

UKREiif

Social Value Report 2024





Contents

Introduction	4
Social value at a glance	5
About UKREiiF	6
Key Highlights - case studies	8
Methodology	16
Social value breakdown	30

UKREiiF

Introduction

The following report demonstrates the social value that The UK's Real Estate Investment and Infrastructure Forum (UKREiiF) generated in 2024.

The forum's operations, both in the lead up to and during the event, were analysed by Loop (a leading social value software provider) for a range of social, environmental and economic impacts. Where possible those impacts have been monetised with proxy values in order to demonstrate the scale of impact.

To note, Arup are creating a report looking at the local economic impact of UKREiiF. This report looks at economic impacts through the lens of social value and uses a different methodology.

Social value at-a-glance 2024

Using monetised proxies to represent the social value, it has been estimated that a total of **£1,636,740** in social value was created by the UKREiiF event in 2024.

 **£1,636,740**
Total social value 2024

 **39%**
Social value ROI%

£2,259,358
Total social value 2023

 **25**
Monetised

£1,104,764
Total social value 2022

 **26**
Non-Monetised

 **£5,000,862**
Total social value generated across 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Please note the change in National SVS methodology from 2023 to 2024 metrics has meant an update to the valuations of some metrics resulting in more robust and accurate albeit lower values being generated.



About UKREiif

UKREiif connects people, places and businesses to accelerate and unlock sustainable, inclusive and transformational investment.

This 3-day event brought together the public sector – with every core UK city and region involved – alongside Government, investors, funders, developers, housebuilders and more.

Supported by a high number of regional combined authorities, local councils and Government departments – as well as the largest developers and investors from across the UK and internationally – this event gathered all the key players, influencers and decision makers within the investment and real estate markets to highlight investment and development opportunities, whilst connecting and facilitating new relationships to drive economic growth through development and regeneration.

The UK needs this platform for the public sector to showcase the scale of development progress and profile future investment opportunities to investors, developers and occupiers from around the globe that is based right here in the UK – this event did just that.

13,000+
event attendees

800+
speakers across
30
stages

150
exhibitors

40+
stages

100+
fringe events

2,500+
fringe event attendees

250+
local authorities attending

750+
developers attending

1,500+
investors attending

750+
occupiers attending



Key highlights - case studies



Physical and Wellness Activities

Throughout the event, a variety of activities are designed to promote both physical and mental well-being.

Highlights included Pagabo's Feel Good Games which generated £34,400 for charity, several 'Net-Walking' events including highlighting the LGBTQ+ and Wishrush generations impact on the city of Leeds, morning run clubs, yoga sessions, and defence classes.

Additionally, UKREiiF offers a range of wellness workshops and activities across multiple stages, providing attendees with opportunities to refresh and re-energise throughout the day.

Returning Visitors to Leeds

In 2024, we gathered more detailed insights from our delegates, revealing a key finding: 33% of those who attended UKREiiF now visit Leeds more frequently between events, directly because of the impact of the event. Many attendees have been inspired by the city's potential, returning to explore business opportunities, scout new office spaces, and evaluate venues for future UKREiiF fringe events.

An independent report by ARUP showcased UKREiiF had a £20.9m economic impact on the city region in 2024.



Success Stories

Since UKREiiF's inaugural year, the event has been a catalyst for regional success and significant investment. From hundreds of millions in land sales to the planning and approval of thousands of new homes nationwide, UKREiiF has consistently driven tangible results. A standout example is the £100 million+ investment secured for Torbay, where the event played a pivotal role in strategically structuring and promoting multiple sites across the region. This made them highly attractive to investors and facilitated crucial connections between the local council and key developers, unlocking major opportunities for growth.





Working with local Food and Beverage outlets

UKREiiF is committed to supporting local food and beverage outlets, many of which are small businesses that depend on events like UKREiiF to fuel their growth. By partnering with these local vendors, the event helps foster community engagement and provides them with valuable opportunities to expand their reach and thrive.

One of the local pop-up food outlets, Homeboy Pizza Co. expressed the challenges of securing cash flow to invest in their business. Harry Pykett, the owner, stated that **“UKREiiF gives us the opportunity to grow,”** emphasising that the busy mid-week event allows them to reinvest in their business. Thanks to this reinvestment, Homeboy Pizza Co. has been able to open a new shop and acquire new equipment, fuelling their continued expansion. Harry further explained that UKREiiF feels like a supportive community, where local food vendors and small businesses can broaden their markets during the three-day event.

