

# Social Return on Investment

Report on 2019

BOYS' HOME



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# SOCIAL RETURN ON INVESTMENT REPORT

## LITTLE BIG HELP 2019

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SROI report compiled by Lind Invest  
November 2020

**LIND INVEST**

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## Extended summary

**The SROI analysis is carried out on the impact created at Boys' Home in the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.**

**LittleBigHelp** is an NGO that was established in Denmark in 2010 and runs 22 projects in India. In general, LittleBigHelp aim is to create better opportunities for vulnerable children and women in West Bengal, India. Among their projects is a Girls' Home, a Boys' Home, community centres, skill development projects, computer centres and an education centre for children with special needs. Lind Invest support goes to the Boys' Home, and the SROI report is an analysis hereof.

### **Boys' Home**

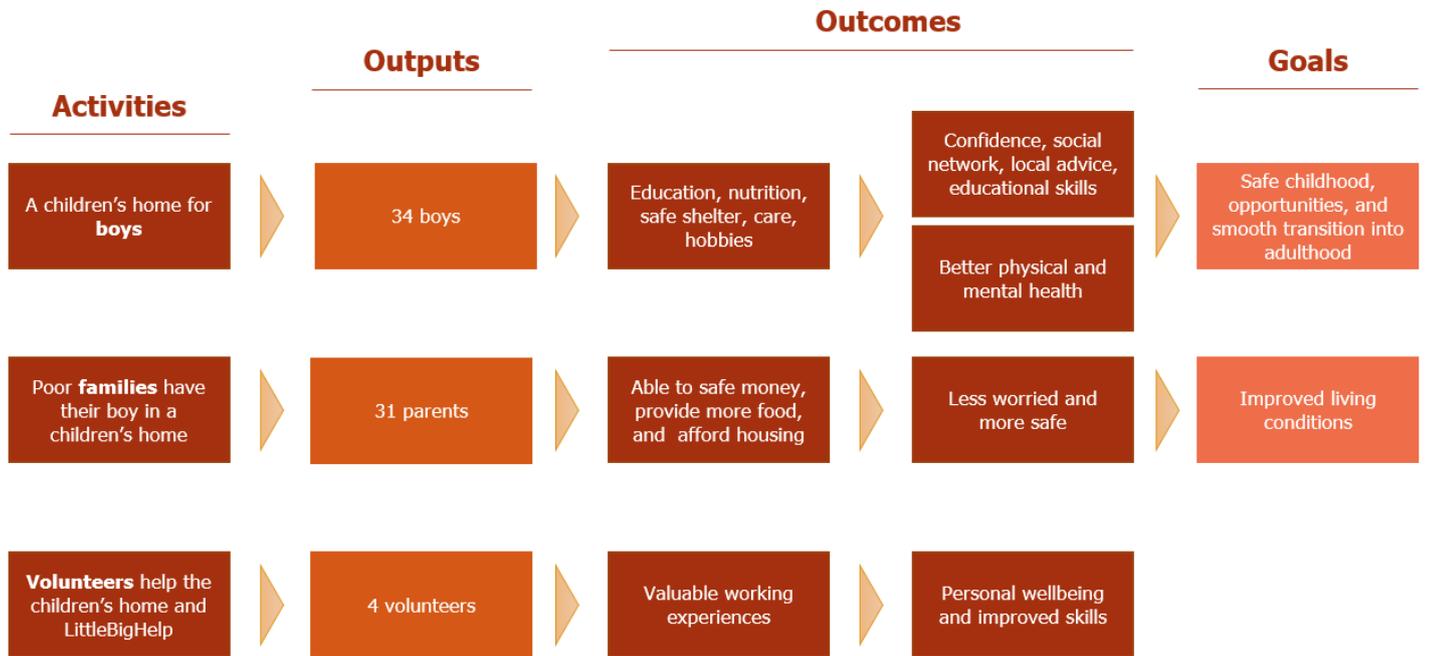
Boys' Home opened in January 2014, since then they have provided a safe shelter for more than 30 young boys. At Boys' Home, the boys can start a new life away from the streets with care, comfort, nutrition and education. When the boys turn 18 years old, they will be moving out of Boys' Home with a solid and stable base of experiences and skills. This does not mean that the boys who leave are left alone: LittleBigHelp has a preliminary 'Phasing Out Policy' with financial and emotional assistance planned, that will help the boys in their life outside Boys' Home. All this ensures that the boys have a safe childhood and get a smooth transition into adulthood. None of the boys have yet turned 18, so the phasing out has not been carried out yet.

### **Calculation and method**

The analysis is based on the Social Return on Investment method, that places a monetary value on social impacts and voluntary work by comparing the investments made in a social context with the value created for the involved stakeholders. The social impact consists of two types of value:

- *Financial value:* consists of the expected income that the boys will earn after they move out of Boys' Home.
- *Social value:* consists of well-being effects. The monetary value of these well-being effects is based on average values from the Social Value Bank<sup>1</sup>. These values reveal the amount of money it requires to increase a person's well-being by the same amount as the particular factor. These values are used to value the participants' increased well-being primarily based on responses to the surveys.

# THEORY OF CHANGE



## KEY FINDINGS

The situation of the boys <u>before</u> moving in at Boys' Home	The situation of the boys <u>after</u> moving in at Boys' Home
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 felt tired and sick</li> <li>• 25 worried about safety when sleeping</li> <li>• 25 worried about safety</li> <li>• 27 were often hungry</li> <li>• 19 had to collect things to get food</li> <li>• 22 went to school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 feels tired and sick</li> <li>• 1 worries about safety when sleeping</li> <li>• 34 do not worry about their safety</li> <li>• 34 get nutritious food every day</li> <li>• 34 go to school</li> </ul> <p>Additional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 34 have hobbies</li> <li>• 34 feels that Boys' Home can advise them</li> <li>• 34 have friends</li> <li>• 22 attend curricular activities outside Boys' Home</li> </ul>

## INPUT AND OUTCOME

Input	Value (INR)
Input in 2019	11,772,204 INR
Input over a 10-year period	58,861,018 INR

Outcome	Value (INR)
Outcome in 2019	31,088,830 INR
Outcome over a 10-year period	188,209,922 INR

## THE SROI RATIO

The ratio for the year of 2019/2020 can be calculated as follows by dividing the outcome with the input:

$$\frac{31,088,830 \text{ INR}}{11,772,204 \text{ INR}} = 2.64$$

Thus, for every 1 INR spent on Boys' Home, 2.64 INR is created in value while the boys are at Boys' Home.

In addition, the expected SROI ratio forecasted for a 10-year period can be calculated as:

$$\frac{188,209,922 \text{ INR}}{58,861,018 \text{ INR}} = 3.20$$

This shows that for every 1 INR spent on Boys' Home, it is expected that Boys' Home creates 3.20 INR of value over a 10-year period.

## **ADDITIONAL VALUE CREATION**

The SROI ratio of 2.64 and 3.20 respectively does not contain all the values created by Boys' Home because not all effects are possible to monitor and measure monetarily and precisely enough to take them into account. For instance, giving the boys an education makes them aware of their rights, of society's development and can lead to increased civic engagement. In addition, the boys get a more stable life situation with less concerns and have developed tools that they can use when facing new challenges. Furthermore, due to their education it is likely that they will earn more than the minimum wage used in the calculations.

Other effects include those experienced by the local community and the boys' parents. The parents experience well-being improvements because their boy is safe, healthy and taken care of. Furthermore, the boy will get an education and improve both his own and the families' future prospects.

The local community also benefit from Boys' Home due to less criminal activity and an increase in employment among the boys. In addition, it is likely that the boys will ensure that their future children go to school and stay healthy.

Further discussions on the value creation, that is not included in the report, is in the section "Additional Value Creation".

## Purpose

The purpose of the analysis is to evaluate the value creation of LittleBigHelp's Boys' Home in Kolkata, India in the financial year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

Furthermore, the purpose is to find and show the social impact that is generated for the boys staying at Boys' Home and their families. By doing this it is also revealed how the organisation works, who the stakeholders are, and how value is created.

The analysis can be used both internally and externally. For internal use, the analysis makes it clear where the value is created and what affects the value creation. The management of the organisation can then use it as inspiration for further development and improvement of current and future projects. Externally, it can e.g., be used to document the value creation to current and future contributors and to support fundraising of the organisation.

It is a central part of Lind Invest's approach to social responsibility to measure and evaluate if there is a reasonable relationship between the input and outcome of the projects to benefit the target group as well as society in general.

## Introduction

LittleBigHelp is an NGO that was established in Denmark in 2010 and the organisation runs 22 projects in India<sup>2</sup>. In general, LittleBigHelp's aim is to create better opportunities for vulnerable children and women in West Bengal. Among their projects is a Girl's Home, community centres, skill development projects, computer centres and an education centre for children with special needs. Boys' Home is one of them. Lind Invest supports Boys' Home, a home where boys who have lived under poor conditions on the streets with or without a family get a better life in a safe environment. The children's home gives the boys education, nutrient-rich meals, health checks and personal development – something most of them never had the opportunity to go to or get.

