



# NHF Local Economic Impact Calculator (LEIC): User guide

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March 2022

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London, March 2021

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# 1. Introduction

This is a guide to users of the Local Economic Impacts Calculator (LEIC) that Cebr first constructed in 2013 on behalf of the National Housing Federation.

The point of the LEIC is to allow users (NHF housing association members) to estimate the economic impacts of their:

- a investments in new affordable housing; and
- b day-to-day activities in managing their existing stocks of housing.

Originally, the database provided impacts at the regional, national and UK level. In 2014, the model was innovated to include a tool that could be used to estimate these impacts at the local authority (LA) and local enterprise partnership (LEP) level.

The LEIC produces impacts at the LA level that are derived on the basis of the HA user's estimates of the proportion of the different elements of their supply chain that are provided by people or businesses located within the LA or LEP. The higher the percentage of housing investment, for example, that is supported by local goods and services, the greater the likelihood that the multiplier impacts of this investment will be realised within the locality. But it is important to note that goods and services that are not supplied within the local economy are likely to be supplied from other local authority areas, generating multiplier impacts in other parts of the UK.

The 2016 update of the LEIC built in the ability to estimate impacts at the Combined Authority (CA) level. Five CAs were incorporated in 2016. The 2017 update incorporated a further four CAs, including two options for the West Midlands CA – one including constituent LAs only and one including constituents and non-constituents (candidates for inclusion).

The May 2018 refresh of the database was updated to incorporate changes in the make-up of the combined authorities, including the removal of the North East CA and the addition of the new North of Tyne CA and changes in the local authority compositions of some of the others. It also reflected the merging of Northamptonshire LEP with South East Midlands LEP to create the "NEW South East Midlands LEP" featured in the 2018 LEIC.<sup>1</sup>

The April 2019 iteration incorporated minor changes, principally the inclusion of five new Local Authorities within the Sheffield City Region CA and the name change for the Shepway LAD to Folkestone & Hythe. Up to 2018, the models and the estimates of the multiplier impacts they produce, were based on 2010 ONS input-output data. In 2019, the models were updated to use 2013 input-output data.

The refresh from March 2020 incorporated the creation of five new Unitary Authorities. These were East Suffolk (previously Suffolk Coastal and Waveney); West Suffolk (previously Forest Heath and St. Edmundsbury); Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole (previously three separate local authorities); Dorset Council (previously East Dorset, North Dorset, Purbeck, Weymouth

<sup>1</sup> For this year's iteration of the LEIC, we have dropped the "NEW" from the name of the merged LEP; as such it is now simply called 'South East Midlands'.

& Portland and West Dorset) and Somerset West & Taunton (previously Taunton Deane and West Somerset).

The principal structural change reflected in the March 2021 update is the creation of a new Unitary Authority: Buckinghamshire (previously Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern, South Bucks, Wycombe). Moreover, a new Combined Authority (North East CA) has been formed and added to the model. These changes have now been fully incorporated into this year's refresh.

This March 2022 update of LEIC introduced the North Northamptonshire (previously Corby, Kettering, Wellingborough, East Northamptonshire) and West Northamptonshire (previously Daventry, South Northamptonshire, Northampton) Unitary Authorities created at the end of March 2021. This change was partially implemented in Worksheet 5 and fully incorporated into Worksheets 3 and 4. As the raw datasets become consistent, these changes will be gradually incorporated into this worksheet.

Pay differential for regions, Combined Authorities and Local Authorities is now compared to England, as opposed to England & Wales in previous versions of LEIC. A small change was also implemented in the calculation of Combined Authority house prices for all years, making them more accurate. For Worksheet 5, local authorities that no longer exist can still be selected to view historical data, they can be found at the bottom of the drop-down list for local authorities.

Finally, for the past two years the model had been based on 2013 ONS input-output data. In 2021 the models have been updated to use 2015 figures, the latest input-output data available.

