

Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada Program Evaluation Brief 2022–2023



INTRODUCTION

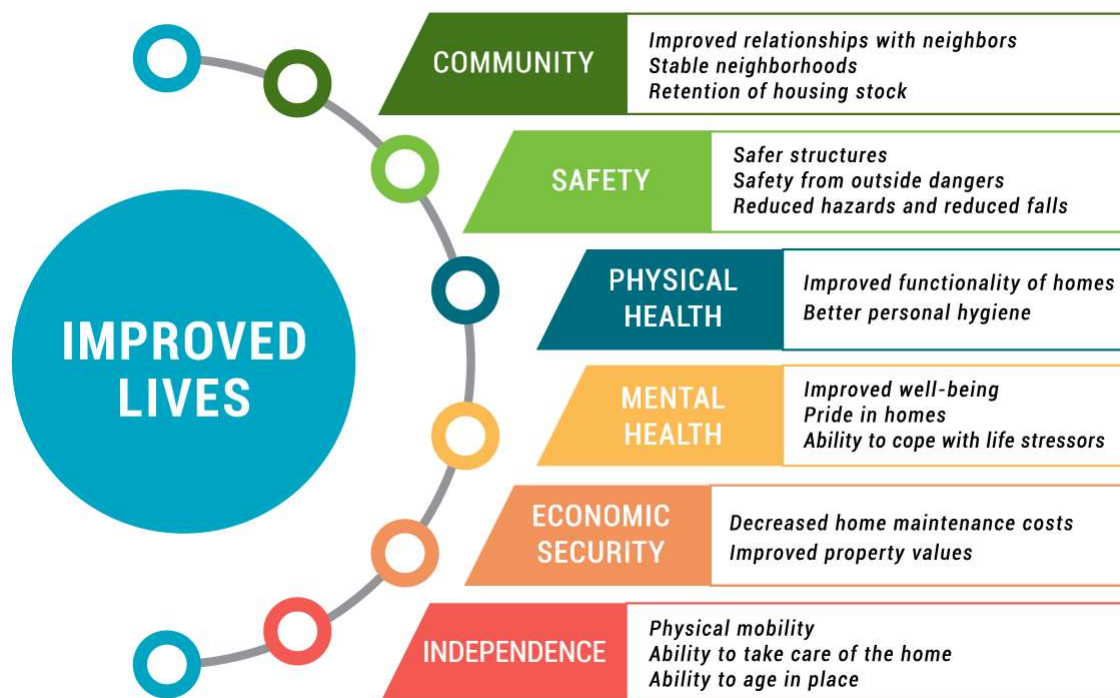
Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada (RTSNV) is a local affiliate of the nation's leading nonprofit organization working to preserve affordable homeownership and revitalize neighborhoods by providing rehabilitation services at zero cost to those in need. Since 1994, RTSNV has partnered with the communities of City of Las Vegas, the City of North Las Vegas, the City of Henderson, Clark County, Nye County, and the State of Nevada.

RTSNV provides critical home repairs to low-income seniors, veterans and individuals with disabilities and provides accessibility modifications to allow safe mobility throughout their homes, allowing their clients to age in place and helping to maintain stable, affordable housing in the community. In addition, RTSNV's corporate sponsors adopt homes and perform exterior clean-up and painting, bringing value and pride of ownership to the community. RTSNV and its community partners and volunteers have renovated and rehabilitated more than 9,000 homes, impacting the lives of nearly 19,800 of southern Nevada's most vulnerable homeowners and families.

While RTSNV has always conducted internal satisfaction surveys, it participated in more complex evaluation of the outcomes of our work in 2018. In 2022, RTSNV contracted with its previous evaluation consultants, Actionable Insights, LLC (AI), to conduct another external evaluation of RTSNV's recent work. The 2022–2023 evaluation focused on the question, "To what extent are the lives of low-income homeowners and their families in unincorporated Clark County improved as a result of RTSNV's work?" RTSNV used various instruments to measure six key areas of impact: community, safety, physical health, mental health, economic security, and independence. The desired outcomes are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1.

Areas of Impact and Desired Outcomes



INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS

RTSNV used the retrospective pre-/post-survey adapted by AI for Rebuilding Together. RTSNV staff had previously been trained by AI on methods for administering surveys by mail and online as well as for conducting follow-up telephone interviews. RTSNV administered this survey in English via mail, with telephone follow-up, to all households served. (For survey response rates and results, see pages 14–16.)

RTSNV team members entered the survey data they collected into a SurveyMonkey form created by Actionable Insights, using a unique identification number for each project. Actionable Insights merged the survey data with matching demographic data from applications and Healthy Housing Checklist data, both provided by RTSNV, then analyzed the information for this report. The data reflect home repair projects completed between February 1, 2022 and January 31, 2023 in unincorporated Clark County.

AI calculated descriptive statistics (i.e., frequencies, means, and standard deviations¹) for quantitative data in this report. Whenever they are reported, numbers of participants are abbreviated “N” and standard deviations are abbreviated “SD.” AI also conducted paired t-tests (for checklist data and retrospective pre- and post-measures) to determine whether the means (averages) were significantly different.² Statistical significance is noted³ when $p < .05$.

While means tests indicate whether a difference is statistically significant, they do not assess the effect size. Effect size measures the magnitude, or what might be thought of as the importance, of a pre-/post- change. Change between pre- and post- may be statistically significant but too small to have any material effect. AI calculated effect sizes using the Common Language (CL) statistic for correlated samples (paired pre-/post-scores), originally proposed by McGraw & Wong.⁴ CL is a proportion, which is the difference between mean (average) pre- and post- scores (“ M_{diff} ”) divided by the standard deviation of those difference scores (“ S_{diff} ”). This allows AI to describe effect size as a small, medium, or large probability, rather than as a standard deviation.⁵ So, for example, an effect size of 65% for the item “Ease of bathing” would indicate there was a moderate probability that the average homeowner served by RTSNV experienced greater ease in washing themselves after repairs compared to before.⁶

¹ Standard deviation is a measure of the spread or “dispersion” of the data relative to the average (mean) and will be represented in this report by the abbreviation “SD.” For survey responses, a lower standard deviation indicates that responses more closely align with the mean, while a higher standard deviation indicates that responses are more varied, i.e., more widely spread across the range of potential answers.

² A t-test is a type of statistical test that allows the researcher to determine whether the means (averages) of the same measurement on two groups are the same or different (equal or not equal). If they are not equal, this indicates that the groups differ on the measured dimension. For paired t-tests, this is the result one would want (assuming the difference in their means is in the expected direction)—one hypothesizes that the program has produced measurable, statistically significant change in the participants between the beginning of the program and the end.

³ Statistical significance is generally assessed via p-values, which measure the likelihood that an observed outcome is purely due to chance. The lower the p-value (in this case, below 5% or 0.05), the greater the likelihood that an outcome is statistically significant, rather than due to chance.

⁴ McGraw, K. O., & Wong, S. P. (1992). A common language effect size statistic. *Psychological Bulletin*, 111(2), 361–365. See also: Coe, R. (2002). It’s the effect size, stupid: What effect size is and why it is important. Annual Conference of the British Educational Research Association. Retrieved from <https://www.leeds.ac.uk/educol/documents/00002182.htm>

⁵ Wuensch, K. L. (2015). CL: The Common Language Effect Size Statistic. Retrieved from <http://core.ecu.edu/psyc/wuenschk/docs30/CL.pdf>

⁶ A 50% probability means the likelihood of improvement is no better than chance (50/50). A 74% probability means there is close to a three in four chance that the average homeowner served by RTSNV experienced an improvement in that item from pre- to post-project. Following Wuensch (see reference in previous note), values of CL may be considered small but non-zero at >55%, moderate at >63%, large at >71%, very large at >83%, and extremely large at >91%. Exact CL percentages for each survey and checklist item are shown in tables at the end of this report.

