

THE FLORIDA BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS

An Analysis of Educational, Juvenile Justice,
and Economic Outcomes

SEPTEMBER 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Boys and Girls Clubs (FBGC) are local nonprofit organizations that offer a number of after-school programs to help participants develop positive character traits, improve academic performance, and prevent delinquency.

In order to evaluate the economic benefits of the FBGC, Florida TaxWatch compared club participants to demographically similar students.

This study finds that:

- The median achievement level in Reading FCAT attained by the FBGC group was 3, or “on grade level”, as compared to a median achievement level of 2, or “limited success with grade-level content,” attained by the comparison group;
- When measuring both overall days absent and “chronic absenteeism,” which is significantly correlated with grade retention and dropouts, the results were half as prevalent in the FBGC group;
- FBGC had a higher percentage of grade promotion and a lower percentage of grade retention than their peers, and dropout rates were significantly lower for FBGC participants;
- The total number of juvenile justice referrals for the FBGC group was 2.96 percent, as compared to 7.49 percent for the comparison group; and
- More than half of referrals (58 percent) were first-time referrals for the FBGC group, compared to 40 percent for the comparison group.

According to this analysis, the economic impact of participation in Boys and Girls Club programs ranges from a short-term taxpayer savings of more than \$9,000 for each student that is not held back a grade, to an aggregate of nearly \$29,080,000 in lifetime earnings for each 100 additional high school graduates. Taxpayers also realize a cost-avoidance of \$5,000 per youth who is diverted from criminal activities, and about \$45,012-\$46,305 for each youth that is diverted from incarceration.

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SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Florida Boys and Girls Clubs (FBGC) have a long history of providing services to children and adolescents within their local community setting as per their mission, “to enable young people, especially those who need us most, to reach their full potential as productive, caring, responsible citizens.”¹ This broad mission has been realized through a network of local clubs that offer a variety of programs and activities to any young person that is interested.

As of the end of 2012, there were 235 Clubhouses in Florida,² organized into 42 separate Boys and Girls Club organizations, which are affiliated with the Florida Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs. These programs provide services to children from the ages of 6 to 18 in 61 of the state’s 67 counties. Programs within the FBGC include: academic programs; character, leadership and citizenship programs; and healthy lifestyle programs. There are over 2,800 full-time employees of the clubs and 11,800 program and Board volunteers. There are approximately 18 students to every mentor in each club in Florida.

Since 1997, more than 2.5 million children have participated in the FBGC, and the clubs have received in excess of \$41,000,000 in state funding.³ Boys and Girls Clubs are unique in that they operate off-school campuses as after-school programs.

The positive effects of participating in the clubs have been reported in several studies. A majority of specific Boys and Girls Club assessment studies have analyzed academic achievement and overall found positive outcomes. Florida TaxWatch released one such study in 2008.

This study builds upon the prior Florida TaxWatch study by analyzing: FCAT achievement levels in Reading and Mathematics, chronic absenteeism, grade promotion, dropout rates, and juvenile justice data between participants in the FBGC programs and demographically similar students that do not participate in these programs, based on data from the Florida Department of Education (DOE) and Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

Projected from these findings, this report uses an estimated 10 percent increase in graduation rates for students involved in FBGC, versus a cohort of students that are demographically similar but do not participate in the clubs. This projection is used to estimate the economic impact of FBGC participation, based on how much additional income the individuals can expect to earn over their careers by graduating from high school, and public cost-avoidance from on-time grade advancement.

¹ Boys & Girls Club. (n.d.) Our Mission. Retrieved from <http://www.bgca.org/whoware/Pages/Mission.aspx>

² A list of all Florida FBGC Clubhouses can be found in Appendix I.

³ The Florida Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs. (2010). Who We Are: Our History. Retrieved February 22, 2013, from the Florida Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs : <http://www.floridaalliance.org/who-we-are/our-history.html>

SECTION II: METHODOLOGY

This study seeks to determine what measurable effects on academic performance, graduation rates, future employment opportunities, and juvenile criminal activity there are of participating in the Florida Boys and Girls Clubs. This estimation is done primarily by comparing a group of FBGC participants (“Treatment group”) and a demographically similar “Comparison group” to each other using available academic and juvenile justice records from 2007 through 2011.⁴

THE TREATMENT GROUP

The Treatment group includes FBGC participants with varying years of participation in the club from 2007 - 2011, and one group of only teenage members. This teen-only population was included to provide oversampling for the teen demographic, made necessary due to a lower FBGC membership of teens relative to elementary-age children. Oversampling reduces variance and increases statistical significance of results from the increased sample size.

To collect the list of names for the Treatment group, Florida TaxWatch contacted each Chief Professional Officer (CPO) from the local Florida Boys and Girls Clubs and requested the following information on each participant to provide a list of names with the following criteria: first and last name; date of birth; enrollment date into FBGC; school and county of residence; and the number of days of participation for each school year from 2007-08 through the end of the 2010-11 school year.

⁴ The overall data set covered school years 2007-2011, however, the charts in the results section of this study show only the most recent two year period. The results not shown in the charts are not inconsistent with those that do appear.

The participation dates were chosen to reflect the approximate dates that a member would attend the Boys and Girls Club during the school year. It was determined that 100 days of participation from each member out of the 215 possible days of attendance in each defined school year would be an adequate measurement of recurring use of the programs offered by the FBGC. This targets those members who regularly participated in FBGC as an after school program and shows that each member would attend roughly three times per week. Therefore, the results reported for the FBGC members include only those FBGC members that participated for at least 100 days in each school year period.

During a long-term period of gathering the appropriate information, Florida TaxWatch received data for more than 30 Florida counties, and some observations were dropped due to data anomalies.⁵

THE COMPARISON GROUP

The names selected for the Treatment group were then submitted to DOE to match names with school records and Florida TaxWatch requested that the DOE generate a demographically similar, de-identified peer group in order to act as the Comparison group. The Comparison group was chosen by the DOE, and therefore, there can be no assurance that some of the students included were not involved with the FBGC during or prior to the period of study.

Matching socio-demographic characteristics were requested in the following priority order: school; district/county; grade; gender; SES/Lunch Status; Race/Ethnicity; Language Proficiency; and number of schools student had attended in a school year, which was used as a proxy for the stability of the student’s home life.

⁵ For more information about the data set, see Appendix II

DATA FOR EDUCATIONAL ANALYSIS

The DOE generated the best matching Comparison group using the K-20 Education Data Warehouse. For both the Treatment and Comparison groups, Florida TaxWatch requested several indicators from the Data Warehouse:

- *Subtest Achievement Level*- used to measure how well students met the Sunshine State Standards, which is predictive of academic achievement
- *Number of Present Days*- the number of days per year that the student attended school
- *Number of Absent Days*- the number of days that the student was absent from school, used to measure chronic absenteeism
- *Grade Promotion Status*- used to measure the number of children who were promoted or retained within a school year
- *Student Completion Award*- used to measure the number of children who successfully completed school
- *Education Achieved*- used to measure the frequency and the type of diploma or certificate that a student received when successfully completing school
- *Year of Student Award Granted*- used to indicate when a student successfully completed school or earned a diploma or certificate of successful completion
- *Withdrawal Reason*- used to measure dropout rates

DATA FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE ANALYSIS

The DJJ was asked to provide data⁶ to the study in order to compare the Treatment and Control groups on:

- Number of referrals to DJJ
- Number of school-related referrals
- Number of first-time referrals
- Number of youth charged with misdemeanors
- Number of youth charged with felonies
- Number of youth charged with other offenses
- Case dispositions
 - Number of youth directed to diversion programs
 - Number of youth whose cases were dismissed/acquitted
 - Number of youth who were sentenced to probation
 - Number of youth who were given an “other” disposition
 - Number of youth who were sentenced to residential treatment
 - Number of youth who were transferred to an adult court

⁶ Florida TaxWatch requested crime records for: the school year(s) during which FBGC participants were enrolled in the clubs; the summer period(s) following their participation; and for the school year after they concluded their participation at the clubs.