## 2. Structure of the database

The LEIC consists of six worksheets. These are outlined as follows:

- 1 Database information:** containing high-level details of the history of the LEIC and its purpose.
- 2 Glossary of data:** featuring definitions of the economic, socioeconomic and housing-related indicators that feature in the LEIC.
- 3 Impacts of affordable homes investments:** allowing users to estimate the economic impacts of affordable housing schemes that they plan to invest in. Impacts are produced at the level of local authority districts (LADs), local enterprise partnerships (LEPs), combined authorities (CAs), regions and for each of England and the UK as a whole.
- 4 Impact of housing associations:** allowing users to estimate the economic impacts of their day-to-day housing association activities required to manage and maintain their existing affordable housing stocks. Again, the LEIC produces impacts at the level of LADs, LEPs, CAs, regions, as well as for England or the UK as a whole.
- 5 Area profiles:** providing a wide range of economic, socioeconomic and housing-related data on a specific LAD, LEP, CA or region. It includes a mapping of the economic 'footprint' of all HA day-to-day activities, as well as affordable homes investment activities within a particular area.
- 6 Detailed product categories:** this is designed to assist LEIC users of worksheets 3 and 4. If users have a supply chain line item that they are not sure about how to treat within the categories into which supply chain expenditures can be broken down in worksheets 3 and 4, they can identify their expenditure stream with a code and description from worksheet 6. It can then be established which of the categories in worksheets 3 and 4 should be used.

Behind these sheets sit over 100 worksheets of detailed data and calculations that support the three key user sheets (worksheets 3, 4 and 5). The following sections provide a guide to the use of each of these key worksheets.

### 3. Worksheet 3: Economic impacts of HA investments in new affordable homes

Worksheet 3 allows LEIC users to estimate the economic impacts of their current or planned investments in new affordable housing. Figure 1 shows the user inputs interface of Worksheet 3 for estimating impacts of investments in new affordable homes.

Figure 1: Worksheet 3 – user input interface for estimating impacts of investments in affordable homes

USER INPUTS		
1. Choose input method		Number of homes
2. Enter number of homes		15
3. Select geography		Local Enterprise Partnership
4. Select investment area		Coast to Capital LEP
5. Enter % of products sourced within LEP:		
Entry method	Product category	For detailed explanation of categories see '6. Detailed product categories'. If 'product category' chosen, a % must be entered in all cells C22:C26 e.g. food purchased from source
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50%	e.g. food purchased from source
Production	50%	e.g. manufactured goods, energy and utilities
Construction	50%	e.g. housing development services, maintenance and repair
Distribution, transport, accommodation and food	50%	e.g. transport, hotels, restaurants and retail
Other Services	50%	e.g. all other services, e.g. finance, insurance, legal, administrative etc.
6. LEP unitary/local authorities		
Brighton and Hove		
Chichester		
Mid Sussex		
Horsham		
Adur		
Arun		
Crawley		
Worthing		
Croydon		
Reigate and Banstead		
Tandridge		
Mole Valley		
Leves		
Epsom and Ewell		

Source: LEIC

To estimate economic impacts, users are required to provide some, or all of the following information:

- **Input method** – users are required to specify whether they are inputting the total spend under the scheme (“Totals”) or the number of homes to be delivered (“Number of homes”).
- **Investment (£)** – if the input method is “Totals”, users are required to enter the £ value of the affordable housing investment to be undertaken. If possible, users should provide the breakdown between construction and on costs versus land costs. If this cannot be provided, the database will automatically estimate this breakdown based on regional housing investment data – derived from the Affordable Homes Programmes (AHPs) and the National Affordable Housing Programme (NAHP), which broadly correspond with the shares accounted for by the “works” element of scheme costs under the current SOAHP.
- **Number of homes** – if the input method is “Number of homes”, users should enter the number of new homes to be built under their scheme. If this option is chosen, the database automatically translates the number of homes into estimates of the value of the investment based on total scheme costs under the current 2016-2021 SOAHP (to end September 2019(?)).
- **Geography** – users can choose the scope of the area in which they wish to measure the economic impacts of affordable housing schemes. It is possible to choose local authority, LEP, region or Combined Authority.
- **Products sourced within LA, LEP or CA** – when LA, LEP or CA is selected for the geographic scope of the assessment, users can specify information related to the supply chains that support their schemes. Users can either provide this as an overall percentage of the goods and services sourced within the LA, LEP or CA economy, or can enter individual amounts for five broad categories of input. (More detailed information on what each of these categories include can be found in Worksheet 6: Detailed Product Categories.) The extent to which supplies are sourced from within the LA, LEP or CA area is a key driver of the extent to which the wider multiplier impacts of the HA’s affordable housing scheme remain in the LA, LEP or CA economy. Supplies sourced from outside

mean the impacts in the LA, LEP or CA itself will be diluted through leakage to other LAs, LEPs or CAs.

- **LA composition of CAs and LEPs:** the cells on the right of Figure 1 show the local authority composition of chosen CAs or LEPs, when either is chosen as the geographic scope of a LEIC user's assessment.

Figure 2 illustrates the modelled outputs. The relevant geographies for the assessment being carried out by the user are confirmed in the first four rows visible in Figure 2. If users have not specified the breakdown between construction and on-costs, on one hand, and land costs on the other, estimates are provided by the database.

The core outputs are the direct impacts and the total impacts tables. Direct impacts are only presented for the local authority and the relevant region. They are the same across the board, so there is no need to repeat for England and the UK. The total impacts include the indirect and induced multiplier impacts associated with investments in affordable homes. The LA-level impacts are driven by user input for products sourced within the LA (or the LEP or CA when either is the chosen geography).

Figure 2: Worksheet 3 – modelled outputs on economic impact of new affordable homes investment

MODELLED OUTPUTS				
Local authority (if applicable)	Not applicable			
Local Enterprise Partnership (if applicable)	Coast to Capital LEP			
Combined authority (if applicable)	N/A			
Region	South East			
Estimated Construction + on costs	2,513,046			
Estimated land costs	663,551			
Direct impacts	Coast to Capital LEP	South East		
Gross value added (GVA) (£)	1,064,299	1,064,299		
Gross employee earnings (£)	577,823	577,823		
Jobs (annual)	17	17		
Total impacts	Coast to Capital LEP	South East	England	UK
Gross value added (GVA) (£)	1,194,702	2,389,404	2,532,370	2,636,993
Gross employee earnings (£)	631,689	1,263,378	1,343,611	1,404,716
Jobs (annual)	18	36	38	39

Source: LEIC

The total impacts for the region are driven by the regional multipliers, as detailed in the Methodology Statement supporting the LEIC. Similarly for total impacts in England, which are driven by the estimates of the multipliers associated with affordable homes investments in England, as calculated through our regional input-output models and, again, detailed in the Methodology Statement. The UK-level total impacts are driven by the estimated multiplier for the UK as a whole, as calculated through our UK input-output models.

Direct and total impacts are estimated for three indicators: gross value added (GVA), employee incomes and jobs (for a year).



## 4. Worksheet 4: Economic impacts of Housing Associations' day-to-day activities

This section provides a guide for users of Worksheet 4: Impact of Housing Associations in the LEIC. This allows LEIC users to estimate the economic impacts of their day-to-day activities in managing their existing stock of affordable housing.

Figure 3 shows the user inputs interface of Worksheet 4 for estimating the economic impacts of housing associations and the economic activities involved in renting out, managing and maintaining their existing stocks of affordable housing.

Figure 3: Worksheet 4 – user input interface for estimating impacts of a HA's day-to-day activities

Source: LEIC

To estimate economic impacts, users are required to provide some, or all of the following information:

- **Input method** – users are required to specify whether they are inputting the total turnover of their HA (“Turnover”) or the number of homes under the HA’s ownership and/or management (“Number of homes”).
- **Turnover (£)** – if the input method is “Turnover”, users are required to enter the £ value of the turnover of their housing association.
- **Number of homes** – if the input method is “Number of homes”, users are required to enter the number of homes under the ownership and/or management of their housing association.
- **Geography** – users can choose the scope of the area in which they wish to measure the economic impacts of their HA’s day-to-day activities. It is possible to choose local authority, LEP, Region or Combined Authority (if applicable).
- **Products sourced within LA, LEP or CA** – when LA, LEP or CA is selected for the geographic scope of the assessment, users can specify information related to the supply chains that support their HA’s day-to-day activities. Users can either provide this as an overall percentage of the goods and services sourced within the LA, LEP or CA economy, or can enter individual amounts for six broad categories of input. (More detailed information on what each of these six categories include can be found in Worksheet 6: Detailed Product Categories.) The extent to which supplies are sourced from within the LA, LEP or CA area is a key driver of the extent to which the wider multiplier impacts of the scheme remain in the LA, LEP or CA economy. Supplies sourced from outside mean the impacts in the LA, LEP or CA itself will be diluted through leakage to other LAs, LEPs or CAs.

Figure 4 illustrates the modelled outputs in Worksheet 4. The relevant geographies for the assessment being carried out by the user are confirmed in the first three rows visible in Figure 4. If users have chosen “Number of homes” as the input method in the user inputs interface, the LEIC provides an estimate of the corresponding turnover of the HA managing those homes.

The core outputs are the direct impacts and the total impacts tables. Direct impacts are only presented for the local authority and the relevant region. They are the same across the board, so there is no need to repeat for England and the UK. The total impacts include the indirect and induced multiplier impacts associated with the HA’s day-to-day activities. The LA-level impacts are driven by what the user has inputted for products sourced within the LA (or LEP or CA when those geographies are chosen for the geographic scope of the assessment).

Figure 4: Worksheet 4 – modelled outputs on economic impact of housing association day-to-day activities

MODELLED OUTPUTS				
Local Enterprise Partnership (if applicable)	-			
Combined Authority (if applicable)	-			
Region	East Midlands			
Estimated turnover (£)	252,189			
<b>DIRECT IMPACTS</b>	<b>North Northamptonshire</b>	<b>East Midlands</b>		
Gross value added (GVA) (£)	124,199	124,199		
Employee income (£)	64,816	64,816		
Jobs	2	2		
<b>TOTAL IMPACTS</b>	<b>North Northamptonshire</b>	<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>UK</b>
Gross value added (GVA) (£)	133,587	267,174	277,935	285,181
Employee income (£)	71,736	135,132	141,552	145,370
Jobs	2	3	3	3

Source: LEIC

The total impacts for the region are driven by the regional multipliers, as detailed in the Methodology Statement supporting the LEIC. Similarly, for total impacts in England, which are driven by the estimates of the multipliers associated with the day-to-day activities of HAs in England, as calculated through our regional input-output models and detailed in the Methodology Statement. The UK-level total impacts are driven by the estimated multiplier for the UK as a whole, as calculated through our UK input-output models.

Direct and total impacts are estimated for three indicators: gross value added (GVA), employee incomes and jobs.

## 5. Worksheet 5: Area profiles

This section provides a guide for users of Worksheet 5: Area Profiles in the LEIC. This allows LEIC users to examine the activities and economic impacts of all housing associations within a chosen geographic area. The sheet provides a basis for LEIC users to place their outputs from Worksheet 3 or 4 within a wider context of the housing market and economy of the geographic area in which they operate – be that the local authority, local enterprise partnership, combined authority or region.

Figure 5 shows the user inputs interface of Worksheet 5.

Figure 5: Worksheet 5 – Area profiles<sup>2</sup>

USER INPUTS	
1. Examine by:	Local authority
2. Area	West Northamptonshire <i>Created in 2021 - therefore no prior data</i>
3. Year of interest	2017

Source: LEIC

To review the profile of an area, users are required to make some simple choices:

- **Examine by** – users can choose the scope of the area they wish to examine – be that LA, LEP, CA (if applicable) or region.
- **Area** – once the scope of the area is chosen, users just need to choose the specific LA, LEP, CA or region that they would like to examine.
- **Year of interest** – the LEIC predominantly includes information dating from 2010 (and in some cases back to 2007) to 2019 or 2020 and users can choose the year of interest.

