

Original Outcome Indicator	Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement		Definition	Notes
		Investment Plan Metrics	Reporting Metrics from 2023		
Greenhouse gas reductions (% decrease in Tonnes of Co2e)	Estimated Carbon dioxide equivalent reductions as a result of support	% decrease	Tonnes of CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) covers a wide range of greenhouse gases (GHG) that have an impact on climate change resulting from the specific UKSPF intervention. Decrease in tonnes of CO2e should be measured using BEIS Conversion Factors for calculating resulting primary energy savings.  The estimate is based on the amount of CO2e saved in a given year, i.e., a projection of estimated savings of either one year following project completion or the calendar year after project completion through a methodology agreed by project appraisers.  Reporting will also facilitate the option to report an increase metric.	NA
Improved engagement numbers (% increase)	Improved engagement numbers	% increase	Number of people	The increase in number of individuals engaged in the local area / activity during the last 12 months. Engagement can include physical and digital engagements. What is classed as the 'local area' where events are recorded should remain consistent throughout the collection e.g. should not include/ exclude events in neighbouring locations which were excluded/included in previous returns. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.
Improved perceived/experienced accessibility (% increase)	Improved perceived/experienced accessibility	% increase	Number of people	The number of individuals who report perceived/experienced accessibility as good or very good. As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the individual could experience it previously (i.e. the perceived/experienced accessibility previously existed and isn't new). Measurement should directly relate to the change perceived/experienced through the UKSPF project (e.g., the building impacted). Accessibility refers to public space having facilities required for disabled pedestrians. These include, but are not limited to: the provision of dropped kerbs, tactile paving, audible and tactile signals, ramps and lifts. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.
Improved perception of events (% increase)	Improved perception of events	% increase	Number of people	The number of individuals who report their perception of the event(s) as good or very good. As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the individual could experience it previously (i.e. the event existed previously and isn't new). Measurement should directly relate to the perception change through the UKSPF project (e.g., the event impacted). Events mean activities enabling people to gather, undertake an activity and share knowledge. They include, but are not limited to: conferences, sports tournaments, and educational courses. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.

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Improved perception of facilities/amenities (% increase)	Improved perception of facilities/amenities	% increase	Number of people	The number of individuals who report their perception of facilities/amenities as good or very good. As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the user could experience it previously (i.e. the perception of facilities/amenities existed previously and isn't new). Measurement should directly relate to the perception change through the UKSPF project (e.g., the facilities/amenities impacted). Amenity/facility means any service contained within a physical structure, including, but not limited to, magistrates courts, police stations, town halls, cultural institutions, hospitals and public toilets. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.
Improved perception of facility/infrastructure project (% increase)	Improved perception of facility/infrastructure project	% increase	Number of people	The number of people who report their perception of the facility/infrastructure project(s) as good or very good. This means projects aiming at improving or creating facilities and infrastructure. As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the individual could experience it previously (i.e. it existed previously and isn't new). Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.
Increased users of facilities/amenities (% increase)	Increased users of facilities/amenities	% increase	Number of users	The increase in number of users of facilities/amenities. Users are the people using facilities/amenities. Amenity/facility means any service contained within a physical structure, including, but not limited to, magistrates courts, police stations, town halls, cultural institutions, hospitals and public toilets. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	NA
Improved perception of safety (% increase)	Improved perception of safety	% increase	Number of people	The number of individuals who report their perception of feeling safe as being either safe or very safe. Perception of safety means the condition of feeling protected from danger, risk, or injury. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.
Increased affordability of events/entry (% increase)	Increased affordability of events/entry	% increase	Affordability in £	Increased affordability means the decrease in price of events as a direct result of an intervention. This may be the result of a change in the following: - Standard price of entry which may reflect actual change in prices or the value of a subsidy. Standard price of entry is defined as the mode entry price for an adult. - Lowest price of entry. Lowest price of entry is defined as the lowest entry price for an adult (excluding offers). - Average price of entry. Average price of entry is defined as the mode entry price. - Price of entry for a specified visitor category (student, child, senior citizen, low wage/in receipt of benefits etc.). Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of changes to the 'standard price' vs. 'lowest price' vs. 'entry price for a specified group' where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.

