

Updated Output Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Amount of commercial space completed or improved	Square metres (M2)	<p>The total square meterage of new commercial floorspace completed or improved. Commercial space includes, but is not limited to: retail, hospitality, office and industrial space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A retail space means a fixed location for the display or retail sale of goods or services. Examples include, but are not limited to: supermarkets, shops selling clothing, electronics, furniture, books, etc. - A hospitality space means a space whose primary purpose is for accommodation or food service. Examples include, but are not limited to: restaurants, cafes, pubs, bars, catering, hotels, campsites and other accommodation. - Office space means a fixed location where the primary activities are concerned with financial services, professional services (other than health or medical services), or any other appropriate services in a commercial, business or service locality. - Industrial space means space used for industrial processes, storage or distribution. - Other commercial space means non-public or community spaces that do not fall into the categories above. - Completed means physical completion of the facilities and space is ready for occupancy immediately. A building should be classified as complete once it is on the non-domestic rating list. - Improvement means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating a better space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. 	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of different types of space (retail, hospitality, etc.) as well as 'completed' vs. 'improved' space where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Amount of green or blue space created or improved	Square metres (M2)	<p>The total square meterage of green or blue space completed or improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green or blue space means any vegetated land, or water, within an urban area or public space. This includes: parks, public gardens, playing fields, children's play areas, woods and other natural areas, grassed areas, cemeteries, allotments, as well as green corridors like paths. It does not include paved spaces between or around buildings; for this, see indicators relating to "public realm". - Created means physical creation of a green or blue space that did not exist previously and the space is open to the public. - Improved means adding, renovating or repairing facilities and landscaping. It does not include maintenance of existing greenspace, such as grass cutting, pruning, and cleaning. 	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'space created' vs. 'space improved' where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Amount of land made wheelchair accessible/step-free	Square metres (M2)	<p>The total square meterage of public space made wheelchair accessible/step free as part of UKSPF interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wheelchair accessible/step-free means land having facilities required for wheelchair users to be able to navigate without the use of stairs or escalators. These include, but are not limited to: provision of dropped kerbs, ramps lifts, etc. 	NA
Total length of new or improved cycle ways or foot paths	KM	<p>The km of new or improved cycle ways or foot paths completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New means a cycle way or foot path has been built where it previously did not exist. Constructing cycle ways on existing roads counts as new cycle ways. - Improved means the capacity or quality of the cycle way or foot path (including beautification and illumination) was improved. This excludes routine maintenance of cycle ways or foot paths. - Completed means the cycle way or foot path is fully operational and open to the public, and all planned improvements have been fully implemented and operationalised. 	<p>Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'new' vs. 'improved' and 'cycle ways' vs 'foot paths' where relevant, so that indicator can be disaggregated if required.</p> <p>Note: the unit of measurement for this output will be changed to Km going forward</p>
Number of new or improved cycle ways or foot paths	Number of cycle ways or foot paths	<p>The number of new or improved cycle ways or foot paths completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New means the cycle way or foot path has been built where it previously did not exist. Constructing cycle ways on existing roads counts as a new cycle ways. - Improved means the capacity or quality of the cycle way or foot path (including beautification and illumination) was improved. This excludes routine maintenance of cycle ways or foot paths. - Completed means the cycle way or foot path is fully operational and open to the public, and all planned improvements have been fully implemented and operationalised. 	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'new' vs. 'improved' and 'cycle ways' vs 'foot paths' where relevant, so that indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Amount of public realm created or improved	Square metres (M2)	<p>The total square meterage of public realm that is created or improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public realm means the spaces between and around buildings that are publicly accessible, including squares, courtyards and streets. - Created means new public realm, 'improved' means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating better public space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. - Improved means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating better public space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. - This indicator should not include parks and green/blue space, for which there is a distinct and separate indicator. 	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'realm improved' vs. 'realm created' where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Number of rehabilitated premises	Number of premises	<p>The number of premises that have been rehabilitated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Premises means a building together with its land and outbuildings that have become damaged by industrial or other development and is beyond beneficial use without treatment. - Rehabilitated means remediated to a point of beneficial use. 	NA
Amount of rehabilitated land	Square metres (M2)	<p>The total square meterage of derelict land that has been rehabilitated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derelict land means land that has become damaged by industrial or other development and is beyond beneficial use without treatment. - Rehabilitated means remediated to a point of beneficial use. 	NA
Discontinued	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	NA