### Boys' Home

Boys' Home opened in January 2014 and since then they have provided a safe shelter for more than 30 young boys. At Boys' Home, the boys can start a new life away from the streets with care, comfort, nutrition and education. Furthermore, they are given a structured everyday life with sports, music, drawing, meditation and games. The staff and social workers involved with Boys' Home provide ongoing guidance and counselling about the challenges faced in life and how to cope with them. In addition, the boys are taught about various things in order to prepare them for a life outside of Boys' Home. During 2019/2020 the boys have learnt about cooking, budget making, personal hygiene, first aid etc. In the future each will be given a mentor, learn how to write job applications, learn how to pay bills, and learn how to withdraw and put money in a bank. Many of these activities were supposed to take place in 2020, but due to the outbreak of coronavirus they have been put on standby. The oldest boys also receive vocational training where they learn about electric work, automobile repair, fitter of machinery etc. The purpose is to equip the boys with income generating skills so they can become financially independent once they leave Boys' Home.

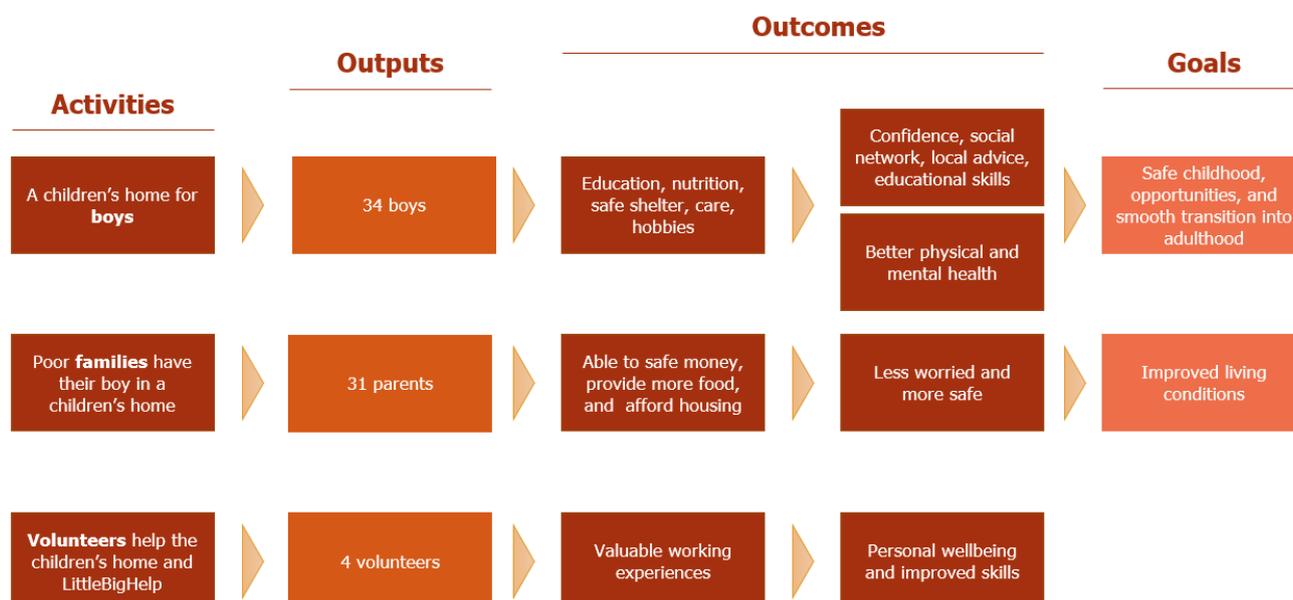
When the boys turn 18 years old, they will be moving out of Boys' Home with a solid and stable base of experiences and skills. There is still approximately one year until the first boys turn 18 and must leave Boys' Home. However, this doesn't mean that the boys who leave are left alone: LittleBigHelp has a preliminary 'Phasing Out Policy' with financial and emotional assistance that will help the boys in their life outside Boys' Home. This includes the possibility to live in a shared home for up to 24 months. The shared home is paid for by LittleBigHelp including basic facilities and it is planned that an employee will visit them once a week to provide guidance and help. It is expected that this will improve the boys' chances of a good life after Boys' Home significantly.

Table 1 briefly describes the boys who stayed at Boys' Home in 2019 and the activities at Boys' Home in 2019

**Table 1 – About the boys and the activities taken place at Boys’ Home in 2019**

Description	Number	
Boys staying at Boys’ Home at the beginning of 2019	34 boys	
Number of boys moved in at Boys’ Home during 2019	0 boys	
Number of boys staying at Boys’ Home at the end of 2019	34 boys	
Number enrolled in vocational training courses Etc. mobile repair, automobile, electrical	4 of oldest boys (14+ year)	
Number of boys with a certain age in 2019	8 years old: 1 9 years old: 1 10 years old: 7 11 years old: 2 12 years old: 5	13 years old: 4 14 years old: 4 15 years old: 5 16 years old: 1 17 years old: 4
Hobbies (Based on a survey carried out among the 23 oldest boys)	Drawing Dancing Singing Writing Cooking	Gardening Fishing Photography Stitching Reading

## Theory of change



## COVID-19: Boys' Home during lockdown

### **Lockdown in India**

On 24 March 2020, the Government of India ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days due to the outbreak of coronavirus in India. Afterwards the lockdown was extended several times. The lockdown has affected the boys' lives in several ways. Some of the most important are mentioned in this section. However, since lockdown was first announced on 24 March and this report covers the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 the lockdown's impact on the value creation in this report is considered insignificant.

### **School**

During lockdown, the children could not go to school and therefore the boys' schooling has been maintained from home as much as possible. Normally part-time teachers would come into the home to help the boys in the subjects they have difficulty with, but during the lockdown the full-time caretakers have helped with all school assignments. The older boys have also helped the younger ones with their school assignments.

### **Activities**

Before the lockdown the boys went to school and a lot of activities outside of Boys' Home, but during the lockdown this has not been possible. To keep the boys active, online karate and dance teaching has been arranged, a dance competition has been held, and daily meditation sessions have been held. But due to the lockdown many planned activities have been cancelled or postponed.

### **Helping families**

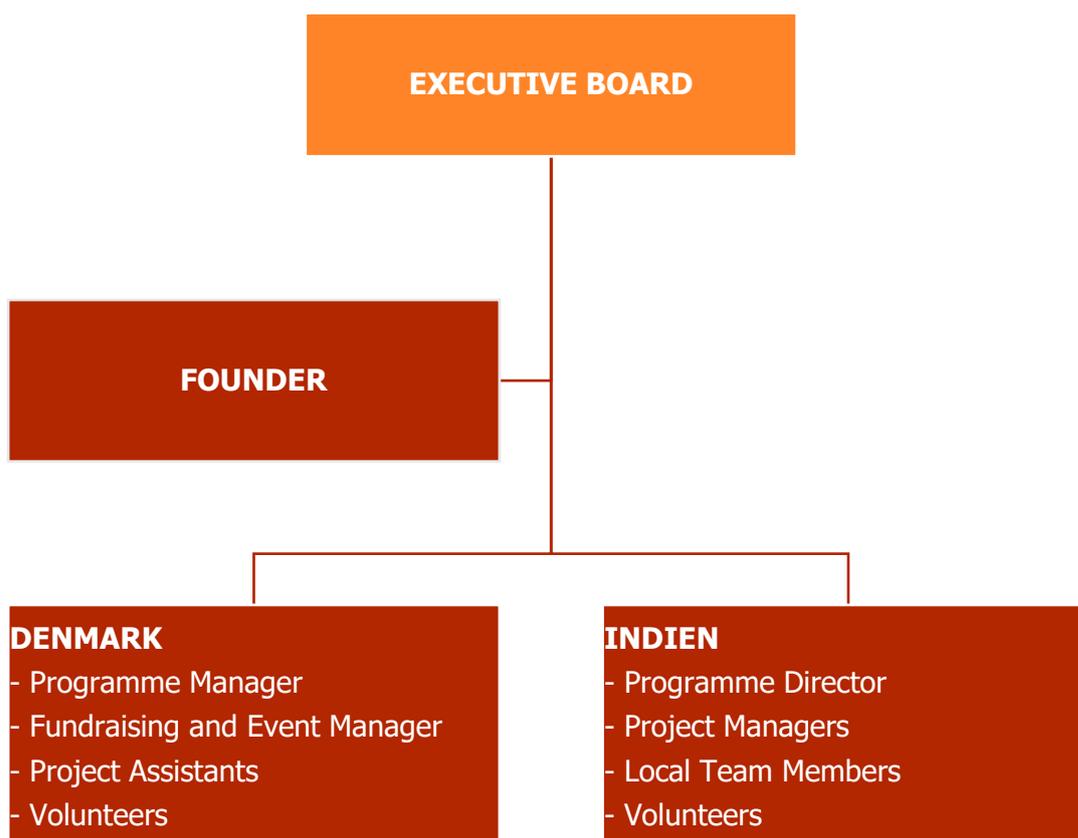
The boys are very concerned about their families who live in vulnerable areas and had difficulty coping during the lockdown. LittleBigHelp have therefore identified which families need help and provided food support to them.