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Number of new or improved community facilities as a result of support (numerical value)	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	NA
Increased footfall (% increase)	Increased footfall	% increase	Number of people	Increased footfall is the increase in count of people (e.g., using an electronic people counter) within a given area over a given time (e.g. total people in a month). Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	NA
Increased number of web searches for a place (% increase)	Increased number of web searches for a place	% increase	Number of web searches	The increase in number of web searches for the target location, compared with a baseline measurement. This may be measured by analytics evidence based on keywords relevant to the place. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	NA
Increased take up of energy efficiency measures (% increase)	Increased take up of energy efficiency measures	% increase	Number of households	The increase in number of households taking up energy efficient measures following support. - A 'household', as defined in the 2011 Census is: 'one person living alone; or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area', includes houses, bungalows, flats, and maisonettes. - Energy efficiency means any measures which could improve a households Energy Performance Certificate rating. It is not required to shift the letter rating, only to make progress towards this. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric. ☒	NA
Increased use of cycleways or paths (% increase)	Increased use of cycleways or foot paths	% increase	Number of cyclists or pedestrians	The increase in number of cyclists or pedestrians over a set period of time (e.g. weekly flow) along the specified length of cycleway or foot path that has been created or improved. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'cycle ways' vs 'foot paths' where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Jobs created (numerical value)	Jobs created as a result of support	Number of Full time equivalent (FTE)	Number of Full time equivalent (FTE)	The number of new, permanent, paid, full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created following support. This includes both part-time and full-time jobs, which should be recorded relative to full-time equivalent (FTE). FTE should be based on the standard full-time hours of the employer.  - New means it should not have existed with that employer before the intervention. - Created jobs exclude those created solely to deliver the intervention (e.g. construction). - Permanent means it should have an intended life expectancy of at least 12 months from the point at which it is created. - Only count each individual FTE or job once through the lifetime of a project (i.e. it should not be counted every year) - FTE is a measure of an employees scheduled hours in relation to an employers hours for a full time workweek	NA
Jobs safeguarded (numerical value)	Jobs safeguarded as a result of support	Number of full time equivalent (FTE)	Number of full time equivalent (FTE)	A safeguarded job is a permanent and paid job that was at risk prior to support being provided, and which the support helped the business to retain. This includes sole traders and business owners.  Safeguarded jobs exclude those created solely to deliver the intervention (e.g., construction).  This includes both part-time and full-time jobs, which should be recorded relative to full-time equivalent (FTE). - FTE should be based on the standard full-time hours of the employer. - At risk is defined as being forecast to be lost within 6 months. - Only count each individual FTE or job once through the lifetime of a project (i.e. it should not be counted every year) - FTE is a measure of an employees scheduled hours in relation to an employers hours for a full time workweek	NA
Number of community-led arts, cultural, heritage and creative programmes as a result of support (numerical value)	Number of community-led arts, cultural, heritage and creative programmes as a result of support	Number of programmes	Number of programmes	Number of programmes started because of support provided by UKSPF interventions. This indicator focuses on programmes that are led by the community groups (self-governing and not for profit group or organisation which works for the public benefit) and focuses on the topics of arts, culture, heritage.	NA
Reduced vacancy rates (% decrease)	Number of vacant units filled	% decrease	Number of vacant units filled	The number of residential or commercial units within a specified area that are filled as a result of support at the time of measurement. - Residential unit means a dwelling unit for residential use and occupancy, and includes the structure or part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or two or more persons who maintain a common household. - Vacant means that the unit is not occupied and is empty. The geography that the measurement relates to should remain the same over time. The time at which the measurement is made should be regular (e.g., at 6-monthly intervals) and consistent (e.g., on the first day of the calendar month), where possible.	Places should aim to record, where possible, the total number of residential or commercial units within the measurement area and the total number of vacant properties

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Reduction in neighbourhood crime (% decrease)	Neighbourhood crimes	% decrease	Number of crimes reported	Decrease in number of neighbourhood crimes reported within a specified area. - Neighbourhood crime include domestic burglary, theft from the person, robbery and vehicle crime. The geography over which a neighbourhood is measured, and hence data is collected, should remain consistent throughout. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report an increase metric.	NA
