Tool: Sample Impact Metrics Here are some sample impact metrics based on SPRING's critical impact areas.

Learn (in or out of school)	Earn	Save	Stay Safe	Be Healthy
 Learn (in or out of school) Quantitative Number of girls reached with educational services Transition rate in school (progression to next level, particularly from primary to secondary school) Test pass rate School enrollment Attendance rate Dropout rate Number of girls receiving vocational or technical training Job placement rate Number of girls to receive life skills training Re-enrolment rate for girls who have left school Highest level of schooling achieved Time spent studying NB: indicators may be total number (of/for girls), % of girls, or a ratio – see here Qualitative Changes in attitudes about girls' education / schooling (among parents, educators and / or girls) Level of girls' capabilities and confidence to speak out and play an active role in school Changes in life skills / knowledge Changes in vocational or other skills needed for employment 	 Earn Quantitative: Number of girls employed (full-time, part-time) Ratio of female to male employees Number of girl suppliers Ratio of female to male suppliers Number of employees or suppliers trained Average (monthly or weekly) earnings or wages of girl employees or suppliers Average tenure of girl employees Changes in wages / earnings Qualitative Girls' satisfaction with work and employment conditions 	Save Quantitative • Number of girls provided with new access to savings products or credit / loans • Average monthly deposits or savings of girls Qualitative • Changes in financial knowledge / financial literacy • Changes in attitudes towards saving • Changes in girls' ability to make financial decisions	Quantitative	 Be Healthy Quantitative Number of girl patients/clients receiving products or services Number of girls provided with new access to health products/services (e.g. first-time access to health insurance, contraceptives, sanitary products, clean water or clean energy sources, or time-saving devices) Health intervention completion rate (e.g. # of girls to complete a specified number of antenatal visits) Total amount or proportion of time spent on unpaid labour Incidence or prevalence of disease among girls (e.g. incidence of respiratory illness, diarrhoea) Average age at marriage or first pregnancy Proportion of reproductive age girls with unmet need for modern family planning methods Rates of participation in social activities Qualitative Changes in health status or well-being Changes in prevalence of undernourishment, food insecurity or malnutrition Changes in health knowledge, attitudes or health-promoting behaviour (e.g. seeking health care, being physically active, use of contraceptives) Changes in exposure to harmful substances (e.g. indoor air pollution or pathogens)

Other resources:

IRIS education metrics IRIS employment metrics **IRIS financial services metrics IRIS** health metrics **IRIS** water metrics

Big Society Capital: Social Outcomes Matrix Gender Indicators: What, Why and How? Understanding and Measuring Women's Economic Empowerment A Lean Data How-To Guide: Understanding Gender Impact