SECTION III: LITERATURE REVIEW

ABSENTEEISM

According to a study by M. Romero and Y.S. Lee,⁷ children missing 10 percent or more of the school year (i.e. chronically absent students) scored five points less on academic assessments than those who were absent 3 percent or less of the school year, independent of other factors such as children's income, race, and disability status. Thus, poor attendance is seen as a key indicator of academic performance.

Attendance is also significantly correlated with dropping out of high school. According to the Romero and Lee study, students who dropped out of high school had much higher absenteeism rates in elementary school than those who graduated. This pattern increases when examining the number of days absent in eighth grade, and even more by ninth grade. Disciplinary action as a response to absenteeism many times results in loss of school credits, detention, or suspension, which increases the likelihood of a student not graduating from high school or not reaching on-time grade promotion.

Further, their data suggests that absenteeism early in the academic career increases the likelihood that a student will be chronically absent in subsequent grade levels, and also lowers educational achievement in reading, math, and general knowledge.

GRADE RETENTION

A review of research into the impact of Grade Retention reveals a consensus that Grade Retention has not increased academic achievement among retained

7 Romero, M., & Lee, Y.-S. (2007). *A National Portrait of Chronic Absenteeism in the Early Grades*. New York: National Center for Children in Poverty.

students as intended, but rather is linked to behavioral and social problems and has been consistently identified as a strong predictor of school dropout.⁸ Further, one study found that students who were retained once were five times more likely to be retained again.⁹

While the link between Grade Retention and dropping out is firmly established, whether retention is a causal factor or a revealing symptom of an "at-risk" youth is still unclear.

INTERACTION WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

There are obvious negative consequences of a youth interacting with the Juvenile Justice system, mostly through opportunity loss in employment and higher education due to having a criminal record. Additionally, several studies show that interaction with the Juvenile Justice system is predictive of future delinquent behavior.

In a study by Florida TaxWatch, 41 percent of juveniles who were committed before their eighteenth birthday and released between FY1996-FY2007 recidivated, compared to 26 percent for adults.¹⁰ Also, as previously mentioned, many studies have shown that the peak hours for juveniles to commit crimes are between 2:00PM and 6:00PM. Snyder & Sickmund¹¹ note in their study that the peak time for committing violent crimes is 3:00pm. Kids are most likely to be unsupervised during these periods, and their time could be spent participating in positive character programs such as the FBGC, in order to avoid interacting with the Juvenile Justice system.

8 Jimerson, S.R., Anderson, G.E., & Whipple, A.D. (2002). Winning the Battle and Losing the War: Examining the Relation between Grade Retention and Dropping out of High School. *Psychology in Schools*, 39(4), 441-457.

9 Safer, D.J. (1986). Planning and Administration: Nonpromotion Correlates and Outcomes at Different Grade Levels. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 19(8), 500-503.

10 Florida TaxWatch Research Institute. (2011). *Review of Criminal Justice Data*. Tallahassee: Florida TaxWatch Research Institute.

11 Snyder, H., & Sickmund, M. (2006). *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

SECTION IV: DEMOGRAPHIC MAKEUP OF TREATMENT AND COMPARISON GROUPS

Florida TaxWatch compared the Treatment and Comparison groups by age, race, gender, English proficiency, and free/reduced lunch eligibility status.

AGE BREAKDOWN

Ages were calculated based on the birthdates given for FBGC members and the last year that they were listed as participants. By calculating the age at the time each individual was a member in their last year(s) of membership rather than on their initial start date of becoming a FBGC member, those who were teens during membership were able to be captured.

Birth dates for the Comparison group were not provided, so grade levels were used as a proxy for ages. Both the Comparison and Treatment groups had a similar grade level distribution, and therefore a similar age distribution, with a higher concentration of students in elementary and middle school.

RACIAL BREAKDOWN

A higher percentage (roughly 75%) of the Treatment group overall was either Black or Hispanic, with White students making up only 22 percent, whereas the Comparison group was nearly 42 percent White.

GENDER BREAKDOWN

The gender breakdown for the groups was also somewhat different, as the Treatment group was 47.1 percent female, and the Comparison group was 51 percent female.

FREE/REDUCED PRICE LUNCH ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility and enrollment in a free and/or reduced-lunch program are reliable proxies for socio-economic status, and indicate that a significant number of those students come from lower-income homes. A much higher percentage of the Treatment group was eligible for free or reduced-price lunch in their respective schools (65.6% v. 48%), and nearly twice as many FBGC students were enrolled in the programs (13% v. 7%).

Statewide, overall results show that students eligible for free/reduced price lunch perform at lower levels on the FCAT than their peers, which is consistent with the findings of several academic studies.

The remaining demographic differences between the Treatment and Comparison groups show two things very clearly: students included in the Treatment group for this analysis are significantly more likely to be Black or Hispanic, and are significantly more likely to come from lower socioeconomic circumstances than the students included within the Comparison group.

SECTION V: EDUCATIONAL OUTCOME ANALYSIS

Florida TaxWatch analyzed academic outcomes of the FBGC participants by comparing the FCAT achievement, absenteeism, grade promotion, grade retention, and dropout rates of the Treatment group against the Comparison group.

Given the demographic differences between the Treatment group and the Comparison groups (e.g., the 17.4 percent difference in eligibility for free lunch), one could reasonably expect the Treatment group to perform at lower academic achievement levels than the Comparison groups. However, the Florida TaxWatch results show that, in fact, the FBGC students have equal or greater performance than their peers in nearly every measurement that this study used.

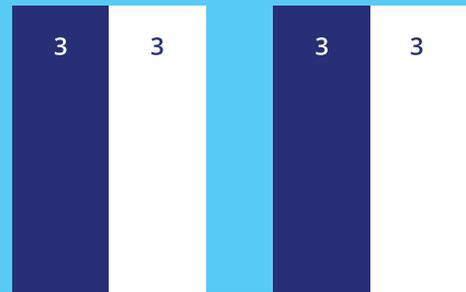
FLORIDA COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT TEST (FCAT) ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS¹²

For the FCAT, all students in grades 3 through 10 are scored within five performance levels: Level 1: Minimal success with grade-level content; Level 2: Limited success with grade-level content; Level 3: Partly successful with grade-level content—performance is on grade level; Level 4: Mostly successful with challenging grade-level content; Level 5: Successful with the most challenging grade-level content.

FCAT MATHEMATICS

Across this data set, the median FCAT Math achievement level for both groups across all four years of study was 3, which is considered by the DOE to be “on grade level.”

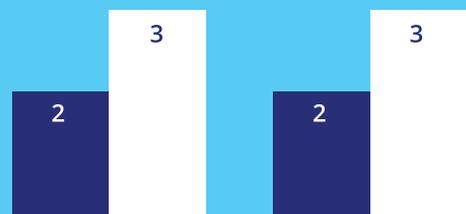
*The data for SY2009-10 and SY2010-11 is shown here
Treatment Group in White*



FCAT READING

The median FCAT Reading achievement level across all four years of study was 3 for the Treatment group, whereas the Comparison group's median score was 3 for the first two years, and dropped to 2 over the last two years of this study.

