

participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	<p>Eurostat (2010) European System of National and Regional Accounts (2010), EU – may be accessed at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5925693/KS-02-13-269-EN.PDF/44cd9d01-bc64-40e5-bd40-d17df0c69334</p> <p>Klasen, S., 2008. Economic growth and poverty reduction: Measurement issues using income and non-income indicators. <i>World development</i>, 36(3), pp.420-445</p> <p>Milanovic, B., 2006. Global income inequality: What it is and why it matters. The World Bank.</p>

24.26.1 Monthly disposable income

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Monthly disposable income	New Economic Opportunities and Green Jobs
Description and justification	<p>We would like to know whether the monthly disposable income of the in the area of intervention where the NBS are being implemented is changing and which manner. Essentially we'd like to know whether people in the neighbourhood are better off financially as the years go by. We will be getting this information from the General Questionnaire where we ask 2 questions that will help to calculate this indicator. Questions 44 asks how many people in the household make an income. Question 45 asks the respondent what is the net income per month of all members of the household together. Net income is explained to the interviewers in the guidelines as their income after labour taxes have been discounted. This amount would general coincide with the paycheck that gets transferred/deposited monthly in the participant's account. If the participant is self-employed, the interviewer is suggested to ask them to calculate their approximate average monthly earnings after taxes. The per capita amount will be obtained by dividing the answer given to answer 45 by the number of members of the household (Q8 of the GQ)</p>
Definition	<p>We will assume the definition offered by Eurostat for monthly disposable income.</p>

	Household disposable income is the total amount of money households have available for spending and saving after subtracting income taxes and pension contributions.
Strengths and weaknesses	Weaknesses: Since we decided the easiest for respondents would be to fit their income in set categories in the GQ (instead of giving us a global amount), it's possible that a small improvement in disposable income will not be captured by the questionnaire.
Measurement procedure and tool	Monthly disposable income / capita: = Net disposable income (Q45) / number of members of family (Q8) We will also compute as an accessory indicator the following: Monthly disposable income / member of family that makes an income: = Net disposable income (Q45) / per capita making income (Q44)
Scale of measurement	Same as GQ. NBS implementation district (300 respondents) and control district (300 respondents)
Data source	
Required data	Answers to GQ.
Data input type	
Data collection frequency	Twice in life of project: before implementation (pre-GQ) and after implementation (post GQ)
Level of expertise required	That of the interviewers conducting the GQ. Computation of final indicator is simple
Synergies with other indicators	Connected to other economic and labour indicators.
Connection with SDGs	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
Opportunities for participatory data collection	Not envisioned.
Additional information	
References	