



## IMPACT MEASUREMENT: KØGE HOSPITAL

Measuring the impact of a project, activity or organisation, is increasingly important today, when ever greater attention is paid to the social, economic and employment impacts generated. Bearing this in mind, the ASTM Group analysed the impact of the Køge university hospital project in Denmark.

The project consists of expanding the existing structure, which will bring the specialist care and research and training wards of the Region Sjælland into a single centre, under the name Sjællands Universitetshospital. The university hospital will serve the entire region and will be used as an emergency hospital for one third of the region's inhabitants. The project, managed entirely with BIM technology, also envisages the demolition of two buildings in order to guarantee optimal integration between the new building and the existing structures, high functional concentration with short transportation distances and the future possibility for expanding the on-site treatment structures.

The analysis was done using a dual methodology. On the one hand, the Input-Output methodology made it possible to estimate economic and employment impacts during the period in which the project was carried out. On the other, Social Return on Investment (SROI) methodology made it possible to enrich these results by adding social and environmental changes to the typical economic cost/benefit analysis done for the activities in question<sup>21</sup>.

### Input-Output

The total economic impact generated by the project is € 972.4 million. Of this, € 303.8 million is a direct effect (operating costs, investments and payroll costs), € 204.7 million is an indirect effect occurring along the value chain and € 463.9 million derives from related employment generated by spending by those employed along the value chain. The total economic impact is € 3.20 exchanged for each Euro spent.

The total employment impact generated by the project is 4,829 jobs<sup>22</sup>. Of these, 1,602 are generated directly, 943 are indirect along the value chain and 2,284 are positions activated as related employment, through service and consumption spending by those employed along the value chain.

Jobs activated directly, indirectly and in related employment amount to 16.5 for every € 1 million spent on employees and suppliers.

### SROI

To apply the SROI methodology, the project's input factors were assessed, as well as the relative outputs and outcome, based on benchmark surveys carried out on similar projects, the collection of data and information through direct stakeholder involvement and through information acquired by reviewing the available literature.

The result of the research demonstrated that the project to enlarge the Køge hospital generated a social return of € 1.2 for each Euro invested, considering all stakeholders involved.

The project analysed in this study generated positive impacts for the community during execution and will contribute to increase social well-being after the work is completed.

<sup>21</sup> The results of the analysis done, presented in the sections "Input-Output" and "SROI", are to be considered net of direct and indirect taxes associated with the project

<sup>22</sup> Data on employment impacts are expressed as Full Time Equivalent (FTE). One FTE means a person working full time (8 hours a day) for one business year, quantified as an average of 220 days of work

Additionally, analysis of the social impacts of this type of project allow for the development of continuing relationships with stakeholders, opening a dialogue with the aim of communicating the benefits generated for the entire community.

### ECONOMIC IMPACTS



### EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS

