

ROBIN  HOOD



# Measuring Success: How Robin Hood Estimates the Impact of Grants

Michael M. Weinstein, Chief Program Officer

with the assistance of Cindy Lamy

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## Section 1: Introduction

- Benefit-Cost ratios as Guideposts
- Benefit-Cost Ratios Alone Don't Drive Grant Decisions
- Do 5 or 50 Job Takers = 1 High School Graduate

## Section 2: Preliminary Issues

- Similar vs. dissimilar grantees
- Evidentiary Standards
- Process Evaluation vs. Metrics
- Dealing – Or Not Dealing – with Risk

## Section 3: Basic Methodology

- The Question
- Benefit/Cost Ratio
  - Individual vs. Social Benefits
  - Higher-than-expected benefit/cost ratios
- Crude Benefit/Cost Ratio for Job-Training – and its Flaws
  - Non-comparable Measure
  - Successes Equally Good
  - Counterfactual Successes
  - Earnings
  - Robin Hood Factor

## Section 3: Basic Methodology (cont'd)

- Benefit/Cost: Reflections

- Hard-to-measure Benefits

- Benefit/Cost as Strategy

- Not all Dollars are Identical

- Scale

- Lessons from the Literature

## Section 4: Six Purposes

- Vocabulary
- Communications
- Transparency
- Diagnosis
- Ranking grants
- Measuring Robin Hood

## Section 5: Job-training Details

- RH benefits =  
Actual Job Placement x RH factor x Average Earnings Boost x PDV (30 years)
- RH benefits/RH cost = B/C Ratio



