Identified outcomes*

- **Public spending impact** – NHS and DWP operational savings
- **Economic output impact** – increased economic output, minus travel & childcare
- **Wellbeing impact** – causal effect on stakeholder wellbeing/life satisfaction

Distributional weighting

- **Geographical** – adjusting for local impacts using marginal utility of income
- **Income level** – applying marginal utility of income to individual characteristics

Inflation

- **Inflation** – inflating values to the relevant base year

Additionality analysis

- **Deadweight** – how much impact would have happened anyway?
- **Duration** – how long would the impact last for?
- **Drop off** – how much would the impact reduce annually?
- **Optimism bias** – is there any risk of over-optimism in the analysis?
- **Attribution** – how much credit can be claimed?
- **Displacement** – how much is offset by reductions elsewhere?

Discounting

- **Discounting** – applying the government's social discount rate

Job metric valuation example

** Adjustments and further outcomes are applied based on additional user inputs. For example, an individual's employment history, occupation, status as an ex-offender or homeless/formerly homeless.*

National Social Value Standard