## Organisational overview

The Management of LittleBigHelp consists of the Founder, Lisbeth Johansen, and the Programme Director, Debasish Guha. The organisation is organised in two divisions – one in India and one in Denmark. The division in India focuses on the operational tasks containing the help and support to children, women and vulnerable people. In India, the organisation has 79 local team members, of whom 51 is full-time employed and 28 is supporting team members. The division in Denmark helps with fundraising, branding of the organisation, administrative work and preparing for the annual fundraising Charity Gala. In Denmark, the team consists of a Programme Manager, a Fundraising and Events Manager and a Project Assistant. Furthermore, many volunteers help with the assignments in Denmark. In figure 2 the organisation is illustrated.

In 2019/2020 Boys' Home was operated full-time by 6 local team members and 7 local team members assisted part-time in the operation of Boys' Home. In addition, 15 supporting team members helped with the operation of Boys' Home in 2019/2020.

**Figure 2 - Organisational overview**



## Method

With inspiration from traditional economic approaches such as Return on Investment and Cost-Benefit analysis, a modern method has been developed to quantify and value effects on target groups and society created by social projects and organisations. The method is called Social Return on Investment (SROI). This Social Return on Investment analysis is based on the method developed by former Office of the Third Sector (OTS) in the Cabinet Office of the UK Government<sup>3</sup>. It has two main strengths: Firstly, it can be used to cover a large part of the complex effects social projects and organisations can have on target groups. Secondly, it can be used to assign a monetary value to "soft" impacts that are often difficult to quantify. The method is however not fully perfect and is still being developed as it is used in practice, and there are also other methods to measure social impact<sup>4</sup>. Some of the challenges of evaluating social projects are the sheer number of possible outcomes on both the participants directly involved in the project, but also indirectly on other stakeholders like family members, friends and the local community. Furthermore, the impact will work differently on the participants depending on their individual personal characteristics, motivation, family situation etc. This makes it impossible to account for all the individual differences and possible outcomes of a project and assign a value to them. However, by using the SROI method it is possible to capture the most important outcomes of a project, assign a value to them and give a realistic picture of the effects social projects have on target groups.

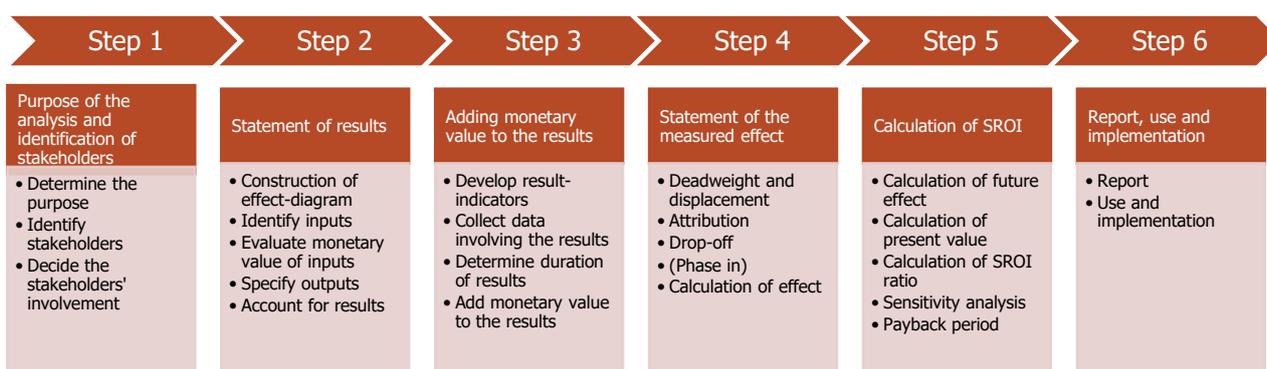
### **THE PRODUCT OF AN SROI ANALYSIS**

In sum, the SROI method can be used to assign a monetary value to "soft" outcomes that are normally difficult to describe with numbers. Examples of soft outcomes are development of new skills, experiences and personal wellbeing for people affected both directly and indirectly by a social project. Furthermore, an SROI analysis can systematise and clarify the process by which the outcomes are created to understand how a social project creates value. This means that the SROI analysis is not just a monetary result of the project that year. By identifying the stakeholders and how they are affected, a comprehensive overview of the project's processes is also created. This helps the organisation to understand how they help the stakeholders and where they create most value. For management, it must be considered an important tool for further development of the organisation to benefit the individuals and society even more. The analysis can also be used to communicate the effects of the project to people interested in the project and possible financial donors.

### **STEPS IN A SROI ANALYSIS**

An analysis starts with an identification of the individuals who are affected by the social project. These are referred to as stakeholders. The stakeholders are categorised in groups according to how and by which intensity they are affected by the project. Afterwards, the effects are assessed and given a monetary value based on economic principles. These values can then be added and used to give an indication of the total outcome created by the project. To estimate the SROI ratio (the monetary outcome produced for each 1 INR put in the project), the outcome is divided with the total value of inputs, like financial support and volunteers' time. Finally, a conclusion of the analysis can be made. The different steps are illustrated in figure 3.

**Figure 3 - The six steps in the SROI analysis**



This SROI report consists of two assessments - an evaluation and a forecast:

**EVALUATION:** An assessment of actual achievements during program participation

The evaluation is based on data collected while the boys are living at Boys' Home. This indicates the yearly effects experienced while the boys are living at Boys' Home. However, some of the effects do not appear this early in the process – they develop over time when the boys leave Boys' Home and expectedly continue to develop and improve their living situation. These effects are calculated in the forecast.

**FORECAST:** The predicted effects after 10 years.

The final SROI ratio is calculated for the expected effects after 10 years. This is done because it is expected that Boys' Home will have a long-lasting impact on the boys and their future. When the boys turn 18 and move out of Boys' Home, their lives also change, and this will influence the expected outcome. The boys' average age is currently 13 years, which means they have five years left at Boys' Home on average. For the five remaining years, input is spent on the boys. For the last five years of the 10-year forecast, the boys are on their own.

It is uncertain how long and by which intensity the effects documented in the evaluation will last. This uncertainty is handled by estimating risks and calculating deadweight to make sure that the forecast gives a realistic and conservative estimate of the predicted effects. A sensitivity analysis will also show how our assumptions affect the SROI ratio.

### **INCREASING THE VALIDITY OF DATA**

There are different statistical methods to increase the validity of the results in an analysis<sup>5</sup>. Table 2 shows the levels of analysis and the statistical methods used at each level. Higher levels of analysis result in a stronger cause-effect relationship and more valid results. Results from lower levels analyses are still useful, but the cause-effect relationship is less certain. If randomised follow-ups become available in the future, it might be possible to track the development of the boys over time with higher certainty.

The boys living at Boys' Home were all poor and exposed to very rough living conditions before they moved in at Boys' Home. Uncertainties about safety, lack of food and purpose in life was something they often had to deal with in their life before Boys' Home. This means that their chances of improving their income and quality of life are extremely low, had they not moved in at Boys' Home.

**Table 2 - Level of analysis and the statistical methods<sup>6</sup>**

Level	Design	Description
5	Randomised experiment	Participants are randomly assigned to control- and treatment groups by the researcher. The randomization ensures that differences across control- and treatment groups are not causing the effect. This makes it possible to isolate the effect of the treatment (for example the effect of receiving nutritious food).
4	Randomised quasi-experiments	Participants are randomly assigned to control- and treatment groups by naturally occurring events. The randomisation ensures that differences across control- and treatment groups are not causing the effect. This makes it possible to isolate the effect of the treatment (for example the effect of receiving nutritious food).
3	Regression analysis	Non-experimental evaluations, where the treatment is isolated by keeping a number of different characteristics of individuals in the data constant (for example gender, age, educational level etc.).
2	Before and after measure (with control group if possible)	The same group is measured before and after treatment is received. If possible, a control group can be identified by finding the 'typical' development for persons similar to the treatment group.
1	Cross-sectional study (with control group if possible)	Measure of a group at one point in time. Respondents <i>can</i> be asked about their situation <i>before</i> and <i>after</i> receiving treatment. If possible, a control group can be identified by finding the 'typical' development for persons similar to the treatment group.

*Note: A 'treatment' refers to a given activity/treatment that a person receives. This could be nutritious food, counselling, education etc.*

## Persona

### Persona of a boy who lives at Boys' Home:

- Has lived on the street or the slum for a long period.
- Did not attend school regularly.
- Might have had to steal or be in child labour to get an income.
- Family does not or are not able to help or support the boy.
- Family might be living on the street as well.
- Might have been addicted to alcohol, drugs and/or glue.