PROGRAMS

With a focus on preventive health and safety, and long-term improvements to quality of life, Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada repairs homes and revitalizes communities through six core programs:

1. **National Rebuilding Day and Make a Difference Day:** Each spring and fall, RTSNV partners with community sponsors to repair homes and community facilities during two, nationally-recognized, annual Rebuilding Days. National Rebuilding Day (NRD) is a nationwide day of volunteering and bringing transformational change to neighborhoods across America. Make a Difference Day (MADD) is about making a difference in the lives of those who need it most in one's community. With the support of approximately 700 volunteers each year (since 1994), 92 homes and community facilities have benefitted from the work of RTSNV's two annual National Rebuilding Days.
2. **Volunteer Days (Team Builds and Special Projects):** In addition to two annual National Rebuilding Days, RTSNV implements additional repair projects, in partnership with sponsoring community partners, to engage local volunteers in teambuilding opportunities. Each year, RTSNV conducts at least two team-builds and other special projects.
3. **Fall Prevention Program:** In 2023 RTSNV was awarded a \$3 million grant from the State of Nevada to fund our Fall Prevention Program. This program focuses on low-income homeowners who have had a fall inside their home that resulted in documented medical care. The home is evaluated by RTSNV and an occupational therapist. The occupational therapist determines the repairs/modifications needed to help prevent future falls inside the home. RTSNV engages with a licensed contractor to perform the repairs/modifications.
4. **Safe at Home:** Since 2017, RTSNV has taken on small home-repair projects that can be completed at any time of the year. Currently, RTSNV serves approximately 800-1,000 low-income homeowners through this program each year with the support of staff.
5. **Critical Home Repair:** Since 1994, RTSNV has taken on critical home-repair projects that can be completed at any time of year. This is its largest program. The affiliate currently serves approximately 350 low-income households through this program each year with the support of staff and contractors.
6. **HOME Investment Partnerships Program:** Since 2007, RTSNV has partnered with municipalities to provide complete top-to-bottom home rehabilitations. Each home can receive up to \$50,000 of renovations, depending on its condition. The affiliate currently serves approximately 16 low-income homeowners through this program each year with the support of staff and contractors.

*"Rebuilding Together has meant the world to us. It is a life saver to know you guys would come in and give us **a new AC**. There is no way we could afford it or repairs."*

*"It gets very hot here and **I do not think we would have survived.**"*

— Homeowners

PROJECTS

This study only considered low-income homeowners residing in unincorporated Clark County. The repairs provided were funded by an American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grant from Clark County. RTSNV completed 199 home-repair projects from February 1, 2022 through January 31, 2023, using these specific funds.

Demographics

All households served by RTSNV are low-income. RTSNV bases its definition of “low income” on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD’s) definition, which considers a household’s number of occupants and earnings compared to the area’s median income for a household of the same size. In 2022, according to HUD, a two-person household in the Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was considered low-income if its occupants together earned \$52,400 or less per year.

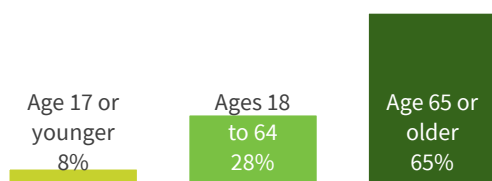
Figure 2 and Figure 3 show the distribution of RTSNV’s households by age range for the 199 projects completed during 2022–2023 in unincorporated Clark County. Most household members were adults age 65 or older. Only 6% of households had one or more children in residence.

Figure 2.

Most people (65%) living in households served were aged 65 or older.

Less than one in ten residents served were **children**.

Residents were...



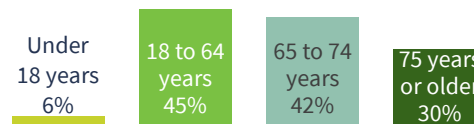
Note: N=309 people living in households served.

Figure 3.

At least one adult aged 65 or older resided in the majority (72%) of households served.

Just under a third held residents **age 75 or older**.

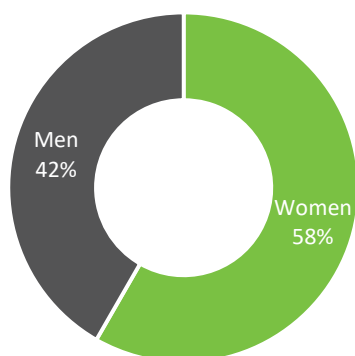
Households held residents of ages...



Note: N=199 households. Categories overlap (e.g., some counted in both the Under 18 and 18-64 categories).

Figure 4.

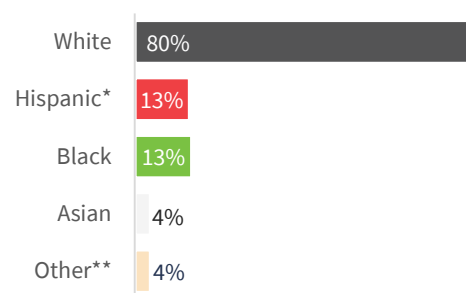
Most homeowners identified as **women.**



Note: N=199 homeowners.

Figure 5.

The majority of homeowners identified as **White.**



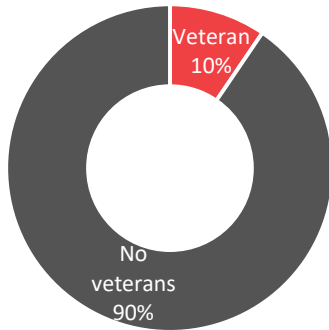
* Hispanic ethnicity counted separately from all other races.

** “Other” here includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native. (N=191 homeowners).

Although nearly a third of Clark County residents overall identify as Hispanic (32%)⁷, only 13% of the homeowners served by RTSNV in unincorporated Clark County identified as Hispanic (see Figure 5 on previous page).

Figure 6.

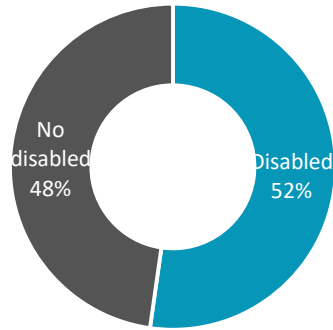
About one in ten households held **veterans, slightly more than Clark County overall (8%).⁷**



Note: N=199 households.

Figure 7.

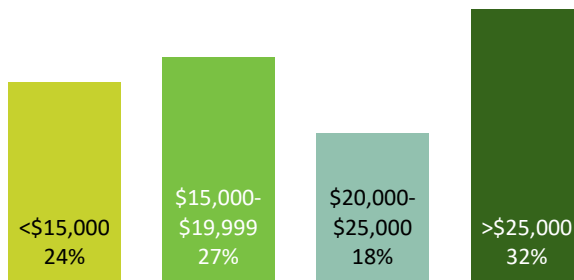
More than half of households held **residents with disabilities.**



Note: N=199 households.

Figure 8.

Homeowners served had a **median household income of \$19,932, much lower than the median income of the Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise metropolitan statistical area (MSA) overall (\$65,500).⁸**



Note: N=199 households.

The definition of “low income” for households is relative to the median income of the area. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the adjusted 2022 thresholds for two-person households in the Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise MSA⁸ were:

- Low-income: \$52,400
- Very low-income: \$32,750
- Extremely low-income: \$19,650

Most homeowners living in unincorporated Clark County who were served by RTSNV were in the very low- or extremely low-income category (34% and 48%, respectively).

⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2018–2022.

