HomeLab

How to evaluate outcomes?

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Methodology of impact evaluation

Main question – Social integraton improved?

- Will housing, labour market positions improve more thanks to integrated services than in case of single services?

- Note that we measure effectiveness of HL vs ,business as usual'

Starting positions are insecure/marginalised/excluded in both domains.

- Main logic of evaluation:

  – compare the changes in the outcomes of beneficiaries (from before enrolment to after end of programme)

  – to changes experienced by similar non-participants

Method of control group selection

- Prevent the effect of the selection bias

  - So no comparison HomeLab participants with rest of the clients of the same service providers (in the same location)

- Randomised Control Trial was not an option in most of the cases

  - Except for PL pilot

- In case of other pilots *different location* or *different service providers* in the same location were chosen: matching household with similar profiles

    - Another requirement was that beside „treatment as usual" another kind of service should be provided (housing/employment/social to ensure the possibility of comparing single to integrated services

Data Collection

- F2F Survey: background data, intermediate and final outcomes
  - At point in time of signing HomeLab agreements
  - 12 and 24 months later
  - Control group: at same time
- Data collection from service providers
  - Services received (at household/individual level), monthly
  - Also basic info on services from other providers
- Control groups' services received
  - We typically do not have admin data
  - will collect (very basic, retrospective) info from respondents

Measuring impact of integrated services
Moving toward better (more secure) positions

Main dimensions of housing positions:

- Legal security
- Housing quality
- Housing crowdedness
- Housing affordability
- Location (distance, segregation)

Labour market status dimensions

- Legal status
- Labour stability
- Regularity
- Work time
- Income

Measuring impact
Question of interpretation

Process monitoring – provide data on service provision: who get what services and how intensively (independent variable)

Positions are combination of different dimensions both in housing and labour market. What we regard improvement in some cases?

Housing position:
– better quality of housing but high level of indebtedness/rent compared to income
– further away of labour market/services.

Labour position:

– black job but higher income.

– Legal seasonal work vs. Long-term illegal work

Diverse target groups by pilots

Romodrom	PIN	HfH Poland	Hungarian Maltese Order	From Street to Home (ULE)
Marginalised communities – mainly Roma households (mostly cities, towns) People leaving prison	Marginalised communities – mainly Roma households (living in villages)	Hhs with substandard housing People living in institutions (homeless, people with substance abuse problem) migrants, refugees	Households in housing need (eligible for social housing) Homeless people People leaving prison Household at risk of losing their housing	Homeless people mainly those who live in huts

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Participant households' demographics

	CZ	SK	PL	HU -BP	HU - VSZ
Household size	3,3	6,8	2,6	1,8	3,1
Household composition					
Single	23%	0%	30%	45%	18%
Adults, no child	34%	20%	15%	45%	20%
Adults, child age 0-6	26%	55%	45%	0%	24%
Adults, child 6-18	17%	25%	10%	10%	38%
N of Hholds	45	44	40	15	66

Notice the large differences in hhold size, and that proportion of couples with small children varies widely.
Note also that 32.5% of hholds in Warsaw are not Polish, they are usually larger than Polish households, all single member households are Polish.

Income and education

	CZ	SK	PL	HU -BP	HU - VSZ
Median equivalent income	304	133	297	193	242
Education					
Primary	70%	72%	7%	57%	45%
Secondary, no diploma	5%	18%	28%	24%	0%
Secondary	26%	10%	37%	19%	45%
Higher	0%	0%	27%	0%	10%

Notice that barriers are likely very different in places with very low incomes and very low education.