## Stakeholders

The number of stakeholders who are affected by a social project can be many. The people who are involved directly in the organisation's work either as participants or as part of the volunteers or staff are clearly important stakeholders. But what about the people around the individuals who are involved directly in the project? This could be family members of both participants and staff, neighbours, friends, the local village or the society. These stakeholders do not experience the effects of a project first-hand, but second hand as a product of the development the first-hand stakeholders go through. We are interested in capturing all relevant effects and evaluate them as precisely as possible. This represents a trade-off: As the number of potential second-hand stakeholders increase, so does the uncertainties and the risk of not making a precise valuation of the effects.

In this analysis it is possible to estimate the direct effects experienced by the boys and volunteers. Furthermore, through focus group discussions, it is now possible to estimate how the boys' families have been affected, now that their son (or for some, grandson) is living at Boys' Home. This makes it possible for us to capture the effects of the most important stakeholders with relatively high precision instead of including more stakeholders with much higher uncertainty.

Thus, in this report we define stakeholders as individuals who are affected by the project first-hand and individuals who are affected by the first-hand stakeholders directly. By doing this we exclude friends, neighbours, the village and society, because the effects on these stakeholders would be highly uncertain. This does not mean that they do not experience any effects in the real world - our analysis focus on the effects we can estimate with a reasonable certainty making this report a conservative estimate of the outcomes of the project.

**Table 3 - Overview over stakeholders**

Stakeholders	Descriptions	Included in evaluation	Included in forecast
The boys	The main stakeholder as Boys' Home program is specifically designed to improve their lives.	Yes. The main stakeholders that experience the program first-hand.	Yes. Their continued development over a 10-year period is analysed.
Families of the participants	The families are mainly affected in two ways: Firstly, they now have one less child to provide for. This makes it easier to provide for the rest of the family. Secondly, they experience positive wellbeing effects, knowing that their son or grandson is now living in a safe and healthy environment, giving him the knowledge and skills to improve his – and possibly the families' – living conditions for many years to come.	Yes. They experience effects of Boys' Home second hand.	Yes. Some of the wellbeing effects of having a son or grandson with improved quality of life is included.
Volunteers	A significant part of the organisational work is done by volunteers in Denmark. They mainly do administrative tasks, fundraising and develop the data framework.	Yes. The time they spent as volunteers for Boys' Home count as input. Other than helping the organisation they also gain personal experiences and wellbeing effects as an outcome.	Yes. As long as the boys are still living at Boys' Home, the volunteers are a part of the analysis.
Employees	In 2019/2020 Boys' Home was operated by 13 local team members and 10 supporting team members	Indirectly. The employees' salaries are included in the operating expenses.	Indirectly. The employees' salaries are included in the operating expenses until the boys leave Boys' Home.
Donors	These stakeholders give financial donations to LittleBigHelp and Boys' Home. These are both companies and private individuals.	Indirectly. Their financial donations spent on the operation are counted as input.	Indirectly. As long as the boys are still living at Boys' Home, the donor's financial donations are counted as input.
Local community	Stakeholders from the local community such as authorities benefit from the boys staying at Boys' Home instead of having them living on streets and getting involved in criminal activities. The local community also benefit from the boys' receiving education because this can lead to an increase employment and a decrease in criminal activities.	No. The effects on the local community are not included because the impact on the local community is complex to estimate.	No. There is no value to make a forecast for because no effect is included in the evaluation.

# Data

An SROI analysis has three data entry points: Input, output and outcome. An overview of the data used for the calculations can be seen in the calculation section.

## INPUT AND OUTPUT

On the input side, the data consists of the total operating expenses from the financial statement of 2019/2020. Furthermore, the total number of hours volunteers have spent on the project is estimated and then multiplied by an hourly rate which depends on each volunteer's educational level. Some volunteers have only helped at Boys' Home, others have helped LittleBigHelp in general and thus partly contributed to Boys' Home. The number of hours the volunteers have spent on Boys' Home has been calculated from Boys' Home's share of the total running costs of LittleBigHelp, which is approximately 19%. The hourly rate used for students and people with short or no education is 121 DKK per hour<sup>7</sup>, and for educated volunteers the hourly rate is 186 DKK per hour<sup>8</sup>. Educational level thus works as a proxy for the value each volunteer can give to the project.

Data for the output has been counted by LittleBigHelp's administration in Denmark. They have regular contact with the projects in India and coordinate all major decisions.

## OUTCOMES

The value that has come out of the output activities is called the outcome. The outcome is based on a survey of the older boys living at Boys' Home. These are the boys who are 12 years old and above. 23 boys answered the survey which means that all boys at the age of 12 and above have answered the survey. The high response rate reduces the statistical uncertainty of the data and thereby gives a more accurate valuation of the outcomes experienced by the boys. The reason why we only ask the older boys is that the age of 12 is the primary determinant of being able to give meaningful answers. Research shows that young children are not able to comprehend and understand relatively simple questions<sup>9</sup>. Hence, by asking the older boys we get more meaningful and precise statements from them. In addition to the survey, we also have used anonymised background information on all the boys at Boys' Home. This includes descriptions of the circumstances that led the boy to Boys' Home and how his living conditions were before.

The families also experience positive effects, now that their boy is living in a safe and prosperous home. These are also included in the outcome. To estimate the effect on the families, a focus group discussion with 12 parents (or grandparents, if they were the caretakers) was arranged for last year's report. No boys have moved into Boys' Home during 2019/2020, which means that the parents benefitting from Boys' Home are the same as in last year's report. Therefore, the results from last year's focus group interview are used in this report as well.

By gathering data through a focus group discussion, the staff was able to explain what the questions meant and how they should be understood. It would not have been possible through individual surveys of the parents or grandparents since most of them have no education or previous experience with surveys. Thus, only few of them can read and even fewer would be able to understand questions in a survey. These circumstances make focus groups discussions the most useful and precise method of gathering data about the families. However, when gathering data this way, there is still a risk of "social desirability bias", which means that some might not respond truthfully because they wish to give answers that are considered more desirable, because of norms and a natural wish to demonstrate personal success. But most of them live under similar poor conditions and the facilitator

stressed that their answers had no impact on their boys' situation at Boys' Home to minimise the risk of bias. The discussion gave important information on why their boy (or grandson) is at Boys' Home and how it has changed their lives, now that he lives at Boys' Home. This makes it possible to include data of relatively high quality on the effects of Boys' Home on the families.

## **WELL-BEING EFFECTS**

The outcomes experienced by the boys and their families results in a wide range of well-being effects. The monetary value of these well-being effects is based on values from the Social Value Bank<sup>10</sup>. These values are results of large national surveys, where the effects of a particular factor are isolated through statistical theory. This approach reveals the amount of money it requires to increase a person's well-being by the same amount as the factor. These values are used to value the boys' and their parents' increased well-being and have been adjusted to the purchasing power of citizens in India using the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)<sup>11</sup>.

# Calculation

## Social Return on Investment

A detailed description of the calculations for the input, output and outcome for the evaluation and forecast can be seen in the following section. All values are consistently shown in Indian rupees (INR) to make it easier for the reader to compare the values.

### Input

Input is defined as all resources used to operate the project for a given period – in this case the financial year of 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 in India. This includes both direct costs, indirect costs, volunteers' time and non-financial gifts.

Every year, 11,772,204 INR is spent on operating Boys' Home including a valuation of the volunteers' input.

**Table 4 – Inputs**

<b>Input type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Value (INR)</b>
Direct cost	Based on financial statements of 2019/2020. This includes salaries to employees, food, materials needed to run Boys' Home etc.	8,339,287 INR
Indirect cost	Based on numbers from LittleBigHelp. The indirect costs cover Boys Home's share of the total running costs of LittleBigHelp.	536,790 INR
Non-financial gifts	Non-financial gifts are also counted as input.	79,610 INR
Volunteers time	Students have spent 1232 hours helping Boys' Home, while educated volunteers have spent 551 hours helping. This consists of the hours spent solely on Boys' Home and 19% of the time that the volunteers had helped LittleBigHelp in general in 2019/2020.	2,816,517 INR
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,772,204 INR</b>

## Output

The output is a quantitative statement of the number of activities and people involved in Boys' Home in 2019/2020. The outputs are presented in table 5.

**Table 5 – Output**

Description of output	Number
Number of boys staying at Boys' Home in 2019/2020	34
Number of parents (or grandparents) who have a son at Boys' Home	30
Number of volunteers working for LittleBigHelp in 2019/2020	7

## Outcome

The outcome is the substantial effect the project has had on the stakeholders. This is where a monetary value is assigned to the output. For each included programme, the effects are monetary valued. These valuations are decomposed into two parts:

- The financial values: Consist of the expected wage earnings after the boys have left Boys' Home.
- The social values: Consist of well-being effects. The monetary value of these well-being effects is based on average values from the Social Value Bank<sup>12</sup>. These values are results of a large national survey, where the effects of a particular factor are isolated through statistical theory. This approach reveals the amount of money it requires to increase a person's well-being by the same amount as the particular factor. These values are used to value the boys' and their parents' increased well-being. These values have been adjusted to the purchasing power of citizens in India using the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)<sup>13</sup>.