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Number of events/participatory programmes	Number of events/participatory programmes	Number of events and/or participatory programmes. - Events include but are not limited to: international enterprise events and conferences supporting the local growth sector by promoting networking, collaboration, innovation, growth as well as expertise, innovation and resources sharing. - Participatory programmes mean the delivery of outreach and engagement events for local assets and sites such as cultural, historic and heritage institutions that makes up the local cultural heritage offer.	NA
Number of amenities/facilities created or improved	Number of amenities or facilities	The number of new amenities/facilities created or improved. - Amenity/facility means any service contained within a physical structure, including, but not limited to, magistrates courts, police stations, town halls, sports facilities, hospitals and public toilets. - Created means the amenity/facility did not previously exist. - 'Improved' means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating better public space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. If amenities/facilities are counted as being improved or created in another output indicator (e.g. number of cultural assets supported/created) they should not be counted through this indicator as well. The Local Authority should select where they feel it would best fit with the definition.	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of amenities/facilities 'improved' vs. 'created' where relevant, so that th indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Number of feasibility studies developed as a result of support	Number of studies	An organisation as a result of support produces a feasibility study in relation to the investment priorities of the UKSPF. Funding for projects does not need to be sourced from UKSPF to be eligible.	NA
Number of households receiving support	Number of households	Number of households receiving support to reduce the cost of living. - 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. - Support is provision that helps reduce the burden of the cost of living.	NA
Number of households supported to take up energy efficiency measures	Number of households	Number of households that have received support to take up energy efficiency measures. - 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 household Energy Performance Certificate rating. It is not required to shift the letter rating, only to make progress towards this.	NA
Number of local events or activities supported	Number of events/activities	Number of local events or activities supported. An event refers to planned activities. These should fall into the below categories: - Those related to: (1) Film, TV, Music, Radio (2) Heritage (3) Arts, Museums and Libraries. - Other activities and events include, for example but not limited to, sports, volunteering, tourism and social action.	NA
Number of neighbourhood improvements undertaken	Number of improvements	Number of neighbourhood improvements undertaken. Neighbourhood improvements mean: - Improvements to existing, community and neighbourhood infrastructure projects. - Improvements to local green spaces, community gardens, watercourses and embankments, along with incorporating natural features into wider public spaces, e.g. improvements to a canal towpath, improving access to existing parks. - Improvements to the design and management of the built and landscaped environment to 'design out crime', e.g. improvements to streetlighting and installation of new CCTV. - Other improvements to active travel infrastructure. If an output is already recorded through another indicator using the same unit of measurement it should not be counted here as well. For example, the number of footpaths improved should not also be recorded here. However, it is fine to count the number of improvements to green space in this indicator as only its square meterage was recorded in another indicator.	NA
Number of organisations receiving financial support other than grants	Number of organisations	Number of organisations that have received financial support other than grants. - Organisations mean those that are not defined as an enterprise, for example, a local authority, higher education institute, charity, community centre or an organisation representing a specific sector. - Non-grant financial support refers to loans, risk finance, and financial investment from the project that is repayable or confers equity in the enterprise.	NA
Number of organisations receiving grants	Number of organisations	Number of organisations receiving grants. Organisations here will either be: - The end beneficiary is the recipient of the award itself, for example, a local authority, higher education institute or an organisation representing specific sector who may be undertaking a feasibility study. - An organisation that is an end beneficiary and does not fit into the above description nor can be classified under the business output indicators, for example, a charitable organisation. - Grant means a cash payment by the project that is not repaid.	NA