Another example is the local coffee van, Caffe Aperitivo, owned by Luke Barker-Mann. Luke shared that “UKREiiF falling in May is the perfect time to kickstart the summer season,” enabling him to invest in stock ahead of the busy months. Reflecting on the event, Luke described his experience as “phenomenal,” explaining that demand was so high over the three days that he had to restock several times. Thanks to the success of his involvement with UKREiiF, Luke was able to purchase a new nitro cold brew machine, reinvesting in and expanding his business.

North Star Coffee is an independent café located permanently within the venue. They described the impact as “incredible,” noting that their takings quadrupled during the three-day event. The influx of delegates provided an opportunity to showcase their bakes, food, and coffee to a new and enthusiastic audience, helping them spread the word about their amazing coffee. North Star Coffee also shared that the increased funds from UKREiiF were significant for their business. They explained that this busy period gave them the confidence to face the next quarter, describing the event as “almost like having a second Christmas in the year.” “It’s fantastic that UKREiiF supports local businesses around it, and it shows how much UKREiiF cares about its neighbours and wants everyone in the area to succeed.”



“

It’s almost like having a second Christmas in the year. It’s fantastic that UKREiiF supports local businesses around it, and it shows how much UKREiiF cares about its neighbours and wants everyone in the area to succeed.

“

North Star Coffee,
an independent café located permanently within the venue

Young Professionals at UKREiiF

One of UKREiiF's core values is to create the most inclusive event we can.

One of the ways we make this happen is through our close partnership with award-winning social mobility programme for brilliant young minds, Regeneration Brainers. Regeneration Brainers bring a cohort of graduates and young people (brainers) to UKREiiF each year, to experience the event.

In 2024, they had a dedicated studio space, where they were able to host their own activities and discussions. The event gives the 'brainers' a chance to meet with industry leaders and key decision makers who attend the event. Many of which have successfully landed roles and placements across the industry as a direct result of meeting their employer at UKREiiF.



Re-usable Materials

In 2024, UKREiiF took a significant step towards sustainability by introducing recycled lanyards for all delegates. After the event, attendees were encouraged to deposit their lanyards in designated recycling bins placed throughout the venue.

These collected lanyards were then sent to The Recycle Yard, a local organisation dedicated to repurposing waste from the surrounding community. The recycled materials are used for arts, crafts, and play, supporting schools, nurseries, community groups, and charities through generous donations, helping foster creativity and environmental responsibility.



Knowledge Sharing

UKREiiF serves as a hub for knowledge exchange among attendees, speakers, and partners. One of our partners, the law firm Irwin Mitchell, hosted a 'Networking Masterclass,' offering delegates a unique opportunity to enhance their networking skills.

This interactive session was designed not only to help participants make meaningful connections throughout the week's events but also to equip them with networking strategies they can apply throughout their careers and personal lives.



Methodology

The National Social Value Standard

Loop uses the National Social Value Standard (SVS), which is a measurement framework for the appraisal of social value – at the forecasting, monitoring, and evaluation stages.

Developed by social value economists using the latest government and academic best practice, such as the HM Treasury Green Book. A full guide on the SVS can be found on its website - www.nationalsvs.co.uk.



Defining social value

There are numerous definitions of social value in circulation, each with its own nuances, ranging from mere differences in terminology to fundamental theories. Social Value UK defines social value as “the quantification of the relative importance that people place on the changes they experience in their lives”, which is a good starting point. Those changes can encompass social, environmental, and economic impacts. To identify true social value, it is crucial to consider both positive and negative impacts. Furthermore, it is important to recognise that these impacts and the methods used to capture them will vary depending on the needs and context of different scenarios and individuals. Therefore, it is essential to tailor the measurement process as much as possible based on available research and data.

Ultimately, social value can be seen as a culmination of factors that contribute to wellbeing in both the present and long term.

The purpose of the SVS

Since 2016 the aim of SVS has been to provide a broad, robust, and accessible measurement framework to help drive greater social value – in the right way. SVS encompasses the following key attributes:

- **Broad and versatile scope:** SVS is designed to be applicable across various industries and adaptable to a wide range of scenarios.
- **Robust approach to monetisation:** by focusing on outcomes rather than outputs and employing a rigorous methodology, SVS helps mitigate overclaiming and other potential pitfalls.
- **Enhanced accessibility:** SVS strives to make social value measurement accessible to all stakeholders, facilitating navigation through this often-complex domain.