Volunteering numbers as a result of support (numerical value)	Number of volunteering opportunities created as a result of support	Number of volunteers	Number of volunteering roles created	The number of organised volunteering roles created as a direct result of the intervention. This includes opportunities for people to volunteer on a regular basis, and opportunities for one-off volunteering. - Formal volunteering refers to those who have given unpaid help via a group, club, or organisation: for example, leading a group, administrative support or befriending or mentoring people.	NA
Number of adults achieving maths qualifications up to, and including, Level 2 equivalent (numerical value)	Number of adults achieving maths qualifications up to, and including, Level 2 equivalent	Number of adults	Number of adults	Number of adults achieving maths qualifications up to, and including, Level 2 equivalent.	NA
Number of adults participating in maths qualifications and courses up to, and including, Level 2 equivalent (numerical value)	Number of adults participating in maths qualifications and courses up to, and including, Level 2 equivalent	Number of adults	Number of adults	Number of adults participating in maths qualifications and courses up to, and including, Level 2 equivalent.	NA
Number of people engaged in life skills support following interventions (numerical value)	People engaged in life skills support following interventions	Number of people	Number of people	Number of people engaged in life skills support following interventions. - Life skills support is defined as additional support which improves confidence, resilience or motivation around the process of job searching and may include basic skills (English, maths), digital skills, communication skills, presentation skills, activities which reduce social isolation or encourage appropriate employment related behaviours.	NA
Number of people gaining qualifications, licences and skills (numerical value)	Number of people gaining qualifications, licences and skills	Number of people	Number of people	The number of people gaining qualifications or licences (e.g. vocational licences).	NA
Number of people gaining a qualification or completing a course following support (numerical value)	People gaining a qualification or completing a course following support	Number of people	Number of people	Number of people who have received support to gain a qualification or completed a course following that support.	NA
Number of active or sustained participants in community groups as a result of support (numerical value)	Number of active or sustained participants in community groups as a result of support	Number of participants	Number of participants	The number of people actively participating in community groups over a sustained period. - Active participation means attending 50% or more sessions in a minimum period of no less than three months. - Community group means a self-governing and not for profit group or organisation which works for the benefit of the public.	NA
Number of economically active individuals engaged in mainstream skills education and training (numerical value)	Number of economically active individuals engaged in mainstream skills education and training	Number of individuals	Number of individuals	Number of economically active individuals engaged in mainstream skills education and training as result of support. Economically active individuals are people aged 16 and over who do one hour or more of paid work per week, or are temporarily away from work (e.g. because they are temporarily sick or on holiday). This includes: -Employees (permanent and temporary workers, the latter including those on fixed period contracts, agency temping etc.). -Self-employed. -Family workers (unpaid). -People on government-supported training programmes, engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training. - Education or training is defined as a structured and agreed programme of: • lifelong learning • formal education • educational and/or vocational training activities (this may include on the job and/or off the job vocational training or a combination of the approaches listed).  Mandatory training (e.g., job-search related / CV writing) and other non-vocational / non-educational support such as confidence building, life-skills and personal effectiveness support cannot be considered as education or vocational training in this context (even though such activities may, of course, be useful and important support measures).	NA

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Number of economically inactive individuals in receipt of benefits they are entitled to following support (numerical value)	Number of economically inactive individuals engaging with benefits system following support	Number of people	Number of people	The number of economically inactive people not previously on benefits who have received support and are now in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) or are in the Intensive Work Search Regime within Universal Credit (UC) or those within specific conditionality regimes in UC including "Planning for work" or "Preparing for work" following that support. There is no length of time on inactivity required. People count if they are 16+.	NA
Number of people engaged in job-searching following support (numerical value)	Number of people engaged in job-searching following support	Number of people	Number of people	Economically inactive people who have received support and who are newly engaged in job searching activities following that support. - Economically inactive individuals are those not in work and not actively seeking work (unlike unemployed individuals who are actively seeking work). Not all economically inactive individuals claim benefits. For those that do, this would include those claiming either "legacy" benefits or those within specific conditionality regimes in Universal Credit. The former includes Employment Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Income Support (IS). The latter includes claimants within the Preparation Requirement or Work Focused Interview Requirement conditionality regimes. There is no length of time on inactivity required. People count if they are 16+.	NA
