

Defining Local for your Social Value Reporting

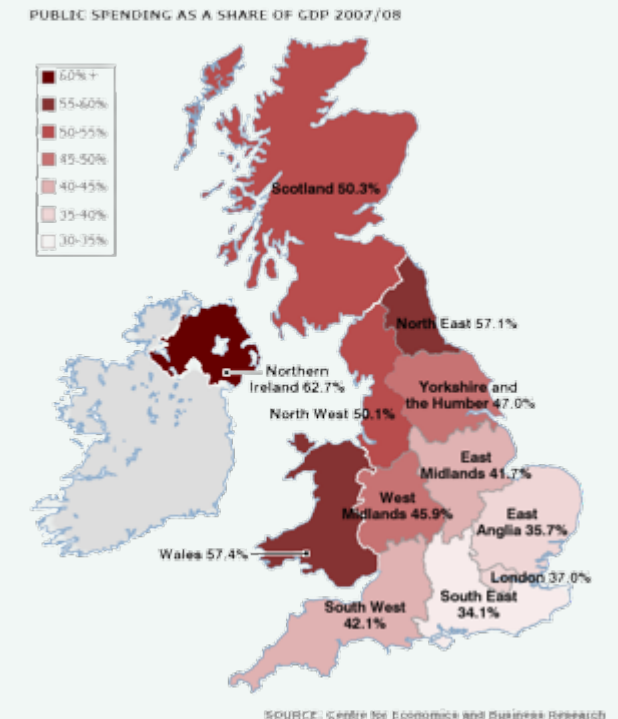
Why do we consider LOCAL in Social Value reporting?

Economic Benefit/Improvement is a core Social Value outcome.

The existing Social Value Model (PPN06/20) and new Social Value Model (PPN002) are **NATIONALLY** focused i.e. are interested in the economic benefit delivered at a **national level**.

However, many clients – such as Local Authorities – may be more interested in the economic benefit that has been delivered within their local area.

The Impact Evaluation Standard allows you to report and value both **LOCAL** and **NON-LOCAL**.



How to define LOCAL for these metrics?

'Local' can mean different things to different clients and different reporting organisations, therefore it is impossible to give a 'one size fits all' definition.

Instead, within the Impact Evaluation Standard, you should follow the below hierarchy to define local for an individual project or your organisation as a whole:

The definition of LOCAL should be decided using the following hierarchy:

1. Determined in consultation with the client, your organisation, and the residential community.
2. If no definition is provided, use the local authority boundary or district.
3. If the local authority boundary is unsuitable, a bespoke definition may be used, provided it is documented and justified.



What Impact Evaluation Standard Metrics does LOCAL apply to?

There are 2 aspects of social value capture for which there are LOCAL (and NON-LOCAL) metrics within the IES.

EMPLOYMENT

IM18 Number of **NON-LOCAL** full time equivalent (FTE) employment opportunities created

IM19 Number of **LOCAL** full time equivalent (FTE) employment opportunities created

SPENDING WITH SUPPLIERS

IM121 Total value of contract opportunities awarded to **NON-LOCAL** suppliers

IM45 The value of contract opportunities awarded to **LOCAL** suppliers