Last step in the calculation of the net value creation is risk adjustments. The SROI method has four types of risk adjustments which are used to isolate the effect of a project:

*Deadweight:* States how large a share of the total effects, that would have taken place without the project. This is deducted since it cannot be assigned to the project's effort.

*Displacement:* States how much of the effects that has replaced other effects.

*Attribution:* States how much of the effect that is due to efforts from other projects, organisations, or people. This must be deducted to isolate the effect of a project.

*Drop off:* States how much of the effect that devaluates over time. This report evaluates the value creation in one year and thus no drop off is used in the calculation.

These adjustments are used to consider the effect of Boys' Home that might have occurred on its own or due to other factors outside the programmes.

## Survey data

Based on the survey of the older boys it has been possible to identify the effects of staying at Boys' Home. In general, the boys come from very poor backgrounds and lived a rough and insecure life before they moved into Boys' Home. After moving in at Boys' Home, the survey indicates that their life situation has changed significantly. By moving in at Boys' Home, the situation for many of the families has also changed. Now, they have one less child to take care of, less worries and some are even able to move away from the streets because they now have more money. The results are summed in the table below.

### OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN EFFECTS BOYS' HOME HAS ON THE BOYS AND THEIR FAMILIES

**Table 6 – Results of the survey of the older boys and the focus group discussion with the parents**

	Situation before	Situation after
The boys (based on a survey carried out among the oldest boys)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 48% went to school.</li> <li>• 78% were often hungry for a whole day.</li> <li>• 57% had to work or collect things to get food.</li> <li>• 74% felt tired and sick.</li> <li>• 74% worried about their own or their families' safety.</li> <li>• 74% were worried about their safety when they slept.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% go to school.</li> <li>• 100% are never hungry for a whole day.</li> <li>• 100% rarely feel tired and sick now.</li> <li>• 96% never worry about their safety when they sleep.</li> <li>• 100% never worry about their safety now.</li> <li>• 100% have a hobby.</li> <li>• 65% attend extracurricular activities outside of Boys' Home.</li> <li>• 100% have something they want to work with in their future.</li> <li>• 100% of the boys in vocational training says that they have gained job-related skills.</li> </ul>
The families (based on focus group discussion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% were unable to fulfil the basic needs of their boys.</li> <li>• 100% feared for their own and their boys' safety.</li> <li>• 83% of the parents are engaged in hard labour and not able to protect or take care of their boy.</li> <li>• 42% of the parents shared that their boy was under peer group pressure resulting in addiction and inappropriate social behaviour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% guardians are happy and grateful regarding the growth and development of their boy.</li> <li>• 67% are able to save money.</li> <li>• 42% can now rent a small room and move away from the streets.</li> <li>• 8% have purchased a small resident.</li> <li>• 100% are free of tension because their boy is living at Boys' Home</li> </ul>

*Note. Numbers has been rounded off.*

## Outcome for the boys

The identified effects in table 6 are assigned a monetary value. By moving in at Boys' Home, the values in table 7 from Social Value Bank have been identified to match the improvements that the boys have experienced.

**Table 7 - Gross outcome for the boys at boys' home**

Outcome	Number of boys affected	Value per boy (GBP)	Value per boy (INR + PPP adjusted)	Total value (INR)
Good overall health	25	£20,141	331,005 INR	8,318,298 INR
Relief from depression/anxiety (youth)	34	£11,819	194,233 INR	6,603,932 INR
Go to youth clubs	22	£2,300	37,798 INR	838,134 INR
Improvements in confidence (youth)	22	£9,283	152,561 INR	3,382,870 INR
Hobbies	34	£1,515	24,898 INR	846,521 INR
Able to obtain advice locally	34	£2,457	40,382 INR	1,373,000 INR
Rough sleeping to secure housing (average)	33	£24,467	402,105 INR	13,077,166 INR
General training for job	4	£1,567	25,748 INR	102,992 INR
Member of a social group	34	£1,850	30,398 INR	1,033,521 INR
<b>Total outcome</b>				<b>30,422,051 INR</b>

*Note. Numbers has been rounded off.*

## ADJUSTMENTS

To isolate the yearly net effects caused by Boys' Home, the four risk adjustments mentioned before are used. No displacements have been identified, since moving into Boys' Home has not replaced other outcomes. The following is an evaluation of 2019/2020, thus there is no drop-off here. The deadweight is set to 10% because the boys have very few or no alternatives at all, as indicated by the survey results. Attribution is 10% because it cannot be ruled out, that other circumstances than Boys' Home can cause positive effects. However, these are not likely given their previous poor living conditions; thus, the attribution is low.

However, a few of the values has been assigned a different deadweight based on the survey carried out among the older boys. The different dead-weights and what they are based on is presented in table 8.

**Table 8 – Dead-weights for specific values and what they are based on.**

Values	Deduction	Based on
Good overall health	30%	An average of how many who did not have to work and collect things in order to get food, did not feel tired and sick before moving to Boys' Home, and who rarely was hungry for a whole day.
Relief from depression/anxiety (youth)	26%	The share of boys who did not worry about their safety before moving to Boys' Home.
Rough sleeping to secure housing (average)	26%	The shared of boys' who did not worry about their safety when they slept before moving to Boys' Home.

*Note: Numbers has been rounded off.*

As shown in table 9, the net outcome value created for the boys during one year at Boys' Home is 24,437,587 INR.

**Table 9 - Net outcome for the boys**

Value	Number of boys affected	Gross value	Deadweight	Attribution	Net value
Good overall health	25	8,318,298 INR	30%	10%	5,207,978 INR
Relief from depression/anxiety (youth)	34	6,603,932 INR	26%	10%	4,393,050 INR
Go to youth clubs	22	838,134 INR	10%	10%	678,888 INR
Improvements in confidence (youth)	22	3,382,870 INR	10%	10%	2,740,125 INR
Hobbies	34	846,521 INR	10%	10%	685,682 INR
Able to obtain advice locally	34	1,373,000 INR	10%	10%	1,112,130 INR
Rough sleeping to secure housing (average)	33	13,077,166 INR	26%	10%	8,699,158 INR
General training for job	4	102,992 INR	10%	10%	83,424 INR
Member of a social group	34	1,033,521 INR	10%	10%	837,152 INR
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,422,051 INR</b>			<b>24,437,587 INR</b>

*Note: Numbers has been rounded off.*

## Outcome for the parents

The boys are not the only ones who experience positive effects. The families now have their boy in a safe and prosperous place, and this makes it easier for them to provide for the rest of the family and gives them confidence about their son's future. When a boy moves in at Boys' Home, the staff note background information about the boy, including the number of parents and siblings. The boys living at Boys' Home had a total of 30 parents in the year 2019/2020.

Through the focus group discussion values for the families have been identified. These values are presented in table 10 along with the number of parents who experiences them.

**Table 10 - Gross outcome for the parents**

Value	Number who experiences effect	Value per parent (GBP)	Value per parent (INR+ PPP adjusted)	Total value (INR)
Able to save regularly	20	£2,155	35,417 INR	708,345 INR
Rough sleeping to secure housing (with dependent children)	3	£30,338	498,593 INR	1,246,482 INR
Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation (with dependent children)	13	£22,302	366,524 INR	4,581,556 INR
<b>Total</b>				<b>6,536,383 INR</b>

*Note: Numbers has been rounded off.*

### ADJUSTMENTS

To calculate the yearly net effect on the families, the risk adjustments must also be included. No displacements and drop-off have been identified for the same reasons as mentioned earlier. The deadweight is set to 10% because the results from the focus group discussion indicate very few options of improvement among the parents, if Boys' Home had not assisted. Attribution is also 10% because it cannot be ruled out, that other circumstances can cause positive effects. It is however not likely that this effect is large, given the families' poor living conditions, thus the attribution is set low.

**Table 11 - Net outcomes for the parents**

Value	Number of boys affected	Gross value	Deadweight	Attribution	Net value
Able to save regularly	21	735,760 INR	10%	10%	595,966 INR
Rough sleeping to secure housing (with dependent children)	3	1,294,725 INR	10%	10%	1,048,727 INR
Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation (with dependent children)	13	4,758,875 INR	10%	10%	3,854,689 INR
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,789,360 INR</b>

*Note: Numbers has been rounded off.*

## Outcome for volunteers

The seven volunteers who have helped the organisation also experience positive effects from doing voluntary work. They get valuable experiences and improve their skills which can help future job searches. Volunteers also improve their own life quality by helping other people. The value of this is estimated using the value 'regular volunteering' from the Social Value Bank and the result is presented in table 12.

