

Inclusive Growth Score™ Methodology

INTRO

The Inclusive Growth Score (IGS) is a public-access, web-based platform that enables users to learn about measures of inclusion and growth within postcode sectors across the United Kingdom. The IGS is a means by which platform users can benchmark existing levels of inclusion and growth within different postcode sectors, and by which they can measure whether actions, policies and investments increased or decreased measures of inclusive growth.

The map presents the Inclusive Growth Score for each postcode sector. The IGS is based on 21 metrics from multiple data sources, including national statistics data, private firmographic data, Co-op, and anonymised and highly aggregated Mastercard transaction data (see [DATA SOURCES](#) for more details). The IGS is calculated across three benchmarks: relative to all postcode sectors in the same nation, region, or with the same urban-rural designation (see [BENCHMARKING](#) for more details).

SCORE METHODOLOGY

The Inclusive Growth Score is composed of three pillars: Place, Economy, and Community. Pillars are composed of Inclusion (level of access) and Growth (level of change) metrics. The measures of Inclusion are static figures speaking to the accessibility of resources or community assets, whilst measures of Growth provide detailed views into how communities are changing over time. For more details on which metrics classify as Growth and Inclusion, see [PILLARS / METRICS](#) below.

The Inclusive Growth Score, pillars, and underlying metrics are transformed into percentile ranks (0-100) relative to a user selected base (see [BENCHMARKING](#) for more details). To calculate the ranks, all postcode sectors are rank ordered according to the metric value. Scores are calculated by taking the postcode sector's relative position, divided by the total number of postcode sectors in the benchmark, and multiplied by 100.

The Place, Economy, and Community Pillar values are the average value of the pillar's six metrics. The Inclusion and Growth Metric Type values are the average value of each of the underlying corresponding metrics. The average of the metric percentiles across the two metric types (Inclusion and Growth) produces the Inclusive Growth Score. The Place, Economy, and Community pillar values are the average value of the pillar's metrics. The average of the metric percentiles across the three pillars (Place, Economy, and Community) produces the Inclusive Growth Score. Scores are distributed equally on the map into 5 equal colour bins from red (lowest score) to green (highest score). Each colour bin has an equal (1/5th) number of postcode sectors represented.

For Inclusion metrics, the score follows the ranking calculation detailed above. For Growth metrics, the score is a weighted average of the ranking in the base year and the ranking in the recent year.

$$Growth = \frac{1}{3} * Rank \text{ for Base Year} + \frac{2}{3} * Rank \left(\frac{Recent \text{ Year} - Prior \text{ Year}}{Prior \text{ Year}} \right)$$

The weighting of the base year helps account for magnitudes of growth based on postcode sector's varying 'starting points' in recent years, beginning with IGS's starting year of 2018. For example, postcode sectors with very little commerce will exhibit high magnitudes of growth (on the scale of +100%) as the starting level of commerce is so small, whereas more commerce heavy postcode sectors will likely show slower progression. This calculation enables a measure of relative improvement, with a common anchor used for each new year of data available.

Outliers are identified where the metric value is greater than or equal to 2x the threshold of the top and bottom 1%. Outliers are capped at 2x the threshold of the top and bottom 1%.

The Inclusive Growth Score is constructed to deliver a yearly release. For the current year, quarterly releases will include all available data presenting an incomplete score for the current year. For metrics with missing years, data is pulled from the adjacent prior year (see [METRIC YEARLY FORMULA](#) for more information).

BENCHMARKING

Within the platform, the 'Compare With' functionality enables three calculations of the score: Nation, Region, and Urban-Rural comparisons. The score ranks any given postcode sector by comparison to postcode sectors across the nation, within the same region, and at the same level of urbanisation as measured by the [Office for National Statistics \(England and Wales\)](#), the [Scottish Government](#), and the [Northern Ireland Government](#).