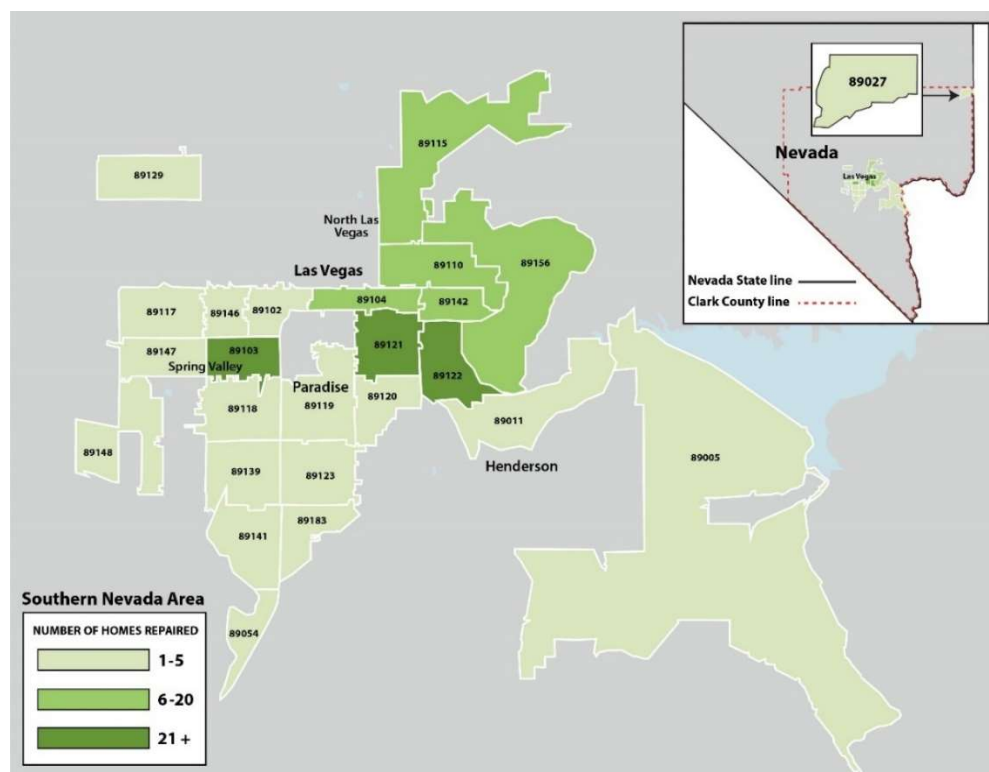
⁸ Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2022 Adjusted Home Income Limits.

Home Locations

RTSNV serves southern Nevada, including the cities of Las Vegas, Henderson, Paradise, and North Las Vegas as well as unincorporated areas of Clark County (the focus of this report).

Figure 9.

The majority of homes assessed in this report were located in north/central Las Vegas.



Note: N=199 homes in unincorporated Clark County.

Project Investment and Impact

RTSNV assigned each of its repair projects an impact level—small, medium, or large—to represent the effect it thought the project had on its respective residents. The affiliate also indicated how much money (direct costs only) it had invested in each project. These investments ranged from \$277 to over \$18,000, with the median just under \$7,800 (N=199). The vast majority of projects were expected to have a medium effect (96%) rather than a small (3%) or large (1%) one (N=199).

When we compared the distribution of projects by investment amount with their distribution by impact level, we found that they were significantly different, statistically speaking,⁹ which is good: It means that RTSNV did not simply rely on the amount invested to assess the expected impact of its work.

⁹ We used Friedman's chi-square test because neither impact levels nor dollar amounts invested are distributed normally; the test produced a relatively large chi-square value of 199, $p < .001$ (N=199).

Figure 10 shows the distribution of projects by investment amount, color-coded by expected impact level.

Figure 10.

It is possible for projects with small amounts of direct investment to have a greater impact than projects with moderate amounts of direct investment.



Note: N=199.

As one might expect, greater investment amounts were significantly related¹⁰ to some of the more expensive repairs RTSNV makes, namely:

- Repair of water leaks***
- Sink, toilet, and bath***
- Stair rails***
- Watertight roof***
- Bath modifications*
- Heater, refrigerator, and range*
- Secure doors and windows†

Homes with veteran residents were significantly more likely to receive greater investment in repairs than homes with no veterans living in them ($p < .05$). Perhaps for this reason, projects on homes with veteran residents were expected to have a greater impact on homeowners than projects on homes with no veterans living in them ($p < .01$). One outcome was found to have significantly greater impact on homeowners who were (or who lived with) a veteran, compared to homeowners who were not and did not live with a veteran. This was improvement in ease of entry/exit (see page 13 for details). It was also found more generally, that

¹⁰ Statistical significance indicated by the following: *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$, † $p < .10$.

in projects which were expected to have a greater impact on residents, respondents reported greater ease of entry/exit ($p < .05$).

Projects that included repairs to a sink, toilet, or bath were expected to have a greater impact on homeowners than projects that did not include such repairs ($p < .10$). Indeed, survey respondents who felt it was difficult to bathe before repairs nearly all reported finding it easier after repairs (see page 14 for details).

Projects on homes with older adults residents were expected to have a greater impact on homeowners than projects on homes with no older adults ($p < .10$); however, this was not borne out by the data. Further, the amount of investment was not a significant factor in any of the outcomes experienced by homeowners.

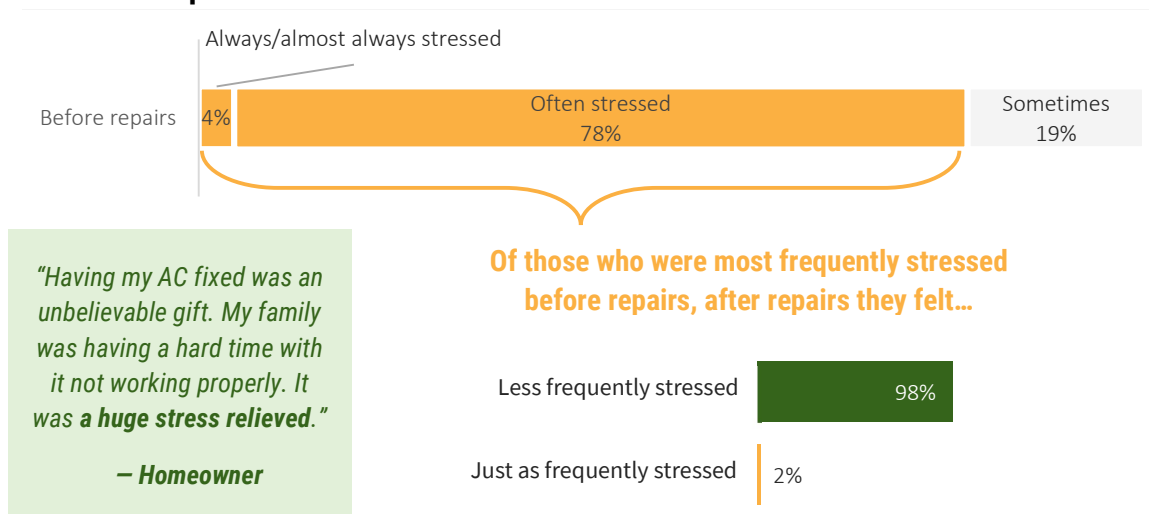
KEY FINDINGS

This evaluation of repair projects conducted by Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada in unincorporated Clark County measured six key areas of impact: safety, physical health, mental health, independence, economic security, and community. RTSNV's work led to desired outcomes in all six impact areas.

Mental Health and Community

Figure 11

Among homeowners who reported a high frequency of feeling nervous or stressed about the condition of their home before repairs, nearly all reported a reduced frequency of stress after repairs.