**Table 12 - Gross outcome for volunteers**

Outcome	Number affected	Value per person (GBP)	Value per person (PPP + INR adjusted)	Total value
Regular volunteering	7	£3,249	307,658 INR	2,153,609 INR

*Note: Numbers has been rounded off.*

## ADJUSTMENTS

In Denmark, 30% of the population between the ages of 16 and 34 do voluntary work on average<sup>14</sup>. It is assumed that 30% of the volunteers would have volunteered elsewhere, if LittleBigHelp had not existed. Therefore, the deadweight is 30%. No displacement or drop-off has been identified. Attribution is set at 10% since it cannot be ruled out that other circumstances can contribute to the positive effects of volunteering.

**Table 13 - Net outcome for volunteers**

<b>Value</b>	<b>Number affected</b>	<b>Gross value</b>	<b>Deadweight</b>	<b>Attribution</b>	<b>Net value</b>
Regular volunteering	7	2,153,609 INR	30%	10%	1,356,774 INR

## Future outcome for the boys and their families after Boys' Home

As mentioned, on average the boys have seven years left at Boys' Home. The expected yearly value for the five years after they have left Boys' Home are calculated in this section in order to estimate the total effect after 10 years. During their time at Boys' Home, the boys have received good education, created a social network, and learned both practical and social skills that have improved their chances of a good life with an expected steady income after they have left Boys' Home.

Furthermore, the 'Phasing Out Policy' is expected to have a significant and positive effect on their future situation, helping them transfer to their adult life in a more safe and secure way. Thus, future wage earnings, the ability to obtain advice, membership of a social group and a good overall health is expected to continue after they have left Boys' Home. The expected wage earning is based on a minimum wage of 178 INR per day for manual labour<sup>15</sup>, which is considered a conservative estimate given the skills and special help and skills development, that the boys have received. For the families, the ability to save regularly is expected to continue since the boy can now either earn money enough to take care of himself or even support his family. This also means that the families who were able to move to temporary accommodation and secure housing probably will continue to be able to do this. The expected yearly value created for both the boys and the families after the boys have left Boys' Home are shown in table 14.

**Table 14 - Gross outcomes after Boys' Home**

Outcomes after Boys' Home	Number affected	Value per person (PPP and INR adjusted)	Total value (INR)
Boys: Wage	34 boys	46,280 INR	1,573,520 INR
Boys: Good overall health	25 boys	331,005 INR	8,318,298 INR
Boys: Able to obtain advice locally	34 boys	40,382 INR	1,373,000 INR
Boys: Member of a social group	34 boys	30,398 INR	1,033,521 INR
Parents: Able to save regularly	20 parents	35,417 INR	708,345 INR
Parents: Rough sleeping to secure housing (with dependent children)	3 parents	498,593 INR	1,246,482 INR
Parents: Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation (with dependent children)	13 parents	366,524 INR	4,581,556 INR
<b>Total</b>			<b>18,834,721 INR</b>

*Note: Numbers has been rounded off.*

## ADJUSTMENTS

Since no boys have turned 18 and moved out of Boys' Home previously, we have no real indications on how their future will be after they have left. Instead, we must rely on what is reasonable to expect based on valid arguments. The deadweight from the evaluation is kept as in the evaluation. The boys' and their families' alternatives would have been few, if they had not received help from Boys' Home and therefore is the low deadweight from the evaluation kept. No displacement is accounted. Attribution is accounted to be 10% because other circumstances can contribute to the positive effects.

For the two social values 'member of social group' and 'good overall health', the drop off is 25% since it is not likely that the boys are able to keep the same social contact after living in Boys' Home as when they all lived there together. However, given the strong brotherhood the many years of living together has created, it seems likely that many of the relations will last for many years. The expected yearly net effect for both the boys and their families after the boys have left Boys' Home is 12,914,658 INR as presented in table 15. In the next section, the expected outcome after 10 years is calculated.

**Table 15 – Net outcome after Boys' Home**

Value	Number affected	Gross value	Dead-weight	Attribution	Drop-off	Net value
Boys' wage	34 boys	1,573,520 INR	33%	10%		950,249 INR
Boys: Good overall health	25 boys	8,318,298 INR	30%	10%		5,207,978 INR
Boys: Able to obtain advice locally	34 boys	1,373,000 INR	10%	10%	25%	834,097 INR
Boys: Member of a social group	34 boys	1,033,521 INR	10%	10%	25%	627,864 INR
Parents: Able to save regularly	20 parents	708,345 INR	10%	10%		573,759 INR
Parents: Rough sleeping to secure housing (average)	3 parents	1,246,482 INR	10%	10%		1,009,651 INR
Parents: Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation (average)	13 parents	4,581,556 INR	10%	10%		3,711,060 INR
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,834,721 INR</b>				<b>12,914,658 INR</b>

*Note: Numbers has been rounded off.*

## Calculation of the SROI ratio

In this section, the final SROI ratio for LittleBigHelp's effort in 2019/2020 is calculated. Based on the analysis, it is possible to calculate the ratio for the evaluated year of 2019/2020 as well as the predicted SROI ratio after 10 years.

### **SROI RATIO FOR THE EVALUATED YEAR**

The ratio for the year of 2019/2020 can be calculated as follows by dividing the outcome with the input:

$$\frac{31,088,830 \text{ INR}}{11,772,204 \text{ INR}} = 2.64$$

Thus, for every 1 INR spent on Boys' Home, 2.64 INR is created in value while the boys are at Boys' Home. This shows that the input spent on activities at Boys' Home have a positive effect on the involved stakeholders.

### **SROI RATIO AFTER 10 YEARS**

To calculate the expected ratio after 10 years, the values created while at Boys' Home and the input spent are multiplied by five. The total input spent after seven years at Boys' Home is 11,772,204 INR x 5 = 58,861,018 INR. The total outcome after five years is 31,088,830 INR x 5 = 155,444,152 INR.

For the five years after the boys have left Boys' Home, no input is spent since they are now on their own. The total outcome for the five years is 12,914,658 INR x 5 = 64,573,289,07 INR.

To calculate the expected SROI ratio after 10 years, risks of depreciation must be included because there is a risk that not all boys or families are able to continue the same development. The risk is relatively low for the seven years the boys have left at Boys' Home, since this environment there is safe. Thus, an additional drop off of 10% is added to the outcome of the four remaining years while the boys are still at Boys' Home. No drop off is placed on the value created in 2019/2020. For the five years after they have left Boys' Home, an additional drop off of 30% is added because the risks are higher when the boys are on their own.

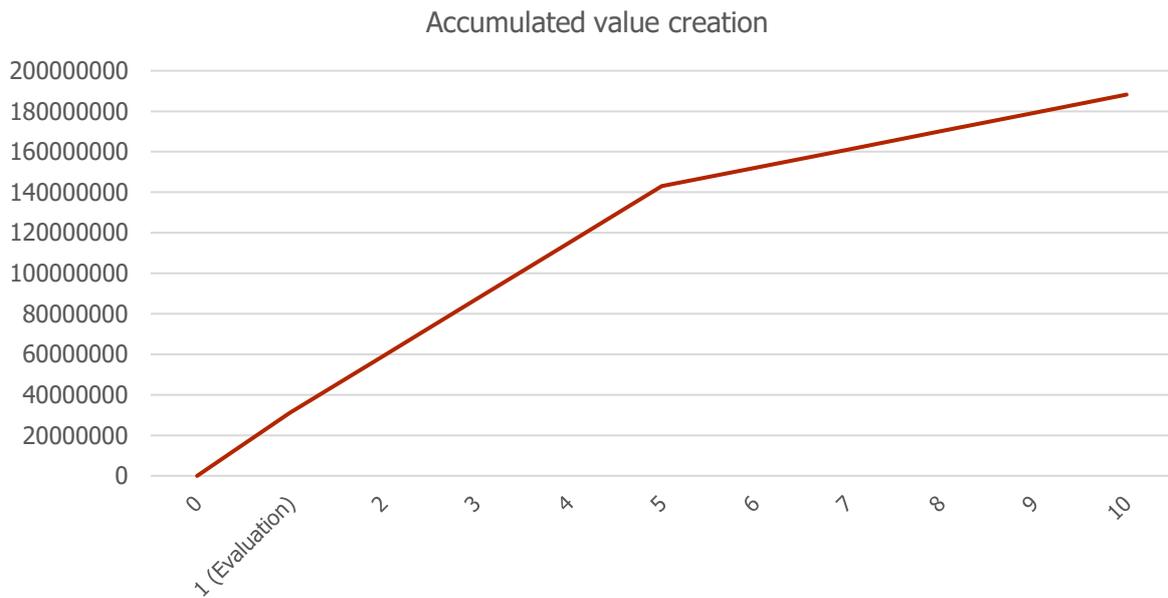
Taking the risks of depreciation into account, the expected SROI ratio after 10 years can be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{188,209,922 \text{ INR}}{58,861,018 \text{ INR}} = 3.20$$

This shows that for every 1 INR spent on Boys' Home, it is expected that Boys' Home creates 3.20 INR of value after 10 years.