- 12 UK Regions include
 - o Scotland
 - o Northern Ireland
 - o Wales
 - o North East (England)
 - o North West (England)
 - o Yorkshire and the Humber (England)
 - o West Midlands (England)
 - o East Midlands (England)
 - o South West (England)
 - o South East (England)
 - o East of England (England)
 - o Greater London (England)
- Rural Urban Definitions: lower scores denote more urban areas
 - o England and Wales:
 - 1 - Urban major conurbation (A1)
 - 2 - Urban minor conurbation (B1)

- 3 - Urban city and town (C1)
- 4 - Urban city and town in a sparse setting (C2)
- 5 - Rural town and fringe (D1)
- 6 - Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting (D2)
- 7 - Rural village and dispersed (E1)
- 8 - Rural village and dispersed in a sparse setting (E2)
- Scotland:
 - 1 - Large Urban Areas Settlements of over 125,000 people;
 - 2 - Other Urban Areas Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people;
 - 3 - Accessible Small Towns Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more;
 - 4 - Remote Small Towns Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more;
 - 5 - Accessible Rural Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes' drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more;
 - 6 - Remote Rural Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- Northern Ireland:
 - 1 – Urban
 - 2 – Mixed urban/rural
 - 3 – Rural

Due to the variation of sources between nations, the largest Benchmark is within nation (e.g. relative to all postcode sectors in Wales) to reflect the comparability of sources. Between-nation comparisons should be done with a clear understanding of the different sources used.

GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFORMATIONS

To integrate datasets compiled at a more granular level than postcode sector, data has been aggregated up. Data sources compiled at a less granular level, such as local authority, were integrated by propagating data down to smaller units. These metrics are flagged in the platform to acknowledge the risk that this data could be imprecise at a local level – whilst representing, nonetheless, the best possible source to represent the respective measure of Inclusive Growth.

Geographic transformations were done in partnership with Geolytix, creating population-based weighting for the transformations.

DATA SOURCES

[Mastercard](#) – Mastercard is a leading global payments & technology company that connects consumers, businesses, merchants, issuers & governments around the world. The Inclusive

Growth Score includes insights based on Mastercard’s anonymised and highly aggregated transaction and merchant location data

Co-op – The Co-operative Group, trading as the Co-op, is a British consumer co-operative with a diverse family of retail businesses including food retail and wholesale; e-pharmacy; insurance services; legal services and funeral care, with more than 3,700 locations. The Inclusive Growth Score uses the Community Wellbeing Index (CWI) developed by Co-op to provide insight into the wellbeing of over 28,000 communities across all four nations of the UK.

National Governments – [UK government](#), [Scottish Government](#), [Welsh Government](#), and [Northern Ireland Government](#) all regularly publish statistics on the people, places, and economies of their nations

UK Office for National Statistics (ONS) – UK’s largest independent producer of official statistics and the recognised national statistical institute of the UK. It is responsible for collecting and publishing statistics related to the economy, population, and society at national, regional, and local levels. It plays a leading role in national and international good practice in the production of official statistics.

Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) – NISRA is an Agency of the Department of Finance. NISRA is the principal source of official statistics and social research on Northern Ireland. These statistics and research inform public policy and associated debate in the wider society.

National Ministries of Finance – The [HM Treasury](#) and the [NI Department of Finance](#) regularly publish statistics related to the performance of key economic indicators.

National Land Registry – The [HM Land Registry](#) and the [Registers of Scotland](#) register the ownership of land and property across the United Kingdom.

National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory of Northern Ireland (NAEI) - The NAEI compiles estimates of emissions to the atmosphere from UK sources such as cars, trucks, power stations and industrial plant. These emissions are estimated to help to find ways of reducing the impact of human activities on the environment and our health.

Ordnance Survey – The national mapping agency for Great Britain.

Ofcom – Also known as the Office of Communications, Ofcom is the government-approved regulatory and competition authority for the broadcasting, telecommunications, and postal industries of the United Kingdom.

OpenDataNI – The Open Data portal was created to facilitate easy access to Northern Ireland public sector data for both reuse and redistribution. This portal has been developed by the Open Data Team as part of the Digital NI initiative.

[Consumer Data Research Centre](#) - The Consumer Data Research Centre was established in 2014 to lead academic engagement between industry and the social sciences and utilise consumer data for academic research purposes. CDRC provides unique insight in to a diverse range of societal and economic challenges in collaboration with a wide range of consumer data providers.

