

SOCIAL PROFIT REPORT

JUNE 2016

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to measure the impact and calculate the Social Profit created by Pennine Lancashire Community that delivers community engagement and cohesion activity to 'hard to reach' people using outdoor space as a way of bringing people together. Social Profit is a way of measuring the impact and calculating the value created in financial terms, through the delivery of the activities provided by the Community Farm.

| Activity | Overall Budget | Cost/Benefit | Social Value | Total Profit | Social Profit | Net Profit | Social Profit | Budget : Social Profit |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Lancashire Community Farm | £ 122,695.00 | £ 297,813.80 | £ 543,482.74 | £ 841,296.54 | £ 841,296.54 | £ 841,296.54 | £ 841,296.54 | £1: £6.86 |

Social Profit Results

The findings of this report show that for every £1 invested in the Pennine Lancashire Community Farm, a total of £6.86 of Social Profit is created.

Local Economic Benefit Score

The findings of this report also show that Pennine Lancashire Community Farm has a **Local Economic Benefit score of 2.37**. This means that for every **£1 spent by the Community Farm**, it is worth **£2.37 to the local economy of Burnley**.

Attribution Impact Measures

Pennine Lancashire Community Farm has collated lots of data, which is focused on what has changed for the people they engage with. This data can be used to account for the level of impact that the Community Farm has on the outcomes delivered i.e. what has changed for the people the Community Farm engage with and how much is the Community Farm responsible for or the attribution impact level. The table below is the average figures used for attribution:

| Type of activity | Attribution |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Engagement | 11% |
| Mental Health | 25% |
| Physical Health | 17% |
| Community Cohesion | 27% |
| Average | 20% |

Social Profit

Social Profit is an approach to calculating both the “added value” and Value for Money that can be achieved through a project or intervention. This approach uses a combination of two robust frameworks:

1. **Social Value Analysis including SROI** using the Global Value Exchange to calculate the value of social outcomes that benefit individual and community wellbeing.
2. **Cost Benefit Analysis** using the New Economy Unit Cost Database to identify the fiscal and economic savings that is achieved through a project, activity or intervention.
3. **Local Economic Benefit Analysis** using LM3 (Local Economic Multiplier at 3 rounds of spending) to understand the impact that an organisation or project spending has on the local economy.

The HM Treasury and Cabinet Office have endorsed each framework, and each type of analysis can stand alone in its own right. Social Profit occurs when you conduct the two out of the three types of analysis together. When combined it gives a fuller picture of impact, which is calculated in financial terms to describe the, social benefits, fiscal and economic benefits, and local economic benefits.

Report Author

This report is an assessment of the Social Profit created by Pennine Lancashire Community Farm. This analysis and report was carried out by Social Value Consultancy, which is an independent organisation that is a Member and Partner of Social Value UK. Social Value Consultancy has developed a software product and company called ‘Social Profit Calculator’ (SPC). The Social Profit Calculator conducts Cost Benefit Analysis, Social Value Analysis, Social Return on Investment (SROI) and Local Economic Benefit Analysis using verified data from the Greater Manchester Unit Cost Database, the Global Value Exchange and the Centre For Local Economic Strategies (CLES). The Author of the report, Mark Bolger, is a SROI Practitioner with 10 years of experience in conducting Cost Benefit, SROI and Social Value analysis. He also has a Degree in Politics and Economics, a Masters Degree in Social Research Methods.

Background to Pennine Lancashire Community Farm

To carry out this Social Profit Analysis, we looked at all of the activities and stakeholders (beneficiaries) that Lancashire Community Farm delivers to get an understanding of the work that they do and map the outcomes. The stakeholders of the Community Farm are people with a Disability, Physical or Mental Health problems, Substance Misuse issues, Children and Young People, NEETs, Long Term Unemployed, and people from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups. The activities that the Community Farm delivers include:

Step Programme

Using our outdoor space our Step Program enables individuals at risk of isolation, due to mental health, learning and or physical disabilities, recovering from addiction problems, ex offenders, long term unemployed, NEETS, Black and Minority Ethnic groups etc, to go through a progress to move them towards work or in direct open employment. This is achieved through:

- Step 1, Eco Therapy – a broad term used that incorporates working outdoors on gardening, landscaping, forestry, farm sites etc.;
- Step 2, Training and Enablement - training adapted to enable individuals to achieve their own self-determined life goals including employment based courses e.g. health and safety, horticultural activities, landscaping / construction skills;
- Step 3, Gardening Services - a supported progression into employment, including opportunities to participate in undertaking gardening services as part of Pennine Lancashire Community Farm social enterprise projects.