*The data for SY2009-10 and SY2010-11 is shown here
Treatment Group in White*



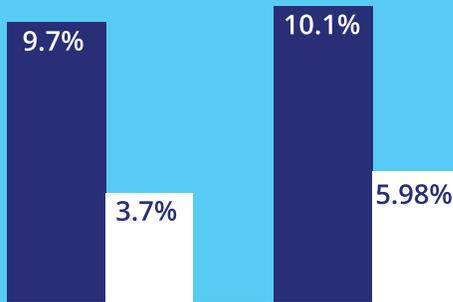
OVERCOMING DEMOGRAPHIC EXPECTATIONS, THESE FINDINGS SHOW A CLEAR ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PARTICIPATING IN FBGC PROGRAMS AND PASSING BOTH THE MATH AND READING FCAT.

¹² Starting with the graduating class of 2003, Florida students are required to pass the FCAT in order to receive a high school diploma, although passing the test is only one requirement of high school graduation.

ABSENTEEISM

In this analysis, absenteeism was significantly lower for the Treatment group. On average, students in the Treatment group missed nearly 2.5 days less than the students in the Comparison group. The percentage of chronically absent students was also significantly lower for the Treatment group, showing a difference of approximately 6 percentage points less for AYS 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively.

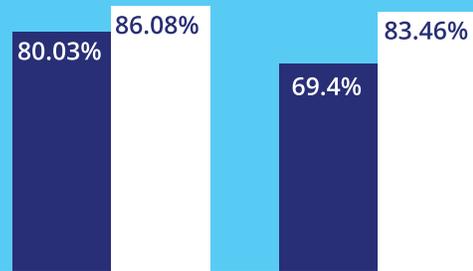
For this chart, LOWER is better
Treatment Group in White



GRADE PROMOTION

FBGC participants had an equal or higher percentage of Grade Promotions and lower percentage of Grade Retentions (being held back) than their peer groups in most years. Grade Promotion differences among both groups ranged from 86 percent for the Treatment group to 80 percent for the Comparison group in the 2009-10 school year; and 84 percent to 69 percent in the 2010-11 school year, respectively.

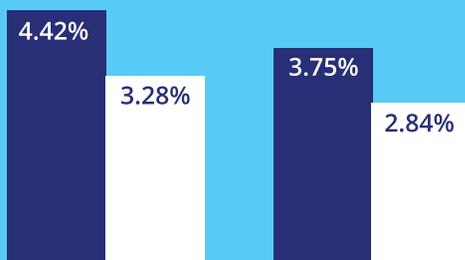
For this chart, HIGHER is better
Treatment Group in White



GRADE RETENTION

Grade Retention for the Treatment group was approximately one percentage point lower than for the Comparison group for each year tested, as the Comparison group was retained at 4.42 percent and 3.75 percent, and the Treatment group was retained at 3.28 percent, and 2.84 percent, in school years 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively.

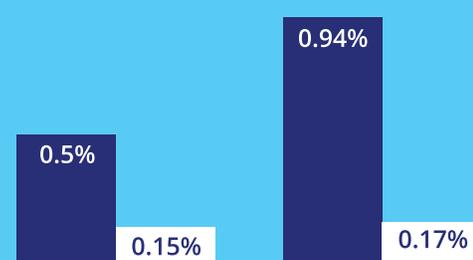
For this chart, LOWER is better
Treatment Group in White



DROPOUT RATE

The Treatment group dropout rates were less than one-fifth that of the Comparison group for school year 2010-11, when the Treatment group rate was 0.17 percent, and the Comparison group rate was 0.94 percent. These outcomes are consistent with the academic literature findings: grade retention has been identified as the strongest predictor of school dropout.

For this chart, LOWER is better
Treatment Group in White



IN GENERAL, THIS SECTION SHOWS THAT FBGC PARTICIPANTS: HAD EQUAL MATH AND BETTER READING FCAT PERFORMANCE; WERE ABSENT FROM SCHOOL HALF AS OFTEN AS THEIR PEERS; HAD A LOWER PERCENTAGE OF CHRONICALLY ABSENT STUDENTS; HAD A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF GRADE PROMOTION AND LOWER PERCENTAGES OF GRADE RETENTION AND SCHOOL WITHDRAWAL.

SECTION VI: JUVENILE JUSTICE COST AND OUTCOME ANALYSIS

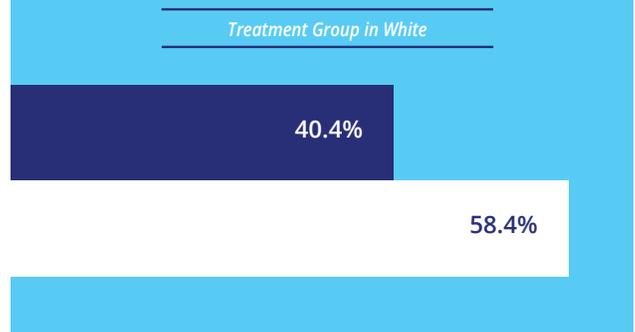
Florida TaxWatch analyzed the data provided by the DJJ by comparing referral and case disposition records of the Treatment group against the Comparison group.

The following represent the main outcomes following the arrest of a juvenile (a “referral”) in Florida’s current juvenile justice system.

- o *Dismissed/ Not Filed* refers to cases in which a referral was reported to Juvenile Justice Information System for a juvenile whose case was disposed and no longer has pending action by the court or state attorney. These referrals could have been thrown out completely, the plaintiff elected to drop charges, or the case was dismissed.
- o *Diversion (Non-Judicial)* includes referrals received and youths referred that did not receive a judicial ruling as delinquent for their offense(s). These cases were diverted to programs such as community arbitration.
- o *Probation (Judicial)* refers to cases in which the juvenile was ruled a delinquent and was assigned a probation officer.
- o *Residential Low Risk, Residential Moderate Risk, Residential High Risk, and Residential Maximum Risk* refers to cases in which the ruling resulted in placement in commitment programs overseen by DJJ. The risk level assignment is related to the security level of the program the youth is placed in based upon the severity of the crime that they were found guilty of/pled guilty to.
- o *Transfer to Adult Court* includes cases that were transferred for disposition by the state’s adult courts. These are the most serious offenses.

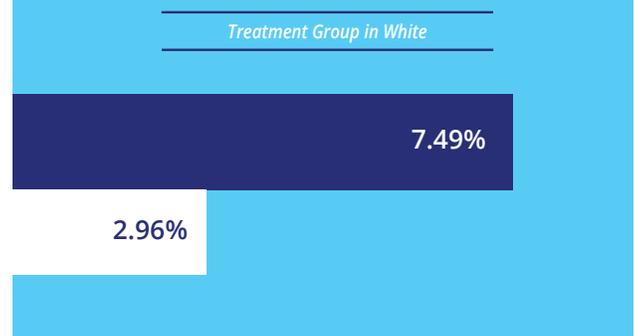
INITIAL REFERRALS

More than half (58 percent) of referrals were first-time referrals for the Treatment group, compared to about 40 percent for the Comparison group.



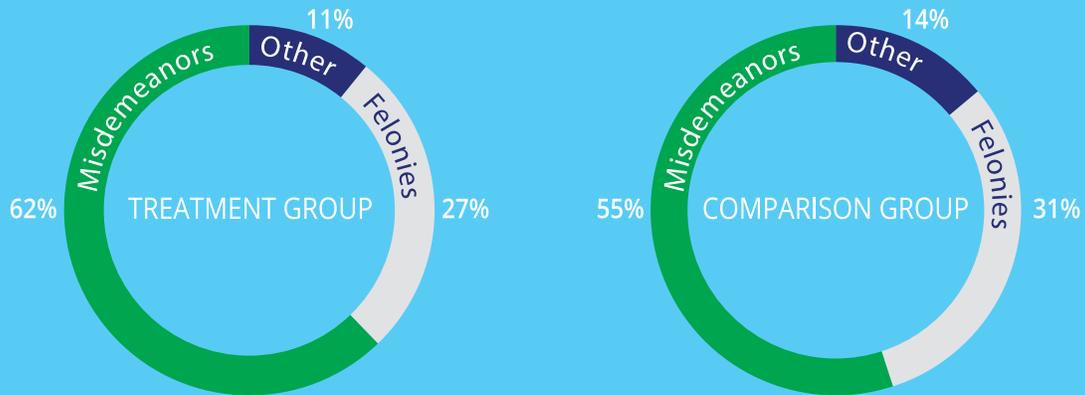
TOTAL REFERRALS

Across this data set, the percent of referrals for the Comparison Group is more than two times higher than that of the Treatment Group.