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Number of organisations receiving non-financial support	Number of organisations	<p>Number of organisations receiving non-financial support with the intention of improving performance.</p> <p>Organisations here will either be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The end beneficiary is the recipient of the award itself, for example, a local authority, higher education institute or an organisation representing specific sector who may be undertaking a feasibility study. - An organisation that is an end beneficiary and does not fit into the above description nor can be classified under the business output indicators, for example, a charitable organisation. - Non-financial support means business advice, guidance, mentoring and training. This must involve some form of direct interaction with members of the enterprises - in other words it cannot be broadcasted advice. Support may be on-going. - Improved performance means reductions in costs or increases turnover/profit. 	NA
Number of people supported to engage in job-searching	Number of people	<p>Number of economically inactive people who have engaged in job searching activities following support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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+. - People engaged in job searching are those usually without work, available for work and actively seeking work i.e. unemployed. <p>Unemployed persons, as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), are those:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Not all unemployed persons claim unemployment-related benefits. This is due to either not being entitled to claim unemployment-related benefits or choosing not to do so. Here, unemployment-related benefits is defined as those in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) or are in the Intensive Work Search Regime within Universal Credit (UC). 	NA
Number of projects successfully completed	Number of projects	<p>The number of individual projects completed in the last 6 month period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed means that all project activities have been completed and all further contractual obligations have been met. 	NA
Number of Tourism, Culture or Heritage assets created or improved	Number of assets	<p>Number of new tourism, cultural or heritage assets completed or improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural assets mean permanent public buildings or sites for the exhibition or promotion of arts and culture, including, but not limited to museums, arts venues, exhibition centres, theatres, libraries, and film facilities. - Heritage assets mean any buildings on an appropriate heritage list, for example the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). - Tourism assets mean permanent public buildings or sites that act as an attraction for visitors to the location. - Created means the tourism, cultural or heritage asset did not previously exist. - Improved/renovated means adding, renovating or making significant repairs to facilities. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. <p>If assets are counted as being improved or created in another output indicator (e.g. number of facilities supported/created) they should not be counted through this indicator as well. The Local Authority should select where they feel it would best fit with the definition.</p>	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'cultural', 'heritage' and 'tourism' spaces or assets 'created' vs 'improved', where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Number of tournaments supported	Number of tournaments	<p>Number of tournaments, leagues and teams supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tournament is a series of contests between a number of competitors, competing for an overall prize. - A sports league is a group of sports teams or individual athletes that compete against each other and gain points in a specific sport. - A sports team is a group of individuals who play sports on the same team. - Support means provision to aid the regeneration, creation or maintenance of sport facilities. 	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of tournaments, leagues a teams supported, where relevant, so that the indi can be disaggregated if required.
Number of trees planted	Number of trees	<p>Number of new trees planted by project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other than a nursery site, this does not include established trees being replanted from other sites. 	NA

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Number of adult numeracy courses run in a local area through Multiply	Number of courses	Number of adult numeracy courses run in a local area through Multiply. - Multiply is a new government-funded programme to help adults across the UK to improve their numeracy skills (i.e. the ability to recognise and apply maths concepts in all areas of life).	NA
Number of courses developed in collaboration with employers	Number of courses	The number of courses developed in collaboration with employers. - Employers mean any business, organisation, governmental department or non-profit organisation that can employ an individual. - Courses include but are not limited to lifelong learning; formal education; educational and/or vocational training activities.	NA
Number of different cohorts participating in numeracy courses	Number of cohorts	Number of different cohorts participating in numeracy courses. Cohort means the different groups (excluding any sub-groupings) of people set out in the interventions list: - learners in prison, those recently released from prison or on temporary licence, - parents wanting to help children with their numeracy skills and their own progression, - those aged 19 or over and leaving, or have just left, the care system, - hardest to reach learners (e.g. those not in the labour market), - other people. Numeracy courses focus on numeracy skills and the ability to recognise and apply maths concepts in all areas of life.	NA
Number of people participating in Multiply funded courses	Number of people	Number of people participating in Multiply-funded courses. - Multiply is a new government-funded programme to help adults across the UK to improve their numeracy skills (numeracy skills are the ability to recognise and apply maths concepts in all areas of life).	NA
Number of people achieving a qualification	Number of people	Number of people who have completed a course or gained a qualification following Multiply funded support. - Multiply is a new government-funded programme to help adults across the UK to improve their numeracy skills (numeracy skills are the ability to recognise and apply maths concepts in all areas of life).	NA
Number of people referred from partners onto upskill courses	Number of people	Number of people signposted by other partner organisations to attend courses for improving their skills. - Referrals are signposts made by partners to the relevant courses. - An upskill course is training that improves the skills of the individual attending.	NA
Number of effective engagements between keyworkers and additional services	Number of engagements	Number of engagements between keyworkers and additional services. - Keyworkers are frontline staff supporting residents as part of the UKSPF's intervention. - Additional services include but are not limited to: 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. - Engagement means referrals.	NA
Number of economically inactive people engaging with keyworker support services	Number of people	Number of economically inactive people engaging with keyworker support services. - 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 (UC). 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 (or equivalent for all of the above). There is no length of time on inactivity required. - Keyworkers are frontline staff supporting residents as part of the UKSPF's intervention. - Additional services include but are not limited to: 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.	NA
Number of economically inactive people supported to engage with the benefits system	Number of people	Economically inactive individuals are those not in work and not actively seeking work (unlike unemployed individuals who are actively seeking work). Economically inactive people not previously on benefits who have received support to be 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 following that support. There is no length of time on inactivity required. People count if they are 16+.	NA