## **Next Step: Management Assistance**

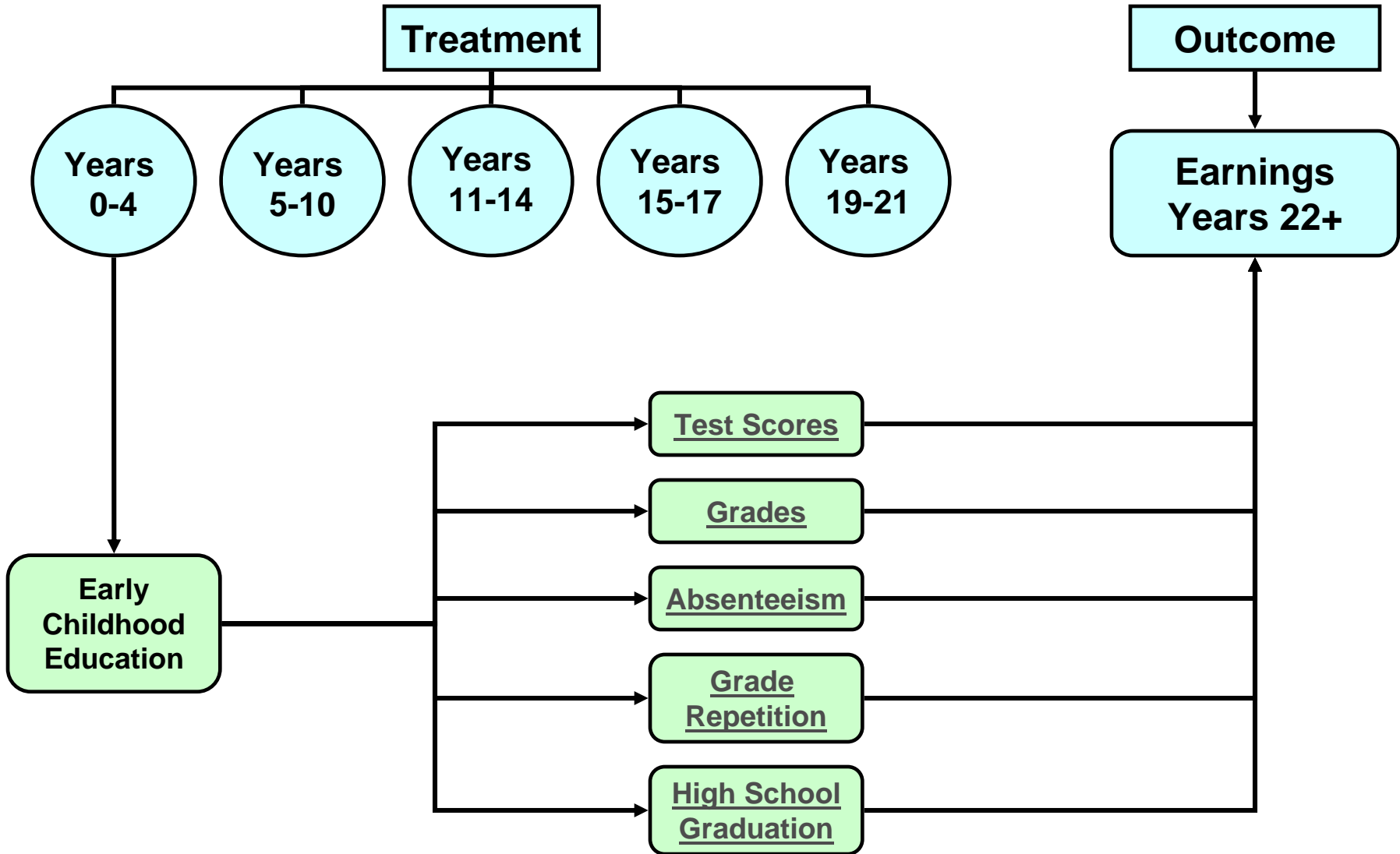
## Metrics by Program Type: Jobs

- Pre-training earnings
- Post-training earnings
- Retention: 90 days / one year/ two years
- Impact on future earnings of children