REFFERALS BY TYPE

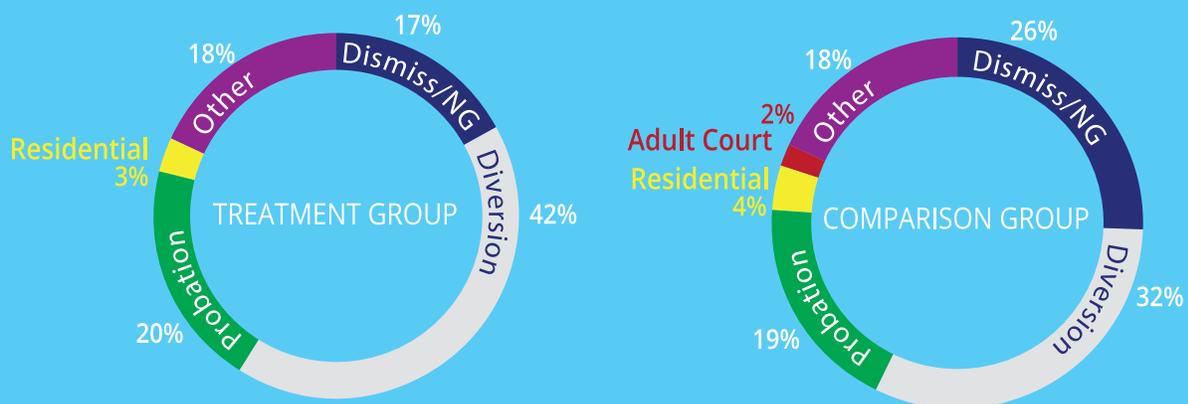
The most common offense (of felonies, misdemeanors and other not listed) for both groups was misdemeanor, being 62 percent for the FBGC group and 55 percent for the comparison group. The second largest type of offense was "felony", being 27 percent for the FBGC group and 31 percent for the comparison group.



CASE DISPOSITIONS

The most common case disposition for both groups was diversion, followed by dismissed for the Comparison group, and probation for the Treatment group. A higher percentage of cases in the Comparison group resulted in residential program commitments.

Not a single case of a FBGC participant was transferred to an adult court, compared to 162 (1.5 percent of all group referrals) in the Comparison group. The percentage of cases dismissed/found "not guilty" (NG), or provided diversion services were higher for the Comparison group.



TANGIBLE COST OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT

There are several costs to society related to juvenile crime, of both tangible and intangible nature. While victim and general societal costs are undeniably real, they are difficult to estimate per-offender in the aggregate. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate on the tangible costs to the taxpayers to determine the potential effects of the FBGC programs.

Tangible costs include cost of an arrest, processing costs, state attorney, public defender and court costs, diversion and probation program costs, and incarceration costs. According to the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, it costs about \$5,000 to process a juvenile through the justice system, which the data shows is more likely to be avoided through participation in FBGCs.^{13,14,15}

Further benefits of participating in FBGC include the avoidance of about \$45,012-\$46,305 per incarcerated youth. This figure was obtained by multiplying the average length of stay in a residential commitment program (8 months)¹⁶ by the Florida average per diem cost (\$186-\$189 per day).¹⁷

13 "Getting Smart on Juvenile Crime in Florida: Taking It to the Next Level," Associated Industries of Florida Foundation, November 2010. <http://www.cbjfl.org/userfiles/files/documents/publications/1-3-11%20Updates/GetSmartonJuvenileCrimeAssociated%20IndustriesNovember2010Final.pdf>

14 "Juvenile Justice Secretary favors therapeutic approach" Barry University Juvenile Justice Center News, March 2011. <http://www.barry.edu/jjc/PDF/2011-03-15%20Newsletter.pdf>

15 State Policy Implementation Project. American Bar Association. Criminal Justice Section. http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/criminal_justice/spip_civilcitations.authcheckdam.pdf

16 According to the Florida Senate Interim Report 2012-118 p. 2 (September 2011), the average length of stay in a residential commitment program for moderate risk youth (which is the most common disposition) is eight months for successful completers. <http://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Session/2012/InterimReports/2012-118cj.pdf>

17 The \$189 figure was calculated using expenses reported in the 2009 DJJ Comprehensive Accountability Reports. A second source, a 2005 report by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) by V. Patiño and B. Krisberg, stated that the cost per bed day in Florida detention centers is \$186 (2004).

SECTION VII: ECONOMIC OUTCOME ANALYSIS

THE IMPORTANCE OF GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL

Generally, higher FCAT achievement, low absenteeism, grade promotion, low dropout rates, and less interaction with the juvenile justice system have all been associated with a higher likelihood of completing high school, which has significant effects on the individual and taxpayers in general.

High school graduates earn higher salaries on average than those who do not graduate from high school, which benefits them directly, and also translates to indirect benefits to the economy as a whole by increased discretionary spending capacity, higher tax collections, and lower social program costs.

UNEMPLOYMENT

High school graduates are less likely to face unemployment and depend on government assistance relative to those that did not complete high school. The latest unemployment rate data available for various degrees of educational attainment in Florida shows that the unemployment rate was 4.4 percentage points more severe for those who did not complete high school, and the unemployment rate drops for each higher level of educational achievement.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, only 9.2 percent of the working poor in 2010 were high school graduates with no further degree of educational attainment, whereas 21.4 percent of the working poor had no high school diploma.

Those who are considered the working poor are much more likely to utilize taxpayer-funded assistance programs.¹⁸ Nationally, according to the U.S. Health and Human Services Department, 43.2 percent of Temporary Assistance to Needy Family (TANF) recipients did not have 12 years of formal education.¹⁹

According to the DOE and the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Programs (FETPIP) Annual Outcomes Report, of the 2009-10 group measured, 45 percent of those receiving public assistance were high school dropouts.²⁰

POVERTY

Recent data shows that the poverty rate for those with less than a high school diploma was 28.4 percent, as compared to 16.1 percent for those who completed high school. Poverty rates are lower for the population with higher and advanced degrees.

OVERALL ECONOMIC IMPACT

According to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the cost of Grade Retention nationally was over \$34.8 billion in 2009 for grades K-8.

In Florida, the cost of Grade Retention was an estimated \$9,210 per-pupil expenditure (in 08-09 dollars).²¹ For every 10 students not held back in any given year, taxpayers realize a total cost-avoidance of at least \$92,100 per year.²²

18 Working poor is defined as persons who have worked at least 27 weeks but are still below the poverty line. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2012). Retrieved from http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2012/ted_20120405.htm

19 Most recent data available at the time of writing this report. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (n.d.) Temporary Assistance for Needy Families – Active Cases, Percent Distribution of TANF Adult Recipients by Education Level, Table 25. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/character/FY2008/tab25.htm>

20 Florida Education & Training Placement Information Division of Accountability, Research and Measurement. (2011). *Annual Outcomes Report*. Tallahassee: Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program.

21 National Center for Education Statistics. <http://nces.ed.gov/>

22 The useable FBGC data for the category of graduation rates was limited to 190 observations, fewer observations than useable data in other categories. Due to the low number of confirmed matching observations, Florida TaxWatch is unable to directly compare the 190 observations of Graduation Rates with the 17,225 observations of the peer group with any degree of statistical certainty.

FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (Age 25 to 64 by Educational Attainment)

LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	18.3%
H.S. ONLY	13.9%
SOME COLL. / ASSOC. DEG.	10.2%
≥ B.S./B.A.	5.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 ACS

FLORIDA POVERTY RATE (Age 25+ by Educational Attainment)

LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	28.4%
H.S. ONLY	16.1%
SOME COLL. / ASSOC. DEG.	10.9%
≥ B.S./B.A.	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 ACS

FLORIDA MEDIAN EARNINGS* (Past 12 Mos., by Educational Attainment)

LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	\$17,182
H.S. ONLY	\$24,452
SOME COLL. / ASSOC. DEG.	\$30,565
≥ B.S./B.A.	\$41,888

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 ACS
*2011 Inflation Adjusted Dollars

Students who successfully complete high school are significantly more likely to have a better future and thus give back to society. According to the U.S. Census, on average, persons with a high school diploma or the equivalent earn approximately \$7,270 more (or 42.3 percent) per year than those without a high school diploma.

Applying the Census figures on average wages from above, each FBGC participant that graduates from high school will have additional lifetime earnings of \$290,800, assuming a 40-year career, compared to non-high school graduates.²³ These career earnings are made even more possible without the barriers to employment that a criminal background brings an individual.

Assuming that 100 individuals at risk of not completing high school would actually graduate, the expected aggregate lifetime earnings increase for these 100 graduates over their career is \$29,080,000.²⁴

23 This figure should be considered a lower-bound estimate, since undoubtedly a subset of these individuals will pursue higher levels of education (thus increasing earning potential). However, data was not available to calculate the percentage of those who would actually proceed to higher levels of education.

24 This economic outcome does not include the potential cost avoidance of social program costs due to the fact that this group is also much less likely to be unemployed, and significantly less likely to fall below the poverty line.

SECTION VIII: CONCLUSION

This study finds that:

- o The median achievement level in Reading FCAT attained by the FBGC group was 3, or “on grade level”, as compared to a median achievement level of 2, or “limited success with grade-level content”, attained by the comparison group;
- o FBGC students are absent from school half as often;
- o Chronic absenteeism, which is significantly correlated with grade retention and dropouts, was half as prevalent in the FBGC group;
- o FBGC had a higher percentage of grade promotion and a lower percentage of grade retention than their peers. The latter result is especially favorable for the FBGC group, since increased grade retention has been consistently identified as the strongest predictor of school dropout;
- o Dropout rates were significantly lower for FBGC participants;
- o The total number of juvenile justice referrals for the FBGC group was 2.96 percent, as compared to 7.49 percent for the comparison group; and
- o More than half of referrals (58 percent) were first-time referrals for the FBGC group, compared to 40 percent for the comparison group.

These findings suggest a significant difference in educational and juvenile justice outcomes versus demographically similar peers who do not take advantage of the FBGC programs.

The data from Sections III and IV show the benefits of FBGC participation to educational success, which is realized through reducing student absenteeism, grade retention, and dropouts; and of avoiding contact with the juvenile justice system.

According to this analysis, the economic impact of participation in Boys and Girls Club programs ranges from short-term taxpayer benefits of \$5,000 in cost-avoidance for each student kept out of the juvenile justice system; \$46,000 in cost-avoidance by not incarcerating a youth; more than \$9,000 in cost-avoidance for each student that is not held back a grade; and an aggregate lifetime earnings increase of nearly \$29,080,000 for each 100 additional high school graduates.

The Florida Boys and Girls Club makes a positive impact on its participants’ academic performance, and helps mold productive and responsible citizens that give back to the state of Florida.

Furthermore, Florida TaxWatch strongly recommends holding all social support entities receiving taxpayer dollars to an outcome-based analysis.

APPENDIX I: FLORIDA BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS LIST BY REGION

PROGRAM NAME	LOCATION	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	# SERVED
Boys & Girls Club of Alachua County	Eastwood Meadows Campus	925 Se 43Rd St	Gainesville	32641	1600
Boys & Girls Club of Alachua County	North West Boys Club	2700 Nw 51st St	Gainesville	32606	
Boys & Girls Club of Alachua County	Reichert House Unit	1704 Se 2Nd Ave	Gainesville	32641	
Boys & Girls Club of Alachua County	Woodland Park Boys & Girls Club	1900 Se 4Th St	Gainesville	32641	
Boys & Girls Club of Collier County	Boys & Girls Club of Collier County - Immokalee High School	701 Immokalee Dr	Immokalee	34142	2947
Boys & Girls Club of Collier County	Boys & Girls Club of Collier County, Inc.	7500 Davis Blvd	Naples	34104	
Boys & Girls Club of Collier County	Boys & Girls Club of Collier County-Immokalee Middle School	401 N 9Th St	Immokalee	34142	
Boys & Girls Club of Hernando County	Boys & Girls Clubs of Hernando County	5404 Applegate Dr	Spring Hill	34606	1232
Boys & Girls Club of Hernando County	Brooksville Unit	885 N Broad St	Brooksville	34601	
Boys & Girls Club of Hernando County	Fox Chapel Unit	9412 Fox Chapel Ln	Spring Hill	34606	
Boys & Girls Club of Hernando County	West Hernando Unit	14325 Ken Austin Pkwy	Brooksville	34613	
Boys & Girls Club of Hernando County	Winding Waters Unit	12240 Vespa Way	Weeki Wachee	34614	
Boys & Girls Club of Highlands County	Boys & Girls Club of Highlands County	111 N Highlands Ave	Sebring	33870	278
Boys & Girls Club of Highlands County	Boys & Girls Club of Highlands County Avon Park Unit	100 E 4Th St	Avon Park	33825	
Boys & Girls Club of Indian River County	Fellsmere Boys & Girls Club	22 S Orange St	Fellsmere	32948	1372
Boys & Girls Club of Indian River County	Sebastian Branch	250 Sebastian Blvd	Sebastian	32958	
Boys & Girls Club of Indian River County	Vero Beach Branch	1729 17Th Ave	Vero Beach	32960	
Boys & Girls Club of Marion County	Boys & Girls Club of Marion County	800 Sw 12Th Ave	Ocala	34471	932
Boys & Girls Club of Marion County	Dr. H. L. Harrell Teen Center Unit	800 Sw 12Th Avenue	Ocala	34471	
Boys & Girls Club of Marion County	Dunnellon Unit	800 Sw 12Th Ave	Ocala	34471	
Boys & Girls Club of Marion County	Silver Springs Shores BGC	674 Silver Rd	Ocala	34472	
Boys & Girls Club of Marion County	Cole-Clark Hobe Sound Unit	11500 Se Lares Ave	Hobe Sound	33455	1716
Boys & Girls Club of Martin County	East Stuart Branch	724 E 10Th St	Stuart	34994	
Boys & Girls Club of Martin County	Indiantown Branch	14555 Sw 174Th Court	Indiantown	34956	
Boys & Girls Club of Martin County	John & Marge Bolton Port Salerno Unit	4732 Se Flourder Avenue	Stuart	34997	
Boys & Girls Club of Martin County	Palm City Unit	1150 Sw Martin Downs Blvd	Palm City	34990	
Boys & Girls Club of Tabula Rasa	AFYC Unit	29841 Sw Liberty Wilderness Camp Rd	Bristol	32321	1058
Boys & Girls Club of Tabula Rasa	Dove Unit	5270 Ezell Rd	Greenville	32440	
Boys & Girls Club of Tabula Rasa	Greenville Elementary School Unit	729 Sw Overstreet Ave	Greenville	32331	
Boys & Girls Club of Tabula Rasa	Greenville Unit	742 Sw Greenville Hills Rd	Greenville	32331	
Boys & Girls Club of Tabula Rasa	Lee Elementary School Unit	7731 E Us Highway 90	Lee	32059	
Boys & Girls Club of Tabula Rasa	Liberty Unit	28625 Sw Liberty Wilderness Rd	Bristol	32321	
Boys & Girls Club of Tabula Rasa	Madison County Central School Unit	2093 Us Hwy 90	Madison	32340	
Boys & Girls Club of Tabula Rasa	North Greenville Unit	742 (A) Sw Greenville Hills Rd	Bristol	32321	
Boys & Girls Club of Tabula Rasa	Pinetta Elementary School Unit	138 Empress Tree Ave	Pinetta	32350	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Bay County	CC Moore Boys & Girls Club	3404 W 19Th St	Panama City	32405	1682
Boys & Girls Clubs of Bay County	Frank Brown Memorial Beach Boys & Girls Club	16200 Panama City Beach Pkwy	Panama City Beach	32413	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Bay County	Joseph F. Chapman, Jr. Boys & Girls Club	3030 E 3Rd St	Panama City	32401	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Bay County	Lake Charles Hilton Activity Center	3404 W 19Th St	Panama City	32405	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Carver Ranches Unit	2205 Sw 44Th Ave	Hollywood	33023	12099
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Dr. Harold Hackie Reitman Unit	3025 W Broward Blvd	Fort Lauderdale	33312	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Florence A. DeGeorge Unit	1220 Sw 130Th Ave	Davie	33325	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Jim & Jan Moran Unit	27 S Dixie Hwy	Deerfield Beach	33441	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Lauderhill Boys & Girls Club Unit	1900 Boys & Girls Club Drive	Fort Lauderdale	33313	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Leo Goodwin Foundation Teen Center	7201 Kimberly Blvd.	North Lauderdale	33068	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Lester H. White Unit	2621 Sw 15 St	Fort Lauderdale	33312	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Marti Huizenga Unit	1111 N 69Th Way	Hollywood	33024	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Nan Knox Unit	832 Nw 2Nd St	Fort Lauderdale	33311	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Rick & Rita Case Boys & Girls Club	7525 Nw 33Rd St	Hollywood	33024	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	Thomas D. Stephanis Unit	212 Nw 16Th St	Pompano Beach	33060	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County	William E. Slaughter, Jr. Unit	7201 Kimberly Blvd	North Lauderdale	33068	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Apopka Branch	445 W 13Th St	Apopka	32703	12912
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Apopka Middle School	425 N. Park Avenue	Apopka	32712	
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Corner Lake Middle School	1700 Chuluote Road	Orlando	32820	