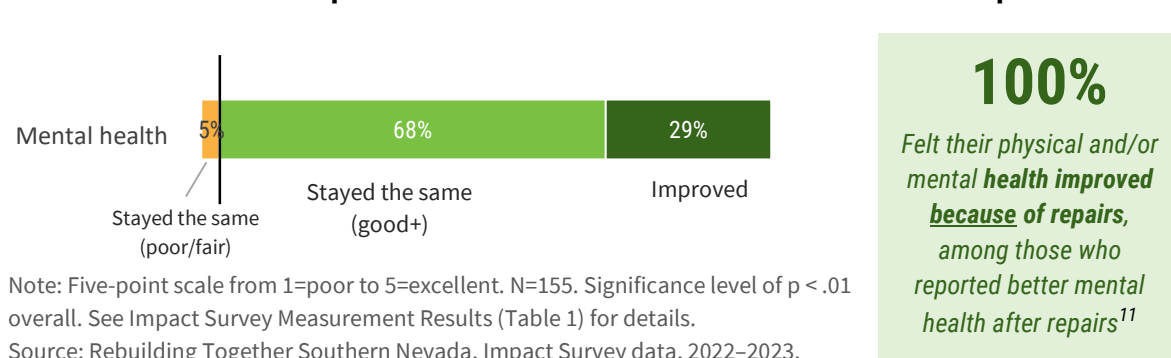


Note: Five-point scale from 1=never/almost never to 5=always/almost always. N=160. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

Figure 12

More than one in four respondents rated their mental health as better after repairs.



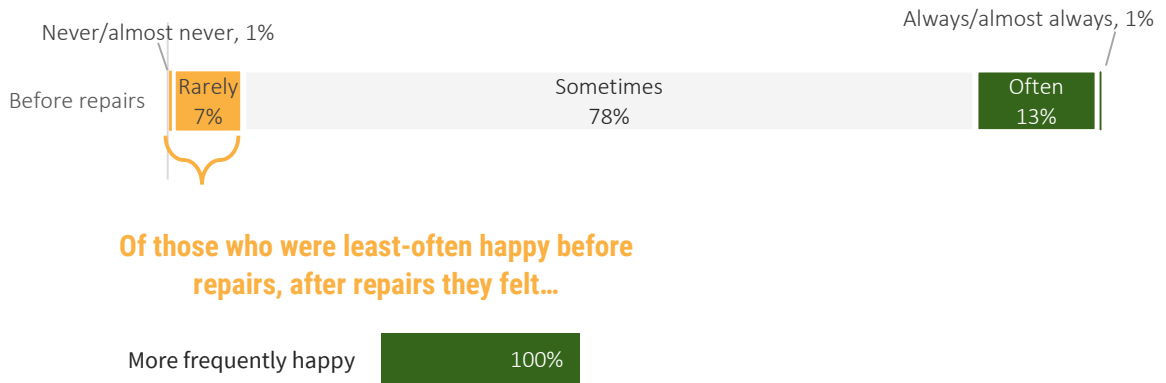
Note: Five-point scale from 1=poor to 5=excellent. N=155. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

¹¹ Among these 100%, non-Hispanic respondents agreed significantly more strongly than Hispanic respondents about the connection between repairs and health ($p < .05$).

Figure 13

Among homeowners who reported rarely or never feeling happy before repairs, all reported an increased frequency of happiness after repairs.

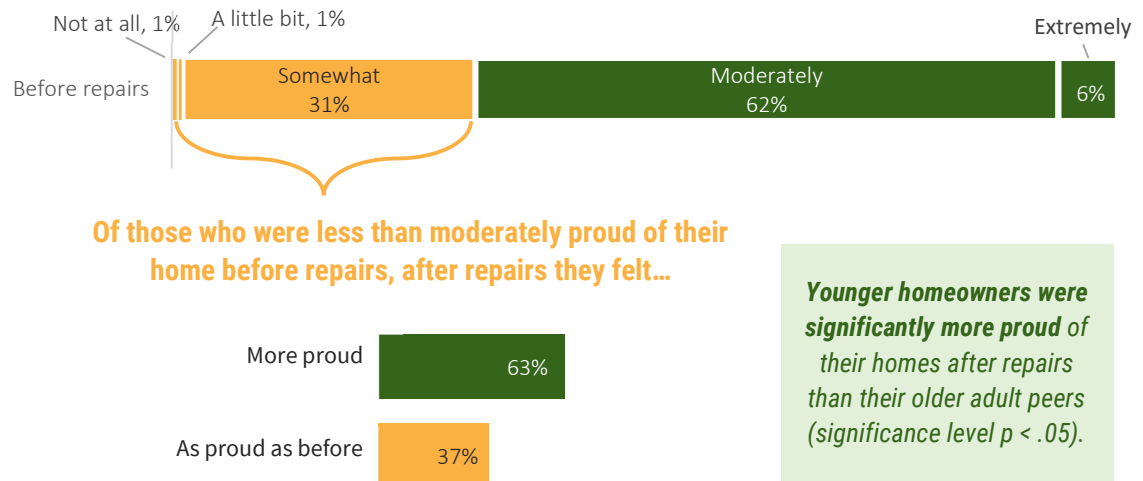


Note: Five-point scale from 1=never/almost never to 5=always/almost always. N=161. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

Figure 14

Among homeowners who felt least proud of their home before repairs, close to two thirds reported feeling prouder of their home after repairs.



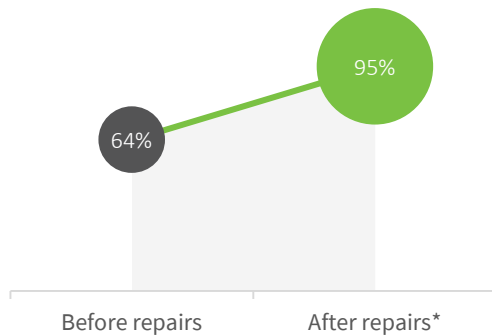
Note: Five-point scale from 1=not at all proud to 5=extremely proud. N=159. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

Figure 15

Almost all homeowners could control their home's interior temperature after repairs.

RTSNV increased by nearly 50% the proportion of homeowners with the ability to control the interior temperature of their homes.



*A systematic review of studies found that home repairs—particularly **improvements to thermal comfort** and energy efficiency—have been associated with improved mental health.*

Notes: N=199 homes. * indicates pre-/post- change is statistically significant at $p < .01$. Size of post- marker represents effect size (the chance that the repair would have been made to the average home). See Healthy Housing Checklist Results (Table 2) for details.

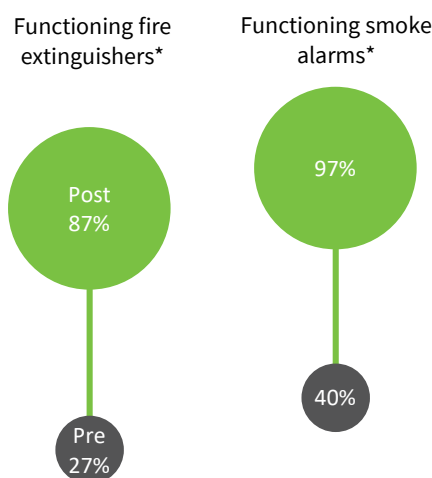
Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, 25 Safe and Healthy Housing Priorities Checklist. 2022–2023.

Safety

Figure 16

More than three times as many households had fire extinguishers after repairs were completed than before.

In addition, nearly all homes had functioning smoke alarms after repairs, **more than twice as many households** as before.



The size of each post- marker in these charts represents effect size.

Effect size measures the magnitude, or what might be thought of as the importance, of a pre-/post- change.

Notes: N=199 homes. * indicates pre-/post- change is statistically significant at $p < .01$. Sizes of post- markers represent effect sizes (the chances that the repair would have been made to the average home). See Healthy Housing Checklist Results (Table 2) for details.