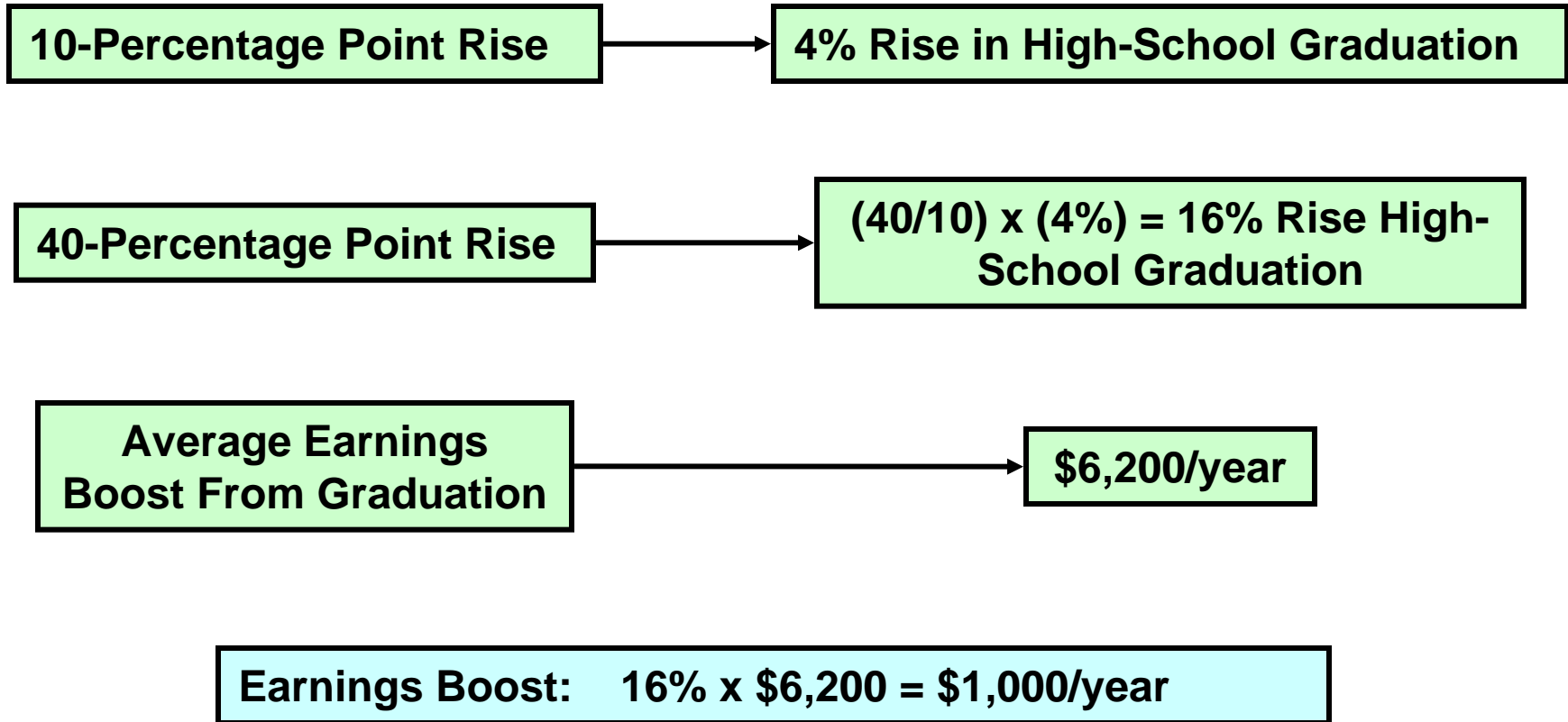
## Metrics by Program Type: Education

- High school graduation (\$6,500 per year)
- College matriculation (35% of low-income high school students attend college, of which 25% earn a bachelor's degree; some college worth \$5,000/year)
- Children's health benefits (\$185,000 lifetime benefits)

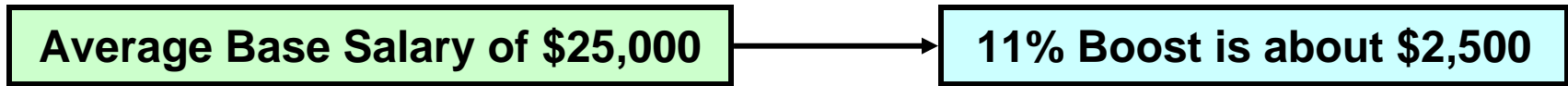
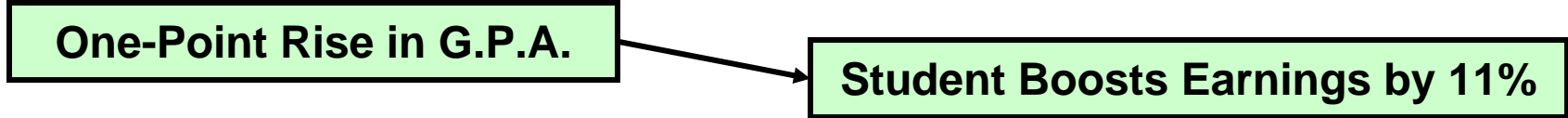
# Education Diagram