Leading POI (point of interest) data providers for firmographic data – POI providers have vital information on owner diversity and commercial diversity not publicly available or present in Mastercard’s aggregated and anonymised transaction data

[Geolytix](#) – A 2011-founded data consultancy building unique datasets around location planning using open data.

PLACE

Housing, infrastructure, and the built environment

HOUSING TURNOVER – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in the number of houses and flats sold

$$\frac{(\text{Current year number of housing units sold} - \text{Prior year number of housing units sold})}{\text{Prior year number of housing units sold}} \times 100$$

Context: Housing turnover is a key indicator in understanding the growth and development potential of an area.

Source: [HM Land Registry](#)

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This data is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Note: This metric is available at local authority level and has been integrated by propagating data down to the postcode sector level.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VALUE – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in property prices

$$\frac{(\text{Current year average homes price} - \text{Prior year average homes price})}{\text{Prior year average homes price}} \times 100$$

Context: Changes in residential property value reflect both demand for an area and affordability of living in an area.

Source: [HM Land Registry](#) (England, Wales), [Registers of Scotland](#) (Scotland), [Department of Finance](#) (Northern Ireland).

Attribution: Contains HM Land Registry data, Registers of Scotland data, and public sector information © Crown copyright and database right 2021. This data is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Note: For England and Wales, properties under the 'other' category were excluded, with only detached, semi-detached, terraced, and flats/maisonettes included. For Scotland and Northern Ireland, this metric is available at local authority level and has been integrated by propagating data down to the postcode sector level.

NEWLY BUILT HOMES – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in the number of newly built homes

England, Scotland, Northern Ireland:

$$\frac{(\text{Current year number of new homes built} - \text{Prior year number of new homes built})}{\text{Prior year number of new homes built}} \times 100$$

Wales:

$$\frac{(\text{Current year number of new builds started} - \text{Prior year number of new builds started})}{\text{Prior year number of new builds started}} \times 100$$

Context: Over the past two decades, building new homes has been a key pillar of the government’s strategy for economic and social development and growth – building new homes had gone hand in hand with wider regeneration, job creation, and intergenerational wealth.

Source: [UK Government](#) (England), [Welsh Government](#) (Wales), [Scottish Government](#) (Scotland), [NI Department of Finance](#) (Northern Ireland)

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Note: For England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, this metric uses the number of new homes completed, whereas for Wales, the metric uses the number of new homes started, as this is the only metric available for this geography.

For all countries, this metric is available at local authority level and has been integrated by propagating data down to the postcode sector level.

Given data collection issues during the COVID-19 pandemic, data is now collected for the fiscal year. As such, the Newly Built Homes metric for 2020 is calculated using data for April 2020 – Mar 2021 (current year) and Apr 2019 – Mar 2020 (prior year).

AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING – Inclusion Metric

Percentage of income remaining after housing costs (England and Wales), share of house price comprised of mean annual income (Scotland and Northern Ireland)

England and Wales:

$$\frac{(\text{Net income} - \text{housing costs})}{\text{Net income}} \times 100$$

Scotland and Northern Ireland:

$$(\text{Mean annual income} / \text{House price})$$

Context: This metric unites two key indicators of inclusion and growth – income and housing costs – to derive the relationship between the opportunities and the costs of living in any given area.

Source: [ONS Income Estimates](#) (England and Wales), [ONS Income Estimates](#) (Scotland), [NISRA](#) (Northern Ireland), [Registers of Scotland](#) (Scotland), [Department of Finance](#) (Northern Ireland).

Attribution: Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Notes: Housing costs include rent (gross of housing benefit), water rates, community water charges and council water charges, mortgage interest payments (net of any tax relief), structural insurance premiums (for owner occupiers) and ground rent and service charges (England and Wales).

For Scotland and Northern Ireland, this metric is available at local authority level and has been integrated by propagating data down to the postcode sector level.

BROADBAND PERFORMANCE – Inclusion Metric

Percentage of premises attaining at least 30MB/s in broadband internet

$$\frac{\text{Number of connections} > 30\text{MB/s}}{\text{Number of total connections}} \times 100$$

Context: The performance of broadband connectivity is a key indicator of digital inclusion, particularly as more recreational, educational, and professional activities have seen a shift to online. In this context, speedy and reliable connectivity becomes paramount to both communities and individuals.