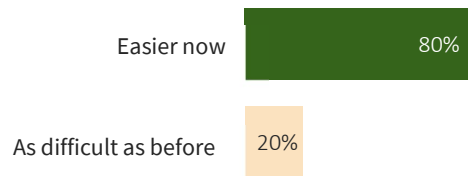
Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, 25 Safe and Healthy Housing Priorities Checklist. 2022–2023.

Figure 17

Among the survey respondents who felt it was difficult to enter or exit their home before repairs, most reported finding it easier after repairs.¹²



Of those who felt ingress/egress was difficult before repairs, after repairs they felt it was...



Respondents in households with veterans said it was significantly easier to enter/exit their homes after repairs than respondents in households without veterans (significance level $p < .01$).

Note: Five-point scale from 1=very difficult to 5=very easy. N=156. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

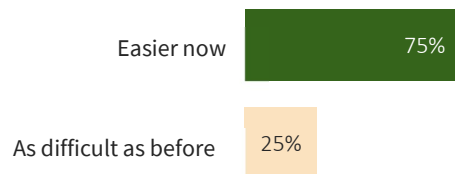
Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

Figure 18

Among the few survey respondents who felt it was difficult to move around their home before repairs, most reported finding it easier after repairs.¹³



Of those who felt it was difficult to move around their home before repairs, after repairs they felt it was...



"I am now able to use my ramp without being nervous about it falling apart."

— Homeowner

Note: Five-point scale from 1=very difficult to 5=very easy. N=156. Significance level of $p < .05$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

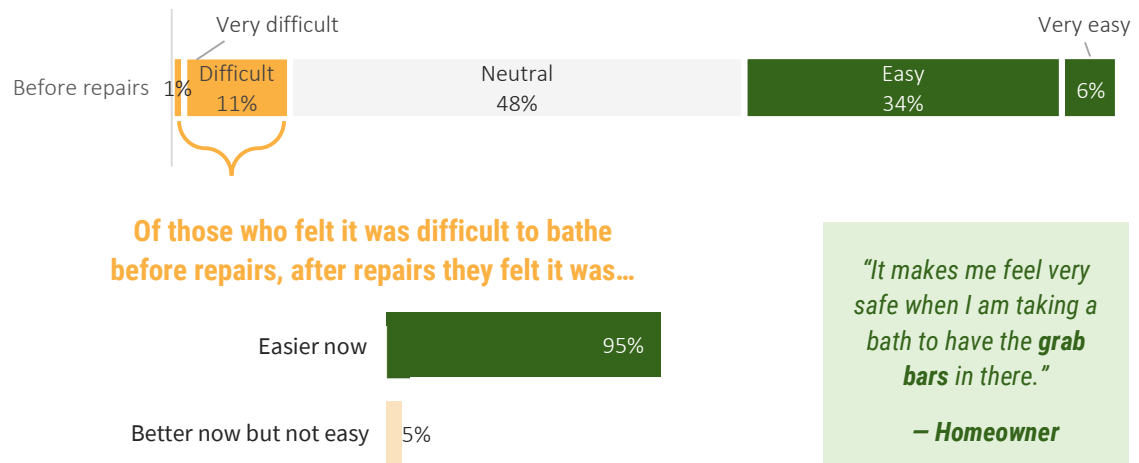
¹² Greater ease of entry/exit was significantly associated with projects that were expected to have a greater impact on residents ($p < .05$). In addition, homes owned by women more often needed (17%), and received, repairs for security of doors and windows than homes owned by men (6%, $p < .05$).

¹³ No Hispanic respondents reported any change in the ease of moving around their home after repairs, while all who reported greater ease of movement were non-Hispanic, a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$).

Figure 19

Among the survey respondents who felt it was difficult to bathe before repairs, nearly all reported finding it easier after repairs.

Respondents with **chronic mobility issues** felt it was significantly **easier to bathe** after repairs than respondents without those issues ($p < .05$).



Note: Five-point scale from 1=very difficult to 5=very easy. N=152. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

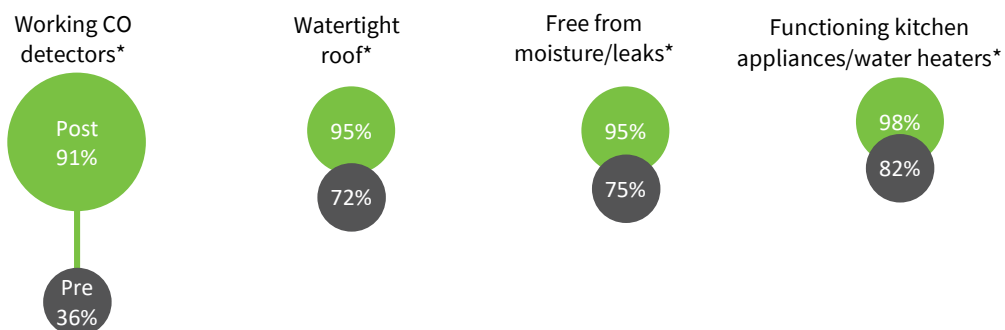
Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

Physical Health

Figure 20

More than twice as many homes had working carbon monoxide detectors after repairs compared to before. Also, Hispanic homeowners were more likely to need (80%) and receive CO detectors than homeowners who were not Hispanic (61%, $p < .10$).

In addition, almost all homes had a watertight roof and were free from moisture and active leaks after repairs, about **30% more homes** than before. Also, homes with **older adult residents** were more likely to need (31%) and receive **roof repairs** than those without older adult residents (18%, $p < .05$).



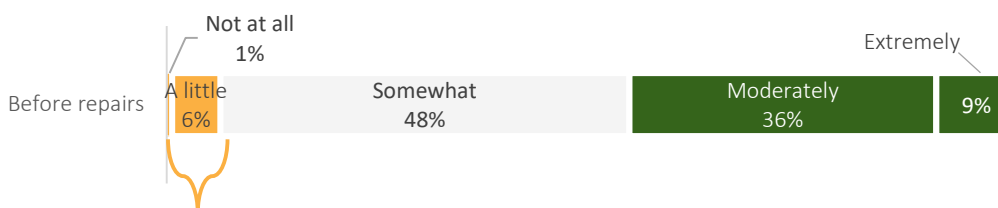
Notes: N=199 homes. * indicates pre-/post- change is statistically significant at $p < .01$. Sizes of post- markers represent effect sizes (the chances that the repair would have been made to the average home). See Healthy Housing Checklist Results (Table 2) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, 25 Safe and Healthy Housing Priorities Checklist. 2022–2023.

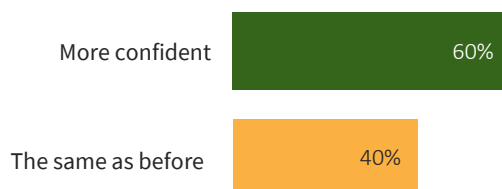
Independence and Economic Security

Figure 21

Among homeowners who felt the least confident in engaging in activities of daily living (ADLs) before repairs, over half reported feeling more confident after repairs.



Of those who were least confident engaging in ADLs before repairs, after repairs they felt...



Respondents with chronic mobility issues felt significantly more confident engaging in ADLs after repairs than respondents without those issues (significance level $p < .05$).

Note: Five-point scale from 1=not at all confident to 5=extremely confident. N=158. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

Figure 22

Among the few survey respondents who felt it was difficult to prepare food before repairs, all reported finding it easier after repairs.



Of those who felt it was difficult to prepare food before repairs, after repairs they felt it was...