Better measurement means better management and therefore the maximising of social value with the resources available.

Alignment with other frameworks

Beyond methodological alignment with guidance such as the HM Treasury Green Book, the metrics are mapped directly to a number of key frameworks. The SVS aims to increasingly become a one-stop shop for users trying to navigate the often-confusing world of endless social value and sustainability frameworks.

Frameworks the metrics are currently mapped to:

- **The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)**
- **The Four Capitals**
- **The Social Value Model (PPN 06/20)**

Overview of the metrics

The National Social Value Standard framework contains over 1300 metrics for users to measure their social value with. It is widely adopted by organisations across private, public, and non-profit industries. There are currently over 700 organisations using the framework.

Metrics: a measurement of value, which can be monetised or non-monetised. An alternative way of describing metrics could be indicator.

Monetised metrics: monetising social value is the process of attaching a proxy financial value to an outcome. That value represents the relative importance of that change to those impacted. It does not show an actual financial return. See the monetisation section below for more details.

Non-monetised metrics: metrics that are quantified but do not have a monetary value attached to them. For instance, the percentage of people from under-represented groups employed in the workforce.

The metrics cover all social, environmental and economic pillars, which form the foundation of social value.

Social: these are impacts on individual or community wellbeing. For example, the change in mental health to an individual after moving from unemployment to employment.

Environmental: refers to impacts that directly relate to the environment, such the level of carbon emissions or biodiversity impacts.

Economic: impacts on public spending or economic output and productivity.

The metrics are grouped into **5 key areas:**

1. **Jobs, apprenticeships and placements**
2. **Workforce wellbeing, training and skills**
3. **Supply chain**
4. **Community, charity and other stakeholders**
5. **Environmental**

Monetisation of the metrics

A key strength of the National Social Value Standard measurement framework is its large bank of monetised metrics.

The benefits of monetisation

Identification of the impact:

- The overall causal impact of interventions can be estimated. Rather than only looking at outputs and the fact an organisation employs people, the monetisation process can identify the actual impacts of that employment (for example – the impact on public spending, economic output, and individual wellbeing).
- When done correctly, it can estimate the causal relationships and what the net impact of that specific intervention was. This includes considering counterfactual scenarios by using additionality analysis methods such as deadweight assessment, applying geographical and marginal utility of income weightings, and adjusting for inflation and social discount rates.

Effective communication tool:

- Monetisation uses a common language that resonates with various stakeholders, including local communities, employees, investors, customers, and contracting authorities. It offers an intuitive sense of scale and understanding.
- It facilitates broader discussions by involving stakeholders who may not possess specialised expertise.

Improved decision-making:

- By translating diverse impacts into £s it enables like-for-like comparisons and therefore the optimisation of social value.
- For instance, when evaluating investment options in the private sector the broad social value impacts can be assessed in conjunction with the conventional financial analysis focused on net profits. For the public and non-profit sectors, quantifying those impacts can directly inform their decision-making process on the greatest societal impact.
- Similarly, it aids in the comparison and scoring of bids during the procurement process.

Greater accountability:

- Monetisation supports more effective monitoring of initiatives and commitments, facilitating accountability for both suppliers and internal operations – traditionally a challenging area.

Navigating monetisation – important considerations

If monetisation isn't approached in a robust enough manner, then it won't stand up to increasing stakeholder scrutiny and can lead to misleading figures and overclaiming of impacts. It requires the right expertise and use of the latest guidance and research. Furthermore, one must recognise that the social value landscape is still maturing and developing. Therefore, continual adaptation is integral as data quality improves and new thinking emerges. There is, however, already enough guidance and consensus available that social value frameworks should be fulfilling the following criteria as a minimum:

Qualified team

- Qualified social value economists with a range of private and public sector experience.
- An independent steering/assurance committee.

Comprehensive scope

- Covering all areas of social value – from employment and supply chain through to community, environment, health, training, and skills.

Tailored approach

- Metrics and valuations tailored to key contexts such as location, duration, employment history, and individual characteristics.

Methodological rigour

- A Social Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) approach, with HM Treasury Green Book alignment and publicly accessible methodology materials.

Robust analysis

- Metrics and valuations reviewed and updated annually.
- Valuations based on impacts rather than inputs and include negative impacts.
- Detailed additionality analysis conducted – deadweight, displacement, attribution, geographical distribution, marginal utility of income, optimism bias, duration, drop-off, inflation, and discounting.