Source: [Ofcom – Connected Nations](#)

Attribution: Contains information licensed by the Office of Communications.

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK – Inclusion Metric

Travel time to work in minutes

Context: This metric is suggestive of the number of available work opportunities in an area, which is often an indirect effect of both how dispersed and how developed a certain community is.

Source: [ONS Labour Force Survey](#)

Attribution: Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Note: No Northern Ireland data available.

This metric is available at local authority level and has been integrated by propagating data down to the postcode sector level. Survey question only includes people who work somewhere separate from their home.

AIR QUALITY – Inclusion Metric

Air Quality Index (England, Scotland, Wales), Count of Particulate Matter 10 (Northern Ireland)

Context: Poor air quality is considered the largest environmental risk to public health by the British government, with long-term exposure to air pollution being a risk factor for several chronic conditions and often negatively impacting on a population's life expectancy.

Source: [Consumer Data Research Center](#) (England, Scotland, Wales), [National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory](#) (Northern Ireland)

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Note: CDRC Air Quality Index includes concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter 10, and Sulphur Dioxide, calculated as an average value within 1 kilometre grids within each postcode sector. Due to lack of data availability, the metric for Northern Ireland only uses the average level of Particle Matter 10 from 1KM grids inside postcode sector boundaries.

ECONOMY

Business growth, jobs, and spending

NET NEW BUSINESSES – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in the number of businesses based on anonymised and highly aggregated merchant data

$$\frac{(\text{Current year number of businesses} - \text{Prior year number of businesses})}{\text{Prior year number of businesses}} \times 100$$

Context: The evolution of the number of businesses in a community gives an indicator of both the local appetite for new services, availability of opportunities (including funding) for investments, and turnover of businesses.

Source: [Mastercard Places](#)

SPEND GROWTH – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in total bricks and mortar spending based on anonymised and highly aggregated indexed transaction data

$$\frac{(\text{Current year total spend} - \text{Prior year total spend})}{\text{Prior year total spend}} \times 100$$

Context: Spend levels within bricks-and-mortar serve as an accessible and straight-forward indicator of both changes in spend opportunities, as well as the availability of disposable income for a community.

Source: [Mastercard GeoInsights](#)

Note: Inclusive of bricks and mortar spend only

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in the number of small business loans

$$\frac{(\text{Current year sum of small business loans} - \text{Prior year sum of small business loans})}{\text{Prior year sum of small business loans}} \times 100$$

Context: Changes in the number of small business loans issued offer an indicator of both the appetite and opportunities available for entrepreneurial and small business activities in a community, as well as the availability and prioritisation of financing.

Source: [UK Finance](#)

Notes: The source metric provides the sum of small and medium business loans issued at quarterly level for each postcode sector. This data has been aggregated from quarterly data.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS CLAIMANTS – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in the number of residents claiming unemployment benefits (fewer claimants represented with negative growth and higher score)

$$\frac{(\text{Current year residents claiming unemployment benefits} - \text{Prior year residents claiming unemployment benefits})}{\text{Prior year residents claiming unemployment benefits}} \times 100$$

Context: This metric serves as a more granular measure of unemployment in a specific community, indicating existing challenges with finding employment for members of the community, as well as helping scope out vulnerable communities.

Source: [DWP Alternative Claimant Count](#)

Attribution: Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0

Note: Growth figure has an inverse relationship with the score, where growth in residents claiming unemployment benefits results in lower percentile rank score and reductions in residents claiming unemployment benefits results in higher percentile rank score. This metric is available at local authority level and has been integrated by propagating data down to the postcode sector level.

COMMERCIAL DIVERSITY – Inclusion Metric

Percentage of industries represented

$$\frac{\text{Number of industries represented}}{\text{Total industries}} \times 100$$

Context: Diversity of industries represented within an area is an indirect indicator of how diverse, affluent, and densely distributed the community living within the area is, thus creating enough demand for more infrequently bought goods and services.

Source: POI Provider

SMALL BUSINESS REPRESENTATION – Inclusion Metric

Percentage of businesses that are small businesses

$$\frac{\text{Number of small businesses}}{\text{Total businesses}} \times 100$$

Context: Small businesses contribute to local economies by bringing growth and innovation, as well as creating additional opportunities for local employment and creating a stronger sense of community. The representation of small businesses also serves as a proxy for the level of entrepreneurial opportunities within a community.