Alongside the goal of employment this social inclusion work the Community Farm focuses on

breaking down barriers, reducing stigma and discrimination by encouraging by people working together.

Chili Club

The Chili Club is a community-growing project focused on community engagement that encourages diverse sections of the local community to come together and interact. By working with diverse cultures across the area, the Community Farm builds positive relationships with the communities focusing on the local shared heritage area. Many of these areas and communities have high levels of deprivation with very real needs around education, health and employment. By actively acknowledging the diversity of the local people, the Community Farm brokers new community relationships and works to reduce misunderstandings, which can lead to conflict.

Grow and Learn

Working with local schools, the Community Farm teaches children, young people about nature, wildlife, farming practice, understanding food production all in a sustainable manner. The practical element of the work involves direct work in the schools, playing a key role in the regular curriculum.

Get Grubby Out of School

This focus on engaging cross cultural group of children, young people out of school time engaging them in outdoor based activities including, growing, wildlife, farming practice alongside visiting nature based sites outside of their normal local vicinity.

Young Offenders

The Community Farm supports the Youth Offending team to work with young people who have had contact with the police and Criminal Justice System. The Farm helps these young people to challenge their attitudes and behaviors so that they can become active citizens.

Social Profit Methodology

To carry out Cost Benefit Analysis, Social Value Analysis or SROI there are two key components:

- The valuation of an outcome;
- And the impact measurement of a project or activity on stakeholders who benefit from those outcomes.

Valuing Outcomes

To value an outcome there is a standard process to follow, which involves identifying the outcome and developing a financial proxy that can be used to value the outcome based on an assumption that it is an equivalent value to that outcome. This is a basic approach whereby a unit value for each outcome is established. The unit value is the full value of an outcome for one person, which is usually determined per annum or per occurrence, which is how long the outcome would be expected to last. There are three standard valuation techniques used to develop the financial proxies to value outcomes:

1. A cost saving or income gained as a result of the outcome – primarily used in Cost Benefit Analysis
2. Preference Based techniques which uses revealed preference, stated preference or the travel cost method to value outcomes – used in Social Value Analysis and SROI
3. Subjective Wellbeing Valuation technique, which is the latest approach that uses a life satisfaction scale to value outcomes.

Measuring the Impact

In addition to valuing outcomes, we want to measure the impact that an activity has in delivering outcomes so that we understand 'how much' stakeholders experience outcomes as a direct result

of the activity we deliver. This is an essential as part of Cost Benefit Analysis, Social Value Analysis and SROI. Measuring the impact prevents over-claiming for delivering the entire outcome and subsequently all of its value. To measure the impact we need to know what has changed and how. To do this we use the following impact measures to account for an overall impact claim:

1. **Deadweight** is a percentage applied to how much of an outcome would have happened anyway.
2. **Attribution** is a percentage based on how much other organisations have contributed to achieving an outcome and prevents over-claiming.
3. **Displacement** is a percentage applied to how much the outcome has displaced other outcomes
4. **Drop-off** is a percentage applied to how long an outcome lasts, over time an outcome will not have the same value as it did at the start therefore after the first year drop-off is applied. Drop-off starts after the first year and only for outcomes that last more than a year.
5. **Discounting** is a way of accounting for the value of an outcome in the future. If an outcome is worth £100 today, in a year's time it will not be worth the same amount of money. Discounting applies the standard HM Treasury rate of 3.5% per annum after the first year.

The social outcomes relating to ***'Improvement in Confidence and Self Esteem'*** in this analysis had a duration expecting to last for at least 2 years, therefore drop-off and discounting was applied. For all other outcomes in the analysis the duration was 1 year and as such drop-of and discounting was not used.

Analysis

Cost to deliver the service

The Community Farm had spent £122,695 to deliver its services across all the activities in 2015/16. The funding that the Community Farm receives is a mixture of donations, grants for charitable activities and a small amount of investment bank interest.