*"I feel real good in my home. I can **cook and clean the house** without any problems."*

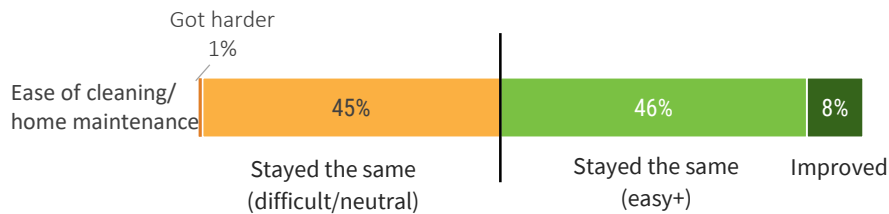
— Homeowner

Note: Five-point scale from 1=very difficult to 5=very easy. N=157. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

Figure 23

Some homeowners agreed that cleaning/maintaining their home was **easier after repairs.**

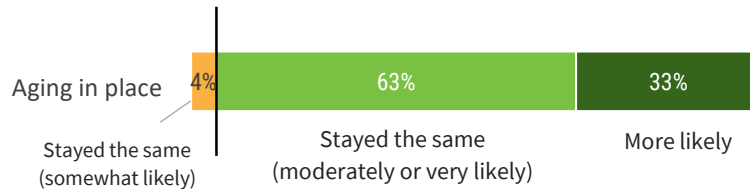


Note: Five-point scale from 1=very difficult to 5=very easy. N=154. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

Figure 24

One third of homeowners rated their **likelihood of aging in place as greater after repairs than before.**



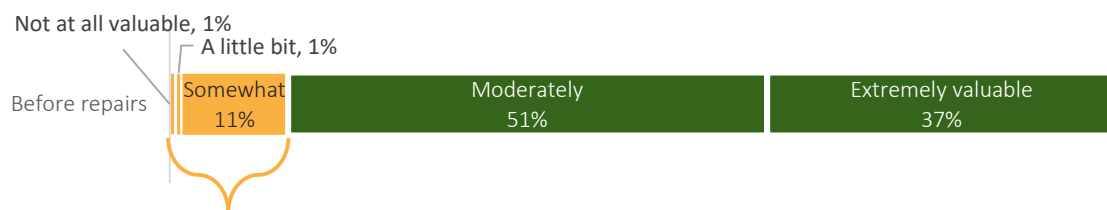
Respondents with chronic mobility issues rated their likelihood of aging in place as significantly greater after repairs than respondents without those issues (significance level $p < .05$).

Note: Five-point scale from 1=not likely at all to 5=very likely. N=160. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

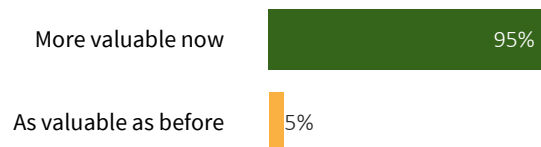
Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

Figure 25

Among homeowners who felt their home was least valuable before repairs, the vast majority reported feeling their home was more valuable after repairs.



Of those who felt their home was least valuable before repairs, after repairs they felt it was...



Note: Five-point scale from 1=not at all valuable to 5=extremely valuable. N=160. Significance level of $p < .01$ overall. See Impact Survey Measurement Results (Table 1) for details.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

APPENDIX A: ALL PROGRAM EVALUATION RESULTS BY AREA OF IMPACT

Impact Measurement Survey Results

The statistics in this section reflect the results of the impact measurement survey. Scores represent the average of all responses based on the scale for each survey item. Respondents were surveyed about four to five months after repairs were completed, and answered both currently (post-) and retrospectively (pre-).

The proportional increase is the percentage of the pre-score represented by the increase from pre- to post-. For example, if the average pre-score was 2.00 and the average post score was 3.00, the average change of 1.00 would represent a proportional increase of +50%, half of the pre-score.

The survey respondents were low-income homeowners in unincorporated Clark County for whom RTSNV completed repairs between February 1, 2022 and January 31, 2023. A total of 161 (81%) of the 199 homeowners served responded to the survey, an excellent response rate. Of those 161, most completed it by mail (84%) and the rest responded by phone. All but a few completed the survey in English; six (4%) completed it in Spanish.

Table 1.

Impact Measurement Survey Results

Indicator (N=Number of Respondents)	Average Pre-Score (Retrospective)	Average Post-Score	Average Change (Proportional Increase) <i>Effect Size**</i>
Frequency of stress about home condition (N=160) (1=Always/almost always, 5=Never/almost never)	2.15	3.21*	1.06 points (+49%) Effect Size: 93%
Frequency of feeling happy (N=161) (reverse-coded: 1=Never/almost never, 5=Always/almost always)	3.06	3.62*	0.56 point (+18%) Effect Size: 77%
Ease of bathing (N=152) (1=Very difficult, 5=Very easy)	3.32	3.72*	0.40 point (+12%) Effect Size: 65%
Overall mental health (N=155) (1=Poor, 5=Excellent)	2.86	3.18*	0.32 point (+11%) Effect Size: 69%
Likelihood of aging in place (N=160) (1=Not at all likely, 5=Extremely likely)	4.03	4.41*	0.38 point (+9%) Effect Size: 64%
Pride in property (N=159) (1=Not proud at all, 5=Very proud)	3.72	3.97*	0.25 point (+7%) Effect Size: 62%
Value of home as family financial asset (N=160) (1=Not valuable at all, 5=Extremely valuable)	4.22	4.45*	0.23 point (+5%) Effect Size: 60%
Ease of ingress/egress (N=158) (1=Very difficult, 5=Very easy)	3.60	3.78*	0.18 point (+5%) Effect Size: 57%

Indicator (N=Number of Respondents)	Average Pre-Score (Retrospective)	Average Post-Score	Average Change (Proportional Increase) Effect Size**
Ease of food preparation (N=157) (1=Very difficult, 5=Very easy)	3.64	3.78*	0.14 point (+4%) Effect Size: 56%
Confidence in activities of daily living (N=158) (1=Not at all confident, 5=Extremely confident)	3.48	3.61*	0.13 point (+4%) Effect Size: 55%
Ease of movement (N=156) (1=Very difficult, 5=Very easy)	3.69	3.78*	0.09 point (+2%) Effect Size: 54%
Ease of cleaning/maintenance (N=154) (1=Very difficult, 5=Very easy)	3.48	3.56*	0.08 point (+2%) Effect Size: 54%
Feel welcomed by/included in neighborhood (N=140) (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)	3.53	3.60*	0.07 point (+2%) Effect Size: 54%
Overall physical health (N=156) (1=Poor, 5=Excellent)	2.50	2.53*	0.03 point (+1%) Effect Size: 52%
Plan to leave home to relative/friend (N=150) (0=No, 1=Yes)	0.98	0.98	0 point (0%) Effect Size: N/A

Notes: Indicators shown by highest to lowest proportional increase before and after repairs.

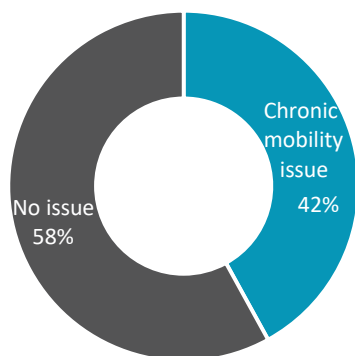
* Pre- to post- change is statistically significant ($p < .05$) and positive, based on Wilcoxon signed ranks tests.

** These Common Language effect-size statistics may be read as the likelihood a homeowner rated an indicator higher when asked (after project completion) about their experience before and after repairs.

Additional Results

Figure 26.

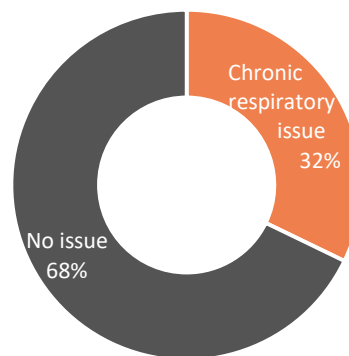
More than two in five homeowners reported having a chronic condition that affected their mobility.