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Number of people accessing mental and physical health support leading to employment	Number of people	<p>People that accessed mental and physical health support, that report improvements in health as being a contributor to helping them enter employment.</p> <p>Employed 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Employees (permanent and temporary workers, the latter including those on fixed period contracts, agency temping etc.) -Self-employed persons. -People on government-supported training programmes, engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training. -Persons on maternity or paternity leave. <p>Entering employment means that the individual should not have been in employment prior to the intervention (i.e. they were economically inactive or unemployed).</p>	NA
Number of people receiving support to gain employment	Number of people	<p>Economically inactive people, or people who have been unemployed, who are receiving support to be in employment, including self-employment, for at least a 2 week of a four week period following support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 (UC). The former here includes Employment Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Income Support (IS). The latter here includes claimants within the Preparation Requirement or Work Focused Interview Requirement conditionality regimes (or equivalent for all of the above). There is no length of time on inactivity required. People count if they are 16+. <p>Unemployed as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are those:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>Not all unemployed persons claim unemployment-related benefits. This is due to either not being entitled to claim unemployment-related benefits or choosing not to do so. Here, unemployment-related benefits is defined as those in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) or are in the Intensive Work Search Regime within Universal Credit (UC).</p> <p>Employed 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 are temporarily sick or on holiday). This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employees (permanent and temporary workers, the latter including those on fixed period contracts, agency temping etc.) - Self-employed persons - 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 in employment engaging with the skills system	Number of people	<p>Number of people in employment engaging with the skills system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People in employment 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 persons. - People on government-supported training programmes, engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training. - Persons on maternity or paternity leave. - The skills system refers to the UK Technical and Vocational Education and Training systems. 	NA
Number of people receiving support to gain a vocational licence	Number of people	<p>Number of people who have received support in order to obtain a vocational licence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocational refers to training and qualifications giving professional knowledge, technical skills and work experience relevant to a particular career and occupation, e.g. car mechanics or cosmetology. - Vocational license is a document that recognises the individual as a qualified professional in a particular trade or business. 	NA

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Number of people receiving support to sustain employment	Number of people	<p>Number of people receiving support to sustain employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support includes courses targeting skills, counselling, personalised support and other activities. - People sustaining employment are those 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 can also include people being retrained to increase their job sustainability in specific sectors, e.g., high carbon sectors. <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 retraining	Number of people	Number of people training in a different area after having already obtained a qualification or developing experience in a specific role.	NA
Number of people supported onto a course through provision of financial support	Number of people	Number of people able to attend a course due to receipt of financial support.	NA
Number of people supported to access basic skills courses	Number of people	<p>Number of people receiving support to attend courses aimed at improving their basic skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic skills include, but are not limited to: skills in English, Maths, Digital and ESOL (English to Speakers of Other Languages). 	NA
Number of people supported to engage in life skills	Number of people	<p>Number of people supported to engage in life skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life skills support is 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 supported to gain a qualification	Number of people	Number of people who have completed a course or gained a qualification following support.	NA
Number of people supported to participate in education	Number of people	<p>People who have received support to engage in education (lifelong learning, formal education) or training activities (off-the-job/in-the-job training, vocational training, etc.).</p> <p>Education or training is a structured and agreed programme of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). <p>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).</p>	NA
Number of people taking part in work experience programmes	Number of people	<p>Number of people taking part in work experience programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work experience programmes offer short work experience placements with local employers for people aged 16-65 years. 	NA
Number of socially excluded people accessing support	Number of people	<p>Number of socially excluded people accessing support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socially excluded means being excluded from society, or parts of society, as a result of one of more of following factors: Unemployment, financial hardship, youth or old age, ill health (physical or mental), substance abuse or dependency including alcohol and drugs, discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, disability, ethnic origin, religion, belief, creed, sexual orientation or gender re-assignment, poor educational or skills attainment, relationship and family breakdown, poor housing (that is housing that does not meet basic habitable standards), and crime (either as a victim of crime or as an offender rehabilitating into society). - Support means provision to help reintegrate with society and better their life chances. 	NA