Numbers of people engaged

The Community Farm engaged with approximately 407 people in the community through its different activities. Of these 407 people engaged, 71 of them were engaged in training to develop their skills for employment and a total of 171 qualifications were gained through the AQA accreditation. In addition 56 people who engaged in training actually received their first ever qualification through the Community Farm, which is a huge achievement for the people engaged and a success for the Community Farm in delivering its objectives of training and engagement.

See table below:

| Activity | Number of People |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Step Programme | 81 |
| Gardening Services | 28 |
| Chili Club | 142 |
| Get Grubby | 70 |
| Grow and Learn | 70 |
| Young offenders | 16 |
| Total | 407 |

Outcomes Delivered by the Community Farm

The community farm delivers a total of 34 outcomes across all of its activities to the 407 people they engaged with during 2015/16. Of these outcomes, 15 are Social Value outcomes focusing on

the wellbeing of the individuals, families and communities and 19 are Cost Benefit outcomes indicating fiscal and economic savings to the public purse.

| Social Value Outcomes | Cost Benefit Outcomes |
|---|--|
| Community Cohesion - Membership of social group | Community Cohesion - Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - fiscal costs) |
| Reduced isolation - Reduction in levels of isolation/loneliness | Community Cohesion - Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - economic costs) |
| Regular volunteering | Increase in the number of AQA Qualifications (Annual fiscal costs per person, average cost of a qualification) |
| Confidence (increase) - Confidence and self-esteem (change in) | Increase in the number of AQA Qualifications (Average annual economic benefit through increased earnings from having the qualification per person per year) |
| Employability enhanced through government type training scheme | Increase in the number of people entering work (Work Programme (HISTORIC) Attachment fee (fixed payment) |
| Career aspirations - Aspirations and feelings about the future (change in) | Increase in the number of people entering work (Work Programme (HISTORIC) Job outcome fee) |
| Full-time employment - Moving from unemployment to full-time employment | Increase in the number of people entering work (Work Programme (HISTORIC) Maximum sustainment payment) |
| Regularly attending a youth club - Regular attendance at youth clubs (change in) | Increase in the number of people entering work (JSA - Fiscal benefit from a workless claimant entering work - benefits payments per annum) |
| Increase in self-confidence for children and young people | Increase in the number of people entering work (Annual Economic Benefit per workless claimant - moving from Job Seekers Allowance to paid employment) |
| Adult Learning - WTP for a course which allows progression into further learning - Adult learning (change in) | Improvement in the Emotional Wellbeing of Children (The total fiscal savings from the delivery of school-based emotional learning programmes, per child over a 10 year period) |
| Reduction in Self Harm - Cost of health care for presenting self harm | Improvement in the Emotional Wellbeing of Children (The total economic savings from the delivery of school-based emotional learning programmes, per child over a 10 year period) |
| Relief from health problems that limit amount or type of work - Physical health (adults) (change in) | Relief from depression and anxiety (average fiscal cost of service provision for adults suffering from depression and/or anxiety disorders, per person per year) |
| Reduction in the impact on Health Providers | Relief from depression and anxiety (average economic cost of service provision for adults suffering from depression and/or anxiety disorders, per person per year) |
| Not being arrested - Reduction in ASB | Reduction in Drugs Misuse (Average annual fiscal saving per drug dependent user per year as a result of an effective treatment programme) |
| Feeling part of the community - Perceptions of community and neighbourhood (change in) | Reduction in Drugs Misuse (average annual economic savings per drug dependent user per year as a result of an effective treatment programme) |
| | Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - fiscal costs) |
| | Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - economic costs) |
| | Reduction in the number of young people who are NEET - (Average fiscal cost per 16-17 year old NEET per year) |
| | Reduction in the number of young people who are NEET - (Average economic cost through lost earnings per 16-17 year old NEET per year) |

Impact Calculations for the Lancashire Community Farm

Using the Homes and Communities Agency Additionality Guidance 2014, we applied an average deadweight and displacement to account for both Cost Benefit and Social Outcomes. This will account for 'what would have happened anyway' and 'how much the Community Farm activities could displace other outcomes'.