Labour market

	CZ	SK	PL	HU -BP	HU - VSZ
Hhold emploment					
None employed	34%	47%	27%	33%	24%
Employed, illegal	19%	18%	25%	13%	38%
Employed, legal	47%	35%	48%	53%	38%
Proportion not worked at all past 2 years	35%	56%	15%	8%	18%
Proportion **not** looking for a job	68%	34%	70%	-	-

- Very important LM issues: less than half of hholds have a member who is legally employed
  - But only a smaller proportion have little work history
- Those not employed have low job search activity
  - Main reasons: having small children; ethnic discrimination (CZ, SK); illness (PL); criminal record (VSZ)

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Housing tenure structure

	CZ	SK	PL	HU-Malta	HU-ULE
owner		25%	2%	8%	
tenant with below market rent	9%	7%	2%	26%	20%
tenant with market rent	39%		36%	30%	
subtenant/shared tenancy	4%		6%	6%	
staying w relatives/favour based	9%	36%	11%	20%	
project based tenancy			2%	0%	
institution	37%		34%	5%	20%
squatting/public space		18%	6%	2%	60%
other	2%	11%		3%	

Form of original tenancy
- Owner: SK
- Tenant with below market rent: HU-Malta, HU-ULE
- Tenant with market rent: CZ, PL, HU-Malta
- Staying with relatives: SK, HU-Malta
- Institution: CZ, PL, ULE
- Squatting/public space: SK, ULE

Indication of fragile housing situation

- Have you ever been homeless?

	CZ	SK	PL	HU-Malta	HU-ULE
yes	43%	2%	55%	17%	93%
no	52%	93%	45%	80%	7%

- Subjective housing security - Do you think that you will be able to live in the place where you live now as long as you want?

	CZ	SK	PL	HU-Malta	HU-ULE
yes	40%	89%	22%	73%	73%
know/do not know	57%	9%	64%	17%	27%

Housing condition

- Absolute and relative size of dwellings - median values

	CZ	SK	PL	HU-Malta	HU-ULE
size of the dwelling (sqm)	50	30	38,5	48	25
sqm per person	13,5	4,5	12,4	15,5	13,5

- Severe housing quality problem – (Not in institution)

	CZ	SK	PL	HU-Malta	HU-ULE
unconventional dwelling/shack	7%	17%	0%	3%	33%
damp, moldy	27%	35%	34%	35%	46%
missing tiles from wall, floor, warped walls	20%	30%	24%	29%	23%
big holes on the wall, roof	13%	17%	5%	8%	8%

- SK: low availability of utilities. Electricity 89%, water 30%, sewerage 23%, hot water 25%, gas 2%

Housing affordability, satisfaction

- Housing affordability index – for all households (at the time of the baseline)

	CZ	SK	PL	HU-Malta	HU-ULE
mean	0,56	0,18	0,49	0,35	0,28
median	0,46	0,11	0,43	0,31	0,24

- Satisfaction with current housing condition

  1-very satisfied   5 - not satisfied at all

	CZ	SK	PL	HU-Malta	HU-ULE
mean	3,3	2,91	2,92	2,2	2,0

Process monitoring

- What is it used for:

  - To provide feedback to service providers: flag up problematic cases

  - Gather data on the intensity of treatment, and its orientation
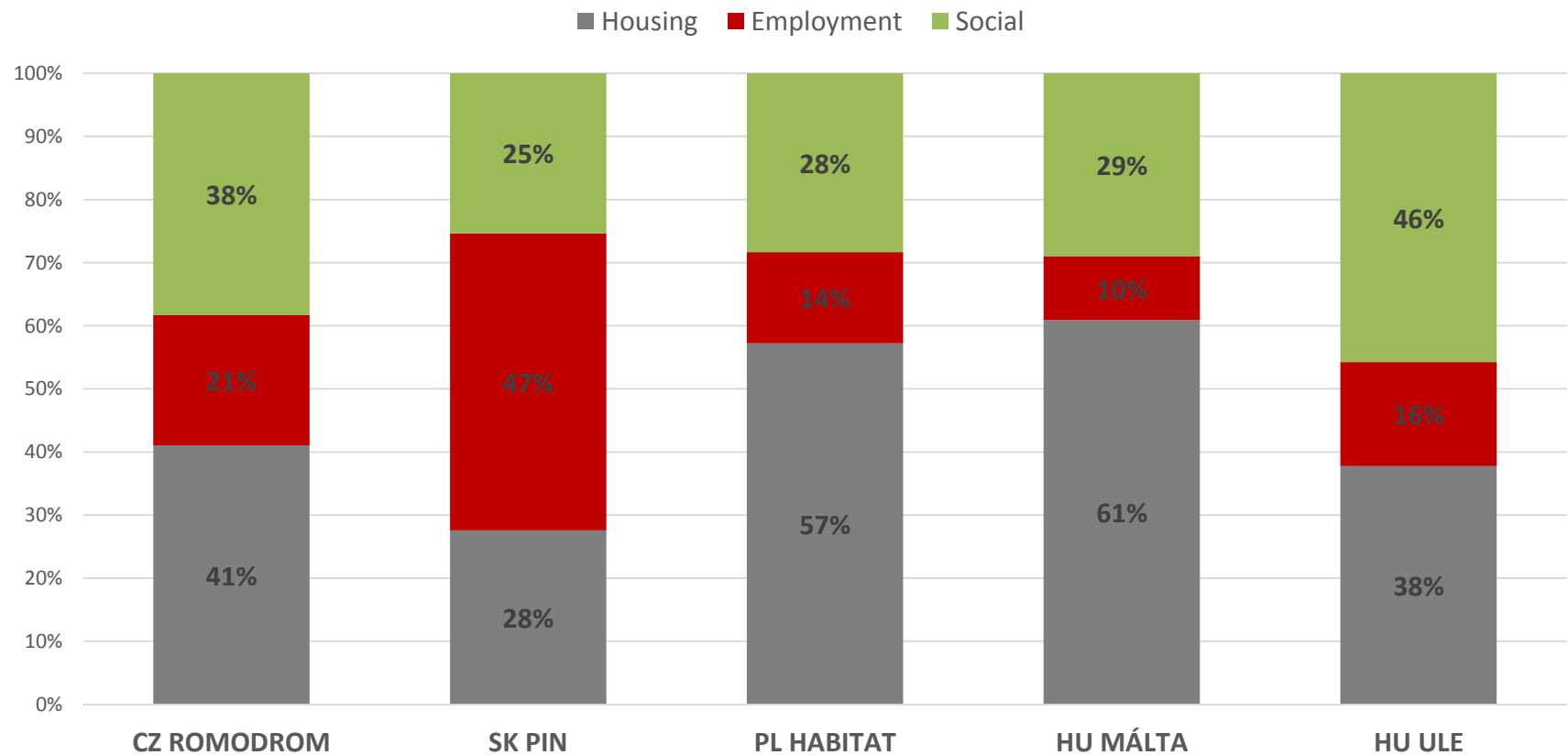
  – Service provision can be used in a statisical model

$$y_{ijk}^{t2} - y_{ijk}^{t0}$$
$$= \alpha + \delta BG_{ij}^{t0} + \beta_1 LSz_{ijk}^{t} + \beta_2 CsSz_{ijk}^{t} + \beta_3 MPSz_{ijk}^{t}$$
$$+ \gamma Reg_j^t + \eta NGO_k + \varepsilon_{ijk}$$

  - where: *i* individual/family; *j* micro-region; *k* NGO

Process monitoring

Important diffrences across sevice providers in the orientation of sevices

Intervention types by pilots

■ Housing ■ Employment ■ Social

	Housing	Employment	Social
CZ ROMODROM	41%	21%	38%
SK PIN	28%	47%	25%
PL HABITAT	57%	14%	28%
HU MÁLTA	61%	10%	29%
HU ULE	38%	16%	46%

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Process monitoring

- Monthly number of occasions per households between January 2018 to June 2018

- There are important differences between service providers in the intensity of social work

	Median	P90
CZ Romodrom	3,3	12,7
SK PiN	9,2	56,6
PL HfH	0,8	5,7
HU Málta	1,0	3,7
HU ULE	0,5	6,5

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!