Number of people engaging with mainstream healthcare services (numerical value)	Number of people engaging with mainstream healthcare services	Number of people	Number of people	Number of people undergoing any type of NHS treatment.	NA
Number of people experiencing reduced structural barriers into employment and into skills provision (numerical value)	Number of people experiencing reduced structural barriers into employment and into skills provision	Number of people	Number of people	The number of people who have been supported by UKSPF funded activity to reduce barriers to employment and skills. These barriers can take a variety of forms and will interact with other characteristics of labour market disadvantage such as gender, age, health, disability and ethnicity to reduce their likelihood of labour market and skills engagement. While not exhaustive, types of commonly experienced barriers might include homelessness, being an ex-offender, being a care leaver or having substance dependency issues. Other types of barriers might relate to access to services such as care services including childcare, transport, digital and financial. Barriers may also relate to lack of interpersonal and employability skills such as confidence, motivation and behavioural issues.	NA
Number of people familiarised with employers expectations, including, standards of behaviour in the workplace (numerical value)	Number of people familiarised with employers expectations, including, standards of behaviour in the workplace	Number of people	Number of people	The number of people who have been supported by UKSPF funded activity to be familiarised with or acquire improved awareness and understanding of behaviours and attitudes appropriate to employment and skills settings, including but not limited to, standards of workplace behaviour and conduct, working with others, health and safety, diversity and inclusion, etc. This can include pre-employment or skills activity as well as activity undertaken on joining such as formal inductions and training.	NA
Number of people in education/training (numerical value)	Number of people in education/training following support	Number of people	Number of people	People who have received support and who are newly engaged in education (lifelong learning, formal education) or training activities (off-the-job/in-the-job training, vocational training, etc.) immediately upon leaving the project.	NA
Number of people in employment, including self-employment, following support (numerical value)	Number of people in employment, including self-employment, following support	Number of people	Number of people	The number of people who were previously unemployed or economically inactive, who have received support, and who have been in employment, including self-employment, for at least a 2 week of a four week period following that support. This includes those moving into the "Working with requirements" or the "Working enough i.e. no working requirements" regimes on Universal Credit system. - Unemployed individuals, as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are those: - Without a job, have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks, and are available to start in the next two weeks. - Out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks. - Economically inactive people are those not in work and not actively seeking work.	NA
Number of people in supported employment (numerical value)	Number of people in supported employment	Number of people	Number of people	The number of people who have received UKSPF funded in-work support that enables them to remain in work and develop or progress in work. This might take a variety of forms including training, skills and support with access to work (such as reasonable adjustments) and / or work-related costs such as equipment, childcare or transport.	NA
Number of people reporting increased employability through development of interpersonal skills funded by UKSPF (numerical value)	Number of people reporting increased employability through development of interpersonal skills funded by UKSPF	Number of people	Number of people	The number of people who have been supported by UKSPF funded activity who have reported increased employability through the acquisition or improvement of interpersonal skills relevant to employment and skills settings, including but not limited to confidence, communication skills, working with others, time management, motivation to work or do training.	NA

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Number of people sustaining employment for 6 months (numerical value)	Number of people sustaining employment for 6 months	Number of people	Number of people	Number of people sustaining employment for 6 months after receiving support. Sustaining employment means being employed. Employed refers to people aged 16 and over who do one hour or more of paid work per week, or are temporarily away from work (e.g. because they are temporarily sick or on holiday). This includes: -Employees (permanent and temporary workers, the latter including those on fixed period contracts, agency temping etc.). -Self-employed. -People on government-supported training programmes, engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training. - Persons on maternity or paternity leave.	NA
Number of people sustaining engagement with keyworker support and additional services (numerical value)	Number of people sustaining engagement with keyworker support and additional services	Number of people	Number of people	Number of people sustaining engagement with keyworker support and additional services. - Keyworkers are frontline staff supporting residents as part of the UKSPF intervention. - Additional services include, for example, local training in life, maths and digital skills, employment support, health support groups, counselling, mental health and advice services, financial support, specialised support, enrichment activities and housing support. - Sustaining engagement means continuous support 6 months after first contact with the keyworker or additional service.	