Social Profit Calculator Ltd has recently commissioned new research to develop standardised deadweight and displacement impact measures for all types of intervention using the Homes and Communities Agency Additionality Guidance 2015. From this research we can now apply average deadweight and displacements calculations depending on the nature of the intervention and outcomes. The following standardised deadweight and displacement impact claims were used for the different types outcomes delivered by the community Farm:

| Intervention Type | Deadweight | Displacement |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Training and access to labour market | 15% | 13% |
| Community and social | 19% | 11% |
| Crime prevention | 19% | 11% |
| Health | 27% | 11% |
| Crime | 18% | 9% |
| Education | 19% | 13% |
| Worklessness | 20% | 13% |
| Other (including community) | 23% | 7% |
| Average across intervention types | 24% | 11% |

Attribution Impact Measures

Attribution is how much you other organisations have contributed to delivering an outcome or how much can you claim you are responsible for. Attribution prevents over-claiming so you can make a realistic judgment of what you can claim for. The Community Farm has collated lots of data, which is focused on what has changed for the people they engage with. This data can be used to account for the level of impact that the Community Farm has on the outcomes delivered i.e. what has changed for the people the Community Farm with and how much is the Community Farm responsible for. The table below is the average figures used for attribution:

| Type of activity | Attribution |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Engagement | 11% |
| Mental Health | 25% |
| Physical Health | 17% |
| Community Cohesion | 27% |
| Average | 20% |

Calculating Social Value and Cost Benefit

The process for calculating both Social Value and Cost Benefit are the same. Firstly we have selected a number of financial proxies from the Global Value Exchange for Social Value outcomes and the GM Unit Cost Database for Cost Benefit outcomes. This provides a Unit Value for an outcome which and the financial proxy for this outcome is source referenced with a date for the year of value. If the year of when the value was created is in the past, we use the inflation index from the past 20 years to inflate the value to the present day. For example if the year of the value we have used is 2012, we then inflate the value to 2016 based on the annual inflation rate for the UK to bring it up to date. This creates an updated value for each outcome, which is multiplied by the number of people, and then apply the impact measures to the calculation so that we can adjust the value according to how much we can claim for. The sequence for the calculation is as follows:

Updated Unit x number of – Deadweight – Attribution - Displacement
Value people (%) (%) (%)

For example as part of developing the Social Value impact map for the Chili Club we made to following calculations:

| Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight | Attribution | Displacement | Total Social Benefit |
|--|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Regular volunteering | £2,341.61 | 50 | 15% | 89% | 13% | £9,523.91 |
| Community Cohesion - Membership of social group | £1,877.75 | 142 | 19% | 89% | 11% | £21,144.33 |
| Community Farm - Increase confidence and self-esteem | £13,276.20 | 92 | 27% | 89% | 11% | £87,290.54 |

Drop off and Discounting

Drop-off and discounting take place after the first year. If an outcome last more than a year then in year 2 you add the value of year 1 minus drop-off and discounting. The calculation for drop-off and discounting is a little complex in terms of the formula so the example of outcome that last 2 years is as follows:

- Year 1 value of an outcome = £1,000
- Year 2 value drop-off - £1,000 – 10% = £900
- Year 2 value discounting - £900/1.035 = £869.57
- Total Value for outcome over 2 years = £1,869.57

The following extract from the Analysis for '*Improved Confidence and Self Esteem*' shows how Drop-off and Discounting is applied:

| Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight 27% Attribution 75% Displacement 11% | Year 1 Value | Drop -off | Discounting | Year 2 Value | Total Social Benefit |
|--|---------------|------------------|---|--------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Confidence and self-esteem (change in) | £1,217.47 | 142 | | £28,080.15 | 10 % | Divide by 1.035 | £24,417.53 | £52,497.69 |

The formula for discounting of 3.5% per annum (divide the sum by 1.035) is a standard formula used in SROI and noted in the HM Treasury Green Book.