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Number of volunteering opportunities supported	Number of opportunities	Number of organised volunteering roles supported 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 enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises having received financial support other than grants. - 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. - Non-grant financial support means loans, risk finance, financial investment from the project that is repayable or confers equity in the enterprise.	NA
Amount of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure completed	Square metres (M2)	The total square meterage of space containing low or zero carbon infrastructure completed. This may be within existing residential units, non-domestic buildings or other buildings. - A residential unit means a home to a 'household', defined in the 2011 Census as being: '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. - 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. - Completed means physical completion of the low or zero carbon infrastructure and the space is ready for occupancy immediately.	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'residential units' vs. 'non-domestic buildings' vs. 'other' where relevant, so the indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Number of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed	Number of units	Number of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure units installed/completed. This may be within existing residential units, non-domestic buildings or other. - A residential unit means a home to a 'household', defined in the 2011 Census as being: '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 permanent or semi-permanent accommodation. This includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, universities, hostels, hotels, retail, and offices. - Low or zero carbon energy infrastructure means any improvements to the units that reduce energy demand, promote the diversification of energy sources, or drive more appropriate use of energy. - Completed means physical completion of the low or zero carbon energy infrastructure and the space is ready for occupancy immediately.	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'residential units' vs. 'non-domestic buildings' vs. 'other' where relevant, so the indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Discontinued	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	NA
Number of angel investors engaged	Number of angel investors	Number of angel investors engaged. - Angel investors are high net worth individuals and successful entrepreneurs who use their own money to invest in small enterprises and their own judgement in making the investment. In return for the capital they provide, they usually take a minority equity stake in the company. Their hope is that the enterprise will grow significantly and their shares will increase in value. - Engaged means communication with angel investors, with the intent of seeking their investment.	NA
Number of enterprises engaged in new markets	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises engaged in new markets following support. - 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. - 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. - New market refers to a market the business has not previously engaged with.	NA