Number of people with basic skills (English, maths, digital and ESOL) (numerical value)	Number of people with basic skills following support	Number of people	Number of people	Number of people with basic skills as a result of support. - Basic skills means skills in English, Maths, Digital and ESOL (English to Speakers of Other Languages).	NA
Number of people with proficiency in pre-employment and interpersonal skills (relationship, organisational and anger-management, interviewing, CV and job application writing)	Number of people with proficiency in pre-employment and interpersonal skills	Number of people	Number of people	The number of people who have been supported by UKSPF funded activity to become proficient in employability (including but not limited to, numeracy and literacy skills, time management, communication, motivation and other relevant interpersonal skills) and job search efficacy skills (including but not limited to, online job searching, CV writing, application and interview skills) has increased.	NA
Improved perception of attractions (% increase)	Improved perception of attractions	% increase	Number of people	The number of individuals who report their perception of the attraction(s) as good or very good. As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the individual could experience it previously (i.e. the attraction existed previously and isn't new). Measurement should directly relate to the perception change through the UKSPF project (e.g., the attraction impacted). Attractions mean any public facility or space attracting visitors. These include, but are not limited to: parks, town centres and sports facilities. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.

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Improved perception of markets (% increase)	Improved perception of markets	% increase	Number of people	The number of individuals who report their perception of open air market(s) as good or very good. Measurement should directly relate to the perception change through the UKSPF project (e.g., the market impacted). As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the individual could experience it previously (i.e. it existed previously and isn't new). Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.
Increase in visitor spending (% increase)	Increase in visitor spending	% increase	Amount of visitor spend in £	The increase in visitor spend at venues. This is actual spend at venues and should not include induced or second order spend. For example, credit card transaction data could be used to understand levels/trends in consumer spending or gross revenue as recorded by venues. If gross revenue is used, other sources of revenue should be excluded to ensure only visitor spend is captured. Only one method to estimate consumer spending should be used and this should remain consistent for all data collection periods. Where possible, ensure all major venues are included and tracked. The sample of venues tracked should remain the same over time, unless newly established venues are created during the reporting period which can be included. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	NA
Increased amount of investment (£)	Increased amount of investment	£	£	The increase in amount of tangible investment made by the private sector within a specified area over the reporting period. - Tangible means something physical, for example, buildings, machinery, fixtures and fittings, etc. It excludes financial investments such as stocks or bonds. - Investments should only be included in the measurement once there is a contractual commitment. Investments that have only been announced should not be included. - The area of measurement needs to be specified prior to the first measurement being taken, and this area should remain consistent over the lifetime of the programme.	NA
Increased amount of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed (% increase)	Increased amount of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed	% increase	Square metres (M2)	The increase in amount of space containing low or zero carbon infrastructure completed. This may be within existing residential units, non-domestic buildings or other. - Low or Zero Carbon Infrastructure means any improvements to the units that reduce energy demand, promote the diversification of energy sources, or drive more appropriate use of energy. - A residential unit means a home to a 'household', which is defined in the 2011 Census as: 'one person living alone; or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area'. This includes houses, bungalows, flats, and maisonettes. - A non-residential building means any building that is not used as permanent or semi-permanent accommodation. This includes, but is not limited to: hospitals, universities, hostels, hotels, retail, and offices. - Completed means physical completion of the low or zero carbon infrastructure and space is ready for occupancy immediately. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	NA
Increased business sustainability (% increase)	Increased business sustainability	% increase	Number of enterprises	The increase in number of enterprises with improved sustainability. Business sustainability refers to doing business without negatively impacting the environment, community, or society as a whole. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke methods to measure this outcome (e.g., survey) for either the general population or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions.
Increased number of businesses supported (% increase)	Increased number of enterprises supported	% increase	Number of enterprises	The increase in number of enterprises supported. - Enterprise means a sole trader, micro business, small and medium-sized enterprise, or large business. It also includes social enterprises where these engage in economic activity. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	NA

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		Investment Plan Metrics	Reporting Metrics from 2023		
Increased number of innovation active SMEs (numerical value)	Increased number of innovation active SMEs (Small and medium-sized enterprises)	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	<p>The increase in number of innovation active SMEs (Small and medium-sized enterprises) supported, compared with a baseline measurement prior to the intervention. SMEs are usually defined as having fewer than 250 workers.</p> <p>The UK definition of innovation active is based on an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) definition. This definition includes any of the following activities, if they occurred as a result of the intervention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The introduction of a new or significantly improved product (good or service) or process;</li> <li>2. Engagement in innovation projects not yet complete, scaled back, or abandoned;</li> <li>3. New and significantly improved forms of organisation, business structures or practices, and marketing concepts or strategies.</li> </ol> <p>- Enterprise means a sole trader, micro business, small and medium-sized enterprise, or large business. It also includes social enterprises where these engage in economic activity.</p>	NA
Increased number of projects arising from funded feasibility studies (% increase)	The number of projects arising from funded feasibility studies	Number of projects	Number of projects	The number of projects that have arisen as a result of feasibility studies funded by UKSPF. Funding for projects does not need to be sourced from UKSPF to be eligible.	NA
Increased number of properties better protected from flooding and coastal erosion (% increase)	Increased number of properties better protected from flooding and coastal erosion	% increase	Number of properties	<p>The increase in number of properties better protected from flooding and coastal erosion due to the intervention.</p> <p>- Better protected means a reduced likelihood of flooding as a result of the project.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	NA
Increased visitor numbers (% increase)	Increased visitor numbers	% increase	Number of people	<p>The increase in number of visitor admissions to the local area, including markets, town centre, tourist attractions, green and blue spaces and cultural and heritage venues. The count of attendance should be based on tickets / entry figures, where applicable. The sample of venues tracked should remain the same over time, unless newly established venues are created during the reporting period which can be included.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	NA
Number of businesses adopting new or improved products or services (numerical value)	Number of enterprises adopting new or improved products or services	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	<p>The number of enterprises introducing a new product or service.</p> <p>- Enterprise means a sole trader, micro business, small and medium-sized enterprise, or large business. It also includes social enterprises where these engage in economic activity.</p> <p>- A product or service is new if the enterprise has not previously made this product or service available to the market before.</p> <p>- Support must be for a enterprises to introduce one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Product - when it is either at pre-launch or launched to the market</li> <li>• Service - when it has been introduced to the market</li> </ul>	NA
Number of businesses adopting new to the firm technologies or processes (numerical value)	Number of enterprises adopting new to the firm technologies or processes	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	<p>The number of enterprises introducing a new to the firm technology or process (through external sources e.g., procurement).</p> <p>- Enterprise means a sole trader, micro business, small and medium-sized enterprise, or large business. It also includes social enterprises where these engage in economic activity.</p> <p>- A technology or process is new to the firm if it did not use a technology or process with the same functionality before, or the production technology or process is fundamentally different from those already used. This may be tangible or intangible.</p> <p>- If an enterprise introduces multiple new technologies or processes, it is still counted as one enterprise.</p>	NA
Number of businesses engaged in new markets (numerical value)	Number of enterprises engaged in new markets	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	<p>Number of enterprises engaged in new markets following support.</p> <p>- Enterprise means a sole trader, micro business, small and medium-sized enterprise, or large business. It also includes social enterprises where these engage in economic activity.</p> <p>- Engaged means they have launched a product or service into a new domestic or overseas market or have undertaken research or attended conferences or events to prepare a launch into a new market.</p> <p>- New market refers to a new product market (i.e. creation of a product/service that doesn't compete or replace previous products produced by the business) or geographic market (i.e. operating in a new area which could be, for example, a new region or country)</p>	NA