The Results

Social Profit Summary

| Activity | Overall Budget | Cost/Benefit | Social Value | Total Social Profit | Net Social Profit | Budget : Social Profit |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Lancashire Community Farm | £122,695.00 | £297,813.80 | £543,482.74 | £841,296.54 | £718,601.54 | £1: £6.86 |

To calculate the Social Profit of the Lancashire Community Farm, the total Social Value and Cost Benefit is added together to give a total of £841,296.54 Social Profit created. To calculate the Social Profit Ratio we use the following calculation:

Social Profit Ratio = Total Social Profit / Overall Budget

It costs £122,695 to deliver the Lancashire Community Farm services, which means that for every £1 spent on delivering the services provided by the Community Farm, a total of £6.86 Social Profit is created.

Social Profit is made up of:

- Improvements to the wellbeing of people who receive services from and engage with the Community Farm. This represents £4.43 of the total Social Profit Ratio
- Fiscal and Economic saving to the Government and Taxpayers. This represents £2.43 of the total Social Profit Ratio
- The Local Economic Benefit Score for the Community Farm is 2.37, which means for every £1 spent, it is worth £2.37 to the local economy.

Social Value Analysis

Lancashire Community Farm creates a total of £543,482.74 Social Value from the services it delivers. To calculate the Social Value Ratio we use the following calculation:

$$\text{Social Value Ratio} = \text{Total Social Value} / \text{Overall Budget}$$

It costs £122,695 to deliver the Lancashire Community Farm services, which means for every £1 invested, £4.43 Social Value is created. See table below:

| Activity | Overall Budget | Overall Social Value | Net Value | Social Value | Budget : Social Value |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Lancashire Community Farm | £122,695.00 | £543,482.74 | £420,787.74 | | £1: £4.43 |

Cost Benefit Summary

Lancashire Community Farm creates a total of £189,044.14 fiscal and economic savings, which is the Cost Benefit value of the services it delivers. To calculate the Cost Benefit Ratio we use the following calculation:

$$\text{Social Value Ratio} = \text{Total Cost Benefit} / \text{Overall Budget}$$

It costs £122,695 to deliver the Lancashire Community Farm services, which this means for every £1 invested, £1.54 savings to the government and taxpayer is created. See table below:

| Activity | Overall Budget | Overall Cost Benefit | Net Benefit | Budget : Cost Benefit |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Lancashire Community Farm | £122,695.00 | £297,813.80 | £175,118.80 | £1: £2.43 |

Local Economic Benefit Analysis

As part of this Social Profit Analysis we also calculated a projected LM3 score. LM3 is a Local Economic Multiplier, which is calculated in 3 rounds. This means that you can develop an estimate of what an organisation is worth to the local economy based on their spending.

The formula for calculating LM3 is:

Round 1 – Turnover of an organisation or spending on a project

Round 2 – How much have the turnover or project is spent on local staff and suppliers

Round 3 – How much local staff and suppliers spend their income locally

Calculation– Total of the three rounds of money flow

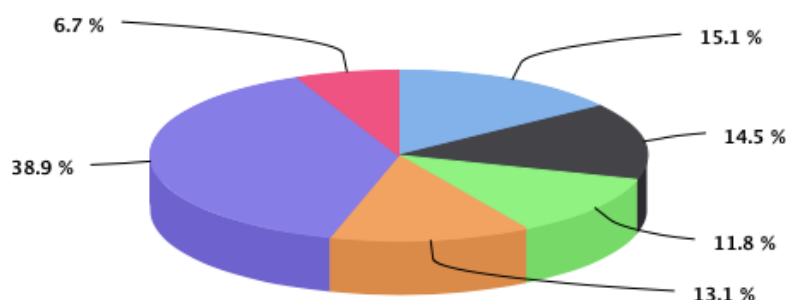
LM3 – Total money flow divided by the Project in round 1 to give a ratio

| Spending Round | Activity | Percentage | Overall Value |
|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Round 1 | Lancashire Community Farm Turnover | 100% | £122,695 |
| Round 2 | % Spent on local staff | 74.31% | £91,174 |
| | % Spent on local suppliers | 10.15% | £12,457 |
| Round 3 | % Spending by local staff | 66% | £60,174.84 |
| | % Spending by local suppliers | 33% | £4,110.81 |
| Calculation | Total of 3 Rounds | | £290,611.65 |
| | Total of 3 Rounds / Round1 | Local Economic Benefit | 2.37 |

To calculate the LM3 score we used the spending profile in the annual accounts ending 31st March 2016, which showed that approximately £91,174 is spent on staffing and approximately £12,457 is spent on local suppliers. We used these figures to calculate the spending at round 2. Then using proxies for round 3 provided by Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES), we applied the approximate spending by staff of £0.66 in every £1, and suppliers of £0.33 in every £1. We have used these proxies to support the Local Economic Benefit Calculation, which means that the Local Economic Benefit Score for the Community Farm is 2.37. This means for every £1 spent by the Community Farm is worth £2.37 to the local economy.