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Number of enterprises receiving angel investment	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises receiving angel investment. - 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. - Angel investment is an investment coming from an angel investor. Angel investors are high net worth individuals and successful entrepreneurs who use their own money to invest in small enterprises and start ups and their own judgement in making the investment. In return for the capital they provide, they usually take a minority equity stake in the company. Their hope is that the enterprise will grow significantly and their shares will increase in value.	NA
Number of enterprises receiving grants	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises that have received grants. - 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. - Grant means a cash payment by the project that is not repaid.	NA
Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises that have received non-financial support with the intention of improving 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 - Non-financial support means business advice, guidance, mentoring and training. This must involve some form of direct interaction with members of the enterprises, in other words it cannot be broadcasted advice. - Improved performance means reductions in costs or increases in turnover/profit. - Support may be ongoing.	NA
Number of commercial buildings completed or improved	Number of buildings	The total number of new commercial buildings completed or improved. Commercial buildings include, but are not limited to: retail, hospitality, office and industrial buildings. - A retail building means a fixed location for the display or retail sale of goods or services. Examples include, but are not limited to: supermarkets, shops selling clothing, electronics, furniture, books, etc. - A hospitality building means a space whose primary purpose is for accommodation or food service. Examples include, but are not limited to: restaurants, cafes, pubs, bars, catering, hotels, campsites and other accommodation. - Office building means a fixed location where the primary activities are concerned with financial services, professional services (other than health or medical services), or any other appropriate services in a commercial, business or service locality. - Industrial building means space used for industrial processes, storage or distribution. - Other commercial buildings mean non-public or community spaces that do not fall into the categories above. - Completed means physical completion of the facilities and space is ready for occupancy immediately. A building should be classified as complete once it is on the non-domestic rating list. - Improvement means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating a better space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities.	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of different types of build (retail, hospitality, etc.) as well as 'completed' vs. 'improved' buildings where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.
Number of decarbonisation plans developed as a result of support	Number of plans	An organisation as a result of support produces a decarbonisation plan, or enhances an existing decarbonisation plan.	NA
Number of local markets created or supported	Number of markets	Number of local open air markets created or supported. - Created means the market did not previously exist. - Support may include capital costs to improve the attractiveness or viability of a market, or create new market infrastructure in a new location. - Support may also include revenue costs to assist stallholders (and adjacent businesses) to develop and grow. This may include business support and events.	NA
Number of people attending training sessions	Number of people	Number of people attending training sessions. -Training sessions include, but are not limited to: training focusing on digital, management, leadership, collaboration, networking and lower-carbon alternatives skills.	NA
Number of people reached	Number of people	Number of people directly impacted by the UKSPF intervention. The definition of direct impact will vary across interventions e.g.: - Energy efficiency improvements - those living or working within the treated premise. - Engagement schemes - those directly engaging (e.g. reading, viewing, attending). - Direct impact should only be recorded where it can be done so robustly.	NA
Number of potential entrepreneurs assisted to be enterprise ready	Number of entrepreneurs	Number of entrepreneurs having been assisted to be enterprise ready. - Entrepreneurs mean individuals aged 16 and over currently in employment, unemployed or economically inactive with an interest in exploring creating their own business. - Assistance means business advice, guidance, mentoring and training. This must involve some form of direct interaction with members of the entrepreneurs, in other words it cannot be broadcasted advice.	On "enterprise ready" - the unit of measurement is individual (potential entrepreneur), not whether they actually go on to start a business.

Updated Output Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Number of properties better protected from flooding and coastal erosion	Number of properties	Number of properties with a reduced likelihood of flooding as a result of the project. - Properties include, but are not limited to: private homes and enterprises/businesses.	NA

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Estimated Carbon dioxide equivalent reductions as a result of support	Tonnes of CO2e	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report an increase metric.</p>	NA
Improved engagement numbers	Number of people	<p>The increase in number of individuals engaged in the local area / activity during the last 12 months. Engagement can include physical and digital engagements.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Improved perceived/experienced accessibility	Number of people	<p>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.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Improved perception of events	Number of people	<p>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.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Improved perception of facilities/amenities	Number of people	<p>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.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Improved perception of facility/infrastructure project	Number of people	<p>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).</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Increased users of facilities/amenities	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	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	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.
Discontinued	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	NA
Increased footfall	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	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	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 foot paths	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.

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Jobs created as a result of support	Number of Full time equivalent (FTE)	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 as a result of support	Number of full time equivalent (FTE)	<p>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.</p> <p>Safeguarded jobs exclude those created solely to deliver the intervention (e.g., construction).</p> <p>This includes both part-time and full-time jobs, which should be recorded relative to full-time equivalent (FTE).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	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
Number of vacant units filled	Number of vacant units filled	<p>The number of residential or commercial units within a specified area that are filled as a result of support at the time of measurement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>The geography that the measurement relates to should remain the same over time.</p> <p>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.</p>	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
Neighbourhood crimes	Number of crimes reported	<p>Decrease in number of neighbourhood crimes reported within a specified area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neighbourhood crime include domestic burglary, theft from the person, robbery and vehicle crime. <p>The geography over which a neighbourhood is measured, and hence data is collected, should remain consistent throughout.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report an increase metric.</p>	NA
Number of volunteering opportunities created as a result of support	Number of volunteering roles created	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	Number of adults	Number of adults achieving maths qualifications up to, and including, Level 2 equivalent.	NA