Key steps in the monetisation process



1

Identifying outcomes

- a. Conducting qualitative research to identify the social, environmental, or economic outcomes stemming from specific interventions and changes.
- b. Most metrics encompass multiple impacts grouped together, with each of their individual valuations aggregated.

2

Assessing methodologies

- a. Evaluating the most robust valuation methodology tailored to each impact and context.

3

Finding the data

- a. Collating the highest quality data available to support each valuation approach.
- b. A lack of quality data being available can result in a change of valuation methodology or it being judged that an outcome cannot currently be robustly monetised.

4

Applying distributional weighting, inflation, additionality analysis, and discounting

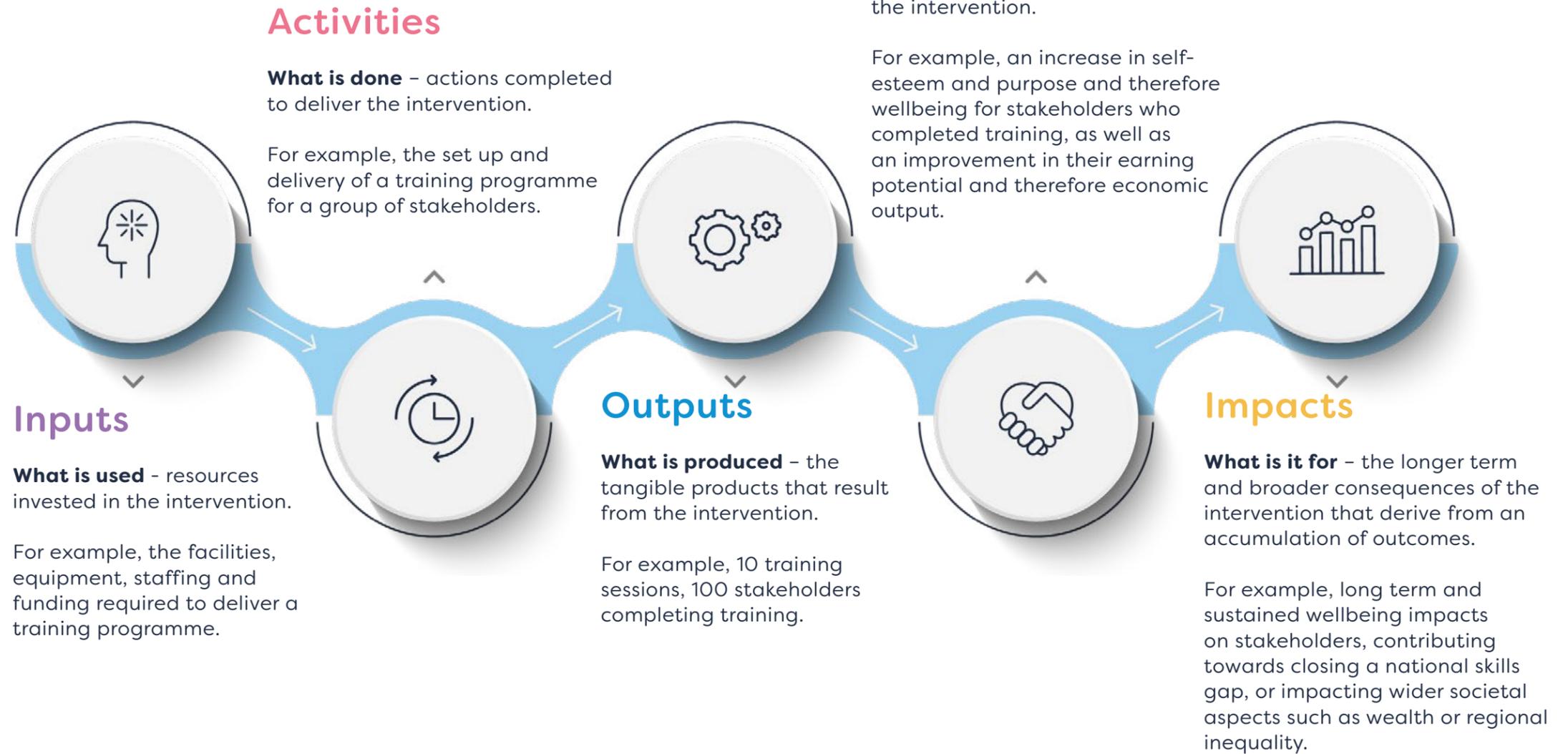
- a. The values are adjusted using a range of analytical techniques to ensure the value is an estimate of the causal impact. In addition, making sure the value relates to a specific period and discounting is applied to future benefits.