Source: POI Provider

Note: Small businesses defined as businesses with 0-100 employees and up to £10M in annual revenue.

MINORITY WORKER REPRESENTATION – Inclusion Metric

Percentage of minority workers out of all workers

$$\frac{\text{Number of minority workers}}{\text{Total workers}} \times 100$$

Context: This metric measures the ethnic diversity in employment in each community, based on the place of work of the employee.

Source: [ONS Annual Population Survey](#)

Attribution: Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Note: Non-white workers are classified as belonging to either Mixed, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Black or other ethnic groups.

No Northern Ireland data available. This metric is available at local authority level and has been integrated by propagating data down to the postcode sector level.

COMMUNITY

Economic and social conditions

HOUSEHOLD INCOME – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in household income

$$\frac{(\text{Current year household income} - \text{Prior year household income})}{\text{Prior year household income}} \times 100$$

Context: This metric serves as a general measure of affluence in the area by representing changes in income at a household/individual level.

Source: [ONS Income Estimates for Small Areas](#) (England, Wales), [ONS Income Estimates](#) (Scotland), [NISRA](#) (Northern Ireland)

Attribution: Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Note: For Scotland and Northern Ireland, this metric is available at local authority level and has been integrated by propagating data down to the postcode sector level. For England and Wales, this metric is based on household level income, whereas for Scotland and Northern Ireland, this metric is based on individual level income.

SPENDING PER CAPITA – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in card account spending based on anonymised and highly aggregated indexed transaction data

$$\frac{(\text{Current year indexed card account spend} - \text{Prior year indexed card account spend})}{\text{Prior year indexed card account spend}} \times 100$$

Context: Understanding growth in account level spending is a straight-forward indicator of changes in spend opportunities, as well as the disposable income available to account holders in the area.

Source: [Mastercard GeoInsights](#)

Note: Inclusive of brick and mortar spend only

FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS CLAIMANTS – Growth Metric

Year-on-year change in the number of females claiming unemployment benefits (fewer claimants represented with negative growth and higher score)

$$\frac{(\text{Current year females claiming unemployment benefits} - \text{Prior year females claiming unemployment benefits})}{\text{Prior year females claiming unemployment benefits}} \times 100$$

Context: This metric serves as a more granular measure of unemployment in a specific community, indicating existing challenges with finding employment for members of the community, as well as helping scope out vulnerable communities.

Source: [DWP Alternative Claimant Count](#) (England, Wales, Scotland)

Attribution: Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0

Note: The metric provided by national authorities measures the absolute number of females aged 16-64 claiming unemployment benefits monthly within each postcode sector. Due to

the metric measuring absolute numbers of female claimants, it does not account for volume of females in a postcode sector, nor does it account for any female migration from or to postcode sectors. Growth figure has an inverse relationship with the score, where growth in residents claiming unemployment benefits results in lower percentile rank score and reductions in residents claiming unemployment benefits results in higher percentile rank score. This metric is available at local authority level and has been integrated by propagating data down to the postcode sector level.

COMMUNITY WELLBEING INDEX – Inclusion Metric

Multi-metric wellbeing score developed by Co-op

Context: The Community Wellbeing Index (CWI) is a widely recognised measure of wellbeing developed by a third-party, Co-op (fifth-largest food retailer in UK) to provide insight into the wellbeing of over 28,000 communities across the UK. The CWI is made up of over 50 different indicators which are weighed equally – ranging from the quality of education and housing affordability within an area, to the amount of green space and the number of community centres that are present – providing a view at a hyper-local level into the strengths of different communities and where there may be opportunities for development.

Source: [Co-op](#)

Note: Historical figures for CWI have not been included. CWI information in the Inclusive Growth Score is the latest data released by Co-op.

PUBLIC GREEN SPACE – Inclusion Metric

Percentage of land that is green space within 3KM radius of postcode sector

$$\frac{(\text{Green space area within 3KM of postcode sector boundary})}{\text{Total area within 3KM of postcode sector boundary}} \times 100$$

Context: Access to green space improves quality of life by reducing noise pollution, cleaning the air, and offering additional space for socialising and exercising. The percentage of greenspace of land helps us to understand the wellbeing of a community, as well as the resources available to come together as a community.

