

Network Rail's Capital Delivery team in Eastern region (CDE) has identified **14 core indicators** from the Rail Social Value Tool (RSVT) that are most relevant to their activities.

The indicators can each be mapped to the three CDE priority topics under social value:

Table 1: CDE Indicators categorised by priority topic areas

Employment and skills	Local spend and social inclusion	SMEs
1	6	8
2	7	
3	9	
4	10	
5	11	
	12	
	13	
	14	

This paper lists those indicators, so that they are shared with CDE contractors and supply chain partners. Contractors and supply chain partners (and other regions) may choose to use any other RSVT indicators that better reflect their local risk and opportunity. However, *all projects* within CDE will be expected to report, as a minimum, on the 14 indicators listed below.

A contractor will need a Network Rail user of the RSVT to set them up as a 'Supply Chain User' under a named 'Project' and 'Division' of the RSVT in order to be able to use these, or other, indicators. The basic set-up of the RSVT in CDE can be seen in *Figure 1*.

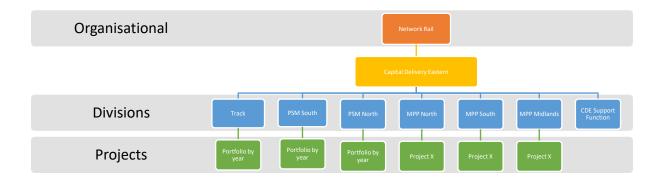


Figure 1: Rail Social Value Tool Hierarchy in Capital Delivery Eastern



1. I	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Data input
	Employment, training & skills	Apprenticeships created or retained	General	Number of beneficiaries and duration of apprenticeship(s)

Description: An apprentice created or retained under the contract undertaking an apprenticeship at level 2 to +5 (SVQ/NVQ Level 2 to +5).

Notes: When forecasting or evaluating, duration(s) of apprenticeship(s), or an average, will also be required. For example: if 2 apprenticeships were forecast or evaluated to be on the project for 6 months, and 1 for 12 months, then (i) the apprenticeship indicator could be entered twice, with the 2 different pieces of data and durations OR (ii) a single apprenticeship indicator could be entered, with a unit of 3 beneficiaries and a mean duration of 8 months.

When monitoring, number of apprentices on project will be reported for each reporting period. CDE would like to know the number of these apprentices that are from groups that are currently 'under-represented' in rail and construction. Specifically: the numbers that declare in diversity monitoring as: female; black, Asian or minority ethnic; having a disability. Diversity data should be collected and stored in a manner that is compliant with GDPR and provided as "Comments or evidence" when monitoring data is entered in the RSVT against this indicator. CDE may, in due course adopt a more granular approach to the reporting of apprentices.

Monetised in RSVT: Yes

2.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder	Data input
			Group/Unit of	-
			Measurement:	
	Employment,	Local employment	% local	%
	training & skills		employment	

Description: % of total hours worked by people who are 'local', attributed to reporting organisation. That is: total hours worked divided by total hours worked by 'local' workers multiplied by 100.

Notes: 'Local' is self-defined for the project. Number of full time equivalent (FTE) workers may be used instead of hours worked, provided there is consistency in reporting across project forecasting, monitoring and evaluation.

Monetised in RSVT: No

3.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Data input
	Employment, training & skills	Graduates	Graduate jobs	Number of beneficiaries and duration(s)

Description: A person who has successfully completed a degree of any level at a university or college within the past 3 years.

Notes: When forecasting or evaluating, duration(s) of each graduate job, or an average, will also be required. When monitoring, number of new graduates on project will be reported for each reporting period.

This indicator relates to employees on a defined graduate scheme. Recent graduates employed should NOT be recorded unless they have joined a graduate scheme. In the event that a graduate has completed a scheme elsewhere in the industry already logged on the RSVT and enters another graduate scheme, this should not be re-entered within the tool.

Monetised in RSVT: Yes



4.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Data input
	Employment, training & skills	Internship & Year in Industry Placements	Year-in Industry Placement	Number of beneficiaries and duration(s)

Description: Year-in-industry placements last for 12 months (although some last for less time) and form the third year of a four-year degree course. Average salary is £18,361. Default duration 1 year.

Notes: When forecasting or evaluating, duration(s) of each YII, or an average, will also be required. When monitoring, number of YII on project will be reported for each reporting period.

Monetised in RSVT: Yes

5.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Input
	Employment, training & skills	Work experience & taster sessions	General – work experience	Number of beneficiaries

Description: Work experience, for workless individuals to develop essential skills, that lead to increased opportunities of employment or apprenticeship in entry-level roles. For example, a traineeship. Use this category when stakeholder group is unknown.

Notes: The minimum duration of a work experience placement should be five (5) working days for school age beneficiaries and ten (10) working days for all others. This can be delivered either as a block (the placement takes place over 10 consecutive working days) or extended (the placement takes place on 1 or 2 days per week over a period of time. Inclusion and social mobility good practice is to provide paid work experience. Work experience can be offered unpaid up to a limit of 10 days but if the work experience is paid this may exceed 10 days. "School age" is defined as someone who is 18 years of age or under. Summer placement work experience schemes should be captured using this metric.

Monetised in RSVT: Yes

6.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder	Data input
		-	Group/Unit of	
			Measurement:	
	Educational	Educational/curriculum	School Safety	Number of
	attainment	support	Talks	beneficiaries

Description: Presentations offering additional information beyond the scope of the prescribed curriculum.

Notes: This same indicator can be accessed through different drop-down menus (impacts/ sub-impacts). Liaison between national and regional teams might be required to avoid double-counting.