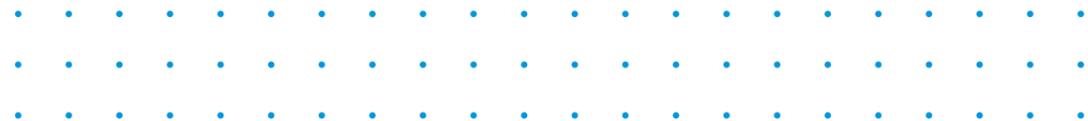
Theory of Change (ToC)

The theory of change model (similar to a logic model) is the connection between inputs and impacts and looks at the causal relationships between each element. In the social value context this is relevant to both the measurement approach and what data inputs are required by users of SVS. Opposite is one way of defining the ToC of social impact, which is a social researcher-based model.

There are different variations of this with different terminology, and models with more/less levels. The important factor here is understanding broadly where something sits along this causal chain. Also note that in economic terminology it would be common to use 'impact' to describe what has been caused by the intervention, which opposite is also referred to as an 'outcome'.



In terms of measurement, the ToC model demonstrates the importance of trying to monetise at the outcome or impact stage where possible. By identifying these cause-and-effect elements it improves the effectiveness of measuring and evaluating the impact interventions and changes have. Therefore, monetising the impact is preferable to the input or output as it leads to a greater representation of the full consequences of the intervention. Where this cannot be achieved robustly, input or output values can be used but are often limited to just equating costs to benefits at a one-to-one ratio. The National Social Value Standard has managed to monetise the vast majority of its values at the impact stage.



Valuation methodologies

A number of economic valuation techniques are used, varying case to case based on what is most appropriate for the impact and context, and all aligned to HM Treasury Green Book guidance. They aim to capture the total social, environmental, and economic value.

Methodologies to measure that value can fall under both Social Cost Benefit Analysis (SCBA) and Social Cost Effectiveness Analysis (SCEA) and include:

Market prices

- Prices from the relevant market or a closely comparable market.
- For example, using transferable prices or public spending.

Revealed preference

- Techniques that involve inferring the implicit value placed on a good by people by examining their behaviour in a similar or related market.
- For example, using hedonic pricing or the travel cost method.

Stated preference

- Research studies using surveys to learn how much people value something, and their willingness to pay for or accept changes.
- For example, using willingness to pay (WTP) or willingness to accept (WTA).

Subjective wellbeing

- Use of direct wellbeing-based responses to estimate relative value of non-market goods.
- For example, life satisfaction data or WELLBYs.

Data sources

The data sources vary between valuation based on the requirements of the methodology and the robust data available. They may encompass a combination of the following categories:

Academic literature

For example, life satisfaction or QALY (quality-adjusted life-year) studies.

Public sector reports

For example, the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) median wage data or the UK Data Service surveys.

Non-profit and industry research

For example, WRAP (Waste & Resources Action Programme) or the Centre for Mental Health.

Internal research

For example, conducting detailed regression analysis using Understanding Society survey data.

Additionality analysis

A key step in mitigating overclaiming is conducting robust additionality analysis on every valuation within the metrics in order to isolate what level of change the intervention is actually responsible for. Factors within that include:



Deadweight

Allowing for outcomes that would have taken place without the intervention, comparing with business as usual (BAU) or the 'do nothing' scenario.



Attribution

Taking into account the impact other organisations or stakeholders could have had in contributing to the social value generated.



Displacement

The degree to which an increase in social value is offset by reductions elsewhere, for example where a job being created in a specific area stops a job being created in a neighbouring area.



Duration

The duration of the outcomes resulting from interventions, these can be different to the duration of the intervention itself.



Drop-off

Where the impact of interventions that last more than one year can reduce over time, for example at 10% a year.



Marginal utility of income

Taking into account that the value of an additional pound of income is higher for a low income recipient and lower for a high income recipient.

Example

As an example, a business has introduced an intervention where they provide fruit to their employees weekly.