Further Thoughts and Recommendations

1. Which Stakeholders Benefit the Most



■ Chill Club Participants
 ■ Gardening Services
 ■ Get Grubby - Children and Young People
■ Grow and Learn - Nursery to Primary (6-13 years)
 ■ Step Club Participants
■ Young Offenders

The pie chart shows that the stakeholders that benefit the most are those engaged through the Step Club. The reason for this is that the Step Club combines: Eco Therapy, Training and Enablement, and Gardening Services, All of which are aimed at improving participants physical and mental wellbeing, supporting participants to develop their skills and gain qualifications, and a gateway to employment opportunities. This was followed by the Chilli Club, which although there are higher numbers of people engaged, the value of some of the outcomes was lower than those of the Step Club. Throughout the analysis the collective social outcome that has the most value is ***'Increasing Confidence and Self Esteem'*** for all age groups, which was followed by ***'Improving Community Cohesion'***, ***'Improvements in the Emotional Wellbeing of Children'*** and ***'Reduction in Social Isolation and Feelings of Loneliness'***.

2. The Community Farm generates considerable Social Profit, particularly in relation to improving the wellbeing of the people engaged by increasing their confidence and self-esteem, and bringing people together through Community Cohesion. This means that the Community Farm delivers the outcomes it sets out to achieve, particularly in relation to 'hard to reach' people who have multiple and complex needs. Many of the people that the Community Farm works with have a dual diagnosis and from an area of high levels of deprivation, so a higher Social Profit calculation of £6.86 for every £1 invested expected. The Community Farm delivers a lot of Social Value, and has a high impact in terms of delivering long lasting change to the people they work with.
3. The Community Farm needs to continue with the successful monitoring and evaluation of the Step Programme and roll this out across all of its activities. There is an opportunity for the Community Farm to change the way in which they monitor progress against outcomes. It is suggested that the DOME (Describing Outcomes through Measurement and Evaluation) Impact Measurement tool is used, as it will help capture the full impact especially the impact against Social Value and Cost Benefit outcomes. The DOME is easy to use and can be done individual or in-group work basis. (See appendix 3).

Appendix 1 – Social Value Impact Map (I have taken the drop off and duration out of the tables.)

| Stakeholder | Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight | Attribution | Displacement | Drop-off | Duration | Total Social Benefit |
|---|--|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Chill Club Participants | Community Cohesion - Membership of social group | £1,877.75 | 142 | 19% | 73% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £51,899.71 |
| | Reduced isolation - Reduction in levels of isolation/loneliness | £2,372.06 | 50 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £19,264.09 |
| | Regular volunteering | £2,341.61 | 50 | 19% | 89% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £9,284.37 |
| | Confidence (increase) - Confidence and self-esteem (change in) | £1,217.47 | 142 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 2 | £52,497.68 |
| Gardening Services | Employability enhanced through government type training scheme | £9,739.94 | 14 | 15% | 89% | 13% | 10.00% | 1 | £11,092.14 |
| | Career aspirations - Aspirations and feelings about the future (change in) | £5,547.08 | 14 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £12,613.78 |
| | High confidence - Confidence and self-esteem (change in) | £13,260.98 | 14 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 2 | £56,376.38 |
| | Community Cohesion - Membership of social group | £1,877.75 | 14 | 19% | 73% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £5,116.87 |
| | Reduced isolation - Reduction in levels of isolation/loneliness | £2,372.06 | 14 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £51,899.71 |
| | Full-time employment - Moving from unemployment to full-time employment | £10,928.51 | 8 | 15% | 89% | 13% | 10.00% | 1 | £7,111.84 |
| Get Grubby - Children and Young People | Regularly attending a youth club - Regular attendance at youth clubs (change in) | £2,500.96 | 70 | 19% | 89% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £13,882.65 |
| | Confidence (increase) - Confidence and self-esteem (change in) | £1,217.47 | 70 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 2 | £25,879.14 |