Figure 6 illustrates the first set of modelled outputs in Worksheet 5. This includes indicators for the chosen geography, as well as all for the broader geographic area in which it sits. In the illustration, the chosen geography is LA and the specific choice of LA is Liverpool. Indicators are thus provided for the Liverpool LA, the Liverpool City Region LEP, the Liverpool City Region CA, North West region and England as a whole. The indicators include total turnover of all HAs in the relevant geographic area and likewise for employment, housing stock and indicative value of the housing stock.

<sup>2</sup> Note that in this example, because 'Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole' was only formed in 2019, there exists no prior data to that year – as noted by the message that shows up in red.

Figure 6: Worksheet 5 – outputs – Housing Association Activity

HOUSING ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY					
	West Northamptonshire	-	East Midlands	-	England
GSS codes	-	-	E12000004	-	E92000001
Estimated turnover (£)	-	-	1,029,123,942	-	17,002,558,382
<i>Source: Global Accounts estimates</i>					
PRP employment (employees)	-	-	8,042	-	132,728
<i>Source: PRP employment data from NHF</i>					
Quantity of PRP housing stock	-	-	139,808	-	2,505,488
<i>Source: SDR data</i>					
Indicative value of PRP housing stock (£)	-	-	28,885,591,072	-	730,069,137,344
<i>(based on average house price from land registry)</i>					
Note that PRP property may be valued differently to other residential property. Therefore the estimated valuations are indicative only.					

Source: LEIC

Figure 7 illustrates the second set of outputs produced by Worksheet 5. This includes estimates of the economic impacts of the day-to-day activities of all housing associations in the relevant region, in England as a whole and in the UK as a whole. The region for which the outputs are provided corresponds with the user's choice of area (as in Figure 5 above).

Figure 7: Worksheet 5 – outputs – Economic impacts of housing association day-to-day activities

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS' DAY-TO-DAY ACTIVITIES			
<b>DIRECT IMPACTS</b>			
Gross value added (GVA) (£)	East Midlands		
Employee income (£)	8,042		
Jobs	264,498,019		
	506,825,799		
<b>TOTAL IMPACTS (INCL. MULTIPLIERS)</b>			
Gross value added (GVA) (£)	East Midlands	England	UK
Employee income (£)	1,090,277,510	1,134,189,843	1,163,756,979
Jobs	551,441,675	577,640,637	593,221,321
	15,906	16,504	16,887

*Source: All figures are Cebr estimates except direct employees (based on data supplied by HAs to NHF)*

Source: LEIC

Figure 8 shows the location statistics provided by LEIC. This includes details of the broader housing stock, average house prices and average house price differentials and labour market indicators like the unemployment rate, average earnings and earnings differentials.

Figure 8: Worksheet 5 – outputs – location statistics

LOCATION STATISTICS					
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>	Islington	London LEP	London	-	England
Total housing (N/A for 2021)	103,740	3,592,779	3,592,779	-	23,952,745
LA housing (N/A for 2021)	25,336	390,987	390,987	-	1,587,165
PRP housing	16,093	413,268	413,268	-	2,497,348
Private housing (N/A for 2021)	62,311	2,778,934	2,778,934	-	20,122,911
<i>Sources: HA stock is provided by NHF from 2012 onwards, all other data are sourced from MHCLG</i>					
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	Islington	London LEP	London	-	England
Unemployment rate	3.8%	4.6%	4.6%	-	3.9%
Total labour force	143,900	4,880,200	4,880,200	-	28,638,500
Total unemployed	5,500	225,900	225,900	-	1,126,400
Total economically inactive	36,900	1,326,200	1,326,200	-	7,269,000
Total economically inactive discouraged	!	2,500	2,500	-	26,600
Percentage inactive discouraged	!	0.2%	0.2%	!	0.4%
<i>Source: All data are taken from the ONS / NOMIS - Annual Population Survey &amp; Labour Force Survey; some data missing at local level (LAD, LEP, CA)</i>					
<b>EARNINGS</b>	Islington	London LEP	London	-	England and Wales
Average earnings (£)	41,076	38,992	38,992	-	41,076
Percentage difference from national average	33.9%	27.1%	27.1%	-	0.0%
<i>Source: ONS</i>					
<b>HOUSE PRICES</b>	Islington	London LEP	London	-	England and Wales
Average house price (£)	746,872	N/A for LEPs	624,451	N/A for CAs	298,850
Difference from national average	149.9%	N/A for LEPs	109.0%	N/A for CAs	0%
<i>Source: Land registry</i>					

Source: LEIC

Figure 9 below illustrates the final set of outputs from Worksheet 5, which includes the £ values of annual investment in affordable homes and the number of affordable home completions. These data are provided at LA level, CA level and regional level.

Figure 9: Worksheet 5 – outputs – home completions and amounts invested under AHP/SOAH

Affordable homes construction under NAHP and AHP schemes					
<b>Investment (£)</b>	Kirklees	Yorkshire and The Humber	West Yorkshire CA	England (excl. London)	
2014	£ 1,645,846	£ 74,682,988	£ 21,829,127	£ 1,052,848,091	
2015	£ 6,748,596	£ 145,994,720	£ 49,192,884	£ 2,133,188,131	
2016	£ 7,149,172	£ 224,092,468	£ 100,398,982	£ 2,909,093,596	
2017	£ 12,976,643	£ 447,620,932	£ 158,674,734	£ 7,119,234,812	
2018	£ 7,122,225	£ 351,343,938	£ 130,035,325	£ 4,535,444,451	
2019	£ 2,670,564	£ 203,001,274	£ 79,662,797	£ 4,158,284,514	
<b>Home completions</b>	Kirklees	Yorkshire and The Humber	West Yorkshire CA	England (excl. London)	
2014	74	3,126	1,000	40,060	
2015	69	1,346	428	16,654	
2016	68	1,988	834	22,311	
2017	94	3,483	1,166	44,617	
2018	31	2,332	822	25,787	
2019	14	1,436	592	23,904	
<i>Note that data for London are unavailable</i>					
<i>Data are for financial/fiscal years =&gt; 2014=FY2014-15 etc.</i>					

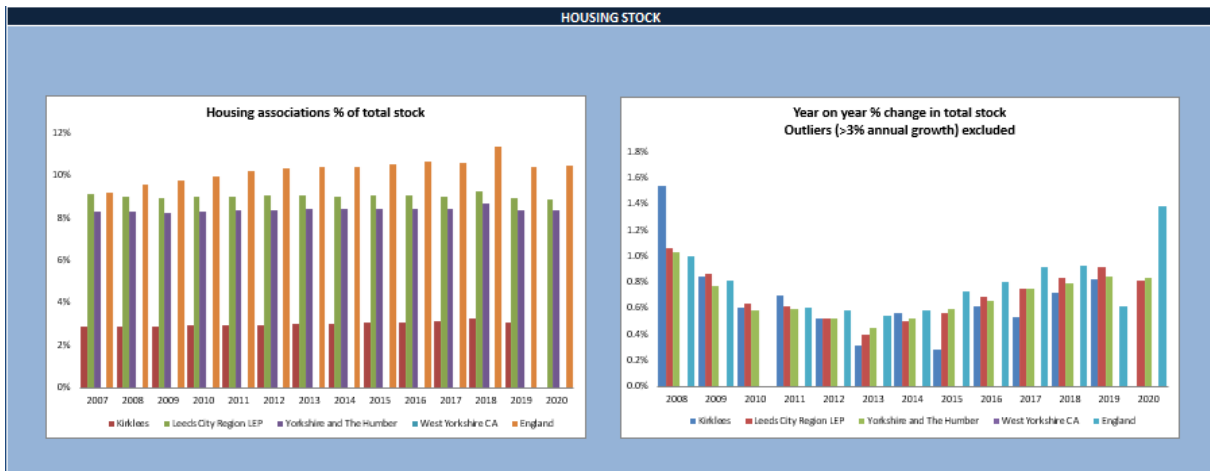
Source: LEIC

Worksheet 5 also provides a set of graphically illustrated time series data for some of the indicators covered in Area Profiles. Samples are provided in Figure 10, Source: LEIC