Note: N=150 households. Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023

Figure 27.

Nearly one third of homeowners reported a chronic condition that affected their breathing.



Note: N=140 households. Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023

Hispanic homeowners reported having a chronic mobility issue half as often as non-Hispanic homeowners (21% vs. 42%, respectively), a statistically significant difference ($p < .10$). One quarter of all homeowners had both mobility and respiratory issues that were chronic.

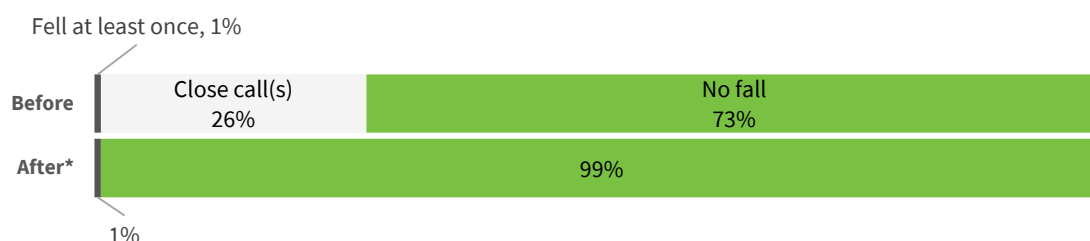
26%

*Of homeowners reported
both chronic mobility
issues and chronic
respiratory conditions*

A total of 27% of respondents fell or had a close call in the six months before repairs (N=152); only one fell in the four- to five-month period after repairs. This is better than the most recent Rebuilding Together national sample, which reduced post-repairs falls by 50% among respondents who fell before repairs.

Figure 28

More than one quarter of respondents reported falling or having a “close call” at home prior to repairs; only one reported falling after repairs, a sizeable reduction.



Note: * indicates pre-/post- change is statistically significant at $p < .05$. N=152.

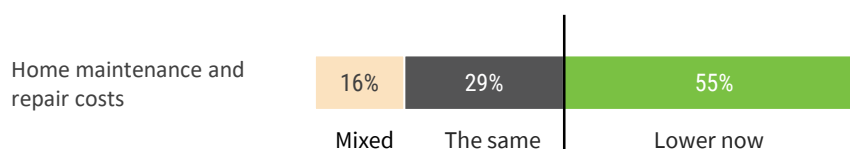
Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

More than half (55%) of respondents said their maintenance costs had decreased since RTSNV completed repairs. None reported an increase in costs (N=117).¹⁴

Figure 29

Over half of homeowners reported lower costs for home maintenance after repairs.

None reported increased home maintenance and repair costs.



Note: Response options were lower, mixed, no change, and higher. N=117.

Source: Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada, Impact Survey data, 2022–2023.

¹⁴ It may be that homeowners considered both utility and home maintenance costs when responding to this question. Those who received repairs to energy-intensive appliances such as air conditioners or water heaters may therefore have answered that those costs were higher, reflecting the increase in energy costs that occurs when energy-intensive appliances are used to improve quality of life.

Healthy Housing Checklist Results

The statistics in this section reflect the results of the Healthy Housing Checklist score comparison. Checklist scores are calculated by RTSNV's Project Manager before (pre-) and after (post-) home repairs. The Project Manager performs an initial review of the home during the homeowner's application process, evaluating the inside and the outside of the property according to a 25-point checklist. Photos are taken to document the home's condition, particularly areas that do not meet the checklist's health and safety standards. Findings from the initial review are used to determine the home's pre- score. After RTSNV completes repairs and upgrades, the Project Manager re-evaluates the home in a final review against the same checklist.

The results shown in Table 2 are for the 199 projects that RTSNV completed in unincorporated Clark County between February 1, 2022 and January 31, 2023. On average, the number of completed checklist items increased from 20.3 before repairs to nearly 24 (23.8) after repairs. Over half (53%) of the projects met all the checklist items after repairs were completed, and another 16% met almost all the items after repairs.

Table 2.

Healthy Housing Checklist Results

Indicator (N=Number of Projects)	Households With This Item Complete Before Repairs (Pre-)	Households With This Item Complete After Repairs (Post-)	Percentage Points (Proportional Increase) <i>Effect Size</i>
A currently dated Class ABC fire extinguisher is available in or near the kitchen.	20%	87%*	67 points (+335%) <i>Effect Size: 90%</i>
A working smoke detector is on each floor and in or near each bedroom to meet code.	23%	90%*	67 points (+291%) <i>Effect Size: 90%</i>
A working carbon monoxide detector protects homes that have combustion appliances or an attached garage.	36%	91%*	55 points (+153%) <i>Effect Size: 84%</i>
The homeowner can maintain the home's interior temperature in a comfortable range.	64%	95%*	31 points (+48%) <i>Effect Size: 72%</i>
The roof is watertight.	72%	95%*	23 points (+32%) <i>Effect Size: 68%</i>
The home is free of active water leaks and serious moisture problems.	75%	95%*	20 points (+27%) <i>Effect Size: 66%</i>
The homeowner has access to a working water heater, refrigerator, and range.	82%	98%*	16 points (+20%) <i>Effect Size: 66%</i>
Window and exterior doors open effectively, close and lock securely, and seal well.	82%	95%*	13 points (+16%) <i>Effect Size: 62%</i>
The numerals in the property's street address are clearly visible from the street.	82%	95%*	13 points (+16%) <i>Effect Size: 62%</i>
Grab bars are strategically placed for those at risk of falls.	85%	97%*	12 points (+14%) <i>Effect Size: 62%</i>

Indicator (N=Number of Projects)	Households With This Item Complete Before Repairs (Pre-)	Households With This Item Complete After Repairs (Post-)	Percentage Points (Proportional Increase) <i>Effect Size</i>
Modifications to toilets and tubs assist those who need help using the toilet or bathing.	87%	97%*	10 points (+11%) <i>Effect Size: 60%</i>
The homeowner has access to a working sink, toilet, and bathtub or shower.	88%	96%*	8 points (+9%) <i>Effect Size: 59%</i>
Main rooms and stairs are free of tripping hazards.	91%	95%*	4 points (+4%) <i>Effect Size: 55%</i>
Stairs and steps have secure handrails that meet occupants' needs.	95%	99%*	2 points (+2%) <i>Effect Size: 57%</i>
Main rooms and stairs have adequate lighting for occupants to move about safely.	97%	99%	2 points (+2%) <i>Effect Size: 55%</i>
The homeowner has safe ingress and egress to the home.	96%	98%	2 points (+2%) <i>Effect Size: 54%</i>
The kitchen and bathrooms have an exhaust fan that vents outside.	89%	91%	2 points (+2%) <i>Effect Size: 52%</i>
The clothes dryer, if present, vents outside through a metal duct with unobstructed airflow.	98%	99%	1 point (+1%) <i>Effect Size: 53%</i>
Rainwater is effectively shed and directed away from the structure.	100%	100%	0 points (+0%) <i>Effect Size: N/A</i>
Interior paint and wall covering is intact.	99%	99%	0 points (+0%) <i>Effect Size: N/A</i>
Exterior walls have no gaps, cracks, or holes larger than 1/8 inch.	98%	98%	0 points (+0%) <i>Effect Size: N/A</i>
The home has no live infestation of pests, and sources of attraction are removed.	97%	97%	0 points (+0%) <i>Effect Size: N/A</i>
Water heaters, furnaces, and space heaters that produce carbon monoxide vent outside.	97%	97%	0 points (+0%) <i>Effect Size: N/A</i>
Old, worn carpeting has been replaced, preferably with durable flooring.	97%	97%	0 points (+0%) <i>Effect Size: N/A</i>
No known electrical hazards are present, and kitchens and baths have ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs).	74%	74%	0 points (+0%) <i>Effect Size: N/A</i>

Note: The indicators are listed by the largest to smallest proportional increase before and after repairs.