| Stakeholder | Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight | Attribution | Displacement | Drop-off | Duration | Total Social Benefit |
|---|---|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Grow and Learn - Nursery to Primary (6-13 years) | Regularly attending a youth club - Regular attendance at youth clubs (change in) | £2,500.96 | 70 | 19% | 89% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £13,882.65 |
| | Increase in self-confidence for children and young people | £9,596.83 | 23 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £35,851.60 |
| Step Club Participants | Regular volunteering | £2,341.61 | 28 | 19% | 89% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £5,199.25 |
| | Community Cohesion - Membership of social group | £1,877.75 | 81 | 19% | 73% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £29,604.76 |
| | Employability enhanced through government type training scheme | £9,739.94 | 28 | 15% | 89% | 13% | 10.00% | 1 | £22,184.27 |
| | Career aspirations - Aspirations and feelings about the future (change in) | £5,547.08 | 28 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £25,227.57 |
| | Reduced isolation - Reduction in levels of isolation/loneliness | £2,372.06 | 81 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £31,207.83 |
| | Adult Learning - WTP for a course which allows progression into further learning - Adult learning (change in) | £960.29 | 53 | 19% | 89% | 13% | 10.00% | 1 | £3,945.26 |
| | Reduction in Self Harm - Cost of health care for presenting self harm | £1,958.95 | 30 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £9,545.47 |
| | Relief from health problems that limit amount or type of work - Physical health (adults) (change in) | £2,451.43 | 53 | 27% | 83% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £14,350.17 |
| | Reduction in the impact on Health Providers | £1,863.00 | 53 | 27% | 89% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £7,056.58 |
| | Confidence (increase) - Confidence and self-esteem (change in) | £1,217.47 | 81 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 2 | £29,945.86 |

| Stakeholder | Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight | Attribution | Displacement | Drop-off | Duration | Total Social Benefit |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Young Offenders | Increase in self-confidence for children and young people | £9,596.83 | 16 | 27% | 75% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £24,940.24 |
| | Not being arrested - Reduction in ASB | £2,243.15 | 16 | 19% | 89% | 9% | 10.00% | 1 | £2,910.03 |
| | Feeling part of the community - Perceptions of community and neighbourhood (change in) | £13,405.45 | 16 | 18% | 89% | 11% | 10.00% | 1 | £17,218.60 |
| TOTAL SOCIAL VALUE | | | | | | | | | £543,482.74 |

Appendix 2 – Cost Benefit Impact Map

| Stakeholder | Cost/Benefit Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight | Attribution | Displacement | Total Cost Benefit |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Chill Club Participants | Community Cohesion - Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - fiscal costs) | £663.00 | 71 | 18% | 73% | 9% | £9,483.99 |
| | Community Cohesion - Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - economic costs) | £736.00 | 71 | 18% | 73% | 9% | £10,528.23 |
| Gardening Services | Increase in the number of AQA Qualifications (Annual fiscal costs per person, average cost of a qualification) | £857.00 | 28 | 19% | 89% | 13% | £1,860.10 |
| | Increase in the number of AQA Qualifications (Average annual economic benefit through increased earnings from having the qualification per person per year) | £1,316.00 | 28 | 19% | 89% | 13% | £2,856.35 |

| Stakeholder | Cost/Benefit Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight | Attribution | Displacement | Total Cost Benefit |
|---|--|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Increase in the number of people entering work (Work Programme (HISTORIC) Attachment fee (fixed payment)) | £436.00 | 8 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £267.04 |
| | Increase in the number of people entering work (Work Programme (HISTORIC) Job outcome fee) | £1,089.00 | 8 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £666.99 |
| | Increase in the number of people entering work (Work Programme (HISTORIC) Maximum sustainment payment) | £2,407.00 | 8 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £1,474.24 |
| | Increase in the number of people entering work (JSA - Fiscal benefit from a workless claimant entering work - benefits payments per annum) | £9,725.00 | 8 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £5,956.37 |
| | Increase in the number of people entering work (Annual Economic Benefit per workless claimant - moving from Job Seekers Allowance to paid employment) | £14,790.00 | 8 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £9,058.58 |
| Get Grubby - Children and Young People | Improvement in the Emotional Wellbeing of Children (The total fiscal savings from the delivery of school-based emotional learning programmes, per child over a 10 year period) | £3,589.00 | 70 | 27% | 89% | 13% | £17,551.18 |
| | Improvement in the Emotional Wellbeing of Children (The total economic savings from the delivery of school-based emotional learning programmes, per child over a 10 year period) | £7,789.00 | 70 | 27% | 89% | 13% | £38,090.31 |