Figure 11 and Source: LEIC

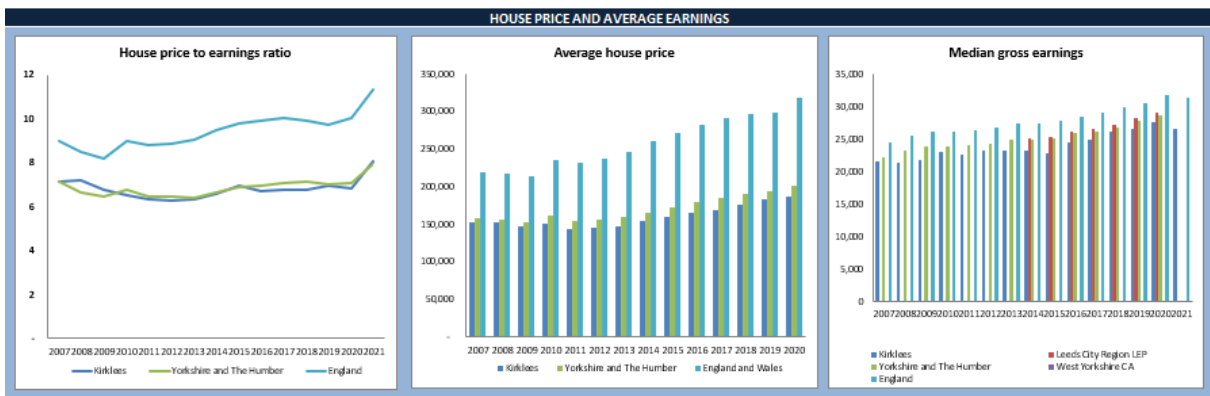
Figure 12 below.