Source: [Ordnance Survey](#), [ONS Geography](#)

Attribution: Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021; Contains Royal Mail data © Royal Mail copyright and Database right 2021; Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2021

Note: No Northern Ireland data available. Excludes non-public Green Spaces: Cemetery, Religious Grounds, Golf Course and Tennis Court.

EDUCATION ACCESSIBILITY – Inclusion Metric

Count and quality of secondary schools within 5KM

$$(\text{Count of secondary schools within 5KM of postcode sector} * 0.75) + (\text{Count of high quality secondary schools within 5KM} * 0.25)$$

Context: School quality and accessibility are key indicators of social equity. This metric focuses on secondary schools (age 11 to 16) as they tend to have the most direct impact on

a pupil's outcomes. The catchment area of state secondary schools also tends to significantly affect property value.

Source: [Geolytix Education Pack](#)

Notes: The higher weighting was applied for the count of schools, as opposed to scoring, as data population for scores is sparse. The 5km range was selected based on the average distance travelled by secondary school pupils to get to school. High quality secondary schools defined as schools with Ofsted scores of good, very good, and excellent. No Northern Ireland school rating data is available.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES – Inclusion Metric

Health Services Index (England, Wales, Scotland), distance to nearest GP Index (Northern Ireland)

Northern Ireland:

$$\begin{aligned} &8 * \text{number of GPs within 500m} + 4 * \text{number of GPs within 1km} + 2 \\ &\quad * \text{number of GPs within 2km} + \text{Number of GPs within 4km} \\ &+ (10.2325 - \text{distance to nearest GP}) + 8 \\ &\quad * \text{Ratio of patients registered within 500m to total population} + 4 \\ &\quad * \text{Ratio of patients registered within 1km to total population} + 2 \\ &\quad * \text{Ratio of patients registered within 2km to total population} \\ &+ \text{Ratio of patients registered within 4km to total population} \end{aligned}$$

Context: As healthcare coverage is universal in the United Kingdom, and the vast majority of the population tends to rely on the public system for their healthcare, the ease of accessing healthcare services becomes paramount in ensuring that the public is not hindered by distance or long waiting lists in accessing the care and treatment they require to keep healthy.

Source: [Consumer Data Research Centre](#) (England, Wales, Scotland), [Open Data NI](#) (Northern Ireland)

Attribution: Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Note: CDRC Health Services Index includes access to GPs, hospital, pharmacies, dentists, and leisure services.

The Distance to Nearest GP Index provides information on the GP practices locations and number of patients registered. For Northern Ireland, the dataset identified provides information on the GP practices locations and number of patients registered. This has been processed to measure the distance to the nearest practice for each postcode, as well as the number of GPs and the number of patients registered within a distance of 500m, 1km, 2km or 4km. Lastly, data from Geolytix has been used to calculate the population of each postcode. The Access to Healthcare Score represents a computation which accounts for the distance to the closest GP and the ratio of the population of the postcode sector to the number of registered patients within the postcode sector.

While a number of different metrics were considered, the distance to GPs was chosen as the most relevant metric in the absence of consistent data on proportion of population registered with a GP. The number of people registered with a GP as an absolute value was not included to avoid assuming a small number to be an indicator of inclusion, when the opposite could be true, due to lack of access to information or resources.