- Would this person have eaten fruit anyway? (**deadweight**)
- How long will the fruit be provided for? (**duration of input**). How long will the impact last post the intervention stopping? (**duration of impact**)
- If the impacts experienced by that individual extend beyond a year, do they start to have less of an effect over time? (**drop-off**)
- Is there a potential risk that, where estimates were developed due to data limitations, the analysis might have been overly optimistic? Would it be advisable to apply an adjustment based on research on the impact of optimism bias in other analyses on average? (**optimism bias**)
- Was the business directly responsible for supplying the fruit? (**attribution**)
- Has the person now eating more fruit stopped people in an adjacent neighbourhood from eating as much fruit? (**displacement**)

Economic treatments

The final stage is ensuring the appropriate Green Book recommended economic treatments have been applied to the valuations, and include:

Inflation

Inflation is the impact of the value of money declining over time (on average) and therefore average prices rising. The framework takes account of inflation by adjusting the base prices to the relevant base year of valuation.

Discounting

A technique that converts future values occurring over different periods of time to a present value. The framework uses the relevant discount rates recommended by the HM Treasury Green Book. These Social Time Preference Rates (STPR) account for:

- The human preference for value now rather than later.
- Taking account of the certain catastrophic risks the future brings.
- The growth in the amount of consumption per person expected in the future and how much 'utility' people get out of this increase in consumption.



UKREiiF 2024

Social value breakdown

Social value breakdown

Below is a breakdown of all the UKREiif social value that was recorded. This is split into monetised metrics (table 1) and non-monetised metrics (table 2). The monetised metrics are broken down by social, environmental, and economic impacts.

Table 1
Monetised UKREiif social value 2024

Employment and Economic					
Metric	Employment details	Characteristic details	Description	Unit	Total social value
A1 Jobs General	Direct employment Hired in last 6 months (employment history unknown)	Average age	This metric represents all the jobs in your organisation which are not apprenticeships. This is recorded as full-time equivalents (FTEs). The duration can also be altered accordingly.	2 FTEs	£37,398.92
A1 Jobs General	Direct employment Hired in last 6 months (employment history unknown)	N/A	This metric represents all the jobs in your organisation which are not apprenticeships. This is recorded as full-time equivalents (FTEs). The duration can also be altered accordingly.	200 FTEs	£20,367.71
A1 Jobs General	Arts, entertainment & recreation sector Direct employment Hired in last 6 months (employment history unknown)	N/A	This metric represents all the jobs in your organisation which are not apprenticeships. This is recorded as full-time equivalents (FTEs). The duration can also be altered accordingly.	2 FTEs	£203.67
A1 Jobs General	Direct employment Continuously or previously employed	Average age Ethnicity	This metric represents all the jobs in your organisation which are not apprenticeships. This is recorded as full-time equivalents (FTEs). The duration can also be altered accordingly.	21 FTEs	£12,681.08
A2 Gross operating surplus	N/A	N/A	This metric represents the economic value of an organisation aside from the income paid in wages. This portion of value is referred to as gross operating surplus and combined with wages makes up gross value added.	N/A	£161,820.38
A9 Job quality Positive Job security	N/A	N/A	Total number of employees who report as feeling they are unlikely or very unlikely to lose their position in the next year. The duration can be altered to impact value.	6 stakeholders	£1,314.83
A7 Job quality Positive Able to work from home	N/A	Average age Ethnicity	Total number of employees who are able to work from home. The duration can be altered to impact value.	21 stakeholders	£4,009.00
A12 Job quality Positive Opportunities for promotion	N/A	Average age Ethnicity	Total number of employees who perceive themselves to have current job promotion opportunities. The duration can be altered to impact value.	21 stakeholders	£4,224.06

Health, Training and Skills					
Metric	Employment details	Characteristic details	Description	Unit	Total social value
B3 Site visit Hourly	N/A	N/A	A scheduled visit to a work site by school children or anyone who benefits from it in terms of education or employability. This should include the staff hours invested.	114 hours	£1,818.30
B2 Careers advice or guidance	N/A	N/A	Number of stakeholders that are receiving unique careers information or guidance, i.e. in an annual report you would only count the people who you have uniquely provided guidance to and not each session.	150 stakeholders	£7,413.00
B34 Health Organisation-wide interventions Health promotion	N/A	N/A	The value is based off two hours per week. The duration should be adjusted to take account of the length of the intervention. For more information refer to the 'Organisational universal-level approaches' NICE evidence.	21 stakeholders	£3,336.50
B4 Mentoring relationship General	N/A	N/A	Total number of official mentoring relationships that the reporting organisation is responsible for. The duration can be altered to impact value. Typically a mentoring relationship should involve at least an hour a month.	20 relationships	£132,179.87

Community					
Metric	Employment details	Characteristic details	Description	Unit	Total social value
D2 Volunteering Hourly Full impact	N/A	N/A	The number of hours volunteered by staff during working hours or are compensated through time off in lieu/additional pay. This metric includes both the wellbeing benefit to the volunteer and a standardised assumption on the impact of the volunteering itself.	200 hours	£4,364.00
D26 Donations Cash donations	N/A	N/A	Donations to heritage groups, local, national and/or international charities, groups, initiatives or events. Can include in-kind donations of goods, materials and services.	£233,000	£233,000.00
D27 Donations In-kind donations	N/A	N/A	Donations to heritage groups, local, national and/or international charities, groups, initiatives or events. Can include in-kind donations of goods, materials and services.	£1,000,000	£1,000,000.00
D29 Donations Value of food donated	N/A	N/A	Donations to heritage groups, local, national and/or international charities, groups, initiatives or events. Can include in-kind donations of goods, materials and services.	£10,000	£10,000.00
D70 Stakeholder engagement Hourly General	N/A	N/A	Stakeholder engagement and consultation events, recorded as hours. Examples include: community consultation events, business briefings, individual meetings with community and third parties, design consultations and site visits. This only includes the hours input from staff.	60 hours	£957.00

Supply Chain						
Metric	Employment details		Characteristic details	Description	Unit	Total social value
C3 Supply chain Supply chain spending Small business	N/A		N/A	£s spent in the UK where it related to a small sized business. Do not double-count the spend with any of the other supply chain spending metrics. For further information on how this is defined by the UK government, please refer to the SVS glossary.	£1,100,000	£40,465.92
C4 Supply chain Supply chain spending Medium business	N/A		N/A	£s spent in the UK where it related to a medium sized business. Do not double-count the spend with any of the other supply chain spending metrics. For further information on how this is defined by the UK government, please refer to the SVS glossary.	£520,000	£9,564.67
C5 Supply chain Supply chain spending Large business	N/A		N/A	£s spent in the UK where it related to a large sized business. Do not double-count the spend with any of the other supply chain spending metrics. For further information on how this is defined by the UK government, please refer to the SVS glossary.	£880,000	£8,093.18
C6 Supply chain Supply chain spending Small non-profit	N/A		N/A	£s spent in the UK where it related to a small non-profit organisation. Do not double-count the spend with any of the other supply chain spending metrics. For further information on how this is defined by the UK government, please refer to the SVS glossary.	£10,000	£956.47
C1 Supply chain Small business/non-profit support Hourly	N/A		N/A	The number of hours invested by staff only. For example, through development support, financial/legal/HR advice, seminars or market/supplier engagement events.	240 hours	£3,828.00

Environmental					
Metric	Employment details	Characteristic details	Description	Unit	Total social value
E444 Environmental Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) Business – land Cars (by size) Average car Unknown	N/A	N/A	Miles travelled in vehicles not owned by the reporting organisation. Land-based conversion factors should be used for travel for business purposes in assets not owned or directly operated by a business. This includes mileage for business purposes in cars owned by employees, public transport, hire cars, and so on.	662,679 miles	£ -46,387.53
E473 Environmental Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) Business – land Rail National rail	N/A	N/A	Miles travelled in vehicles not owned by the reporting organisation. Land-based conversion factors should be used for travel for business purposes in assets not owned or directly operated by a business. This includes mileage for business purposes in cars owned by employees, public transport, hire cars, and so on.	7,854.78 passenger kilometres	£ -7,854.78
E471 Environmental Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) Business – land Bus Average local bus	N/A	N/A	Miles travelled in vehicles not owned by the reporting organisation. Land-based conversion factors should be used for travel for business purposes in assets not owned or directly operated by a business. This includes mileage for business purposes in cars owned by employees, public transport, hire cars, and so on.	560 Passenger kilometres	£-11.20
E374 Environmental Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) Business flights Within Europe, to/from UK Average passenger	N/A	N/A	Kilometres travelled in reporting period. Air conversion factors should be used to report Scope 3 emissions for individuals flying for work purposes.	230,384 kilometres	£ -6,911.52
E628 Environmental Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) Waste disposal Glass Recycling	N/A	N/A	Waste disposed in the relevant reporting period. Waste disposal figures should be used for end-of-life disposal of different materials using a variety of different disposal methods.	2.62 metric tonnes	£-10.95
E635 Environmental Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) Waste disposal Refuse General Combustion	N/A	N/A	Waste disposed in the relevant reporting period. Waste disposal figures should be used for end-of-life disposal of different materials using a variety of different disposal methods.	10.561 metric tonnes	£-43.69
E635 Environmental Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) Waste disposal Refuse General Combustion	N/A	N/A	Waste disposed in the relevant reporting period. Waste disposal figures should be used for end-of-life disposal of different materials using a variety of different disposal methods.	0.5414 metric tonnes	£-2.24