Figure 10: Worksheet 5 – outputs – graphical illustrations of time series data



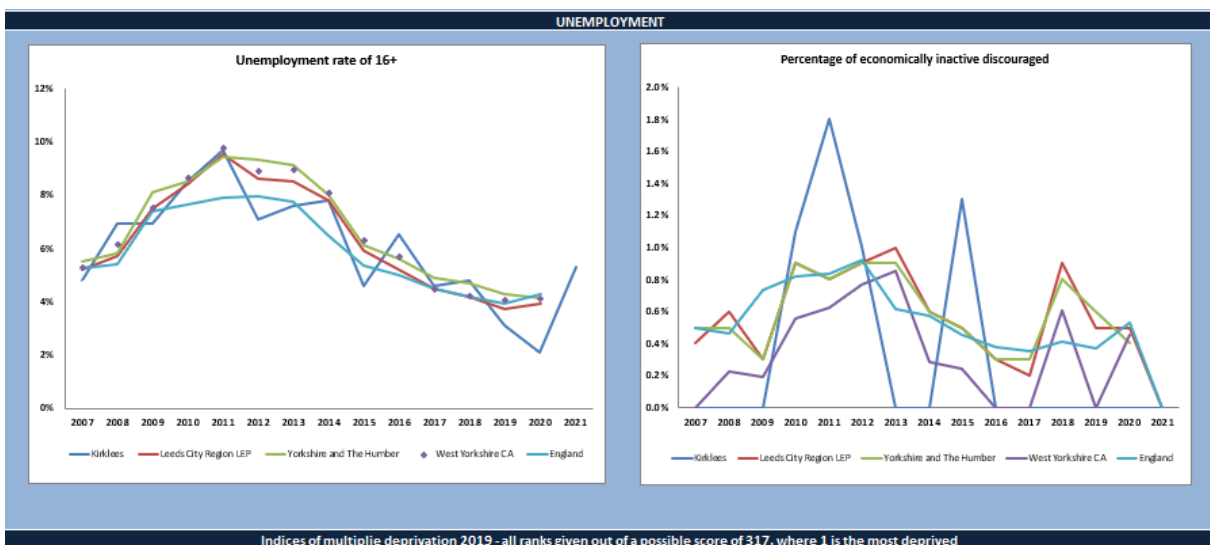
Source: LEIC

Figure 11: Worksheet 5 – outputs – graphical illustrations of time series data



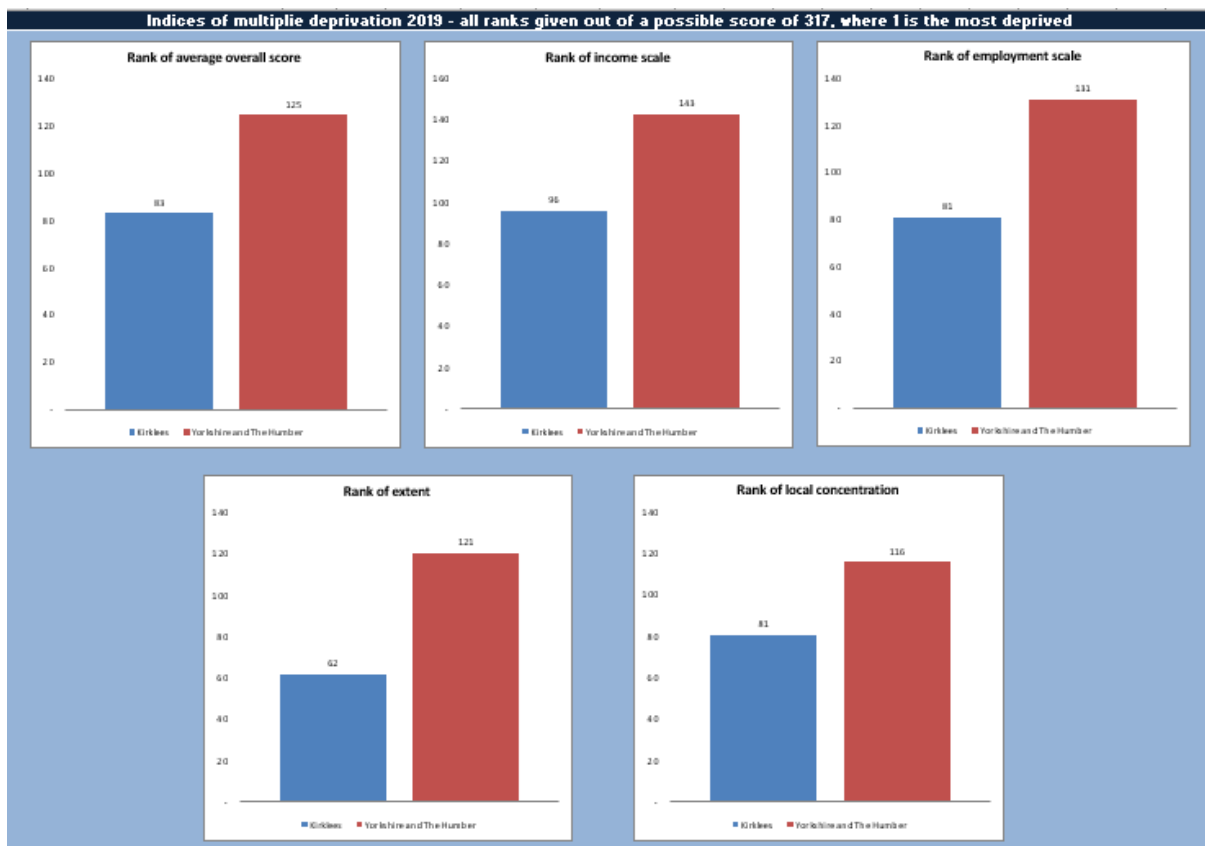
Source: LEIC

Figure 12: Worksheet 5 – outputs – graphical illustrations of time series data



Indices of multiple deprivation 2019 - all ranks given out of a possible score of 317, where 1 is the most deprived

Source: LEIC

Figure 13: Worksheet 5 – outputs – graphical illustrations of time series data<sup>3</sup>

Source: LEIC

<sup>3</sup> Note that 2020 is the latest year for which indices of multiple deprivation are available.