METRIC YEARLY FORMULAS

Title	Metric Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Housing Turnover	Growth	2017, 2018	2018, 2019	2019, 2020	2020, 2021	2021, 2022	Q32023
Residential Property Value	Growth	2017, 2018	2018, 2019	2019, 2020	2020, 2021	2021, 2022	Q32023
Newly Built Homes	Growth	2017, 2018	2018, 2019	England, Scotland, Northern Ireland: 2019, 2020 Wales: 2019, 2020	England, Northern Ireland, Wales: 2020, 2021 Scotland: Q2 2020, Q2 2021	England, Northern Ireland: 2021, 2022 Scotland: Q2 2020, Q2 2021 Wales: 2020, 2021	England: 2022 Scotland: Q32023 Wales: 2022 Northern Ireland: Q32023
Net New Business	Growth	2017, 2018	2018, 2019	2019, 2020	2020, 2021	2021, 2022	Q32023
Spend Growth	Growth	2017, 2018	2018, 2019	2019, 2020	2020, 2021	2021, 2022	Q32023
Small Business Loans	Growth	2017, 2018	2018, 2019	2019, 2020	2020, 2021	Q2 2021, Q2 2022	Q22023
Unemployment Benefit Claimants	Growth	2017, 2018	2018, 2019	2019, 2020	2020, 2021	2021, 2022	Q32023
Commercial Diversity	Inclusion	2018	2019	2020 Northern Ireland: 2019	2021	2021, 2022	Q32023
Small Business Representation	Inclusion	2018	2019	2020 Northern Ireland: 2019	2021	2021, 2022	Q32023
Spending per Capita	Growth	2017, 2018	2018, 2019	2019, 2020	2020, 2021	2021, 2022	Q32023
Female Unemployment Benefit Claimants	Growth	2017, 2018	2018, 2019	2019, 2020	2020, 2021	2021, 2022	Q32023

Data updated every quarter

Title	Metric Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Affordability of Housing	Inclusion	England, Wales: 2018	England, Wales: 2018	England, Wales: 2018	England, Wales: 2018	England, Wales: 2018	England, Wales: 2018
		Northern Ireland, Scotland: 2018	Northern Ireland, Scotland: 2019	Northern Ireland, Scotland: 2020	Northern Ireland, Scotland: 2021	Northern Ireland: 2021 Scotland: 2022	Northern Ireland: 2021 Scotland: 2022
Broadband Performance	Inclusion	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
Travel Time to Work	Inclusion	England, Scotland, Wales: 2018	England, Scotland, Wales: 2019	England, Scotland, Wales: 2020	England, Scotland, Wales: 2021	England, Scotland, Wales: 2022	England, Scotland, Wales: 2022
		Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data
Air Quality	Inclusion	England, Scotland, Wales: 2019	England, Scotland, Wales: 2019	England, Scotland, Wales: 2019	England, Scotland, Wales: 2019	England, Scotland, Wales: 2019	England, Scotland, Wales: 2019
		Northern Ireland: 2018	Northern Ireland: 2018	Northern Ireland: 2018	Northern Ireland: 2018	Northern Ireland: 2018	Northern Ireland: 2018
Minority Worker Representation	Inclusion	England, Wales, Scotland: 2018	England, Wales, Scotland: 2019	England, Wales, Scotland: 2020	England, Wales, Scotland: 2021	England, Wales, Scotland: 2021	England, Wales, Scotland: 2021
		Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data
Household Income	Growth	England, Wales: 2016, 2018	England, Wales: 2016, 2018	England, Wales: 2016, 2018	England, Wales: 2016, 2018	England, Wales: 2016, 2018	England, Wales: 2016, 2018
		Scotland, Northern Ireland: 2017, 2018	Scotland, Northern Ireland: 2018, 2019	Scotland, Northern Ireland: 2019, 2020	Scotland, Northern Ireland: 2020, 2021	Northern Ireland: 2020, 2021 Scotland: 2021, 2022	Northern Ireland: 2020, 2021 Scotland: 2021, 2022
Community Wellbeing Index	Inclusion	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Public Green Space	Inclusion	England, Scotland, Wales: 2020	England, Scotland, Wales: 2020	England, Scotland, Wales: 2020	England, Scotland, Wales: 2021	England, Scotland, Wales: 2022	England, Scotland, Wales: 2022
		Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data	Northern Ireland: No data
Education Accessibility	Inclusion	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021

Access to Healthcare Services	Inclusion	England, Wales, Scotland: 2019 Northern Ireland: 2018	England, Wales, Scotland: 2019 Northern Ireland: 2019	England, Wales, Scotland: 2019 Northern Ireland: 2020	England, Wales, Scotland: 2019 Northern Ireland: 2021	England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland: 2022	England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland: 2022
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Data updated every year

NOTE: unless otherwise noted, the years listed pertain to all four nations of the UK. Growth measured are displayed with the two years of comparison for the growth calculation and inclusion measures contain only one year of data.