Summing up the accumulated value creation over the 10-year period can be illustrated as in figure 3.

**Figure 3 - Accumulated value creation over the 10-year period**



The return can be adjusted for risk by calculating the sharpe ratio. India is a country with a high country-related risk, where natural disasters and political uncertainties have a high risk of occurring. The basis for the calculation of the risk is OECD’s Country Risk Classification.<sup>16</sup> If this country-related risk is incorporated in the calculation of a sharpe ratio along with financial risk, organisational risk and dependency on Lind Invest, it gives a Sharpe ratio on 2.02. This means that even after adjusting for risk Boys’ Home still creates a value that is 102% higher than input over a 10-year period.

Another measure that can be applied is the annualised return. Incorporating this measure in the analysis gives an annualised return on 0.12, which means that Boys’ Home generates a return on 12% every year over the 10-year period.

The different results are summarised in table 16.

**Table 16 - Summarisation of results**

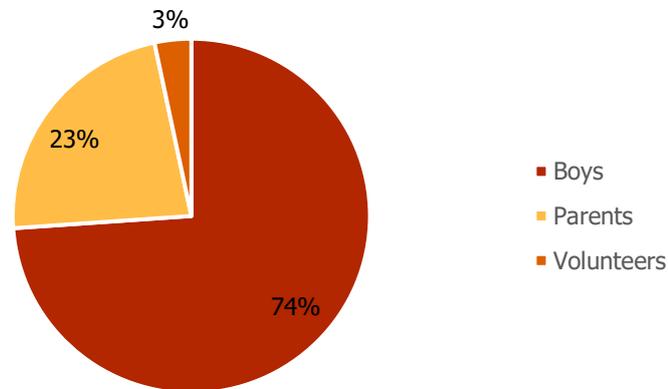
Measure	Value
SROI ratio, evaluation	2.64
SROI value over five-year period	3.20
Sharpe ratio	2.02
Annualised return (five-year period)	12%

*Note: Numbers has been rounded off.*

## VALUE DISTRIBUTION

The value creation of each of the included stakeholder groups is illustrated in figure 4.

**Figure 4 - Value distributed among stakeholders**



## Sensitivity analysis

As mentioned in the analysis, the values are based on estimates that comes with uncertainties. To show how changes in the assumptions change the SROI ratio, a sensitivity analysis is made. This shows how the ratio is affected if the values identified are either lower or higher than expected. As shown in table 17, the value created for the boys has the largest impact on the SROI ratio followed by the impact on the families. The volunteers' wellbeing has very little effect on the total SROI ratio. This is due to the value distribution illustrated in figure 4. It is also worth something, that even if the value of all indicators is reduced by 50%, the SROI ratio is still positive after 10 years. This proves, that Boys' Home creates value, even if the expected outcomes are reduced significantly.

**Table 17 - Sensitivity analysis**

		Percental change in outcome after 10 years				
		-50%	-25%	0%	25%	50%
Indicator	<b>The boys</b>					
	If all indicators for the boys change	2,02	2,61	<b>3,20</b>	3,79	4,38
	<b>The families</b>					
	If all indicators for the families change	2,83	3,02	<b>3,20</b>	3,38	3,56
	<b>The volunteers</b>					
	If the indicators for the volunteers change	3,14	3,17	<b>3,20</b>	3,22	3,25
	<b>Total</b>					
	<b>If all indicators change</b>	<b>1,60</b>	<b>2,40</b>	<b>3,20</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>4,80</b>

## Other value creation

Throughout the analysis it has become clear that Boys' Home creates more value than included in the analysis. Additional value has not been included, because it has been difficult to measure all the outcomes and assign a monetary value to them precisely enough to take them into account. This other value creation consists of improvements for the society and further improvements for the individual and the family. These outcomes are described below.

### **Value creation for society**

Many street children struggle to get food in their daily life on the street. Because of this, street children often become forced to do theft to get food and/or money. This can be the beginning of a long-term association with criminal activities that will affect both their lives and the society in general negatively. When street children move in at Boys' Home they stay away from criminal activities and they stay safe from violence and cruelty. Because it is expected that the boys will find employment after Boys' Home, the unemployment in the local community will decrease.

The impact on the boys at Boys' Home is believed to have long-lasting positive effect on them for the rest of their life. With the education and expected higher income, it is likely that they will ensure that their future children go to school and stay healthy. Thus, the outcomes for the boys at Boys' Home create good prospects for their own future children and most likely they will not become street children and face the same problems. Due to this it can be expected that the problem of street children will decrease as more citizens are educated and helped to get a better life.

### **Value creation for the boys' parents/families**

The parents experience a positive impact when their boys move in at Boys' Home. Through the focus group discussion, some of the positive effects have been identified: They are able to save money because they now have more time to work and one less child to provide for. This has made it possible for some of the families to rent a room or purchase a small resident and move away from the street. Beyond the financial and social improvements, the parents also experience well-being improvements related to their children's life; they become happy knowing that their boy is safe, healthy and taken care of. Furthermore, the boy will get an education and improve both his own and the families' future prospects. This clearly has value, but it is not yet possible to assign a monetary value to this effect.

### **Other value creation for the boys**

Education helps the boys to get a good job and higher wage afterwards, but it also makes them aware of their rights, of society's development and can lead to increased civic engagement. It increases their social capital, which also has many positive effects socially, culturally and economically<sup>17</sup>. Social capital is important for a society to function properly because it increases trust, cooperation, and support between people. Thus, the education helps the boys get a job and higher income, and they become better citizens and help other people in the local community. Furthermore, due to their education it is likely that they will earn more than the minimum wage used in the calculations.

The boys get a more stable life situation with less concerns. They also have access to meditation and counselling, so they learn to calm the mind and talk about their issues. This will help them further in life, when they face new challenges, and this will have a preventive effect on the boys.

## Conclusion

The analysis of Boys' Home shows that positive value is created through outcomes experienced by the boys, their families and the volunteers in the project over a 10-year period. Most of the total value reflects the outcomes that the 34 boys achieve during their time at Boys' Home and in the first years after they move out of Boys' Home. At the children's home, the boys live in a safe environment with caretaking adults, good nutritious food, education and hobbies. This is a radical change from the life conditions the boys were living under before they moved in.

The rest of the positive outcomes are experienced by the families, who now have a boy in a safe and prosperous environment. This makes it possible for them to save money, provide housing and more food for the rest of the family. The volunteers also experience positive outcomes from doing voluntary work.

The analysis finds that the SROI ratio for Boys' Home is 3.20 over a 10-year period. This means that for every 1 Indian rupee invested in Boys' Home, 3.20 Indian rupees are created in value for the stakeholders.

The SROI ratio for the evaluation of the value created in 2019 is 2.64 showing that Boys' Home creates positive value even before the boys have moved out and started to take advantage of the many things they have learnt while living at Boys' Home.

The analysis is based on a conservative approach, which secures that the parameters are not overestimated. Therefore, it is believed that the results reflect the actual value creation that is expected to happen in the future. However, it is still a forecast, since no boys have turned 18 and moved out of Boys' Home yet, it is still uncertain how their progress will be afterwards. Several sensitivity analyses have been made to show how changes in the parameters will affect the SROI ratio and even if the outcomes are reduced significantly, the SROI ratio remains positive.

Finally, it is important to be aware of the limitations of the analysis. The SROI ratio might be higher shown due to other value creation that it is currently not possible to measure and put a monetary value on. This other value creation consists of long-term outcomes for the society in general, the families and possible positive outcomes related to the increased social capital of the boys. If it was possible to measure this and include it in the analysis, the SROI ratio would be higher.

In sum, Boys' Home creates significant improvements for the boys at Boys' Home, their families and the volunteers. This has a positive and long-lasting impact on the boys and society as well. The positive improvements that have been included in the analysis for the boys, their parents and the volunteers are presented in table 18.