* Pre- to post- change is statistically significant ($p < .05$) and positive based on McNemar change tests.

** These Common Language effect size statistics should be read as the likelihood that a home received a given repair or modification.

APPENDIX B: ALL PROGRAM EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS

See following pages.



Date: _____ How did you hear about RT? _____

Homeowner: _____

Address: _____, _____

Phone: _____ Repair: _____

DOB: _____ Age: _____ SS#(last 4 numbers): _____ Veteran: yes or no

Household Size: _____ Race: _____ Disabled: yes or no Mortgage payment _____

House/Mobile/Other (circle one): Age of home _____ Year Built: _____ Years Owned: _____

Marital Status: _____ HOH _____ Hispanic Y N

List each person living in the home Name	Age	Social Security Number (last 4 #)

Financial Information

INCLUDE INFORMATION FOR EACH PERSON OVER THE AGE OF 18 LIVING IN THE HOME

Monthly Household Income		Additional Financial Info	
	Social Security/SSI		Assets
	Pension		Savings
	Veterans Benefits		Checking
	Other		Other
	Total Monthly Income		Total Assets

611 S 9th St
Las Vegas NV 89101
www.rtsnv.org

Ph 702-259-4900
Fax 702-259-8600

Rebuilding Together Health and Safety Priorities

Name_____ Address_____ County_____

Phone#_____ Gender_____ Veteran_____ Year Built_____ Type of Dwelling_____

NO.	Condition	Yes	No	Contractor	Handyman	Action:
1	The homeowner has safe ingress and egress to home					
2	The roof is watertight (Shingles / Tile)					
3	Windows and exterior door open effectively, close and lock securely, and seal well					
4	The address is clearly visible painted on the curb					
5	Working smoke detectors on each floor and in each bedroom to meet code					
6	A working CO detector protects home with combustion appliances or attached garage					
7	A current dated Class ABC fire extinguisher is available in or near the kitchen					
8	Water heater, furnaces and space heaters are safe and don't produce CO					
9	Home is free of electrical hazards in general and kitchen and bath have GFCI's					
10	Modifications to toilet and tubs assist those who needs help using the toilet or tub					
11	Grab bars are strategically placed for those at risk of falls					
12	Stairs and steps have secure handrails that meet occupants needs					
13	The clothes dryer, if present, vents outside with metal duct and unobstructed air flow					
14	Main rooms and stairs have adequate lighting for occupants to move about safely					

NO.	Condition	Yes	NO	Contractor	Handyman	Action:
15	The home is free of water leaks and serious problems					
16	Homeowner has access to working sink, toilet, and bathtub or shower					
17	The kitchen and bathrooms have an exhaust fan vented outside					
18	The homeowner has access to a working water heater, refrigerator and range					
19	Main rooms and stairs are free of tripping hazards					
20	Old, filthy wall to wall carpeting has been replaced, preferably with durable flooring					
21	The homeowner can maintain the interior temperature in a comfortable range					
22	Interior paint and wall covering are intact					
23	Exterior and interior walls are free of gaps, cracks or holes less 1/8"					
24	Rainwater is effectively directed away from the structure					
25	The home is free of live infestation of pests, and sources of attraction are removed					

Notes:

We would like to know what may be different for you since your home and/or property was repaired or improved. In this survey we use the word “repairs” because it is shorter. Most of these questions ask you to compare what things were like before the repairs to what things are like since the repairs were finished. "Before" means in the six months or so before the repairs took place. We realize that some things may not have changed for you. It is OK if your answers for “before” and “after” are the same. There are no “right” or “wrong” answers. It is OK to skip any questions you do not want to answer.

First, we have questions about your wellbeing (mental health). These questions are for the person who benefited the most from Rebuilding Together’s services.

1. How often do you feel nervous or stressed about the condition of your home?

	Never or almost never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always or almost always
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2. How often do you feel happy?

	Never or almost never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always or almost always
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Please use the back of the page
if you would like to add comments about your answers.**

3. In general, how would you describe your overall mental health?*Mental health includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions.*

	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. Is there anything else you want to share about your mental health or how you are coping with things? It is OK to leave this blank.**5. Thinking about your property, what is your level of pride in your property?**

	Not proud at all	A little bit proud	Somewhat proud	Moderately proud	Extremely proud
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. How much do you agree or disagree with the statement below?**"I feel welcomed by and included in my neighborhood."**

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Next, we have questions about your physical health. Please answer from the point-of view of the person who benefited the most from Rebuilding Together's services.

7. Do you have a chronic (or long-term) health condition that affects your ability to reach, bend, walk, climb stairs, or step over a tub or curb?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

8. Do you have a chronic (or long-term) health condition that affects your breathing or makes you get short of breath easily?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

9. In general, how would you describe your overall physical health?

Physical health includes fitness, mobility, medical conditions, illnesses, and injuries.

	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

10. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

"My physical and/or mental health improved because of the repairs to my home."

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like, please explain your answer above. It is OK to leave this blank.

11. How likely are you to remain in your home as you get older?

	Not at all likely	A little bit likely	Somewhat likely	Moderately likely	Very likely
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. If you answered “not at all likely” to #11, please tell us... What do you plan to do?*It's OK to leave this blank.*

Next, we have questions about your **SAFETY** and your ability to do everyday activities. Again, remember that it is OK if your answers for “before” and “after” are the same. There are no “right” or “wrong” answers. If you don't think RT's work made any changes to these things please mark "skip."

13. How easy is it to enter and leave your home?☐ Skip.

	Very difficult	Difficult	Neither easy nor difficult	Easy	Very easy
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. How easy is it to move around all the rooms in your home?☐ Skip.

	Very difficult	Difficult	Neither easy nor difficult	Easy	Very easy
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15. How easy is it to prepare food for meals?☐ Skip.

	Very difficult	Difficult	Neither easy nor difficult	Easy	Very easy
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. How easy is it to clean and keep your home in good shape?☐ Skip.

	Very difficult	Difficult	Neither easy nor difficult	Easy	Very easy
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. How easy is it to shower or take a bath?☐ Skip.

	Very difficult	Difficult	Neither easy nor difficult	Easy	Very easy
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. Have you had a fall in or around your home?

☐ Skip.

	Yes	No	Almost fell ("close call")
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

19. In general, how confident are you about moving in and around your home safely without falling?

Think about things like getting dressed, bathing, getting into or out of a chair, or cooking.

☐ Skip.

	Not at all confident	A little bit confident	Somewhat confident	Moderately confident	Extremely confident
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Finally, we have questions about some things to do with your FINANCES.

20. Have the costs for your home repairs and maintenance changed as a result of the repairs you received?

Examples are hiring plumbers or people to do repairs or purchasing things for maintenance. Mark the response that fits best.

- ☐ Yes; bills are lower now
- ☐ Yes; bills are higher now
- ☐ A mix; some higher, some lower
- ☐ No change
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Skip. No work was done to improve this.

If you do not own the property, please mark “SKIP” to these last three questions!

21. Thinking about your home’s condition, how valuable do you feel your home is financially to you and your family?

☐ Skip. I do not own the property.

	Not valuable at all	A little bit valuable	Somewhat valuable	Moderately valuable	Extremely valuable
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

22. Do you plan on leaving your home to a relative or friend?

☐ Skip. I do not own the property.

	Yes	No	Not sure
BEFORE REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AFTER REPAIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

23. If you do not plan on leaving your home to a relative or friend, please tell us what you plan to do. *It is OK to leave this blank or use the back of the page.*

Thank you! If there anything else you would like to share with us about the impact (results) of Rebuilding Together’s home repairs, please write it on the back of this page!

Please return this survey in the envelope you received.