



National
Social Value
Standard

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Key metrics

Purpose

Within this document are a selection of frequently used metrics. This is aimed at helping users who are new to the framework navigate its breadth and volume of metrics – providing a starting point to capture key areas of potential social value delivered.

Employment and economic

1. **Jobs** – the input is the number of FTEs (not including apprenticeships), there are various optional extras which can then derive more specific value from jobs. The duration can be altered to impact the length of employment expected whilst also keeping it relevant to the particular reporting period (i.e., if the user is reporting a year’s social value, then the jobs should not exceed the end date of the reporting period).
2. **Apprenticeships** – within the options of Level 2, 3 and 4+, one can simply enter the number of FTEs and, similarly to jobs, there are various other options to define more specific social value around apprenticeships. The duration can also be altered.
3. **Job quality** – there are various metrics that should be relevant to most organisations in capturing the impact of initiatives on job quality. Simply enter the number of stakeholders for each relevant metric and adjust the duration accordingly.

Health, training, and skills

4. **Mentoring relationships** – most organisations will have these relationships and is therefore relevant across various sectors. Including the number of mentoring ‘relationships’ helps capture the benefit for both the mentor and mentee. Typically, a mentoring relationship should involve at least an hour a month.

5. **Training (levels 2, 3, 4+ and hourly)** – these metrics allow organisations to capture the hours of training delivered, or when specific qualifications levels have been reached (for level 2, 3 and 4+). The qualifications should not be used alongside the apprenticeship metrics as those already capture the benefits of the educational aspect. The training hourly category allows organisations to capture all the training that does not form part of a particular level of qualification but is generating social value.
6. **Health** – the health metrics allow for various types of interventions to be accounted for. Users can choose from the options the most relevant health intervention. The input of time or duration is very important to capture accurately as that will impact the value significantly.

Supply chain

7. **Supply chain spending** – within the supply chain spending category there are a number of options to consider. The first option is whether social value and ethical considerations are integral to a spending decision - where the basis of that spending is for ethical or social value reasons. The next option to consider is where the supply chain spending can be assigned to (small/medium/large businesses or non-profits) that has not already been attributed to the social value and ethical spending metric.

Community

8. **Volunteering** – this can be a significant social value contribution for many organisations. It specifically refers to hours of volunteering which are conducted during working hours, or are compensated through time off in lieu or additional pay.
9. **Donations** – these metrics help capture any charitable donations made by an organisation. This includes donations to heritage groups, local, national and/or international charities, groups, initiatives or events. Within this category there are metrics where the user can include in-kind donations of goods, materials and services.

10. **Green space** – included within this section are a number of metrics which capture the impact of increased access to green space as a result of an intervention, the range of options helps to capture the variability in value based on the area of the green space provided.
11. **Stakeholder engagement** – quantified in hours, this metric encapsulates the time input by staff into stakeholder engagement and consultation events. Other examples include - community consultation events, business briefings, individual meetings with community and third parties, design consultations and site visits. Please note that this only includes the hours input from staff.

Environmental

12. **Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) –**
 - a. **Option A – directly measure** – this is a direct reporting option where a user knows their CO₂e impacts (in tonnes) and can enter that directly as the input.
 - b. **Option B – use tool to sum components of CO₂e – waste disposal** – these metrics refer to 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 disposal methods.
 - c. **Option B – use tool to sum components of CO₂e – material use** – this section covers the consumption of procured materials in the relevant reporting period. For primary materials, these factors cover the extraction, primary processing, manufacturing, and transportation materials to the point of sale, not the materials in use. For secondary materials, the factors cover sorting, processing, manufacturing, and transporting to the point of sale, not the materials in use.
13. **Biodiversity units** – there is both the option to directly report the net change in biodiversity units or to use the in-built biodiversity unit calculator to quantify the relevant impacts.