THE FLORIDA BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS: AN ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL, JUVENILE JUSTICE, AND ECONOMIC OUTCOMES

Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Freedom Middle School	2850 Vineland Rd	Orlando	32837
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Hunter's Creek Middle School	13400 Town Loop Blvd	Orlando	32837
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Lakeview Middle School	1200 West Bay Street	Winter Garden	34787
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Lockhart Middle School	3411 Doctor Love Rd	Orlando	32810
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Meadow Woods Middle School	1800 Rhode Island Drive	Orlando	32824
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Ocoee Middle School	300 South Blufford Avenue	Ocoee	34761
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Piedmont Lakes Middle School	2601 Lakeville Rd	Apopka	32703
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Robinswood Middle School	6305 Balboa Drive	Orlando	32818
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at South Creek Middle School	3801 Wetherbee Rd	Orlando	32824
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Boys & Girls Club at Wolf Lake Middle School	1725 Ponkan Road	Apopka	32712
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Downtown Branch	639 W Central Blvd	Orlando	32801
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	East Altamonte Branch	325 Station St	Altamonte Springs	32701
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Joe R. Lee Branch	400 Ruffel St	Eatonville	32751
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Mims Branch	2477 Harry T Moore Ave	Mims	32754
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Parramore Branch	1002 Carter St	Orlando	32805
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Taft Branch	1001 4Th St	Orlando	32824
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Temple Terrace Branch	1824 Temple Ter	Melbourne	32935
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Tupperware Brands Branch	2411 Dyer Blvd	Kissimmee	34741
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Universal Orlando Foundation Branch	5055 Raleigh St	Orlando	32811
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	Walt Disney World Clubhouse	5211 Hernandes Drive	Orlando	32808
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	West Orange Branch	303 W Crown Point Rd	Winter Garden	34787
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Florida	West Sanford Branch	919 S Persimmon Ave	Sanford	32771
Boys & Girls Clubs of Charlotte County	L.A. Ainger Unit	245 Cougar Way	Rotonda West	33947
Boys & Girls Clubs of Charlotte County	Port Charlotte Middle School Unit	23000 Midway Blvd	Pt Charlotte	33952
Boys & Girls Clubs of Citrus County	Boys & Girls Clubs of Citrus County - Robert Hallee Club	8535 W Goodman Ln	Homosassa	34461
Boys & Girls Clubs of Citrus County	Central Ridge Unit	901 W Roosevelt Blvd	Beverly Hills	34465
Boys & Girls Clubs of Citrus County	Evelyn Waters Club	401 N Apopka Ave	Inverness	34452
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lake & Sumter Cos.	Milestones Unit	10516 Treadway School Rd	Leesburg	34788
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lake & Sumter Cos.	Northeast Lake County Unit	600 S Bay St	Eustis	32726
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lake & Sumter Cos.	South Lake Unit	950 7Th St	Clermont	34711
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lake & Sumter Cos.	Teeter Unit	2301 South St	Leesburg	34748
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lakeland	Carl G. Schowe Club	920 Lowry Avenue	Lakeland	33801
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lakeland	John L. Sanders Boys & Girls Club	1525 Martin L King Jr Ave	Lakeland	33805
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lakeland	The James J. Musso Unit	950 Pinewood Ave	Lakeland	33801
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lakeland	Wogan S. Badcock, Jr. Boys & Girls Club	305 1St Ave Ne	Mulberry	33860
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lee County	Lehigh Acres Unit	1262 Wings Way	Lehigh Acres	33936
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lee County	Pueblo Bonito Unit	26120 Pueblo Bonito Blvd	Bonita Spgs	34135
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lee County	Renaissance Preserve Unit	1633 Joust Street	Fort Myers	33916
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lee County	Sabal Palm	3701 Sabal Palm Blvd	Fort Myers	33916
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lee County	Shady Oaks Unit	3280 Marion St	Fort Myers	33916
Boys & Girls Clubs of Lee County	Suncoast Unit	1856 Suncoast Ln	North Fort Myers	33917
Boys & Girls Clubs of Manatee County	Bradenton Unit	1415 9Th St W	Bradenton	34205
Boys & Girls Clubs of Manatee County	Daughtrey Elementary School Boys & Girls Club	5515 63Rd Ave East	Bradenton	34203
Boys & Girls Clubs of Manatee County	DeSoto Boys & Girls Club	5231 34 St W	Bradenton	34210
Boys & Girls Clubs of Manatee County	Harlee Middle School Boys & Girls Club	6423 9Th St E	Bradenton	34203
Boys & Girls Clubs of Manatee County	Johnson Middle School Boys & Girls Club	2121 26Th Ave E	Bradenton	34208
Boys & Girls Clubs of Manatee County	Palmetto Boys & Girls Club	1600 10Th St W	Palmetto	34221
Boys & Girls Clubs of Manatee County	Southeast High School Boys & Girls Club	1200 37Th Ave E	Bradenton	34208
Boys & Girls Clubs of Miami	Alex Rodriguez Teen Center	2805 Sw 32Nd Ave	Miami	33133
Boys & Girls Clubs of Miami	Gwen Cherry Boys & Girls Club	7090 Nw 22Nd Ave	Miami	33147
Boys & Girls Clubs of Miami	Hank Kline Boys & Girls Club	2805 Sw 32Nd Ave	Miami	33133
Boys & Girls Clubs of Miami	Northwest Boys & Girls Club	10915 Nw 14Th Ave	Miami	33133
Boys & Girls Clubs of Miami	S.W. Langer/Kendall Unit	9475 N Kendall Dr	Miami	33176
Boys & Girls Clubs of Miami	South Beach Unit	1245 Michigan Ave	Miami Beach	33139
Boys & Girls Clubs of North Central Florida	Jerkins Branch	1201 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd	Perry	32347
Boys & Girls Clubs of North Central Florida	Steinhatchee Stingray Club	1209 First Ave	Steinhatchee	32348
Boys & Girls Clubs of North Central Florida	Veteran's Park Unit	202 E Julia St	Perry	32347
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	Annie R Morgan Elementary School TEAM UP	964 Saint Clair St	Jacksonville	32254

Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	Beaches Area Boys & Girls Club	820 20Th Ave N	Jacksonville	32250
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	BOLD Eugene Butler Middle School	900 Acorn St	Jacksonville	32209
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	BOLD S. P. Livingston Elementary School	1128 Barber St	Jacksonville	32209
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	Fernandina Beach Boys & Girls Club	907 S 11Th St	Fernandina Beach	32034
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	John Love Boys & Girls Clubs	1531 Winthrop Street	Jacksonville	32206
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	Lawrence F. Lee Memorial Boys & Girls Club	313 E 10Th St	Jacksonville	32206
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	Miller Freedom Boys & Girls Club	569 Us Hwy 17 N	Yulee	32097
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	NFL Yet Boys & Girls Clubs	555 W. 25Th St	Jacksonville	32206
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	Southside Middle School TEAM UP	22948 Knights Lane East	Jacksonville	32216
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	THE PLAYERS Championship Boys & Girls Club	200 S Woodlawn St	Jacksonville	32084
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	Victory Pointe Unit	6750 Ramona Blvd	Jacksonville	32205
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	West Jacksonville Boys & Girls Club	2115 Commonwealth Ave	Jacksonville	32209
Boys & Girls Clubs of Northeast Florida	Woodland Acres Boys & Girls Club	191 Pecan St	Jacksonville	32211
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Boys & Girls Club - Belle Glade / Teen Center	350 Sw 10Th St	Belle Glade	33430
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Boys & Girls Club of Belle Glade Elementary	350 Nw Ave L	Belle Glade	33430
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Boys & Girls Club of Boca Raton	300 Newcastle St	Boca Raton	33487
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Boys & Girls Club of Canal Point Elementary	300 Main St	Canal Point	33438
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Boys & Girls Club of Glade View Elementary	1100 Sw Ave G	Belle Glade	33430
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Boys & Girls Club of Gove Elementary	900 Se Ave G	Belle Glade	33430
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Boys & Girls Club of Pioneer Park Elementary	39500 Pioneer Park Rd	Belle Glade	33430
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Boys & Girls Club of South Bay	1321 Martin Luther King Blvd	South Bay	33493
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Boys & Girls Club of Wellington	3401 Southshore Blvd	Wellington	33414
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Florence DeGeorge Boys & Girls Club of Palm Beach County	4106 Pinewood Ave	West Palm Beach	33407
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Marjorie S. Fisher Boys & Girls Club	905 Drexel Rd	West Palm Beach	33413
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Max M. Fisher Boys & Girls Club	221 W 13Th St	Riviera Beach	33404
Boys & Girls Clubs of Palm Beach County	Naoma Donnelley Haggin Boys & Girls Club	600 Sw 15Th Ave	Delray Beach	33444
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Bayshore Elementary Extension	1661 Sw Bayshore Blvd	Port Saint Lucie	34984
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Chuck Hill Unit	198 Nw Marion Ave	Port St Lucie	34983
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Floresta Elementary Extension	1501 Se Floresta Dr	Port Saint Lucie	34983
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Garden Terrace Unit	3100 Ave G	Fort Pierce	34947
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Infinity Teen Center	1011 N 23Rd St	Fort Pierce	34950
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Lakewood Park Elementary Extension	7800 Indrio Rd	Fort Pierce	34951
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Mac Mascioli Unit	3002 Avenue D.	Fort Pierce	34947
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Manatee Elementary Extension	1450 Sw Heatherwood Blvd	Port Saint Lucie	34986
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Mariposa Elementary Extension	2620 Se Mariposa Ave	Port Saint Lucie	34952
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Morningside Elementary Extension	2300 Se Gowin St	Port Saint Lucie	34952
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Oak Hammock Kidstop	1251 Sw California Blvd	Port Saint Lucie	34953
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Palm Pointe Kidstop	10680 Sw Academic Way	Port St Lucie	34987
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Port St. Lucie Unit	10673 Lennard Rd	Port Saint Lucie	34952
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Rivers Edge Kidstop	5600 Ne St James Dr	Port Saint Lucie	34983
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Savanna Ridge Kidstop	6801 Se Lennard Rd	Port Pierce	34952
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	St. Lucie West Kidstop	1001 Sw Juliet Ave	Port Saint Lucie	34986
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Westgate Kidstop	1050 Nw Cashmere Blvd	Port St. Lucie	34986
Boys & Girls Clubs of Saint Lucie County	Windmill Point Elementary	700 Darwin Blvd	Port Saint Lucie	34953
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	21st Century Community Learning Center - Alta Vista	1050 S Euclid Ave	Sarasota	34237
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	21st Century Community Learning Center - Booker Middle	2350 Dr Martin Luther King Way	Sarasota	34234
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	21st Century Community Learning Center - Gocio Elementary	3450 Gocio Rd	Sarasota	34235
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	21st Century Community Learning Center - Tuttle Elementary	286 38Th St	Sarasota	34237
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	21st Century Community Learning Center-Emma A. Booker	2350 Dr. Milk Drive	Sarasota	34234
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	Gene Matthews Boys & Girls Club	6851 S Biscayne Blvd	North Port	34287
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	Lee Wetherington Boys & Girls Club	3100 Fruitville Rd	Sarasota	34237
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	Robert and Joan Lee Boys & Girls Club	920 Gulf Coast Blvd	Venice	34285
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	Roy McBean Boys & Girls Club	1790 21St St	Sarasota	34234
Boys & Girls Clubs of Sarasota County	Wilkinson Elementary School	3400 Wilkinson Rd	Sarasota	34231
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Bill Carey Brandon Unit	213 N. Knights Avenue	Brandon	33510
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Boys & Girls Club Youth Center	8239 Youth Ln	Port Richey	34668
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	David & Casey Shear North Tampa Unit	2313 E Yukon St	Tampa	33604
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Dover Unit	2820 S Gallagher Rd	Dover	33527
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Garry & Mavis Smith Salesian Boys & Girls Club	6400 E. Chelsea	Tampa	33610

Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	George M. Steimbrenner Family West Tampa Unit	1301 North Boulevard	Tampa	33607
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	George W. Jenkins Town N Country Boys & Girls Club	7002 W Hanna Ave	Tampa	33634
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Joe & Anne Garcia Salesian Youth Center	302 W Gladys St	Tampa	33602
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Lewis Abraham Lacoochee Unit	38749 Pattie Ln	Dade City	33523
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Liberty Mompierre Unit	4228 S Monet Ct	Tampa	33616
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	MacDill Air Force Base Youth Program	7813 Bayshore Blvd.	Macdill Afb	33621
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Nick Capitano Boys & Girls Club	1218 East Kay Street	Tampa	33602
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Riverview Boys & Girls Club	6809 Kycul Ave	Riverview	33578
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Sulphur Springs Branch	8608 12Th St	Tampa	33604
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	West Plant City Club	901 S Waller St	Plant City	33563
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Wilbert Davis Belmont Heights Unit	3515 Sarah St	Tampa	33605
Boys & Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay	Zonta Unit	1114 W Sligh Ave	Tampa	33604
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Big Bend	Boys & Girls Club of the Big Bend at Havana Elementary	705 S Us Highway 27	Havana	32333
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Big Bend	Chattahoochee Unit	715 Main Street	Chattahoochee	32324
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Big Bend	Greg McCray Boys & Girls Club	306 Laura Lee Ave	Tallahassee	32301
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Big Bend	Micosukee Boys & Girls Club	115011 Cromartie Rd	Tallahassee	32308
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Emerald Coast	Boys & Girls Club of Destin	630 Kelly St	Destin	32541
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Emerald Coast	Boys & Girls Clubs of the Emerald Coast - Fort Walton Beach Club	923 Denton Blvd Nw	Ft Walton Bch	32547
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Emerald Coast	Boys & Girls Clubs of the Emerald Coast - Ft. Walton Beach Teen Center	923B Denton Blvd Nw	Ft Walton Bch	32547
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Emerald Coast	Boys & Girls Clubs of the Emerald Coast - Pensacola Club	2751 N H St	Pensacola	32501
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Emerald Coast	Defuniak Springs Teen Center	435 State Highway 83 N.	Defuniak Springs	32433
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Emerald Coast	South Walton Unit	427 Greenway Trl	Santa Rsa Bch	32459
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Keys Area	Boys & Girls Club at the Big Pine Neighborhood Charter School	30220 Overseas Hwy	Big Pine Key	33043
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Keys Area	Boys & Girls Clubs of the Keys. Area Bayview Park	1310 Truman Avenue	Key West	33040
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Seminole Tribe FL	Boys & Girls Club of the Seminole Tribe of Florida	6351 Nw 30Th St	Hollywood	33024
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Seminole Tribe FL	Boys & Girls Clubs of the Seminole Tribe of Florida - Brighton	100 E Harney Pond Rd Ne	Okechobee	34974
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Seminole Tribe FL	Boys & Girls Clubs of the Seminole Tribe of Florida - Big Cypress	30400 Community Center Drive	Clewiston	33440
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Suncoast	Chi Chi Rodriguez	3030 N Mcmullen Booth Rd	Clearwater	33761
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Suncoast	North Greenwood Boys & Girls Club	800 Phillis Dr	Clearwater	33755
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Suncoast	Northside Boys & Girls Club	1035 Burlington Ave N	Saint Petersburg	33705
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Suncoast	Pinellas Park Boys & Girls Club	7790 61St St N	Pinellas Park	33781
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Suncoast	Tarpon Springs Boys & Girls Club	111 W Lime St	Tarpon Springs	34689
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Suncoast	The Royal Theater Boys & Girls Club	1011 22Nd St S	St Petersburg	33712
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Suncoast	Wood Valley Boys & Girls Club	2816 Park Trail Ln	Clearwater	33759
Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Cos.	Brighthouse/Spring Hill Unit	462 Green St	Deland	32720
Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Cos.	Edgewater Boys & Girls Club	101 N Woodland Blvd	Deland	32720
Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Cos.	Harris Saxon Unit	2329 California St	Deltona	32738
Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Cos.	Lake Helen Boys & Girls Club	493 S Lakeview Dr	Lake Helen	32744
Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Cos.	Oretha Bell/New Smyrna Beach Boys & Girls Club	813 Mary Avenue	New Smyrna Beach	32168
Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Cos.	Palmetto Park Boys & Girls Club	450 Whitney St	Daytona Beach	32114
Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Cos.	Rossmeyer Family/Holly Hill Boys & Girls Club	1044 Daytona Avenue	Holly Hill	32117
Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Cos.	Rymfire Elementary Boys & Girls Club	1425 Rymfire Dr	Palm Coast	32164
Boys Clubs of Columbia County	Boys Clubs of Columbia County	Vilano Highway - Washington St	Lake City	32055
Citrus Center Boys & Girls Club	George W. Jenkins Memorial Unit	2400 Havendale Blvd Nw	Winter Haven	33881
Citrus Center Boys & Girls Club	Lake Wales Unit	401 N 4Th St	Lake Wales	33881
Citrus Center Boys & Girls Club	North Ridge Unit	704 Avenue C	Haines City	33881
Eglin Youth Programs	Eglin School Age Care Program	2582B Hatcher Road	Eglin Afb	32542
Eglin Youth Programs	Eglin Youth Programs	96 Svs/Svvy	Eglin Afb	32542
Hurlburt Youth Programs	Hurlburt Field	16 Svs/Svvy	Hurlburt Field	32544
Hurlburt Youth Programs	Hurlburt Teen Center	923 Cody Avenue	Hurlburt Field	32544
Jacksonville Naval Air Station	Jacksonville Youth Activities Center	Building 2065 Knight Lane	Jacksonville	32212
Key West Naval Air Station	Key West Florida Navy Youth Center	V4189 Arthur Sawyer Rd	Key West	33040
Mayport Naval Station	Youth Activities Center, Navsta Mayport	Mwr Department, Bldg. 1326	Mayport	32228
Panama City Naval Support Activity	Naval Support Activity Panama City	101 Vernon Ave	P C Beach	32407
Patrick AFB Youth Center	Patrick AFB Youth Center 45 SVS/SVYY	45 Svs/Svvy	Satellite	32937
Pensacola Naval Air Station	Corry Station School Age Program	4119 Childrens Lane	Pensacola	32511
Pensacola Naval Air Station	Fred G. Smalley Youth Center	690 Moffett Road, Bldg. 3690	Pensacola	32508
Tyndall Youth Center	Tyndall Youth Center	Bldg. 3223, Sabra Drive	Tyndall Afb	32403

APPENDIX II:

FLORIDA BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS DATA BY COUNTY

County	# of Participants
Clay	1
Gadsden	13
Jackson	28
Martin	45
Taylor	49
Charlotte	55
Hernando	91
Lake	95
Sumter	110
St. Johns	115
Pinellas	125
Escambia	137
Alachua	143
Monroe	145
Pasco	150
Osceola	153
Jefferson	160
Highlands	214
Volusia	290
Seminole	280
Broward	288
Franklin	327
Nassau	437
Orange	538
Palm Beach	564
Bay	762
Leon	786
Sarasota	958
Manatee	1,012
Collier	1,140
Polk	1,222
Hillsborough	1,918
Duval	2,424

Some clubs returned more complete data sets than others. Due to issues with tracking attendance, working from paper records, or communication, some clubs did not return any data.

After reviewing the lists of names received from the CPOs, it was discovered that some elements of the requested data were unavailable—such as date of birth or other unique identifiers—for some FBGC members. Due to difficulty in matching the list of names in each group with their school records, those names that were received without either a date of birth or another unique identifier were dropped from the data set.

Furthermore, some clubs only tracked attendance by month; therefore in some cases the participation dates are not strictly from August 15th to June 15th. Limitations on the extent of specificity of start and end dates lead to the necessity of being slightly flexible in start and end dates of participation. In addition, some smaller clubs do not keep detailed electronic records of attendance, so to have a truly representative sample of the state, there was further reason to allow start and end dates to be slightly flexible. Overall, the benefit of having a greater sample and allowing for grey area of start and end dates (generally August to June) outweighed the option to drop clubs' membership lists that did not have specific start and end dates of participation. Given the minimum of 100 days of attendance, this method is not expected to materially change any results.

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As an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit taxpayer research institute and government watchdog, it is the mission of Florida TaxWatch to provide the citizens of Florida and public officials with high quality, independent research and analysis of issues related to state and local government taxation, expenditures, policies, and programs. Florida TaxWatch works to improve the productivity and accountability of Florida government. Its research recommends productivity enhancements and explains the statewide impact of fiscal and economic policies and practices on citizens and businesses.

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