



Jobs and income

Number of people supported to have raised incomes and better jobs or livelihoods

1. Results

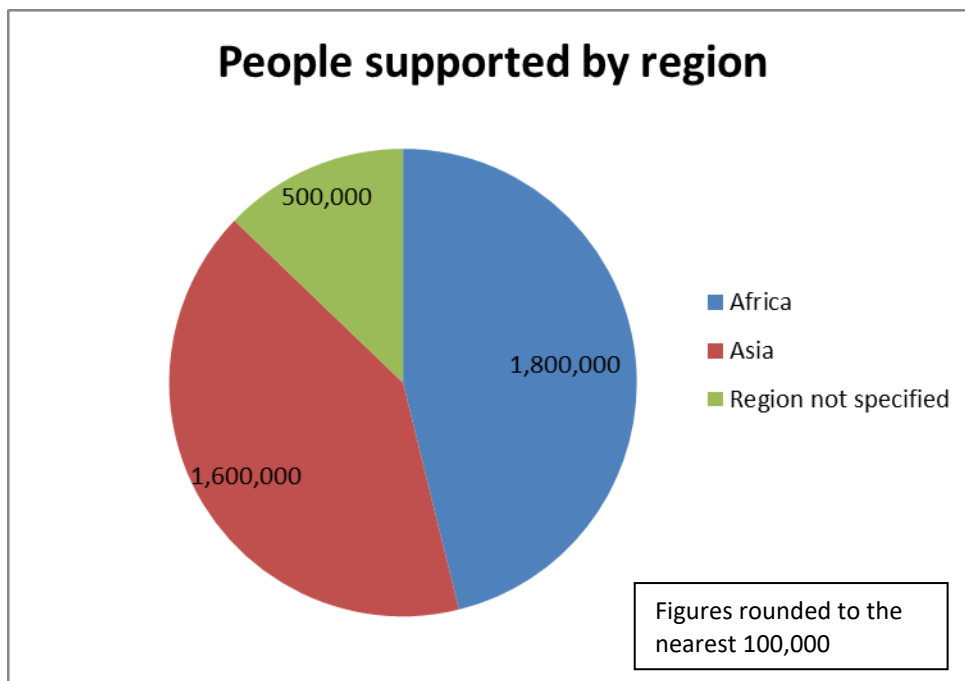
From 2015/16 to 2018/19 DFID supported 3.9 million people to raise their incomes or maintain/gain a better job or livelihood.¹

a. Results by gender

99% of results were broken down by gender. Of the 3.9 million people supported, 2.7 million were men and 1.1 million were women (figures do not sum due to rounding).

b. Results by Region

Figure 1: People supported by region



¹ This figure represents the sum of an annual flow of people for the years 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19.

c. Results by indicator type²

Of the total 3.9 million people supported to raise their incomes or maintain/gain a better job or livelihood:

- 2.2 million people were supported to raise their income.
- 1.0 million people were supported to gain or maintain a better job or livelihood. This includes figures for programmes which measured the number of jobs created/maintained, rather than have indicators which directly measure beneficiary numbers. However a single beneficiary is assumed for every job maintained/created.
- The remaining 0.7 million people were beneficiaries for programmes where the indicator measured the total of all or some of the following.
 - maintained income
 - increased income
 - maintained employment
 - gained employment
 - jobs created
 - jobs supported.

These results were not possible to further disaggregate from data held centrally.

2. Context

DFID's overarching priority in economic development is to promote growth that creates more and better³ productive jobs and livelihoods to help people lift themselves out of poverty. Enhanced employment opportunities and skills is also a means to address the underlying drivers of instability and can support longer term security and stability.

3. Methodology summary⁴

Results have been collected from 30 programmes within DFID. These programmes all:

- Focused on job rich activities with an objective to either increase beneficiaries' income from economic activity or get beneficiaries into more productive and/or better quality employment, and can provide a clear rationale of why and how the programme is doing this.

and

² Figures rounded to nearest 100,000

³ Better jobs imply higher productivity and earnings, better benefits, better working conditions, and/or improved income protection, for example.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-results-methodology-notes-2018-to-2019>

- The relevant jobs/income related effects on beneficiaries are monitored at least twice within the lifetime of the programme (e.g. within the logframe or regular surveys) within the existing monitoring

The exact definition of jobs/incomes is not stipulated for inclusion for this indicator as this will legitimately vary across countries, sectors and over time. In addition, the most suitable job/income indicator for programme monitoring will need to be programme-specific to maximise its value for monitoring. Following good monitoring practices, we expect indicators to be aligned with programme objectives.

These programmes incorporate a range of indicators. The majority were analysing whether incomes have increased, but indicators monitoring number of jobs supported/created were also included.

Where indicators were monitoring numbers of jobs rather than people a 1:1 assumption is made for people supported per job. This is likely conservative estimate as 1 FTE job on average will support more than one person.

Figures are only for direct beneficiaries of programmes. Figures therefore do not take into account indirect beneficiaries through income spent by direct beneficiaries through a multiplier effect.

Where programmes are not solely DFID funded, total programme results with regard to the number of people supported are adjusted for the percentage of funding DFID provided.

DFID can be said to support these beneficiaries in that there have been observed changes in these beneficiaries' job status or income, or there have been observed changes in outputs which have a credible modelled link to changes in incomes or job status, for example they have been provided with cheaper agricultural inputs such as seed. The figures cannot be fully attributed to DFID in that this is a monitoring metric and in most cases programmes have not used counterfactuals to adjust for other factors which could have caused changes in beneficiaries' income or job status.

4. Data sources

Data are collected from monthly, quarterly and annual results reports from partners, mid-year reviews, annual reviews and project completion reports.

Original data sources are administrative or surveys. This includes surveys of individuals, households and businesses.

5. Data quality notes and reporting lags

Data which is survey based has been reported as based on a representative sample. There will be significant variance across the programmes' reporting however.