecard

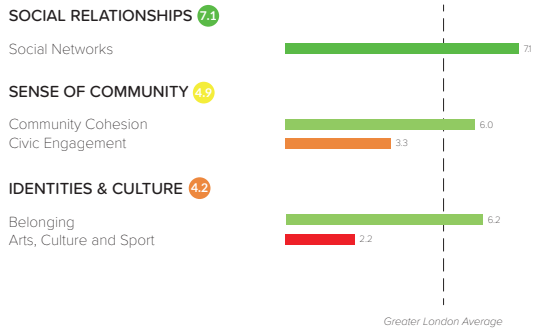
FOUNDATIONS OF PROSPERITY 4.7



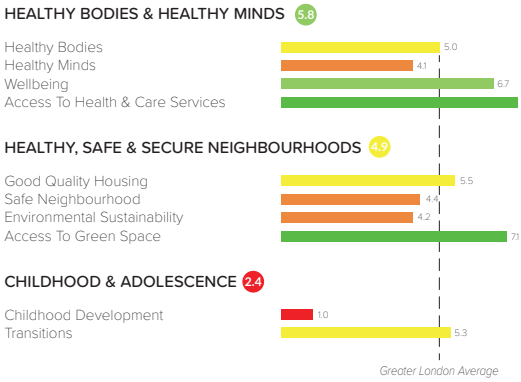
OPPORTUNITIES & ASPIRATIONS 4.9



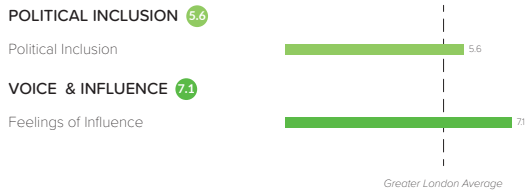
BELONGING, IDENTITIES & CULTURE 5.4

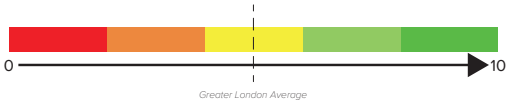


HEALTH & HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS 4.4



POWER, VOICE & INFLUENCE 6.3



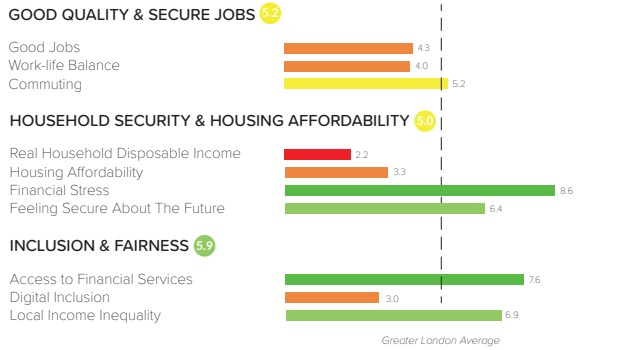


Prosperity Index

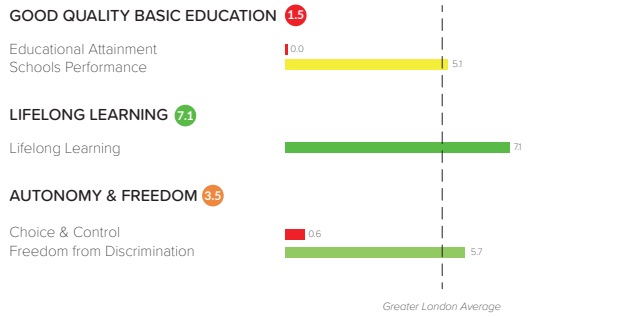
Heath

Headline Indicator Scorecard

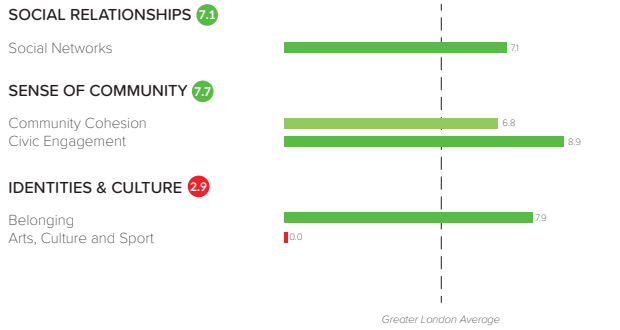
FOUNDATIONS OF PROSPERITY 5.4



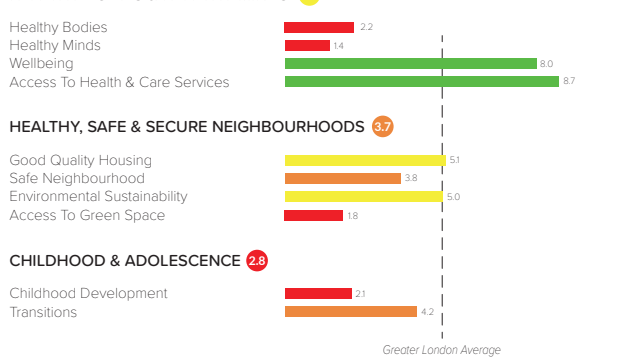
OPPORTUNITIES & ASPIRATIONS 4.0



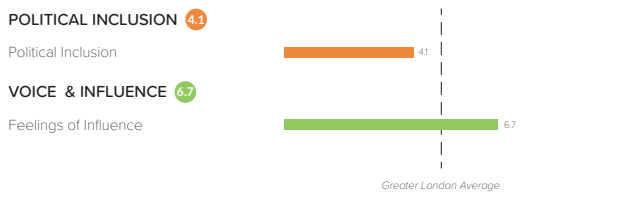
BELONGING, IDENTITIES & CULTURE 5.9



HEALTH & HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS 3.8



POWER, VOICE & INFLUENCE 5.4



Annex 4 – Indicator Dashboard

DOMAIN 1: FOUNDATIONS OF PROSPERITY	OLYMPIC PARK	HACKNEY WICK	HEATH	CANNING TOWN	COVENTRY CROSS
SUB-DOMAIN 1: GOOD QUALITY & SECURE JOBS					
Good Jobs	5	4.43	4.32	4.48	3.96
Work-Life Balance	7.01	5.35	4.01	6.60	4.34
Commuting	5.03	4.39	5.20	5.15	5.75
SUB-DOMAIN 2: HOUSEHOLD SECURITY & HOUSING AFFORDABILITY					
Real Disposable Household Income	2.05	2.80	2.24	1.68	2.05
Housing Affordability	4.31	3.84	3.26	1.99	0.88
Financial Stress	6.53	5.07	8.63	7.99	8.00
Feeling Secure about the Future	0.00	3.47	6.44	5.36	5.69
SUB-DOMAIN 3: INCLUSION & FAIRNESS					
Access to Financial Services	6.58	6.71	7.64	6.71	7.64
Digital Inclusion	5.21	4.01	3.04	2.70	3.47
Local Income Inequality	6.35	6.77	6.91	6.35	4.87
DOMAIN 2: OPPORTUNITIES & ASPIRATIONS	**OLYMPIC PARK**	**HACKNEY WICK**	**HEATH**	**CANNING TOWN**	**COVENTRY CROSS**
SUB-DOMAIN 1: GOOD QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION					
Educational Attainment	4.91	2.52	0.00	1.05	2.34
Educational Provision	6.04	5.83	5.10	6.04	5.65
SUB-DOMAIN 2: LIFELONG LEARNING					
Lifelong learning	5.85	6.64	7.06	4.33	7.31
SUB-DOMAIN 3: AUTONOMY & FREEDOM					
Choice & Control	3.65	1.51	0.64	0.31	1.90
Freedom from Discrimination	5.15	4.31	5.66	5.15	4.52

DOMAIN 3: HEALTH & HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS	OLYMPIC PARK	HACKNEY WICK	HEATH	CANNING TOWN	COVENTRY CROSS
SUB-DOMAIN 1: HEALTHY BODIES & HEALTHY MINDS					
Healthy Bodies	5.88	5.03	2.19	1.53	2.93
Healthy Minds	7.56	4.05	1.40	4.15	5.66
Wellbeing	6.87	6.73	7.99	7.12	8.42
Access to Health & Health Care Services	6.09	7.46	8.73	8.73	8.73
SUB-DOMAIN 2: HEALTHY, SAFE & SECURE NEIGHBOURHOODS					
Good Quality Housing	5.04	5.51	5.08	5.23	4.30
Feeling Safe	3.12	4.41	3.82	4.08	4.78
Environmental Sustainbility	4.12	4.20	4.96	3.89	4.04
Access to Green Space	4.23	7.12	1.75	5.36	6.83
SUB-DOMAIN 3: CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE					
Childhood Development	4.20	1.01	2.10	2.84	2.24
Transistions to work and Study	5.59	5.32	4.22	5.59	5.39
DOMAIN 4: BELONGING, IDENTITIES & CULTURE	**OLYMPIC PARK**	**HACKNEY WICK**	**HEATH**	**CANNING TOWN**	**COVENTRY CROSS**
SUB-DOMAIN 1: SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS					
Social Networks	7.42	7.06	7.07	7.50	8.65
SUB-DOMAIN 2: SENSE OF COMMUNITY					
Community Cohesion	5.14	6.02	6.81	7.11	6.41
Civic Engagement	3.64	3.33	8.93	5.99	7.46
SUB-DOMAIN 3: IDENTITIES & CULTURE					
Belonging	5.89	6.15	7.86	6.69	6.88
Participation in Sports	0.88	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
DOMAIN 5: POWER, VOICE & INFLUENCE	**OLYMPIC PARK**	**HACKNEY WICK**	**HEATH**	**CANNING TOWN**	**COVENTRY CROSS**
SUB-DOMAIN 1: POLITICAL INCLUSION					
Political Inclusion	4.70	5.50	4.11	3.74	4.18
SUB-DOMAIN 2: VOICE & INFLUENCE					
Feelings of Influence	5.29	7.08	6.67	5.28	5.13