| Stakeholder | Cost/Benefit Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight | Attribution | Displacement | Total Cost Benefit |
|--|--|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Grow and Learn - Nursery to Primary (6-13 years) | Improvement in the Emotional Wellbeing of Children (The total fiscal savings from the delivery of school-based emotional learning programmes, per child over a 10 year period) | £3,589.00 | 70 | 27% | 89% | 13% | £17,551.18 |
| | Improvement in the Emotional Wellbeing of Children (The total economic savings from the delivery of school-based emotional learning programmes, per child over a 10 year period) | £7,789.00 | 70 | 27% | 89% | 13% | £38,090.31 |
| Step Club Participants | Increase in the number of AQA Qualifications (Annual fiscal costs per person, average cost of a qualification) | £857.00 | 81 | 19% | 89% | 13% | £5,381.00 |
| | Increase in the number of AQA Qualifications (Average annual economic benefit through increased earnings from having the qualification per person per year) | £1,316.00 | 81 | 19% | 89% | 13% | £8,263.00 |
| | Relief from depression and anxiety (average fiscal cost of service provision for adults suffering from depression and/or anxiety disorders, per person per year) | £997.00 | 53 | 27% | 89% | 11% | £3,776.39 |
| | Relief from depression and anxiety (average economic cost of service provision for adults suffering from depression and/or anxiety disorders, per person per year) | £4,522.00 | 53 | 27% | 89% | 11% | £17,128.21 |

| Stakeholder | Cost/Benefit Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight | Attribution | Displacement | Total Cost Benefit |
|-----------------|--|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Reduction in Drugs Misuse (Average annual fiscal saving per drug dependent user per year as a result of an effective treatment programme) | £3,727.00 | 81 | 27% | 89% | 11% | £21,574.96 |
| | Reduction in Drugs Misuse (average annual economic savings per drug dependent user per year as a result of an effective treatment programme) | £9,234.00 | 81 | 27% | 89% | 11% | £53,454.03 |
| | Increase in the number of people entering work (Work Programme (HISTORIC) Attachment fee (fixed payment) | £436.00 | 11 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £367.18 |
| | Increase in the number of people entering work (Work Programme (HISTORIC) Job outcome fee) | £1,089.00 | 11 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £917.11 |
| | Increase in the number of people entering work (Work Programme (HISTORIC) Maximum sustainment payment) | £2,407.00 | 11 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £2,027.08 |
| | Community Cohesion - Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - fiscal costs) | £663.00 | 81 | 18% | 73% | 9% | £10,819.76 |
| | Community Cohesion - Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - economic costs) | £736.00 | 81 | 18% | 73% | 9% | £12,011.07 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Young Offenders | Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - fiscal costs) | £663.00 | 16 | 18% | 89% | 9% | £870.73 |
| | Reduction in crime (average for all crimes per incident - economic costs) | £736.00 | 16 | 18% | 89% | 9% | £966.60 |

| Stakeholder | Cost/Benefit Outcome | Updated Value | Number Of People | Deadweight | Attribution | Displacement | Total Cost Benefit |
|--------------------|---|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Reduction in the number of young people who are NEET - (Average fiscal cost per 16-17 year old NEET per year) | £584.00 | 16 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £715.38 |
| | Reduction in the number of young people who are NEET - (Average economic cost through lost earnings per 16-17 year old NEET per year) | £4,985.00 | 16 | 20% | 89% | 13% | £6,106.43 |
| TOTAL COST BENEFIT | | | | | | | £297,813.80 |

Appendix 3 – DOME Impact Measurement Tool

**PENNINE LANCASHIRE
COMMUNITY FARM**