Number of businesses increasing their export capability (numerical value)	Number of enterprises increasing their export capability	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	<p>The number of enterprises engaged in new or enhanced export-readiness activity, including but not limited to production of an export strategy for the firm, undertaking research into overseas markets or actively preparing a product or service for export.</p> <p>- New means activity that was not undertaken prior to the UKSPF support. Enhanced means additional activity to deepen or widen activity already underway.</p> <p>- Appropriate evidence may include a declaration from the enterprise owner or senior leader that they have undertaken export-readiness activity as a result of UKSPF support.</p>	NA

Original Outcome Indicator	Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement		Definition	Notes
		Investment Plan Metrics	Reporting Metrics from 2023		
Number of businesses with improved productivity (numerical value)	Number of enterprises with improved productivity	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises with improved productivity. - Enterprise means a sole trader, micro business, small and medium-sized enterprise, or large business. It also includes social enterprises where these engage in economic activity. - Productivity refers to the gross value added per hour worked or gross value added per worker.	NA
Number of businesses introducing new products to the firm (numerical value)	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	Please use indicator 'Number of enterprises adopting new or improved products or services' (line 36) instead.
Number of early stage firms which increase their revenue following support (numerical value)	Number of early stage enterprises which increase their revenue following support	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	Number of early stage enterprises which increase their revenue following support. - Early stage firm means a start-up or new enterprise. - Revenue means income generated by the firm. - Enterprise means a sole trader, micro business, small and medium-sized enterprise, or large business. It also includes social enterprises where these engage in economic activity	NA
Number of new businesses created (numerical value)	Number of new enterprises created as a result of support	Number of new enterprises	Number of new enterprises	A new enterprise is one which has been registered at Companies House or HMRC as a result of the support provided. - Enterprise means a sole trader, micro business, small and medium-sized enterprise, or large business. It also includes social enterprises where these engage in economic activity.	NA
Number of new to market products (numerical value)	Number of new to market products	Number of products	Number of products	A product is new to the market if there is no other product available on a market that offers the same functionality, or the design or technology that the new product uses is fundamentally different from the design or technology of already existing products. Products can be tangible or intangible (incl. services and processes).  Support must be for a business to introduce one of the following: • Product - when it is either at pre-launch or launched to the market • Process - when it has been introduced into the business • Service - when it has been introduced to the market	NA
Number of organisations engaged in new knowledge transfer activity (numerical value)	Number of organisations engaged in knowledge transfer activity following support	Number of Organisations	Number of Organisations	This focuses on collaborations which are about transferring good ideas, research results and skills between the knowledge base and businesses to enable innovative new products and services to be developed and includes but is not exclusively limited to: • Research collaborations and free dissemination of research. • Joint and long-term development of new business or services. • Formation of joint ventures and spin-out companies.	NA
Number of premises with improved digital connectivity (numerical value)	Premises with improved digital connectivity as a result of support	Number of premises	Number of premises	The number of supported premises where the broadband speed accessible is increased. - Premises means a house or building, together with its land and outbuildings.	NA
Number of R&D active businesses (numerical value)	Number of R&D (Research & Development) active enterprises	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	Increase in number of enterprises engaged in scientific and technological development to improve their competitive performance. - Enterprise means a sole trader, micro business, small and medium-sized enterprise, or large business. It also includes social enterprises where these engage in economic activity - R&D stands for Research and Development, it is a narrower definition than innovation active and should be used for enterprises actively working to develop new products or services, either internally or externally through research and development activities. - It may be measured by a declaration from the enterprise that they are investing in internal R&D activity, and/or claiming R&D tax-credits from government.	NA