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Number of adults participating in maths qualifications and courses up to, and including, Level 2 equivalent	Number of adults	Number of adults participating in maths qualifications and courses up to, and including, Level 2 equivalent.	NA
People engaged in life skills support following interventions	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	Number of people	The number of people gaining qualifications or licences (e.g. vocational licences).	NA
People gaining a qualification or completing a course following support	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	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	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
Number of economically inactive individuals engaging with benefits system following support	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

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Number of people engaged in job-searching following support	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	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	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	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 following support	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	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	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	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

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Number of people sustaining employment for 6 months	Number of people	<p>Number of people sustaining employment for 6 months after receiving support. Sustaining employment means being employed.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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	Number of people	<p>Number of people sustaining engagement with keyworker support and additional services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 following support	Number of people	<p>Number of people with basic skills as a result of support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	Number of people	<p>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.</p>	NA
Improved perception of attractions	Number of people	<p>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.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Improved perception of markets	Number of people	<p>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).</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Increase in visitor spending	Amount of visitor spend in £	<p>The increase in visitor spend at venues. This is actual spend at venues and should not include induced or second order spend.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Only one method to estimate consumer spending should be used and this should remain consistent for all data collection periods.</p> <p>Where possible, ensure all major venues are included and tracked.</p> <p>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
Increased amount of investment	£	<p>The increase in amount of tangible investment made by the private sector within a specified area over the reporting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	Square metres (M2)	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	NA

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Increased business sustainability	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 enterprises supported	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
Increased number of innovation active SMEs (Small and medium-sized enterprises)	Number of enterprises	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. 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: 1. The introduction of a new or significantly improved product (good or service) or process; 2. Engagement in innovation projects not yet complete, scaled back, or abandoned; 3. New and significantly improved forms of organisation, business structures or practices, and marketing concepts or strategies. - 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
The number of projects arising from funded feasibility studies	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	Number of properties	The increase in number of properties better protected from flooding and coastal erosion due to the intervention. - Better protected means a reduced likelihood of flooding as a result of the project. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	NA
Increased visitor numbers	Number of people	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. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	NA
Number of enterprises adopting new or improved products or services	Number of enterprises	The number of enterprises introducing a new product or service. - 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. - A product or service is new if the enterprise has not previously made this product or service available to the market before. - Support must be for a enterprises to introduce one of the following: • Product - when it is either at pre-launch or launched to the market • Service - when it has been introduced to the market	NA

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Number of enterprises adopting new to the firm technologies or processes	Number of enterprises	<p>The number of enterprises introducing a new to the firm technology or process (through external sources e.g., procurement).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. - If an enterprise introduces multiple new technologies or processes, it is still counted as one enterprise. 	NA
Number of enterprises engaged in new markets	Number of enterprises	<p>Number of enterprises engaged in new markets following support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. - 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) 	NA
Number of enterprises increasing their export capability	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New means activity that was not undertaken prior to the UKSPF support. Enhanced means additional activity to deepen or widen activity already underway. - 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. 	NA
Number of enterprises with improved productivity	Number of enterprises	<p>Number of enterprises with improved productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
Discontinued	*Discontinued*	*Discontinued*	Please use indicator 'Number of enterprises adopting new or improved products or services' (line 36) instead.
Number of early stage enterprises which increase their revenue following support	Number of enterprises	<p>Number of early stage enterprises which increase their revenue following support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 enterprises created as a result of support	Number of new enterprises	<p>A new enterprise is one which has been registered at Companies House or HMRC as a result of the support provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	Number of products	<p>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).</p> <p>Support must be for a business to introduce one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Updated Outcome Indicator for Reporting	Unit of Measurement	Definition	Notes
Number of organisations engaged in knowledge transfer activity following support	Number of Organisations	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Premises with improved digital connectivity as a result of support	Number of premises	<p>The number of supported premises where the broadband speed accessible is increased.</p> <p>- Premises means a house or building, together with its land and outbuildings.</p>	NA
Number of R&D (Research & Development) active enterprises	Number of enterprises	<p>Increase in number of enterprises engaged in scientific and technological development to improve their competitive performance.</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>- 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.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	NA