Environmental						
Metric	Employment details	Characteristic details	Description	Unit	Total social value	
E664 Environmental Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) Waste disposal Paper Recycling	N/A	N/A	Waste disposed in the relevant reporting period. Waste disposal figures should be used for end-of-life disposal of different materials using a variety of different disposal methods.	4.601 metric tonnes	£-19.23	
E664 Environmental Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) Waste disposal Paper Recycling	N/A	N/A	Waste disposed in the relevant reporting period. Waste disposal figures should be used for end-of-life disposal of different materials using a variety of different disposal methods.	3.6825 metric tonnes	£-15.24	
TOTAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	£1,636,740.18	

Table 2
Non-monetised UKREiif social value 2024

Metric	Sub-categories	Unit
National SVS Community	Volunteering Percentage of staff that volunteer	19%
National SVS Supply chain	Percentage of suppliers/subcontractors that are 'local'	41%
National SVS Supply chain	Percentage of payments made within contractual length of time	100%
National SVS Supply chain	Average number of days taken to make payments in the reporting period	25
National SVS Supply chain	Percentage of contracts let with social value requirements	100%
National SVS Supply chain	Percentage of contracts let with environmental requirements	100%
National SVS Supply chain	Percentage of contracts let with ethical requirements	100%
National SVS Employment and economic	Workplace diversity Other Inclusive design features	5
National SVS Employment and economic	Workplace diversity Other Percentage of workforce that are graduates	33%
National SVS Employment and economic	Workplace diversity Sexuality Percentage of workforce that are LGBTQ+	5%
National SVS Employment and economic	Workplace diversity Gender Percentage of workforce that are women	38%
National SVS Employment and economic	Workplace diversity Marital status Percentage of workforce that are single parents	10%
National SVS Employment and economic	Workplace diversity Ethnicity Two group classification Percentage of black, Asian or minority ethnic people employed out of the total workforce	15%
National SVS Employment and economic	Local Percentage of job opportunities advertised locally	75%

Table 2
Non-monetised UKREiIF social value 2024

Metric	Sub-categories	Unit
National SVS Employment and economic	Local Percentage of people in the workforce that are 'local'	95%
Social Value Model Theme 5: Wellbeing	Number of companies in the supply chain under the contract to have implemented the 6 standards in the Mental Health at Work commitment	20
Social Value Model Theme 5: Wellbeing	Percentage of all companies in the supply chain under the contract to have implemented the 6 standards in the Mental Health at Work commitment	29%
Social Value Model Theme 5: Wellbeing	Percentage of all companies in the supply chain under the contract to have implemented measures to improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of employees	7%
Social Value Model Theme 4: Equal opportunity	Number of companies in the supply chain under the contract to have committed to the five foundational principles of good work	31
Social Value Model Theme 4: Equal opportunity	Percentage of all companies in the supply chain under the contract to have committed to the five foundational principles of good work	45%
Social Value Model Theme 4: Equal opportunity	Total percentage of full-time equivalent (FTE) people from groups under-represented in the workforce employed under the contract, as a proportion of the total FTE contract workforce, by UK region	61%
Social Value Model Theme 4: Equal opportunity	Total percentage of full-time equivalent (FTE) disabled people employed under the contract, as a proportion of the total FTE contract workforce, by UK region	15%
Social Value Model Theme 2: Tackling economic inequality	Number of companies in the supply chain under the contract with a current Cyber Essentials certification	15
Social Value Model Theme 2: Tackling economic inequality	Percentage of all companies in the supply chain under the contract with a current Cyber Essentials certification	21%
Social Value Model Theme 2: Tackling economic inequality	SMEs The number of contract opportunities awarded under the contract	26
Social Value Model Theme 2: Tackling economic inequality	Start ups The number of contract opportunities awarded under the contract	12



Loop

55 Whitefriargate,
Hull, HU1 2HU

info@loop.org.uk
loop.org.uk