Monetised in RSVT: Yes



7.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Data input
	Educational attainment	Educational/curriculum support	Curriculum Enrichment Talks (General)	Number of beneficiaries

Description: Description: Presentations offering additional information beyond the scope of the prescribed curriculum.

Notes: e.g. For short STEM (science, technology, engineering, maths) interventions. Where possible projects should consider partnering with a school local to the project to establish a series of engagements. Where an individual is engaged with a school as a school governor, this cannot be recorded in this metric, and a separate metric is being developed for this.

Monetised in RSVT: Yes

8.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of	Data input
			Measurement:	
	Supply chain	SMEs	SME supply chain	£
	capacity		spend (£)	

Description: The value of contract opportunities awarded under the contract in \pounds to small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Notes: A definition of small and medium enterprise (SME) is provided by the UK government. It includes 'micro' businesses.

Recorded spend with SMEs may be used for data input provided there is consistency across forecasting, monitoring and evaluation stages of a single project.

Monetised in RSVT: No – because it is a measure of input rather than outcome or impact

9.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Data input
	Rail accessibility	Diversity Impact Assessments (DIAs)	Diversity Impact Assessments	Number

Description: Number of Diversity Impact Assessments (DIAs) conducted

Notes: Network Rail provides guidance on how to conduct a Diversity Impact Assessment (DIA). DIAs are required for projects with a public interface, during construction and/or operation, and should be completed at early design stage.

Monetised in RSVT: No – no valuation currently available

10.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Data input
	Community & charity	Charitable & community volunteering	Workforce volunteer hours	Number of Hours

Description: Time spent, unpaid, doing something that aims to benefit the environment or someone (individuals or groups) other than, or in addition to, close relatives.

Notes: Currently, technical Authority report Network Rail colleague volunteering data against regional and national teams in the RSVT. Therefore, to avoid risk of double counting, contractors should not report any hours volunteered by Network Rail employees into the RSVT. Monetised in RSVT: Yes



11.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Input
	Stakeholder	Stakeholder	Stakeholder	Number of beneficiaries
	engagement & customers	engagement & consultation	engagement	beneficiaries

Description: Stakeholder engagement and consultation events. Examples include: community consultation events, business briefings, individual meetings with community and third parties, design consultations, site visits.

Notes: This indicator assumes 1 day of stakeholder involvement. Stakeholders must have been directly involved in the engagement to count as beneficiaries i.e. the stakeholder responded or took part in a consultation of some description. For example, a blind leaflet drop would not count as direct involvement, but a conversation with a household to which a leaflet has been dropped would count. Any in-person event (e.g. a town hall event) counts as direct communication. It is important that evidence is collected during this direct involvement, as metrics will be audited. The indicator can be accessed via other drop-down menu options (impacts/ sub-impacts).

Monetised in RSVT: Yes

12.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Input
	Community and charity	Fundraising	Cash donations	£

Description: Cash donations (£) to heritage groups, local, national and/ or international charities, groups, initiatives or events

Notes: CDE wish to record cash donations made at managed stations and/or achieved by colleague / employee fundraising. Corporate donations from companies in supply chains are NOT being sought.

Monetised in RSVT: No – because they are a measure of input rather than outcome or impact

13.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Input
	Social value from economic impact	GVA	Total local labour force (FTE)	Number and region, sub- region, local authority and/or station

Description: Local employees (FTEs). Users should define what is meant by 'local' and be consistent with its use within and between reporting periods. For example, an employee, whose home address is within the UK Local Authority or region in which the work location is based. An FTE of 1.0 is equivalent to a full-time worker.

Notes: The algorithm that calculates the GVA does so from the number of FTEs provided and the region, sub-region, local authority and/or station options selected from the drop-down menus

Monetised in RSVT: Yes, but not integrated into Social Return on Investment (SROI) calculation as it is a measure of economic rather than social benefit



14.	Impact	Sub-impact	Stakeholder Group/Unit of Measurement:	Input
	Social value from economic impact	LM3	Project spend on local supply chain	£ or % and region, sub- region, local authority and/or station

Definition: The Local Multiplier 3 (LM3) is an evaluation of the total value of an investment (spend) to a local economic area. It calculates the number of times an initial investment is spent within a given economic area before it leaves or 'leaks' out of the area.

Notes: The RSVT applies a multiplier derived from research to 'local' spend to calculate LM3. The new economics foundation (nef) developed LM3 in 2002. It is popular with local authorities as a measure of local economic benefit.

The £ spend value can also be entered. When entered under the 'Social Value from Operational Impacts' tab neither value is monetised because they represent a measure of input, rather than outcome.

The data can be entered, more meaningfully, under the 'Social value from Economic Impacts' tab where it will be used to calculate LM3 (local multiplier to 3 tiers of spend).

Users should define what is meant by 'local' and be consistent with its use within and between reporting periods.

Monetised in RSVT: Yes, but not integrated into Social Return on Investment (SROI) calculation as it is a measure of economic rather than social benefit

CDE will be engaging on a programme of governors for schools. We are in the process of getting an indicator added to the Social Value Tool for this programme. If you have employees that are currently performing a governor role at a school or are engaged with the governor for schools project, please record their time spent on the activity in the tool as volunteer hours. Once we have this indicator added to the tool, you will be able to record the specific impact that time spent has on the school and their pupils, in addition to staff wellbeing through volunteer hours of those taking part.

For queries surrounding Capital Delivery Eastern RSVT metrics please contact your local Sustainability Specialist and please send any best practice case studies on A4 to clic@networkrail.co.uk