**Table 18 - Overview of the values created by Boys' Home in 2019**

Social values created		Total social value created	Financial values created	Total financial value created
The boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Good overall health</i></li> <li>- <i>Hobbies</i></li> <li>- <i>Able to obtain advise locally</i></li> <li>- <i>Member of social group</i></li> <li>- <i>Rough sleeping to secure housing</i></li> <li>- <i>Improvements in confidence</i></li> <li>- <i>Relief from depression/anxiety</i></li> <li>- <i>Go to youth clubs</i></li> <li>- <i>General training for job</i></li> </ul>	135,757,686 INR	<i>Wage after Boys' home</i>	3,325,871 INR
The parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Able to save regularly</i></li> <li>- <i>Rough sleeping to secure housing</i></li> <li>- <i>Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation</i></li> </ul>	42,885,207 INR	<i>None accounted</i>	0 INR
The Danish volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Regular volunteering</i></li> </ul>	6,241,158 INR	<i>None accounted</i>	0 INR

# Appendix

## Appendix 1: Impact map

Step 1		Step 2			
Stakeholders	Change	Inputs		Outputs	Outcome
<b>Boys at Boys' Home (BH)</b>	New safe home with good nutrition, education, sports, social network	Time	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34 boys</li> </ul>	Able to obtain advice locally Member of social group Good overall health Go to youth club Relief from depression/anxiety Improvements in confidence Rough sleeping to secure housing (average) Hobbies General training for job <i>After BH: Wage earnings</i> <i>After BH: Able to obtain advice locally</i> <i>After BH: Member of social group</i> <i>After BH: Good overall health</i>
<b>Families</b>	Their boy is living in a safe place and they have one less person to provide for.	Time	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 parents</li> </ul>	Able to save regularly Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation (with dependent children) Rough sleeping to secure housing (with dependent children)
<b>Volunteers</b>	They help Boys' Home and LittleBigHelp's organization	Time	INR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1783 hours</li> </ul>	Social value: Regular volunteering
<b>Donors</b>	Contribute with financial input to secure the existence of Boys' Home.	Donations	INR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34 boys and their families helped</li> </ul>	

### Step 3

Stakeholders	Indicator	Number	Uncertainty	Type of indicator	Value per unit	Source	Yearly gross value (PPP adjusted)	
<b>Boys at Boys' Home</b>	Good overall health	25 boys	The number of persons who experience the effects has been calculated based on the survey responses from the oldest boys and the focus group discussion with the parents. This comes with some uncertainties, since the experienced effects are inferred from a subsample of the 34 boys. This is elaborated in the data section.	Social values from Social Value Bank	£20,141	HACT (2018)	8,318,298 INR	
	Relief from depression/anxiety (youth)	34 boys			£11,819		6,603,932 INR	
	Go to youth clubs	22 boys			£2,300		838,134 INR	
	Improvements in confidence (youth)	22 boys			£9,283		3,382,870 INR	
	Hobbies	34 boys			£1,515		846,521 INR	
	Able to obtain advice locally	34 boys			£2,457		1,373,000 INR	
	Rough sleeping to secure housing (average)	33 boys			£24,467		13,077,166 INR	
	General training for job	4 boys			£1,567		102,992 INR	
	Member of a social group	34 boys			£1,850		1,033,521 INR	
	Boys: Wage	34 boys	The social values are based on data from UK. To be able to use these values in India, the values have been converted from GBP to INR and adjusted for Purchase Power Parity (PPP) to control for the different prices of goods, services etc. in India.	Expected minimum wage	46,280 INR	Trading Economics	1,573,520 INR	
	Boys: Good overall health	25 boys		Social values from Social Value Bank	£20,141		HACT (2018)	8,318,298 INR
	Boys: Able to obtain advice locally	34 boys			£2,457			1,373,000 INR
	Boys: Member of a social group	34 boys			£1,850		1,033,521 INR	
<b>Families</b>	Able to save regularly	20 parents	Furthermore, the data from UK was collected in 2018, but this is not expected to have changed significantly.	Social values from Social Value Bank	£2,155	HACT (2018)	708,345 INR	
	Rough sleeping to secure housing (with dependent children)	3 parents			£30,338		1,246,482 INR	
	Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation (with dependent children)	13 parents			£22,302		4,581,556 INR	
	After BH: Able to save regularly	20 parents			2,155 GBP		708,345 INR	
	After BH: Rough sleeping to secure housing (with dependent children)	3 parents			22,302 GBP		1,246,482 INR	
	After BH: Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation (with dependent children)	13 parents			30,338 GBP		4,581,556 INR	
	<b>Volunteers</b>	Regular volunteering			7 persons			Social value from Social Value Bank

Step 4				Step 5			
	Effect	Gross value	Dead-weight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop off	Net value
<b>Input</b>	Running costs	9.440.034,00 INR					9.440.034,00 INR
	Volunteers' time	2.934.918,12 INR					2.934.918,12 INR
<b>Boys at Boys' Home</b>	Good overall health	8,318,298 INR	30%		10%		5,207,978 INR
	Relief from depression/anxiety (youth)	6,603,932 INR	26%		10%		4,393,050 INR
	Go to youth clubs	838,134 INR	10%		10%		678,888 INR
	Improvements in confidence (youth)	3,382,870 INR	10%		10%		2,740,125 INR
	Hobbies	846,521 INR	10%		10%		685,682 INR
	Able to obtain advice locally	1,373,000 INR	10%		10%		1,112,130 INR
	Rough sleeping to secure housing (average)	13,077,166 INR	26%		10%		8,699,158 INR
	General training for job	102,992 INR	10%		10%		83,424 INR
	Member of a social group	1,033,521 INR	10%		10%		837,152 INR
	Boys: Wage	1,573,520 INR	10%		10%	25%	1,117,909 INR
	Boys: Good overall health	8,318,298 INR	10%		10%	25%	841,502 INR
	Boys: Able to obtain advice locally	1,373,000 INR	10%		10%		1,613,100 INR
	Boys: Member of a social group	1,033,521 INR	10%		10%		735,760 INR
	<b>Families</b>	Able to save regularly	708,345 INR	10%		10%	
Rough sleeping to secure housing (with dependent children)		1,246,482 INR	10%		10%		1,294,725 INR
Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation (with dependent children)		4,581,556 INR	10%		10%		735,760 INR
After BH: Able to save regularly		708,345 INR	10%		10%		4,758,875 INR
After BH: Rough sleeping to secure housing (with dependent children)		1,246,482 INR	10%		10%		1,294,725 INR
After BH: Rough sleeping to temporary accommodation (with dependent children)		4,581,556 INR	30%		10%		744,238 INR
<b>Volunteers</b>	Regular volunteering	2,153,609 INR					

Note: All values are yearly. To see expected total outcome after 10 years, see the calculation section.

## Appendix 2: Assumptions and uncertainties

The analysis is based on many assumptions that affect the conclusion. In addition to this, uncertainties are attached to both measurements and data collection. This table describes these assumptions and explains how they affect the results of the analysis.

Negative effects	Positive effects
<p><i>Well-being effects</i></p> <p>The well-being improvements for the boys and the volunteers have been valued based on the social values from the Social Value Bank. These values are considered valid evidence-based estimates based on 20 years of research on British citizens. In the analysis, it is assumed that persons experience the well-being effects the same way and therefore these social values can be used on any person. The social values have been modified for Indian citizens based on their income level, because it is assumed that the well-being effects vary relative to income level. If this modification is wrong and it overestimates the social values and thus the well-being improvements, then the outcome will decrease and the SROI ratio will be affected negatively.</p>	<p><i>Well-being effects</i></p> <p>If the modification of the social values from Social Value Bank relative to income level underestimates the financial indicators for the well-being improvements, then the outcome will increase. This will affect the SROI positively.</p>
<p><i>Adjustments</i></p> <p>The outcomes have been adjusted by deadweight, attribution and drop-off. Of these parameters drop-off has the most influence and it accounts for how much of the effect drops off on a long-term period. If these adjustments are underestimated less of the effects can be credited Boys' Home and the SROI ratio will be reduced.</p>	<p><i>Adjustments</i></p> <p>Deadweight, attribution and drop-off can be overestimated and then more of the effects can be credited Boys' Home. This will increase the net effect and the SROI ratio will increase from this.</p>
<p><i>Employment</i></p> <p>It is assumed that the boys are employed after Boys' Home. This is believed to be realistic since Boys' Home concentrate on helping the boys to find a job when they turn 18 years old. Also, it is believed to be realistic to keep a job. However, it is still a forecast and the employment situation might be affected by many factors. If it is found that more of the boys' become unemployed than estimated in the analysis, the SROI ratio will be affected negatively.</p>	<p><i>Employment</i></p> <p>The employment effect might be even better than estimated in the analysis. If more boys would have been unemployed if they had continued living on the street the employment effect created by Boys' Home would be larger. Also, if more of the boys are employed after being at Boys' Home than estimated in the analysis, the outcome will increase. Both scenarios will affect the SROI ratio positively.</p>
<p><i>Wages</i></p> <p>The wages in the analysis have been estimated and</p>	<p><i>Wages</i></p> <p>In the analysis, the wages have been estimated</p>

it is assumed that the all the boys will achieve these wages. However, their wage will depend on their job, and it is most likely that they will get different jobs, which is not possible to forecast. There is a chance that they might get a lower wage after being helped at Boys' Home than the wage estimated in the analysis. This will reduce the increased income and affect the SROI ratio negatively.

based on a conservative approach to the possible wages in India. If the boys are able to achieve a higher wage than estimated in the analysis after they move out of Boys' Home, then the increased income will become larger and the SROI ratio will increase.

*Other value creation*

As mentioned in the section "Other value creation" there are other outcomes created by Boys' Home. These are regarding further improvements for the boys, but also outcomes that affect the families and local community. If these outcomes were included in the analysis the SROI ratio would potentially increase.

## Appendix 3: References

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