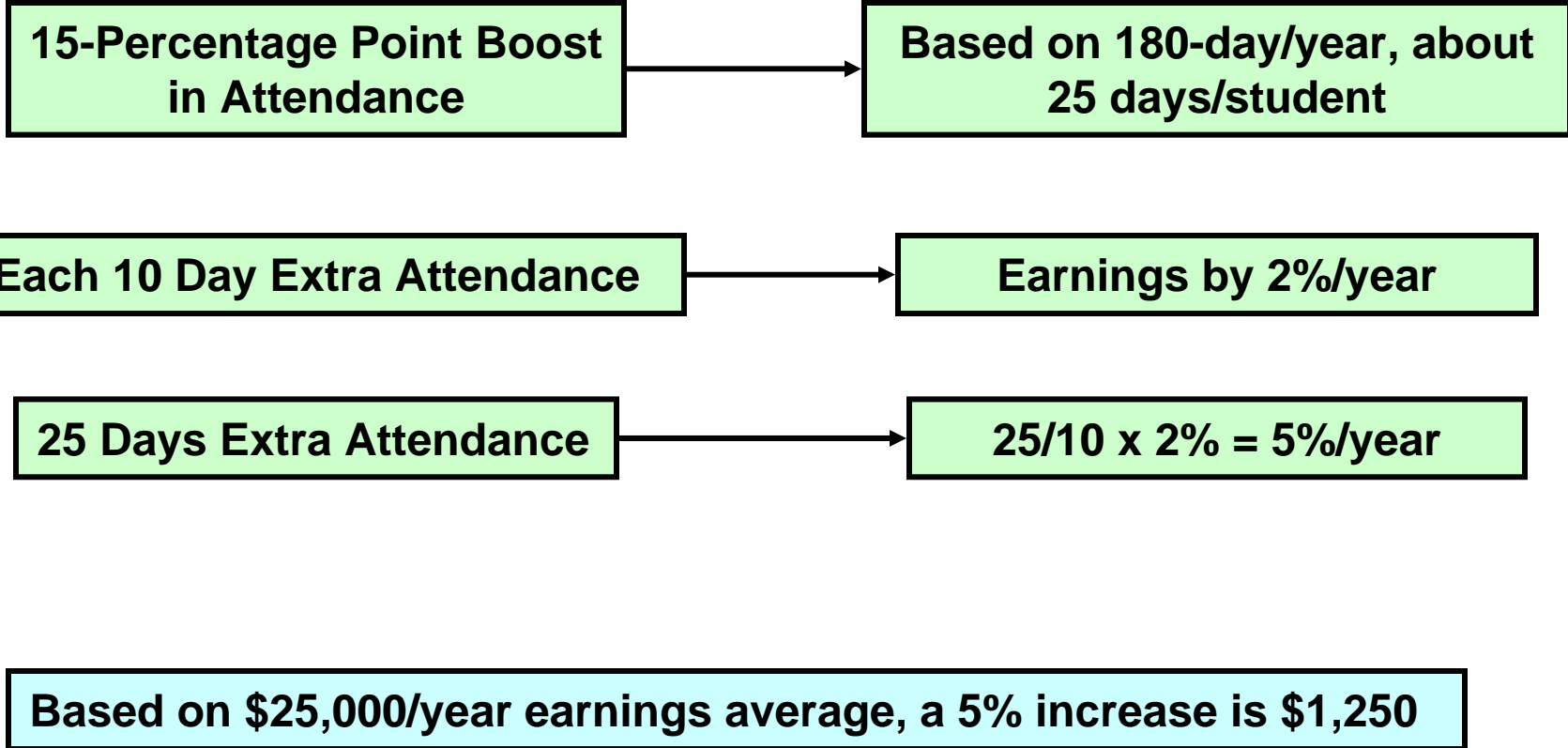
# Education Test Multiplier



# Education G.P.A. Multiplier



# Education Attendance Multiplier



## Metrics by Program Type: Early Childhood

- High school graduation (35 percent increase; \$6,500/year in earnings; \$185,000 increase in lifetime health benefits)
- College matriculation rates (35% increase; some college \$5,000/year)
- Juvenile arrest/convictions (35% decrease; 20% rise in earnings if no arrest)
- Parenting skills [\$7,000 improved quality of life per child; 50% reduction in abuse, reducing standard of living by \$24,000 after accounting for higher medical costs)
- Child care fees (eliminated for 30% of parents)
- Family earnings (12% increase for working parents)

## Metrics by Program Type: Early Childhood (cont'd)

- Remediation of developmental delays (\$6,000 per child rise in standard of living)
- Special-needs students (4% rise in high school graduation rates)
- Intergenerational earnings (0.36 % rise in children's earnings per \$1,000 of increased parental income)
- Medical assessment, referrals and coordination

## Metrics by Program Type: Supportive Housing

- Value of housing unit
- Medical (physical) care
- Mental health care
- Job training
- Case management (for substance abuse, conflict resolution, money management, etc.)

## Metrics by Program Type: Emergency Food

- Price of food
- Additional nutrition
- Clothing
- Tax referrals/refunds
- Food stamp applications
- Haircuts
- Legal services
- Mail / voicemail
- Medical assessments
- Mental-health services
- Showers