

# GREEN JOBS CREATION

Impact indicator

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## Indicator Phrasing

**INDICATOR PHRASING:** number of green long-term jobs created that generate regular income

## What is its purpose?

This indicator shows the extent to which an intervention created green, long-term jobs that generate regular income (i.e. it demonstrates an economic impact). The definitions of “green job”, “long-term job”, and “regular income” are provided in the guidance below.

## How to Collect and Analyse the Required Data

Determine the indicator’s value using the following methodology:

1) Define what jobs, in the context of your intervention, can count as “green long-term jobs generating regular income”. These should primarily be:

- **Green:** the jobs can be defined as “green” if they directly contribute to a positive environmental impact (e.g. workers supporting improved solid waste management)
- **Long-term:** the jobs can be defined as “long-term” if there is a sufficient evidence / likelihood that they will continue for an extended period of time even when the project ends
- **Regular income:** the jobs can be defined as providing “regular income” if the employees are paid at uniform intervals (e.g. every week or month) for an extended period of time

2) **Assess the number of jobs** meeting the above listed criteria using interviews with the supported businesses, randomly selected employees, and reviews of relevant documentation (e.g. attendance sheets, payrolls).

## Disaggregate by

Disaggregate the data by gender and type of jobs.

## Important Comments

1) If you deal with jobs that can be done during a **certain season only**, you will have to relax the definition of “regular” so that it assesses regularity during the given season only.

2) If you deal with primarily part-time jobs, consider recalculating them to full-time jobs using the **full-time equivalent (FTE) methodology**. According to this methodology, if a normal working week is 40 hours and a person works 20 hours a week, her/his job counts as 0.5 FTE (20 hours divided by 40 hours = 0.5). Such numbers might give you a more precise understanding of how many “full-time” jobs the intervention contributed to.