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House Bill 96: State Operating Appropriations for FY 2026-27

Senate Finance Committee  
Chair Cirino  
Vice Chair Chavez  
Ranking Member Hicks-Hudson  
Members Blessing, Brenner, Craig, Ingram, Lang, Manchester,  
Manning, O'Brien, Patton, Romanchuk, Wilkin

Testimony submitted by:  
Adam Shank, President & CEO,  
Ohio Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs

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Chair Cirino, Vice Chair Chavez, Ranking Member Hicks-Hudson, and members of the Senate Finance Committee. My name is Adam Shank, and I am the President & CEO of the Ohio Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs. Please allow me to start with gratitude to the Governor and members of the House and Senate for their steadfast support of the Clubs over the years. Through your work and support, the Clubs are making significant impacts on the lives of the kids we serve. Impact that isn't merely speculative, but rigorously documented.

In FY24, Clubs received \$12.5M in funding from the state operating budget (which combined \$7.5M in TANF and \$5M in GRF allocated from ODEW and OMHAS).\* As presented by the Governor HB96 allocated flat funding of \$12.5M per fiscal year (consolidated in TANF) to the Ohio Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs to support after-school and summer programs for at-risk youth.

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\* In FY25, TANF funding for Clubs was removed along with many other block grant allocations. HB96 restores this funding.

The House reduced this allocation to \$8.5M per fiscal year while acknowledging room for Senate consideration.

We request this committee, and ultimately the Senate, to increase the allocated amount to \$10.5M per fiscal year. This allocation is a strategic investment in Ohio's future and we humbly ask that you continue your stalworth support of impactful programs. That you keep it in place. Keep Club doors open. Keep investing in our kids. When you do, our communities win.

The Clubs have been a trusted TANF partner for over a decade, consistently delivering results that align with the program's core goals—providing support for low-income families, improving child well-being, and ensuring economic stability for parents and caregivers. The documented impact of the Clubs demonstrates their role not only as a vital social resource but also as sound fiscal policy. Every \$1 invested in Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs generates a remarkable \$35.16 in lifetime benefits for members, caregivers, and communities (Ohio University, Social Return on Investment Analysis: Boys & Girls Clubs Impact on Ohio, May 2024).

Over the past several budget cycles, the public-private partnership between the State of Ohio and the Boys & Girls Clubs has grown significantly. This growth has allowed the Clubs to expand services to more youth and caregivers, directly addressing critical state needs. As the demand for safe, accessible childcare continues to surge, Clubs have been a vital resource to Ohio's workforce. The impact has been substantial: 79% of caregivers reported that the Clubs helped them retain their jobs with an estimated \$328.9M in retained employment value statewide as a result (Id.). Without the Clubs, thousands of caregivers would face untenable choices—quitting their jobs, reducing work hours, or leaving children in unsafe environments (Id.).

Furthermore, Boys & Girls Clubs provide critical nutritional support to Ohio's children. Throughout the school year and summer, Clubs offer free meals to their members, ensuring that children have consistent access to nutritious food (Id.). For many families, these meals are a lifeline, alleviating food insecurity and ensuring that children have the sustenance needed to learn and grow. The significance of this support cannot be overstated, as food insecurity has far-reaching consequences for a child's physical and cognitive development. Through these efforts, the Clubs directly contribute to closing the nutrition gap for Ohio families.

Beyond childcare and nutrition, Boys & Girls Clubs also play a crucial role in fostering academic success, emotional well-being, and workforce readiness. Club programs emphasize mentorship, tutoring, and socio-emotional learning, equipping young people with the tools necessary to succeed in school and beyond. Studies indicate that Club members are significantly less likely to engage in risky behaviors such as underage drinking and vaping, resulting in millions in health and social costs avoided (Id.). Additionally, youth who participate in Club programs report higher levels of self-confidence and career preparedness, ensuring that they are equipped to enter the workforce as productive and engaged members of society.

Failing to maintain this funding would have far-reaching consequences. Families who depend on the Clubs for childcare, academic support, and basic needs would be left scrambling for alternatives that often do not exist. The ripple effects would be felt across Ohio's economy, as workforce participation would decline, and public assistance needs would rise. At a time when Ohio is striving to build a resilient workforce and provide equitable opportunities for all children, now is not the time to weaken our investment in proven, effective programs like Boys & Girls Clubs.

I urge the Committee to increase this essential funding in H.B. 96. The Boys & Girls Clubs have proven their ability to respond to state needs with measurable impact. Supporting this investment is not just the right thing to do for Ohio's children and families—it is a fiscally responsible decision that strengthens our workforce, communities, and future. Investing in Boys & Girls Clubs is an investment in Ohio's economic vitality and the well-being of its most vulnerable children. Thank you for your time and consideration, and I welcome any questions you may have.

The background of the entire page is a dark green topographic map. It features intricate white contour lines that represent elevation changes. Some numerical values, such as '1400', are visible on the right side of the map. The map's texture is dense and detailed, covering the entire surface.

# SOCIAL RETURN ON INVESTMENT ANALYSIS: BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS IMPACT ON OHIO

MAY 2024

**OHIO**  
UNIVERSITY

Voinovich School of  
Leadership and Public Service

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Allison L. Ricket, EdD, Assistant Research Professor and Director of Analytics, Impact Measurement, is responsible for the design of this study and is lead author on the report. Mandy White, MA, Impact Analyst, provided background research on outcomes and fiscal proxy modeling as well as support in report writing. Anirudh Ruhil, PhD, Associate Dean for Research and Planning and Professor, conducted data analysis for youth outcomes. Natalie Wilson, MPA, Assistant Director of Research Support at the Health Affairs Institute at West Virginia University, provided fiscal proxy modeling and technical documentation. Hashim Pashtun, PhD, Impact Analyst, provided proxy modeling and data analysis. Zarek Bell, MPA, Impact Analyst, provided proxy modeling.

Drawing on expertise in the fields of public service, energy, the environment, and economic development, Ohio University's Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Service works with hundreds of public and private organizations each year, providing applied research, training, and technical assistance. The Voinovich School wishes to thank the The Ohio Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, and partners for assistance and cooperation.

For questions, contact the author of this report: Allison Ricket ([ricket@ohio.edu](mailto:ricket@ohio.edu)).

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# ABOUT THE RESEARCH

The Voinovich School's research team designed this study to understand the economic and social return on investment generated by Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio. Previous studies calculating the return on investment generated by club membership to individuals and society include studies from 2010<sup>1</sup> and 2015<sup>2</sup>. This study sought to replicate and expand these studies for Ohio, updating for effects on current members, caregivers, youth workers, and communities.

## Methodology

The primary mode of data collection for this research was an online survey distributed to all recipients of the grant. As grantees completed the surveys, multiple analysts ran statistics for the evaluation and SROI calculations (Please see technical documentation for full methodology explanation). Researchers created a logic model to describe the change process the grant was intended to initiate. The logic model includes the inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts that were anticipated from the grant. Results of the survey indicate the extent of change in the logic model areas.

The research was conducted in 2022-2023 and entailed analysis of outcomes to multiple stakeholder groups including youth members, adult caregivers, youth workers, and communities. This study measures the impacts of club membership on three areas of outcomes for youth: academic, social-emotional, and risk behaviors. The impact of club membership on youth outcomes was calculated using 2019 data from the National Youth Outcomes Initiative, the annual Boys & Girls Clubs survey; the CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System survey; data provided by Ohio Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs, and data from the Ohio Department of Education. Research on youth academic outcomes was completed in partnership with Research for Action.

Research on caregiver outcomes was collected via statewide survey of caregivers in Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio in both summer 2023 and fall 2023.

Outcomes relating to youth workers were supplied by PAXIS Institute from 2023.

Research for the IMPLAN economic analysis and impact of Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio activities on communities in Ohio was collected in 2023 and uses 2021 and 2022 operating and capital projects data.



## ABOUT THE OHIO BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS

The Boys & Girls Clubs of America is a nationwide network dedicated to providing young people with a safe place to learn and grow outside of school hours. In Ohio, the Boys & Girls Clubs have a rich history dating back to the movement's inception, with clubs established across the state that cater to the needs of Ohio's youth.

For more than 130 years, Boys & Girls Clubs have served Ohio communities with a mission to enable all young people, especially those who need it most, to reach their full potential as productive, caring, responsible citizens.

Today, Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio offer a wide range of programs and services designed to promote academic success, healthy lifestyles, and career readiness among young people. These clubs serve as vital community resources, providing a safe space where youth can engage in constructive activities, receive mentorship from caring adults, and build lasting relationships with their peers.

With a focus on collaboration and innovation, Ohio's Boys & Girls Clubs partner with schools, businesses, community organizations, and government agencies to address the unique needs of the youth they serve. Through these partnerships and the dedication of youth development professionals and volunteers, Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio continue to make a positive impact on the lives of countless young individuals, empowering them to realize their full potential and become leaders in their communities.



# EVERY \$1 INVESTED IN OHIO BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS GENERATES

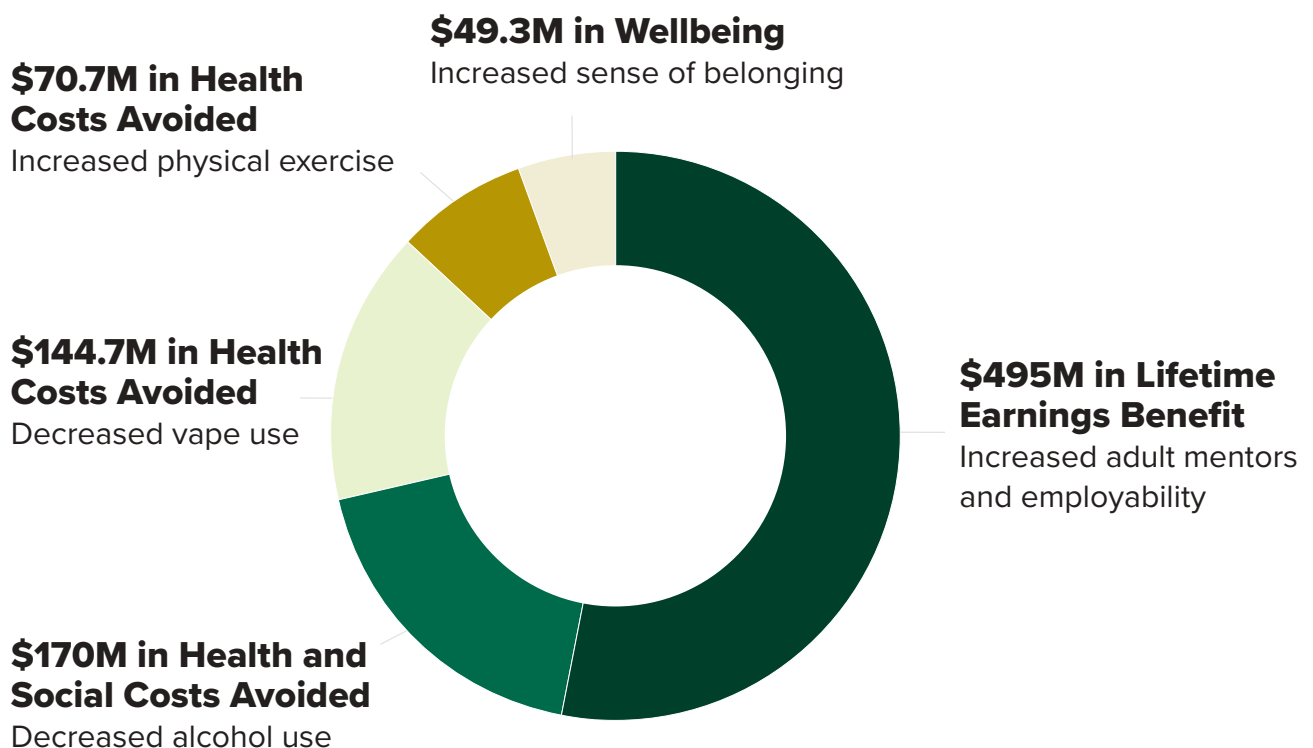


# \$35.16 in lifetime benefits for Ohio communities.

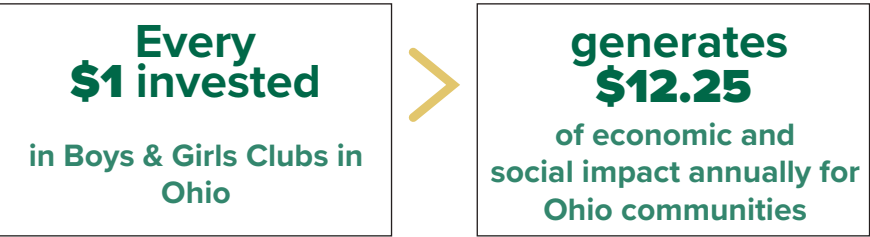
This dollar amount reflects the ripple effects caused by the services and activities of Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio. The research conducted by Ohio University used statistical methods, survey results from caregivers, and other Ohio data to quantify all impacts. Researchers found members benefit from building trusting relationships with adult mentors which decreases risky behaviors and increases lifetime earnings and employability. Caregivers benefit from club support and access to affordable childcare, a benefit which in turn impacts employers and Ohio businesses. Ohio communities are supported by the consistent presence of Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio as an employer, service provider, and anchor organization for community building.

## LIFETIME BENEFITS TO MEMBERS

### Total Value in Lifetime Benefit to Members: 919.8M



ANNUAL IMPACT OF OHIO BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS



The benefits of Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio can also be measured on an annual basis. The annual benefit of Boys & Girls Clubs includes on year of benefits to members, caregivers, and Ohio communities based on one year of Boys & Girls Club membership.

Annually, the largest impacts of Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio are:

CAREGIVERS	MEMBERS		EMPLOYERS
8,106 are able to retain their jobs	17,448 increased sense of wellbeing and belonging	9,442 Less alcohol use 10,264 Less vape use	9,135 caregivers have access to affordable, consistent childcare, benefiting employers and taxpayers

A VALUE OF

\$329 M	\$49 M	\$29 M <i>combined</i>	\$28.4 M
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The annual benefit of Boys & Girls Clubs also includes the benefit to the Ohio economy as Boys and Girls Clubs complete capital projects that help expand club services and employ local people.

Impacts of Boys & Girls Club Capital Spending

	2021	2022
Capital Spending	\$7.6M	\$5.4 M
Ohio Jobs Supported	88	61
GDP Generated	\$8.3 M	\$5.9 M
State and Local Tax Generated	\$1.6 M	\$1.3 M

# SROI

**Social Return on Investment (SROI)** is a framework for calculating and communicating social impact using the universal language of money. SROI measures the *social value* created by an organization's activities or community initiative by including **social, economic, and environmental impacts** in a total measure of social value. The impact measurement team at Ohio University uses data-driven, transparent, verifiable, credible research to create fiscal proxies that capture value in costs avoided or benefits achieved.



**SROI is a broad measure of impact** that includes the ripple effects of change to quantify impact, which allows organizations to measure impact instead of just theorizing from anecdotes.

## Outcomes Quantified with Fiscal Proxies

In a fashion similar to Return on Investment, SROI is an accounting and reporting system to yield metrics that compare the investment in a program to the monetized social benefits of the program's outcomes<sup>6</sup>. SROI considers all of the *pecuniary* and *nonpecuniary* costs and benefits in its impact accounting measure. Each outcome is given a quantifiable representation of value, typically conceived of as the dollar value of costs avoided or benefits obtained. These representative values are known as fiscal proxies. The process of selecting outcomes to value and assigning fiscal proxies is always informed by stakeholders' views of the relative importance of these outcomes.<sup>7</sup>



For this study, the Ohio University research team used the following fit-for-purpose measures to determine the fiscal proxies for each outcome. Each fiscal proxy is

- Stakeholder sourced<sup>8</sup>
- Regionally specific: Where data was available to speak directly to Ohio, this information was used. Where that data was not available, regional data was used; lacking those figures, national figures were used.
- Aligned to industry standards in cost-benefit-analysis measures where appropriate (i.e., value of a volunteer hour as reported by the Independent Sector)
- Informed by academic literature with proxy valuation method chosen for the outcome (See Technical Documentation)

Each fiscal proxy was developed for outcomes deemed material following from the survey analysis (See Technical Documentation for individual proxy analysis).





**SROI Value to Stakeholders:** The SROI framework includes as stakeholders any individual or entity that experiences change as a result of the program. SROI allows organizations to measure the extent to which they are meeting their social mission from the perspective of the stakeholders they seek to serve. In addition, SROI makes room for value accounting for multiple stakeholders. This principle is a key strength of the SROI framework wherein inclusiveness of stakeholder groups allows a “bottom up method for measuring social value.” Materiality in the SROI framework is determined by stakeholder input and determination of impacts important relative to the stakeholder group. All outcomes are evidenced by stakeholder engagement.

## Previous Studies on Boys & Girls Club ROI

For purposes of comparison, three other “return on investment” studies of Boys & Girls Clubs are reported below, along with an explanation of key differences in study approach.

Study	Year	Key Differences
Estimating the Return on Investment for Boys & Girls Clubs <sup>3</sup>	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefit-cost analysis of BGC nationally and several specific programs</li> <li>• Statistical methods used for youth risk behaviors</li> <li>• Parental earnings based on previous 2010 survey (from BGC Greater Houston Economic Impact report) and includes partial adjustment for attribution and/or deadweight</li> <li>• Ratio includes lifetime benefits</li> </ul>
Boys & Girls Clubs of Broward County: Economic Impact Overview <sup>4</sup>	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No clear statistical methods for calculating impact</li> <li>• Data from primary surveys from only Broward County, small sample size</li> <li>• Included impact for risk factors to youth, parents, and community economic benefit</li> <li>• Ratio includes lifetime benefits</li> </ul>
Investing in Our Youth, Building Our Community: The Economic Impact of Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Houston <sup>5</sup>	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No clear statistical methods for calculating impact</li> <li>• Included impact for risk factors to youth, parents, and community economic benefit</li> <li>• Ratio includes lifetime benefits</li> </ul>
SROI Analysis of Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistical methods for calculating impact to youth and youth workers</li> <li>• Ohio-wide Caregiver Survey deployed in 2023 to indicate outcomes to caregivers</li> <li>• Youth social and emotional outcomes measured</li> <li>• Operations and Capital spending calculated with economic analysis software</li> <li>• Annual, long-term, and lifetime benefits calculated</li> </ul>

## IMPACTS OF CLUB MEMBERSHIP ON YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR

The impact of club membership was calculated by using logistic and linear regression statistical modeling, controlling for demographic variables, to determine if club members were more or less likely to demonstrate risky behaviors than their same age peers who do not participate in BGC. This study found club membership makes a significant difference in youth outcomes.

### BGC Membership Makes a Difference in Limiting Risky Youth Behaviors:



**BGC members exercise more than their same age peers**, resulting in health cost savings



**BGC members were less likely to engage in underage drinking than same age peers**, resulting in costs to society and the individual avoided



**BGC members were less likely to vape than same age peers**, resulting in health cost avoided



## Members are Less Likely to Drink Underage:

# COST TO SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL AVOIDED

SAMHSA reports numerous injuries, violent crimes, property crimes, and risky behavior attributed to underage drinking, along with depression and anxiety disorders, poor academic performance, and drug use.<sup>9</sup> Further, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) refers to underage drinking as a “serious public health problem,” noting societal impacts of violence, aggression, property damage, and traffic accidents. NIAAA also notes that underage alcohol consumption can cause interference with youth brain development and increased risk for alcohol use disorder later in life.<sup>10</sup>

This research demonstrates that members of Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio are 46% less likely to use alcohol than their peers, resulting in cost savings to society and the individual.

This fiscal proxy estimates the costs avoided by reducing underage drinking. One study examines the costs associated with harm from vehicle accidents (fatalities and injuries), unintentional injury, high-risk sex, violent crime, and property crime. The result is a cost of \$1,728 per youth in 2013 dollars.<sup>11</sup> This per-youth cost is updated to 2024 dollars (\$2,295.60) and multiplied by the number of BGC youth less likely to use alcohol to arrive at the total costs avoided.

The earlier a person uses alcohol, the more likely they are to develop substance abuse disorder.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, delaying the use of alcohol by youth creates lasting benefits for youth and society. Similar to

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$21,676,019.35**

Total Value of reducing alcohol use among members

BOYS & GIRLS CLUB MEMBERS: 20,527

9,442

**46%** are less likely to use alcohol

### PER MEMBER VALUE

**\$2,295.60**

Cost of harm from underage drinking per youth





the report conducted by the University of Michigan,<sup>13</sup> *Estimating the Return on Investment for Boys and Girls Club*, this report calculates final SROI ratios considering long-term impacts of certain outcomes where research clearly indicates outcomes persist beyond one year, as is the case with youth underage alcohol use. According to SAMHSA, the number of teens reporting they drank alcohol in the past month rises an average of 2.6% each year from age 12–17.<sup>14</sup> For the long-term outcome estimate, this study uses this 2.6% as a drop-off rate for future program effectiveness. Additionally, we apply a standard future discount rate of 3.5%. A six-year future benefit projection is the recommended time horizon for estimating long-term impacts without additional stakeholder engagement in SROI.<sup>15</sup>

## **Value of Reducing Alcohol Use Among Boys & Girls Club Members: 6-Year Benefit = \$96,785,367.42**

Additionally, replicating previous methodology,<sup>16</sup> this study uses the lifetime impact value of preventing underage drinking. Underage alcohol use is linked to lifetime substance abuse disorder and negative impacts that linger through adulthood. Therefore, by its mediating effect on members' use of alcohol as teenagers, Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio creates benefits over the life of a member. This value includes lifetime effects on earnings, health costs of alcohol, traffic crashes, interpersonal violence, property crime, high-risk sex, and treatment.

**When multiplied across all Boys & Girls Club members, the lifetime value of members less likely to use alcohol while underage results in a cost savings of \$169,963,560.**

## Members are Less Likely to Vape: HEALTH COSTS AVOIDED

Vaping is a national pediatric health concern, both because of its serious health effects and its exploding popularity.<sup>18</sup> The known health effects are like cigarette smoking, but the “e-liquid” ingredients and vape pen mechanics vary dramatically between brands. The result can be a product more addictive than cigarettes,<sup>19</sup> and which includes an array of toxicants capable of permanently damaging the lungs.<sup>20</sup>

Many youths are uninformed of these dangers, and the YRBS found that 32.7% of high school students were current e-cigarette users in 2019, up from 13.2% in 2017. Vaping is also a gateway to smoking — 15% of all youths who are regular smokers attributed their habit solely to vaping first.<sup>21</sup>

Significantly, Club members are 50% less likely to vape than their peers. Adults who do not vape avoid an average of \$1,796 in annual health costs.<sup>22</sup> Updated to 2024 dollars, this cost is \$1,881 per person. Not vaping also decreases the chance of taking up smoking cigarettes by 15.3%, which saves an additional \$266 in annual health costs.<sup>23</sup> Preventing nicotine addiction provides an annual savings of \$7,197,182.48 in health costs averted for Ohio club members. This is a conservative number, as the full, long-term effects of vaping are still unknown, and experts believe the actual health costs are likely higher.

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$7.1 M**

Total value of reducing number of BGC members who vape

BOYS & GIRLS CLUB MEMBERS: 20,527

10,264

**50%** are less likely to vape

### PER MEMBER VALUE

**\$1,881**

2024 Annual health costs of vaping

**\$266**

Health costs added when those who vape also smoke

### DISCOUNT

**15.3%**

Number of cigarette smokers who attribute their habit solely to vaping

According to SAMHSA, the number of teens reporting they vaped in the past month rises an average of 1.8% (the same average as alcohol use) each year from age 12 to 17.<sup>24</sup> For the long-term outcome estimate, this study uses this 1.8% as a drop-off rate for future program effectiveness. Additionally, we apply a standard future discount rate of 3.5%.

## **The long-term impacts of membership on reducing the number of Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio members who vape, when considering a six-year benefit = \$38,329,651.52**

Estimating the lifetime impacts of reducing the number of youth who vape under the age of 18 is more difficult because there is limited longitudinal data on vaping. In addition, research has focused on the confusion of terms for vaping and communication of vaping risk factors to youth.<sup>25</sup> For example, vaping may refer to e-cigarettes or vapes that are used for smoking marijuana.<sup>26</sup> Notably, the NSDUH youth survey did not differentiate between vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana until 2021.<sup>27</sup> Because vaping means both the use of a vape to smoke either nicotine or marijuana, lifetime benefits are extended to include both the per person lifetime benefits of reducing cigarette use (\$12,000) and marijuana use (\$2,100), according to 2015 modelling.<sup>28</sup> This model includes quit rates, effects on earnings, health impacts, and emergency department visits.<sup>29</sup>

## **When multiplied across all Boys & Girls Club Members, the lifetime value of members less likely to vape while underage results in a cost savings of \$144,715,350.**

## Members Exercise More: HEALTH COSTS AVOIDED

Physical exercise is an important part of a healthy childhood that also develops ripple effects into adulthood. However, research indicates that youth are becoming increasingly inactive and therefore at risk of negative health impacts. Worldwide it is estimated that 77.6% of boys and 84% of girls aged 11 to 17 years old are inactive or do not engage in physical activity.<sup>30</sup> However, this research found that Boys & Girls Club members were more active than their peers, with positive implications for their health.

Hypertension is one of the primary modifiable risk factors for cardiovascular disease (CVD),<sup>31</sup> currently the number one cause of death in the United States. Hypertensive CVD has been traced to childhood with higher blood pressure levels in childhood and adolescence predicting an increased risk of hypertension in adulthood.<sup>32</sup>

Regular aerobic exercise is one of the best ways that youths can prevent or delay hypertension; research suggests that youth who do mild-to-moderate exercise, like walking, for 60 minutes every day, cut their risk of pediatric hypertension by 50%.<sup>33</sup> With a 420-minute-per-week physical activity target, the increased exercise Club members complete beyond their peers (33 minutes) gets them 7.9% closer to that activity goal (317 minutes vs. the average of 284 minutes). The annual cost of pediatric hypertension is \$1,212.77 when adjusted to 2024 dollars.<sup>34</sup> The total value represents the annual cost of youth hypertension discounted by the additional

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$978,000**

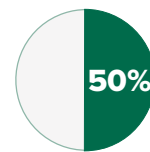
Total value of the increased time  
BGC members spend being physically active

### PER MEMBER VALUE

**\$1,212.77**

Annual health costs of pediatric hypertension

### DISCOUNT



Risk reduction of pediatric hypertension

**7.9%**



Distance remaining to physical activity goal



activity members exercise and the percent reduction in likelihood of getting hypertension. The total annual value is \$977,999.38 for all Ohio club members.

Health costs encompass inpatient admissions; outpatient services including physician, outpatient hospital, clinic services, nursing services, laboratory, and radiology; and pharmaceuticals including antihypertensive and other medications. This amount is conservative, as there is additional value to delaying or preventing adult hypertension through reinforcing the habit of physical activity. Studies linking physical activity in youth to adult hypertension illustrate the ongoing benefits of establishing a habit of physical activity in youth. To calculate the six-year ongoing benefits of increased physical activity, the cost of pediatric hypertension is used. According to the YRBS 2021 results, the rate of physical activity in youth stays relatively constant in middle school and high school, with an average change in high school of less than a 1% decrease in physical activity overall from freshman year to senior year. For this reason, no drop off discount was taken.<sup>35</sup> The standard 3.5% future discount rate is applied to the six-year total.

## **The long-term benefit of increased physical activity for Boys & Girls Club Members, considering a six-year benefit = \$29,420,359.93.**

Previous models for lifetime benefits of physical activity considered effects of childhood obesity on complications with BMI and lifetime medical costs associated with higher BMI. As a more direct measure of the benefits of increased physical activity on health, this study uses hypertension and lifetime health costs avoided. Hypertension in youth is well-known to be the strongest predictor of hypertension and accompanying complications in adulthood.<sup>36</sup> Hypertensive adults spend \$2,000 more annually on health care costs than adults without hypertension.<sup>37</sup> The lifetime calculations for cost of hypertension reflects the same discounting used in the annual model combined with the prevalence of adulthood hypertension for adults who had hypertension as a child or adolescent, 80%.<sup>38</sup> The lifetime value reflects the same 50 year from investment projection as modeled by WISP and includes the six-year cost savings achieved in childhood and adolescence.

## **The lifetime impact of increasing physical activity for members, and thus reducing the health costs of hypertension is a total of \$70,708,954.22.**

## Impact of Club Membership on Youth: **SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL OUTCOMES**

Boys & Girls Clubs play a vital role in supporting members with socio-emotional learning, fostering essential skills and competencies that are crucial for their overall development. Through a variety of structured programs, activities, and mentorship opportunities, the clubs provide a safe and supportive environment where members can explore and navigate their emotions, develop empathy, and build healthy relationships with peers and adults. Club staff members serve as positive role models, offering guidance, encouragement, and support as members navigate social interactions and conflicts. Additionally, the clubs emphasize character development, leadership skills, and positive decision-making, empowering members to cultivate resilience, self-confidence, and a sense of belonging. By integrating socio-emotional learning into their programs, Boys & Girls Clubs equip members with the tools and resources they need to thrive academically, socially, and emotionally, both now and in the future.





## Students Experience Increased sense of Belonging at the Club: **WELL-BEING VALUATION**

Boys & Girls Clubs serve as a nurturing environment where members, including high school students, experience an increased sense of belonging and well-being. Through participation in club activities, members forge meaningful connections with caregivers and staff, fostering a sense of friendship and community. This sense of belonging is further reinforced by the inclusive and supportive atmosphere cultivated within the club, where members are encouraged to express themselves, share their experiences, and contribute to collective goals. Research indicates that high school students who have optimal club experience often report feeling a strong sense of belonging at their club, which plays a pivotal role in enhancing their overall wellbeing and mental health.<sup>39</sup>

The US Social Value Bank offers a valuable framework for quantifying the monetary value associated with increased sense of belonging within communities, including those fostered by organizations like Boys & Girls

Clubs. By assessing the social and economic benefits derived from enhanced community cohesion and connectedness, the Social Value Bank provides insights into the tangible impact of initiatives aimed at promoting belongingness. Therefore, by leveraging tools such as the US Social Value Bank to quantify the value of belongingness, organizations can better advocate for resources and support to sustain and expand programs that contribute to the mental well-being of students.<sup>40</sup>

While 85% of Boys & Girls Club members in high school reported that they had an optimal club experience and added that they had a sense of belonging at their Club, only half of this number, i.e., 43% of high school students nationally, reported feeling a sense of belonging at their school.<sup>41</sup> Additionally, as per the U.S. Social Value Bank, the value of increased sense of belonging in a community, for young people, is estimated as \$5,716 per person.<sup>42</sup> Therefore, considering the value and discounts, the value of increased sense of belonging can be calculated. (A full discussion on the statistical methods used to derive monetary values for wellbeing can be found in the technical appendix.)

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$49M**

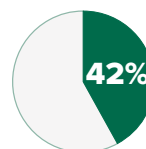
Total value of increased sense of belonging

### PER MEMBER VALUE

**\$5,716**

Value of increased sense of belonging in a community, for young people, per person (U.S. Social Value Bank)

### DISCOUNT



**85% of Boys & Girls Clubs members in high school reported that they had an optimal club experience while this number is 43% nationally. The value created by Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio is an additional 42%**

## Members Gain Mentors: INCREASED FUTURE EARNINGS

Proper mentorship plays a pivotal role in shaping the professional trajectories of high school students while simultaneously fostering the development of remarkable social capital. By providing guidance and support, mentors serve as role models, offering insights into diverse professions, skills, career paths, and educational opportunities. Through regular interactions, students not only gain a deeper understanding of their interests, strengths, and goals but also cultivate meaningful relationships that contribute to their social capital. These connections extend beyond the classroom, empowering students to forge networks and navigate professional landscapes with confidence and purpose.

Research conducted by Kraft, Bolves, and Hurd underscores the significance of mentorship in enhancing students' long-term economic success.<sup>43</sup> Their findings indicate that mentorship programs during high school can potentially elevate students' annual earnings by \$1,780 to \$5,337. Beyond monetary benefits, mentorship fosters the cultivation of social capital, a combination of relationships, social skills, and self-confidence, that proves instrumental in students' academic, professional, and personal endeavors.

Considering the study conducted by Kraft et al., the minimum monetary value for impact of mentorship programs for high school students is considered, i.e., \$1,780. In one of the studies conducted by Boys & Girls Clubs, nearly three-fourths (70%) of Boys & Girls Clubs teens in 12th grade report that they have participated in career exploration at the club,<sup>44</sup> compared to one in three (33%) of high school seniors nationally who received counselling about career possibilities.<sup>45</sup>

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$13.5M**

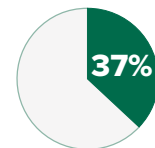
Total Value of increased social capital for students

### PER MEMBER VALUE

**\$1,780**

Value of mentorship program for high school students

### DISCOUNT



Nationally, 33% of high school seniors receive career counseling, while 70% of club members reported the same service, which means 37% more than the national average





Additionally, 63% of adult alumni of the club reported that the club helped them learn about different jobs and careers.

**Considering the additional 37% of high school seniors benefited from mentorship and career exploration at the club, the total value of increased social capital for members = \$13,519,082.20.**

The value of mentorship and increased social capital as a result of career-based counseling is a value that lasts beyond one year of impact. Similar to models that calculate lifetime earnings for high school graduation,<sup>46</sup> this proxy calculates the lifetime value of social capital gained by members over their lifetime earnings. The value of adult earnings as a result of mentorship is multiplied by 35 years of working for each member who reported participating in career exploration and mentoring activities at the club.

**Total lifetime earnings value for members who receive career mentoring: \$473,167,877.00**

## Members Gain Workforce Skills and Placement: **INCREASED EMPLOYABILITY**

Boys & Girls Clubs serves as a vital platform for members to develop essential workforce skills and secure placements, thereby enhancing their employability. Through various programs and initiatives, club members can engage in hands-on activities, workshops, and mentorship opportunities that cultivate critical skills such as communication, teamwork, problem-solving, and leadership. These experiences not only boost members' confidence and self-efficacy but also provide them with practical skills that are highly valued in today's competitive job market.

As evidenced by research conducted by Hendricks et al. (2021), there is a growing trend among employers to prioritize candidates with technical skills and to pay 10% more to high school graduates with prior experience and skills.<sup>47</sup> With the demand for skilled workers on the rise, employers are increasingly willing to pay higher wages to individuals who possess relevant experience and qualifications. This is particularly significant, given the median full-time equivalent (FTE) annual earnings for individuals with a high school diploma or equivalent as \$36,919, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau (2022).<sup>48</sup> By equipping Boys & Girls Club members with valuable workforce skills and facilitating pathways to gain practical experience, the organization not only enhances members' employability but also empowers them to access higher-paying job opportunities and achieve greater financial stability in the future.

As 58% of Boys & Girls Club teens reported that they have had work experience in the past 12 months, and 50% of students highlighted that the Club helped them to get into their work placements,<sup>49</sup> accordingly the value of increased technical skills prior to placement can be calculated as:

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$21.9M**

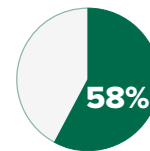
Total Value of increased technical skills

### PER MEMBER VALUE

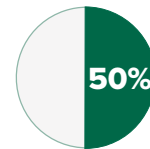
**\$3,691.90**

10% of median FTE annual earnings for person with high school diploma or equivalent in Ohio

### DISCOUNT



Boys & Girls Clubs teens that have had work experience in the past 12 months



Students that the club helped to get into their work placements



# IMPACT OF PAX TOOLS ON YOUTH WORKERS

Boys & Girls Clubs employ youth workers to staff and serve as mentors for its club members. Youth workers provide a safe and supportive environment for members that includes academic guidance and socio-emotional curriculum. Many Boys & Girls Club members experience barriers that can result in behaviors requiring additional support in classroom and after-school environments.

In April 2021, PAX Tools were introduced to Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs through collaborative efforts involving the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) and the PAXIS Institute. The partnership aimed to extend evidence-based prevention programming to youth workers engaged in out-of-school care settings. Additionally, the collaboration improved the fidelity and outcomes of other initiatives within the Clubs, fostering a comprehensive approach to youth development.

PAX Tools comprises trauma-informed strategies designed for adults working with youth, each supported by evidence demonstrating their effectiveness in enhancing daily interactions. These strategies address common challenges such as gaining attention, completing tasks, and managing behavior, which can be particularly difficult for youth who have experienced trauma. By implementing PAX Tools, adults can prevent conflicts and promote positive interactions in various situations. The consistent use of these strategies fosters cooperation and trust between children and adults, leading to improved relationships and outcomes.

PAX has trained over 568 Boys & Girls Club youth workers in Ohio. The impacts that have been valued with the following fiscal proxies were taken from a statistical analysis of pre- and post- surveys conducted by PAX researchers to examine the impacts of PAX training on a variety of indicators. Included in this study are select impacts to youth workers.



## Youth Workers Experience Decreased Burnout: **TURNOVER COST AVOIDED**

Burnout for youth workers and other professions that work with populations experiencing multiple barriers is high. Typically, child and youth care workers facing burnout are likely to encounter diminished well-being, reduced job effectiveness, and the possibility of distancing themselves from their profession.<sup>50</sup> Emotional exhaustion and fatigue, known as the burnout cascade, can cause a variety of health problems for youth workers and ultimately leads 42% of youth workers to leave their jobs annually.

Youth workers engaged in the PAX trainings reported they experienced less burnout as a result of the tools presented in the PAX program (n = 29). It can be confidently assumed that the PAX training prevented 42% of those youth workers reporting burnout from quitting their jobs as a Boys & Girls Club youth worker. The value of retaining the youth worker jobs is valued by the cost of hiring and retraining a brand-new employee to replace those who burn out and quit. This proxy is conservative in that it only measures value to the employer, not value to the health of the individual youth worker. Further, when youth workers are retained in their positions, this provides a critical form of stability for members, a value represented here but not overtly counted.

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$76,000**

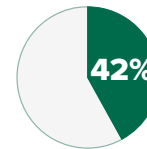
Total value of reducing burnout

### PER MEMBER VALUE

**\$6,263.58**

2024 Cost turnover due to burnout

### DISCOUNT



Employees who will leave  
a job due to burnout



## Youth Workers Experience Less Conflict Between Adults at the Club: **PRODUCTIVITY COST SAVINGS**

Every organization in every country experiences conflict between employees. However, conflict in an organization can have detrimental impacts on staff and those they serve if not managed properly. Research shows that training such as PAX can transform potentially toxic workplace conflict into a productive driver of change.<sup>51</sup>

As a result of PAX training, 92.61% of youth workers reported noticing decreased conflict between adults at the club. Conflict between adults in the workplace costs an average of 2.1 hours of lost productivity a week.<sup>52</sup> Every hour dedicated to dealing with potentially toxic adult conflict is an hour's worth of work lost and is represented by the opportunity cost (wages) of a youth worker (\$15). Those youth workers reporting that PAX training decreased the amount of conflict between adults represents a productivity cost savings. The PAX results did not show how much conflict was reduced. Therefore, this study models both a high estimate of productivity cost savings and a low estimate. In the high estimate, the whole value for a complete reduction of all conflict is taken. The low value estimate represents a reduction of half of all annual hours dedicated to adult conflict.



### TOTAL VALUE

**\$729,036.00** [high]

**\$364,518.00** [low]

Total value of productivity cost savings

### PER MEMBER VALUE

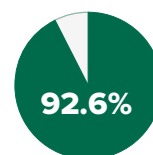
**\$1,386.00**

Productivity cost savings

### NUMBER OF YOUTH WORKERS

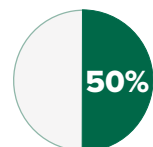
**568**

Youth workers trained



of youth workers report less  
conflict between adults

### DISCOUNT



Reduction of half the annual hours  
spent on adult conflict in the workplace



## Youth Workers Experience Less Conflict Between Members at the Club:

# INSTRUCTION TIME COST SAVINGS

Conflict between peers can significantly disrupt learning time in educational settings like the Boys & Girls Clubs where members receive tutoring, help with homework, and other productive, structured activities. When students engage in conflicts with their peers, whether it be verbal arguments, physical altercations, or even passive-aggressive behavior, it diverts attention away from the learning environment. Youth workers often need to intervene to address the conflict, which can consume valuable time and create a sense of instability. Moreover, conflicts can create a tense atmosphere that impedes students' ability to focus and engage.

It is estimated that adults in educational settings like youth workers at the Club, lose almost 10% of learning time to disruptive peer-to-peer conflict in the classroom.<sup>53</sup> This equates to 123 minutes of club time disrupted per week, or a total of 15 whole days (including before and after-school time) each year. For youth workers, this lost time is represented as opportunity cost: a total of \$1,357.71 a year in lost learning time. Youth workers (n = 443) reported the PAX Tools training led to reduced conflict between members at the club. The value of this proxy is represented by the recovery of the instructional time.

Note that this value only takes into account the opportunity cost, which is likely an underestimate. Disruptions to a learning environment also cause significant negative impacts for members who are not involved in the disruption. Research shows that youth who are regularly exposed to disruptive behavior in a learning environment are more likely to have reduced lifetime earnings, as impacts of repeated disruptions from other peers negatively impact test scores, college enrollment, and early-adult earnings.<sup>54</sup>

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$601,000**

Total value of instructional time saved

### PER MEMBER VALUE

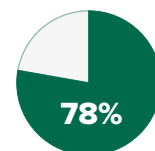
**\$1,357.71**

Productivity cost savings

### NUMBER OF YOUTH WORKERS

**568**

Youth workers trained



of youth workers report less conflict between members



## Findings

# IMPACT OF OHIO BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS ON CAREGIVERS

Quality, consistent, and affordable child care is indispensable for communities facing barriers, as it serves as a critical support system for families and promotes overall societal well-being. Accessible, affordable, and consistent child care allows parents and caregivers to pursue employment or education opportunities, breaking down barriers to economic mobility. Consistency in child care arrangements ensures stability for children, which is vital for their emotional and cognitive developments. Affordable child care options alleviate financial burdens on families, enabling them to invest in other essential needs such as housing, health care, and nutritious food.

In the state of Ohio, there is a shortage of quality child care options, which puts a strain on the labor force participation rate.<sup>55</sup> Currently at the state level, there is strong support for child care to be considered as workforce and economic development strategy.

“ *Not sure what I would do [without Boys and Girls Club] since childcare is a financial burden.* ”

**Caregiver of Boys and Girls Club Member**

This research shows Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio are a backbone organization supporting the statewide economic and workforce development by providing a safe place for youth.

The findings in this research regarding caregiver outcomes were derived from the largest caregiver survey given by Boys & Girls Clubs. Previous ROI estimates were extrapolated from small sample sizes in limited geographic areas at one point in time, whereas, this research deployed a statewide caregiver survey with participation from the majority of clubs in Ohio at two times during 2023. Two cohorts of parents were surveyed to capture representative caregiver experiences for those caregivers whose members attend both during the school year and during the summer. Drawing on state-level membership data and survey results, we estimate that approximately 20 % of total caregivers were surveyed during the cohort deployment of the survey.

The survey was designed to be focused, completed during drop off or pick up by caregivers. In previous BGC studies, the value of keeping or holding a job was the only impact calculated. This study sought not only to replicate previous studies accounting for the economic benefit of club membership, but also to provide nuance to the economic impact and to expand the impact of BGC on caregivers to include traditionally excluded social benefits, which the data from the survey indicates is also of significant importance to caregivers.

“ *[Because of Boys and Girls Club] I have time to complete my nursing degree as well as keep the kids active.* ”

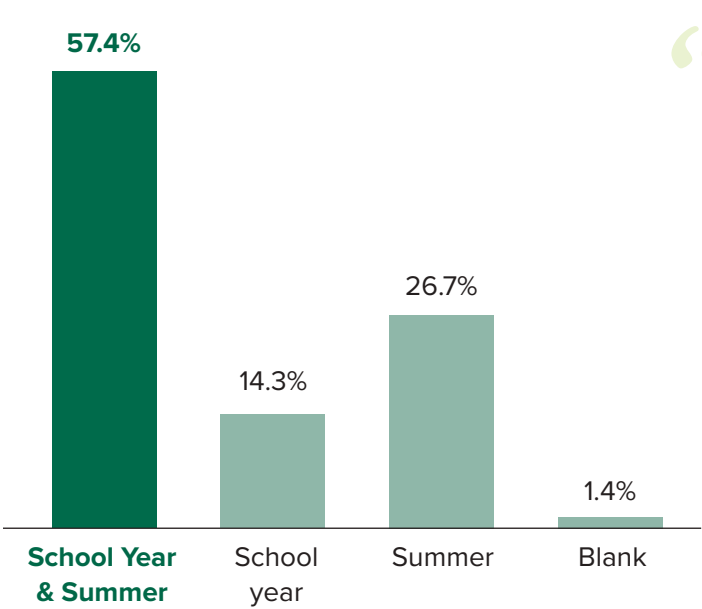
**Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member**

Weighted Average Salary of Boys & Girls Clubs Caregivers: \$40,580

“I am able to work and make sure my kids are in a safe environment and continuing to grow social skills

The Majority of Caregivers Utilize the Club Year-Round

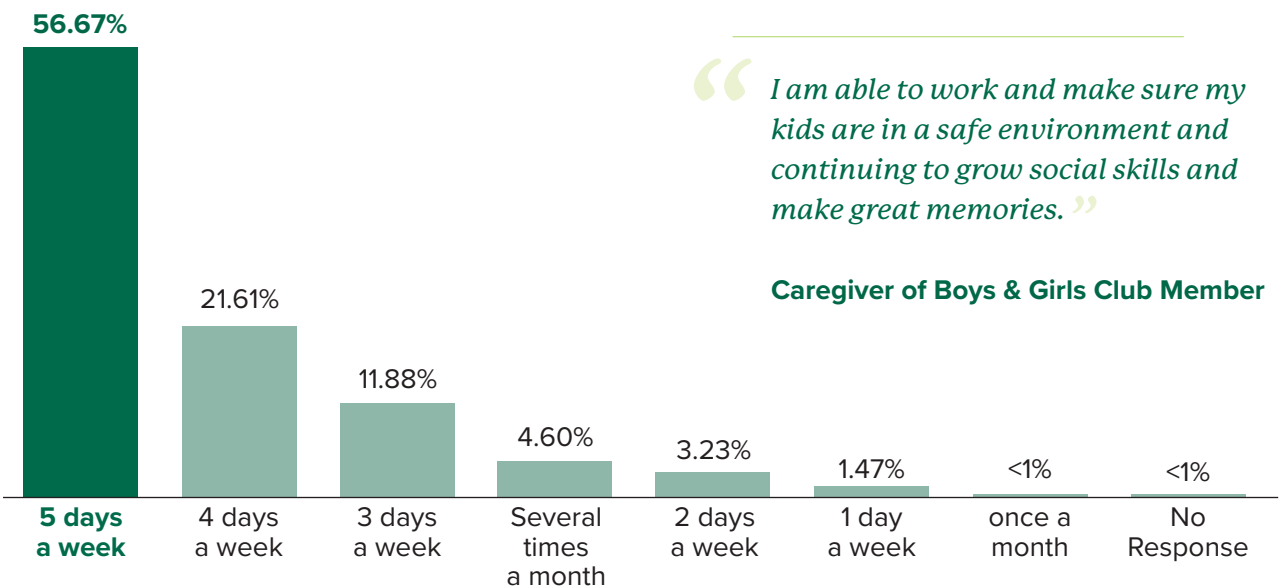
Question: When do your kids go to the club



“ Having my kids in BGC is a large relief taken off [me] because my kids like the teachers, enjoy the teachers and make new friends. ”

Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member

Question: How many days a week does your kid go to the club? (Average number of days)



“ I am able to work and make sure my kids are in a safe environment and continuing to grow social skills and make great memories. ”

Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member

Weighted Average Salary of Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs  
Caregivers: \$40,580



## Demographic Data for Caregivers of Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs

### White

(e.g.: German, Irish, English, Italian, Polish, French, etc.)



### Black or African American

(e.g.: African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somalian, etc.)



### Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin

(e.g.: Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, etc.)



### I prefer not to answer



### Write in: Some other race, ethnicity or origin



### Asian

(e.g.: Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)



### American Indian or Alaska Native

(e.g.: Navajo nation, Blackfeet tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village or Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.)



### Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

(e.g.: Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, etc.)



### Middle Eastern or North African

(e.g.: Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc.)



### Click to write Choice 8



## Caregivers are Able to Retain Their Jobs: EARNINGS

Access to child care plays a pivotal role in enabling caregivers to maintain their employment. Reliable child care services allow parents and guardians to fulfill their work responsibilities with peace of mind, knowing that their children are in safe and nurturing environments. Without access to child care, caregivers, especially single parents or those with limited support networks, may face challenges balancing work commitments with caregiving duties, leading to absenteeism or job loss. By providing reliable child care options, employers can support their workforce's retention and productivity, contributing to overall economic stability. Additionally, access to child care facilitates workforce participation, particularly for women, promoting gender equality in the labor market.

Replicating the ROI study on Boys & Girls Clubs completed by the University of Michigan, researchers asked caregivers the following question: "Does sending your kids to the club help you keep your job?" In response to the question, 79% of caregivers responded "Yes." (Notably, 12% of caregivers did not respond to this question)

“ [Without the club] I would have to work different hours and have to work at night. Which would cause me to make less money and have less time with my son. ”

Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$328,956,484.00**

Total value of retaining employment [high estimate]

### NUMBER OF CAREGIVERS: 10,264

8,106

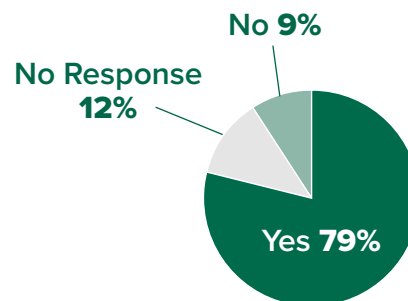
**79%** of caregivers responding  
BGC helps them keep their job

### PER CAREGIVER VALUE

**\$40,580**

Weighted average annual wage of caregivers

Does sending your kids to the club help you keep your job?



To calculate the value of retaining employment for the caregivers who responded yes, the survey also asked parents to estimate their individual income. The weighted average of caregiver income was calculated at \$40,580. The high estimate on parental earnings takes the full annual amount of income for caregivers responding yes to the survey question.

In an effort to provide additional precision, this research updates the 2015 Boys and Girls Club ROI estimates.<sup>56</sup> Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio Caregiver Survey additionally asked caregivers when they send their kids to the club, so additional discounts for time members attended the club as a child care option were taken to provide a more precise attribution for the impact of Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio . For caregivers who reported they send their kids to the club during the school year and summer, the whole weighted average wage is taken. For caregivers who reported they send their kids to the club during the summer only, only 25% of the weighted average wage is taken, or only three out of 12 months of the year. For caregivers who reported they send their kids to the club during the school year only, 75% of the weighted average wage was taken.



## Value of Caregivers Able to Retain Jobs with Additional Survey Precision

### TOTAL VALUE

**\$246,275,864.54**

Total value of retaining employment discounted for time kids spend in the clubs

### NUMBER OF CAREGIVERS: 10,264

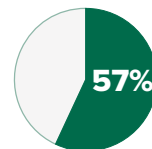
8,106

**79%** of caregivers responding BGC helps them keep their job

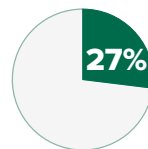
### PER MEMBER VALUE

**\$40,580**

Weighted average annual wage of caregivers



Caregivers who report they send their kids during the summer and school year



Caregivers who report they send their kids during the summer year only



Caregivers who report they send their kids during the school year only

*\*Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent for report purposes.*

In a final, third value model, this research provided additional precision through an additional caregiver survey question.

To establish what would have happened anyway, we asked all caregivers the following question: If your kids didn't go to the Club, what would you most likely have to do instead?



### If your kids didn't go to the Club, what would you most likely have to do instead?

Family member take care of children



Work fewer hours



Hire other babysitter or service provider



Child stay home alone



Quit job



Send child to other school-based after care



Have friend take care of child



Other

*(made up of 14 N/A or random + themes including - try to work from home, take children to work with me, quit job or find another job)*



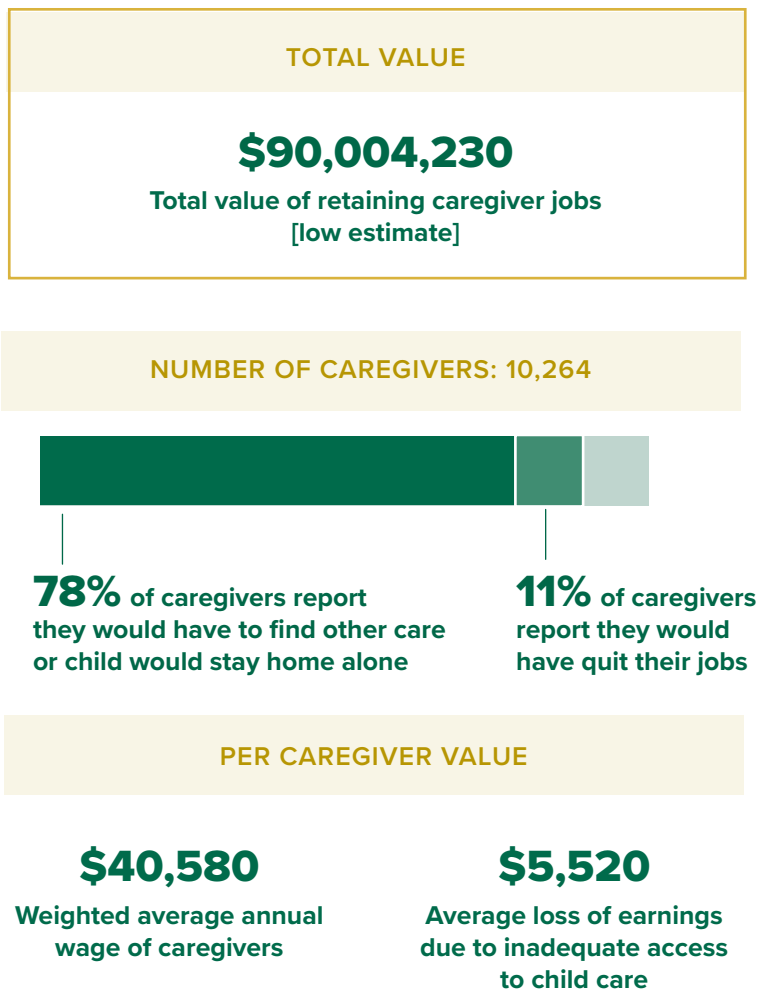
Blank



Parent not working - child stay at home with parent

0%

Using this data, combined with a recent report that calculates the cost of inadequate access to child care,<sup>57</sup> the full weighted average wage is taken for only the 11% of caregivers who reported that without Boys & Girls Clubs, they would have to quit their jobs entirely. For the caregivers who reported they would have to work fewer hours; find a family member, babysitter, or friend to watch the child; or have the child stay alone, the average cost of lost earnings due to inadequate childcare (\$5,520) is taken.<sup>58</sup> This estimate is the most conservative model and likely does not represent the full value of quality, consistent, and affordable child care to the families served by Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio. This low estimate is used in the sensitivity analysis.



## Caregivers Have Affordable, Consistent Child Care: **COST TO TAXPAYERS AND BUSINESS AVOIDED**

Access to child care presents a significant opportunity to save money for taxpayers and businesses alike. Insufficient child care directly affects employers by leading to revenue reductions and heightened hiring expenses. Unstable child care causes interruptions at work, leading to lower productivity and shorter employee tenure. When employees have reliable child care arrangements, businesses experience lower rates of absenteeism and turnover, leading to increased productivity and efficiency. Additionally, access to child care fosters employee satisfaction and loyalty, reducing recruitment and training costs for businesses.

The repercussions of inadequate child care extend to taxpayers, exerting economic strains on both parents and employers, consequently reducing tax revenues and escalating pressure on all taxpayers. Decreased parental earnings not only impact federal income tax revenues but also affect state and local tax incomes due to diminished spending on taxed goods. Furthermore, the long-term consequences persist as parents' earning potentials decline over time.



### TOTAL VALUE

**\$90,004,230**

Total value of retaining caregiver jobs  
[low estimate]

### NUMBER OF CAREGIVERS: 10,264



**9,135** caregivers without the club would have to

- quit their job
- work fewer hours
- find a family member, other babysitter, or friend
- have child stay home alone

### PER CAREGIVER VALUE

**\$1,470**

Average annual cost  
of insufficient childcare  
to taxpayers

**\$1,640**

Average annual cost  
of insufficient child care  
to taxpayers

“ It [sending kids to the club] allows me to maintain focus on my work so that I can end my work day at a normal time rather than trying to stop when my child gets home and then find the time to restart my work day later in the evening to finish any unfinished tasks. ”

Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member



The following value represents the value to taxpayers and businesses due to Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio. The number of caregivers reporting they would have to quit; work fewer hours; find a family member, other babysitter, or friend to watch their child; or have the child stay home alone is calculated and then multiplied by the average cost of insufficient child care to taxpayers combined with the average cost of insufficient child care to businesses, a total of \$3,110 annually.<sup>59</sup>

“ I am very appreciative and grateful for the staff and the program being available and absolutely would not have made it through the summer without the program there to help. Even if it only allowed me to work a couple hours a day, it was better than not being able to work at all. ”

**Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member**



## Caregivers Have Less Stress about Members' Academic, Nutritional, and Socio-Emotional Well-Being:

### WELLBEING VALUATION

Caring for a child is a deeply rewarding experience, but it also comes with inherent stressors that can challenge parents physically, emotionally, and financially.<sup>60</sup> Caregivers facing financial hardship encounter additional stressors while raising children, amplifying the challenges of parenthood. Economic instability often leads to worries about providing basic necessities such as food, shelter, and health care, intensifying the pressure to make ends meet. Limited access to resources may restrict opportunities for educational enrichment and extracurricular activities, leaving caregivers concerned about their children's development and future prospects. Moreover, financial strain can exacerbate health concerns and mental health issues for both caregivers and children, compounding the overall stress experienced within the household.

Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs play a crucial role in alleviating the stress of caregivers by providing comprehensive support to club members. Through academic assistance, club programs help children with their schoolwork, easing the burden on parents and guardians who may struggle to provide academic support at home. Additionally, by offering nutritious meals and snacks, the clubs ensure that children have access to essential nourishment, relieving caregivers of concerns about their children's dietary needs. Furthermore, through various socio-emotional programs and activities, the clubs foster a supportive environment where children can develop essential life skills, build resilience, and form positive relationships, thereby reducing the stressors faced by caregivers as they witness their children thriving in a safe and nurturing space.

#### Caregivers Report Feeling Less Stress As a Result of Sending Their Kids to Boys & Girls Club

**3,900**

Number of caregivers reporting **they have confidence about the academic success of my child/children**

**5,501**

Number of caregivers reporting they are **less anxious about their child's safety and physical well-being** after-school and/or during summer

**2,227**

Number of caregivers reporting they **are less anxious about their child's nutritional well-being**

**4,731**

Number of caregivers reporting they **have more confidence about their child's social development**

---

“ *I am able to work and make sure my kids are in a safe environment and continuing to grow social skills and make great memories.* ”

**Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member**



## TOTAL VALUE

**\$878,570.00**

Total value of decreasing caregiver's stress about child's well-being

Although many caregivers report feeling reduced stress in multiple areas, this proxy is calculated by using an unduplicated count of caregivers reporting less stress (n = 5,501). The monetary value of less stress is quantified through Well-being Valuations.<sup>61</sup> The Well-being Valuation methodology uses statistical analysis to find the impact of non-market goods or services on life satisfaction, which is valued by using a monetary value taken from the health care industry. The value of one year of life at optimal health and quality, or total life satisfaction, is called a quality-adjusted life year (QALY) and is estimated in the United States to be between \$100,000 and \$150,000 (Neumann et al., 2014). Well-being valuations tell us how much the average person in the US would be willing to pay for an increase in their life satisfaction caused by a particular outcome. The value a person would be willing to pay to decrease non-clinical stress is \$6,726. This well-being valuation is less than the findings in a 2015 study that valued the stress cost of children to married couples. The study from the National Bureau of Economic Research found that an additional income increase of an average of \$14,430 annually is needed to offset the stress of caring for children.<sup>62</sup>

NUMBER OF CAREGIVERS: 10,264

5,501

**54%** of caregivers report feeling less anxious about child's well-being (unduplicated count)

PER CAREGIVER VALUE

**\$6,726.00**

Well-being valuation

“ I feel my child is getting exercise and isn't constantly on video games. ”

Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member

“ [Because of the Club] I am less anxious about my child's mental health ”

Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member

## Caregivers Have Increased Access to Resources to Provide for Self and Family:

### DIRECT BENEFIT

Boys & Girls Clubs facilitate access to resources for caregivers such as parenting courses, connections to other support resources such as food assistance, free use of the workout space and computers, tickets to local events, and free school supplies and clothing for children. These additional resources play a crucial role in addressing the holistic needs of caregivers, fostering stability, resilience, and self-sufficiency within families. By offering these free resources, Boys & Girls Clubs support caregivers in their parenting journey, enhance their quality of life, and strengthen family dynamics.

In addition to providing free resources, Boys & Girls Clubs provides other direct benefits to caregivers in terms of time and money saved on transportation. The time that members are safely at the club allows caregivers time to meet their own needs, complete household errands, and save money on transportation.

The direct benefit value to caregivers is calculated by multiplying the number of caregivers who report receiving the benefit by the fair market value of the resource received. For the value of additional time to meet personal needs and time for household errands, the value of leisure time<sup>63</sup> is multiplied by a weekly estimate of time saved based on average hours per day Americans spend on personal care and household work, respectively.<sup>64</sup> For the value of transportation cost saved, the average mileage of one round-trip drive to school<sup>65</sup> is multiplied by the weighted average of days caregivers report sending their kids to the club (four days a week). The total value for saved time and cost of transportation is calculated according to the number of weeks parents report their children attend the club.

#### Caregivers Receive Direct Benefits from Boys & Girls Clubs # of caregivers

##### Parents report:

**3,243** More time to meet personal needs  
(e.g., go to the gym, self-care)

**2,248** Spending less money on transportation  
of child/children

**4,064** More time for household errands  
(e.g., grocery shopping)

**2,018** Participating in parenting course  
options at local BGC and parent  
engagement night

**890** Connecting with other support resources  
(example: mental health provider, other assistance  
programs)

**844** Using the workout space/gym

**1,692** Receiving items like schools supplies,  
clothes, winter jackets, and/or shoes for my kids

**1,119** Increased opportunities to be with  
my child through chaperoning and volunteering  
with the club

**1,146** Receiving tickets to entertainment  
and sport venues

<i>Direct Benefit</i>	<i>Number of Caregivers Receiving the Benefit</i>	<i>Fair Market Value</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
<b>Time for Errands</b>	4,064	\$44.40 per week	<b>\$5,876,943.70</b>
<b>Time to Meet Personal Needs</b>	3,243	\$20.70 per week	<b>\$2,186,600.36</b>
<b>Transportation Cost Savings</b>	2,248	\$14.47 per week	<b>\$1,059,337.40</b>
<b>Items Such as School Supplies, Clothes, etc.</b>	1,692	\$597.00	<b>\$1,010,393.34</b>
<b>Use of Workout Space</b>	844	\$199.00	<b>\$167,888.28</b>
<b>Receive Tickets</b>	1,146	\$65.50	<b>\$75,091.36</b>
<b>Parenting Course</b>	2,018	\$25.00	<b>\$50,445.10</b>
<b>Increased Opportunities to Be with Child</b>	1,119	\$29.17	<b>\$32,633.11</b>
<b>Other Support Resources</b>	890	\$22.96	<b>\$20,430.85</b>

**Total Value**

**\$10,479,763.49**

“*I do not know [what I would do without BGC]. I am a senior citizen and on a fixed income. This [Club] helps me be able to take care of necessary things but also gives me some alone time.*”

Caregiver of Boys & Girls Club Member

## Findings:

# IMPACT OF OHIO BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS ON COMMUNITIES

In order to estimate the ongoing economic contributions made by the Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs in 2021 and 2022, an IMPLAN analysis using the *Industry Impact Analysis (Detailed)* category was chosen. This category allows for the modeling of nonprofit economic activity by zeroing out the Proprietor Income (PI), Other Property Income (OPI), and Taxes on Production and Imports (TOPI) for operations and industry output for construction.

IMPLAN is a leading provider of economic impact data and analytical software that utilizes Input-Output (I-O) modeling. I-O modeling is based on the work of Wassily Leontief. The underlying principle of the model is that all industries, households, and governments in the economy are connected through buy-sell relationships; every economic activity supports a ripple of additional economic activity in a region.<sup>75</sup> IMPLAN uses annual, regional data to map these buy-sell relationships so users can predict how specific economic changes will impact a given regional economy or estimate the effect of past or existing economic activity.<sup>76</sup>

Direct employment in Boys & Girls Club represents less than 1 percent of the total social assistance industry in Ohio and Boys & Girls Clubs-related construction output less than 0.01 percent of the total construction industry in Ohio. Therefore, the event types were chosen to allow for buybacks within the same industry. Currently in IMPLAN, one must choose to either fully restrict buybacks, eliminating indirect and induced effects to that industry and risking underestimation of the contribution, or fully allow buybacks, which could lead to overestimation of the contribution. However, the general rule of thumb is to restrict buybacks for contribution analysis when the firm makes up 50 percent or more of the industry in the region.<sup>77</sup> In this case, because the jobs and activities supported by Boys & Girls Clubs make up such a small percentage of their respective industries, it was decided to allow for within-industry buybacks and use impact analysis techniques for estimating the economic contribution. At such low shares of production in each industry, the risk of overestimation through allowing the within-industry buybacks is extremely low.

Through its operations and construction projects, Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs made an economic contribution throughout the state of Ohio in 2021 and 2022. The region set for this analysis was Ohio, so all estimates are the contribution to Ohio regional GDP. This analysis accounts for leakages to other states but does not estimate them. By measuring these contributions to Ohio's economic activity, IMPLAN can further break these contributions into categories that are useful for decision making and analysis.

By inputting the number of individuals employed in clubs statewide in 2021 and 2022, as well as their compensation, the direct, indirect and induced effects of employee average compensation supported by Boys & Girls Clubs can be estimated for those years. In the analysis of construction activities, the

dollar value of construction activities in those years is inputted to arrive at the annual direct, indirect, and induced effects. All employment numbers and wage information, and construction dollars spent, were reported individually by clubs and then aggregated by the Ohio Alliance. The analysis was then conducted by using the codes NAICS 624110/IMPLAN 493 for Boys & Girls Club activities and NAICS 236220/IMPLAN 53 for construction activities.

Because Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs employ a significant number of individuals throughout the state, it is appropriate to analyze to what degree sustaining those positions contributes to economic activity. The Clubs have also conducted millions of dollars in construction activities in 2021 and 2022, so it is also possible to measure how those activities contributed to state economic activity in those years. IMPLAN allows users to account for all other industries that are affected by economic activity as well and distill what percentage of GDP can be attributed to a given industry in an area. Additionally, it accounts for employee spending and tax considerations.



In IMPLAN, the analysis of economic contributions is broken down into direct, indirect, and induced effects, each of which provides data around a different component of economic activity. The combination of these economic effects often exceeds the initial economic input.

- **Direct effects** expenditures capture one or more production changes or expenditures made by producers/consumers because of an activity like construction.
- **Indirect effects** are the business-to-business purchases in the supply chain taking place in the region that stem from the initial industry input purchases.
- **Induced effects** are the values stemming from household spending of Labor Income, after removal of taxes, savings, and commuter income.
- **Value Added** is a measure of the contribution to Gross Domestic Product. This measure includes Labor Income, Other Property Income (OPI), and Taxes on Production and Imports (TOPI).
- **Output** equals the value of production, or the total value of all goods produced. Its total is the sum of intermediate costs and Value Added.

As a model, IMPLAN relies upon a number of assumptions, a few of which are particularly relevant for this analysis: that Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs business practices are consistent with the average practices in its industry and that the relationships of whatever data year is being used are maintained – i.e., no change in inflation, socio-political or environmental impacts, net effect of innovation, and others. Further, IMPLAN is a static model, which means it assumes that the dollar that flows through the industries identified by the model's I-O tables, and the resources that they are commanding, would not otherwise be used. IMPLAN does not consider the opportunity costs, including events such as diversion of employment from similar organizations, or diverting funds used for the organization's operating budget from other potential or existing projects, and no mechanism exists to subtract those negative multiplier effects from the IMPLAN analysis. There is also no ability within the model to account for what would have happened anyway. It also does not clearly demarcate the length of time that it takes for an economic impact to be fully felt after the initial activity. As a snapshot of the economy at one point in time, IMPLAN cannot forecast the economy of a region at a future point.



# Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs Results

## 2021 Employment

Using 2021 data and 2021 dollars, in that year, Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs 841 employee jobs indirectly supported an additional 48 jobs. Another 114 jobs were induced in the region through household spending of income received through the direct and indirect effects. These three categories total 1,003 jobs supported by club activity in 2021. In addition, employee jobs produced about \$18.3 million of direct labor income and a total of about \$29.3 million in regional GDP (e.g., Value Added). Sustaining direct, indirect, and induced jobs generated about \$2.1 million in state and local taxes and about \$5.2 million in federal taxes.<sup>1</sup> This tax revenue is included in the output total of \$59.5 million. The total employment supported results in a multiplier of 1.19, which indicates that for every 10 jobs directly maintained by the operation of the club in Ohio, another 1.9 jobs were supported in the regional economy.



## 2021 Employees

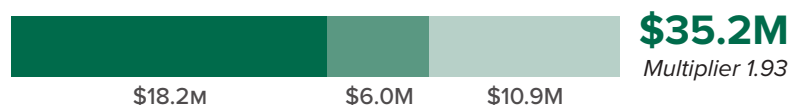
### Employment



### Labor Income



### Value Income



Impact ■ Direct ■ Indirect ■ Induced

## 2022 Employment

Using 2022 data and 2022 dollars, in that year, Ohio Boys & Girls 1,069 employee jobs indirectly supported an additional 53 jobs. Another 142 jobs were induced in the region through household spending of income received through the direct and indirect effects, for a total of 1,264 jobs supported. Employee jobs produced about \$23.3 million of direct labor income. All of the Boys & Girls Clubs-sustained jobs contributed about \$44.2 million in regional GDP (Value Added) and generated about \$2.5 million in state and local taxes and about \$7.4 million in federal taxes. This tax revenue is included in the output total of \$72.8 million. The employment multiplier of 1.18 indicates that for every 10 jobs directly created by the operation of the clubs, another 1.8 jobs were supported in the regional economy.

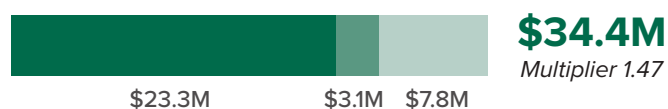


## 2022 Employees

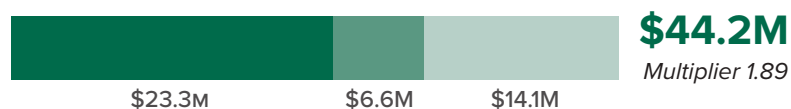
### Employment



### Labor Income



### Value Income



Impact ■ Direct ■ Indirect ■ Induced

## 2021 Construction Projects

In 2021, Boys & Girls Clubs construction activities throughout Ohio supported 48 direct construction jobs and indirectly supported an additional 16 jobs and an induced 24 jobs, for a total of 88 jobs. Sustaining these jobs generated about \$8.3 million in regional GDP. Construction wages generated about \$484,000 in state and local taxes and about \$1.1 million in federal taxes. The total employment number that was supported results in a multiplier of 1.84, which indicates that for every 10 jobs directly created by construction activities, another 8.4 jobs during that year of construction were supported in the regional economy.

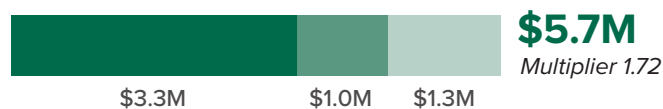


## 2021 Construction

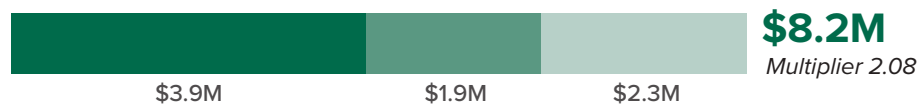
### Employment



### Labor Income



### Value Income



Impact ■ Direct ■ Indirect ■ Induced

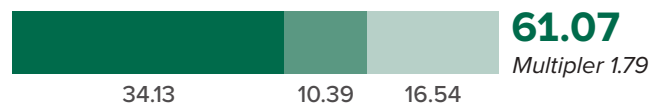
## 2022 Construction Projects

In 2022, Boys & Girls Clubs construction activities supported 34 direct construction jobs and indirectly supported an additional 10 jobs and an induced 17 jobs, for a total of 61 jobs, providing about \$5.9 million in regional GDP. Sustaining these jobs generated about \$432,000 in state and local taxes and about \$854,000 in federal taxes. The employment multiplier of 1.79 indicates that for every 10 jobs directly created by construction activities another 7.9 jobs in that year of construction were supported in the regional economy.

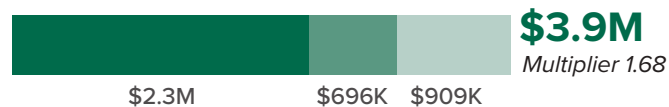


## 2022 Construction

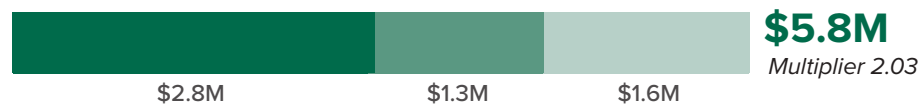
### Employment



### Labor Income



### Value Income



Impact ■ Direct ■ Indirect ■ Induced

# Increased Economic Benefit to Ohio Communities:

## BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS EMPLOYMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

To find a value for the economic activity that can be attributed to Boys & Girls Clubs activities in 2021 and 2022, the IMPLAN economic model was employed to run an Industry Impact Analysis (Detailed) on the state of Ohio region using 2021 data and 2021 dollars for activity in 2021, and 2022 data and dollars for activity in 2022. The analysis was then conducted by using the codes NAICS 624110/IMPLAN 493 for Boys & Girls Clubs activities and NAICS 236220/IMPLAN 53 for construction activities.

Although IMPLAN is a widely employed tool suitable for complex economic impact analyses, it does not account for what would have happened anyway in its modeling. To represent the discount for dead-weight, as well as opportunity costs and the inaccuracies inherent in a static economic model, a range was created using the Value Added category calculated in IMPLAN. Since Value Added includes labor income, as well as OPI, and TOPI where appropriate, it most accurately represents the full contributions of retaining permanent jobs as well as construction jobs for the duration of the calendar year within the state of Ohio.

The low value of the range used here represents only Direct Value Added to consider that a discount must be taken from the full Value Added amount; the high range value includes Direct, Indirect, and Induced Value Added to capture the full impact of the clubs’ economic activity. This full amount captures the additional economic activity from the jobs that are indirectly supported and induced by the direct jobs. This method for providing a range of the Direct Value Added and the Total Value Added is duplicated for the construction economic impact analysis in 2021 and 2022. Two subtotals for each year are created, employee and construction activity.

### Regional GDP (Value Added) of Employees Retained 2021

STAKEHOLDERS	IMPACT	
<p><b>841</b></p> <p>Those who were employed directly by Boys &amp; Girls Clubs for 1 year.</p>	<p><b>\$18,274,958.26</b></p> <p><b>Direct GDP (low value)</b></p> <p><i>Includes only direct value added economic activity</i></p>	<p><b>\$27.4M</b></p> <p><b>Total GDP (low value)</b></p> <p><i>Includes direct, indirect and induced economic activity</i></p>

In 2021, a range of \$23,393,025.90 – \$44,250,419.14 represents the economic contributions of 1,069 Boys & Girls Club employees to the state of Ohio’s economy over the course of the calendar year.

Regional GDP (Value Added) of Employees Retained 2022

STAKEHOLDERS	IMPACT	
1,069	\$23,393,025.90	\$44.2M
Those who were employed directly by Boys & Girls Clubs for 1 year.	<b>Direct GDP (low value)</b> <i>Includes only direct value added economic activity</i>	<b>Total GDP (low value)</b> <i>Includes direct, indirect and induced economic activity</i>

In 2021, a range of \$3,979,474.48 – \$8,260,670.03 represents the economic contributions of the 48 direct construction jobs that Boys & Girls Clubs activities supported during the year to the state of Ohio’s economy.

Regional GDP (Value Added) of Construction Activities 2021

STAKEHOLDERS	IMPACT	
48	\$3,979,474.48	\$8.2M
Direct jobs supported by construction activities for 1 year	<b>Direct GDP (low value)</b> <i>Includes only direct value added economic activity</i>	<b>Total GDP (low value)</b> <i>Includes direct, indirect and induced economic activity</i>

In 2022, a range of \$2,889,008.83 – \$5,869,148.45 represents the economic contributions of the 34 construction jobs that Boys & Girls Clubs activities supported during the year to the state of Ohio’s economy.

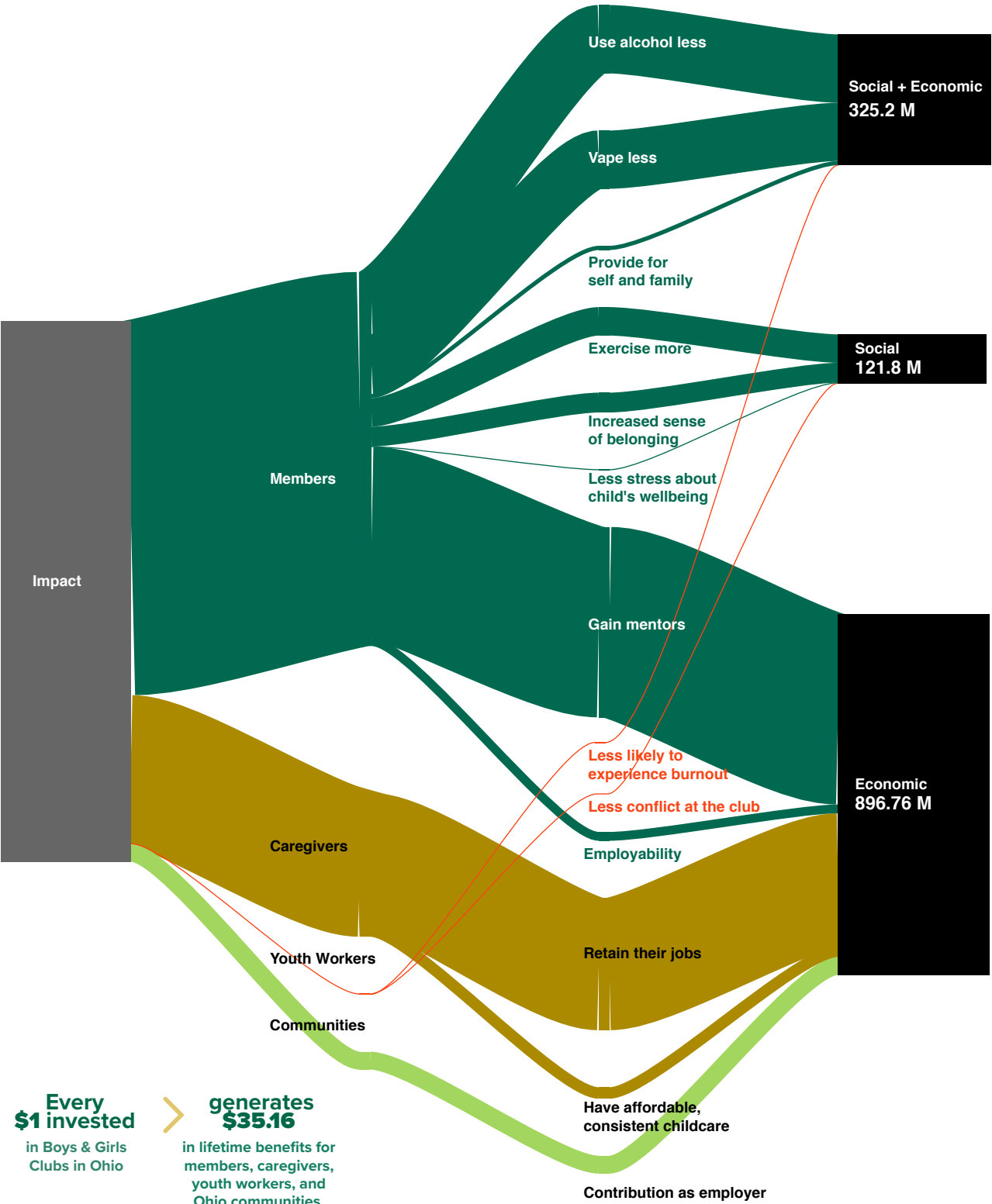


Regional GDP (Value Added) of Construction Activities 2022

STAKEHOLDERS	IMPACT	
<b>34</b> Direct jobs supported by construction activities for 1 year	<b>\$2,889,008.83</b> <b>Direct GDP (low value)</b> <i>Includes only direct value added economic activity</i>	<b>\$5.8M</b> <b>Total GDP (low value)</b> <i>Includes direct, indirect and induced economic activity</i>



Every \$1 invested in Boys & Girls Clubs in Ohio generates \$35.16 in lifetime benefits for members, caregivers, youth workers, and Ohio communities.



# Technical Appendix

## Youth Outcomes

### Substance Abuse, Health, and Well-being Outcomes for Members

The study of impacts on members' substance use, health, and well-being outcomes compared outcomes of a representative sample of Club members as the treatment group to a control group representative of Ohio youth. Club member outcomes were measured by using survey data from the 2019 Boys & Girls Club National Youth Outcomes Initiative Member Survey (NYOI). Each year, the Boys & Girls Clubs administers the NYOI to club members. There are two versions of the NYOI survey administered in the state of Ohio: The Youth NYOI, for ages 9–12 and the Teen NYOI, for ages 13–18. The NYOI Teen survey administered in Ohio includes a “Risky Behaviors Module” that asks questions that directly mirror questions on the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey for high school students (YRBS). The YRBS is a nationally administered survey through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control that provides data on “health behaviors and experiences” among middle school and high school students.<sup>1</sup> To determine whether membership in Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs impacts youth risk outcomes, this study used logistic regression analysis to compare the responses of a representative sample of Ohio youth (YRBS) to the responses of a representative sample of Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs members (NYOI).

The study of youth risk impacts matched the populations by using coarsened exact matching and controlled for confounding variables such as age (13–18), race and ethnic background, and gender when measuring the effect of club membership on youth outcomes.

The Boys & Girls Clubs national office of evaluation provided researchers with the 2019 NYOI data from the state of Ohio for all ages. The data provided was a representative sample of all Ohio Boys & Girls Clubs members. Researchers requested 2019 Ohio YRBS data from the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and received the 2019 data from ODH, a representative sample of all Ohio youth.

Because YRBS administers its survey to only middle school and high school students, researchers limited the study to students 12 to 18 years of age. The complete data set contained 1,257 cases for YRBS and 1,091 cases for NYOI. The YRBS data set did not include any 12- or 13-year-olds, so researchers limited the study to students 14–18 years of age and compared only the NYOI Teen Survey and YRBS High School Survey. Researchers tested the following outcomes:

<b>Risk Outcome</b>	<b>Question as It Appears on NYOI Teen Survey</b>	<b>Question as It Appears on YRBS High School Survey</b>
Fighting	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight? (0–12 or more, 7 selection choice range)	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight? (0–12 or more, 7 selection choice range)
Cigarette Use	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? (0–30, 7 selection choice range)	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? (0–30, 7 selection choice range)
Use of Vaping	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an

	electronic vapor product? (0–30, 7 selection choice range)	electronic vapor product? (0–30, 7 selection choice range)
Alcohol Use	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? (0–30, 7 selection choice range)	During the past 30 days, on how many did you have at least one drink of alcohol? (0–30, 7 selection choice range)
Use of Marijuana	During the past 30 days, how many times have you used marijuana? (0–40 or more, 7 selection choice range)	During the past 30 days, how many times have you used marijuana? (0–40 or more, 7 selection choice range)
Use of Prescription Drugs	During your life, how many times have you taken a prescription pain killer (such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor’s prescription? (0–40 or more, 7 selection choice range)	During your life, how many times have you taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it? (0–40 or more, 7 selection choice range)
Levels of Physical Activity	During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (0–7 days, 7 selection choice range)	During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (0–7 days, 7 selection choice range)

To test the impact of Boys & Girls Clubs membership on youth risk outcomes, researchers used coarsened exact matching to match the NYOI sample to the YRBS sample. All cases where even one variable was missing were dropped from analysis. Researchers first attempted to match YRBS to NYOI cases in 1:1 matching; however, this approach caused imbalances in some control variables such as some ages and race/ethnicity. To correct for imbalances, researchers used coarsened exact matching to match the control group (YRBS) to the treatment group (NYOI).

For variables that asked students to report risk behavior in ranges (i.e., “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? [0, 1–2, 3–5, 6–9, 10–19, 20–29, All 30]”), researchers coded all responses into binary responses where a selection of “0” equaled no substance use and a selection of any other range indicated substance use. The variable measuring student physical activity was kept in the selected ranges in order to get a more exact measure of additional time spent exercising.

Researchers performed linear regression to test the impact of BGC membership on physical activity. Researchers tested all other substance abuse and risk behavior outcomes using logistic regression. All tests controlled for age, gender, and race/ethnicity. Researchers were unable to control for socioeconomic status (SES) in this test because Boys & Girls Clubs does not collect information on SES.

The table below reports the odds ratios, confidence intervals, and *p* values for all outcomes tested. Only the significant outcomes were included in the SROI analysis. These results show that members are more likely to be involved in physical fighting, which suggests that club membership might have a negative

impact on this outcome. Similar to other ROI analysis of Boys & Girls Clubs, this outcome was not included in the SROI.

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>NYOI Estimate/Odds Ratio</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>	<b>p-value</b>
Physical Activity	0.55	0.27, 0.83	$p \leq 0.05$
Fighting	1.50	1.17, 1.91	$p \leq 0.01$
Cigarettes	1.31	0.68, 2.26	Not Significant
Vaping	0.48	0.33, 0.69	$p \leq 0.001$
Alcohol	0.54	0.38, 0.75	$p \leq 0.05$
Marijuana	0.71	0.51, 0.98	Not Significant
Rx	1.05	0.69, 1.58	Not Significant

### Caregiver Outcomes

After a review of the literature and stakeholder discussions, researchers developed survey questions (offered in both Spanish and English) to test a range of outcomes of club membership on caregivers. Survey questions were member-checked by program leadership and club staff at individual club locations. Executive staff and program staff made recommendations on language usage to better meet the needs of caregivers and possible responses to encompass the range of services offered by different clubs in Ohio. Surveys were deployed in summer 2023, during a two-week period on club-provided technology. Club staff were trained on survey distribution, and the opportunity to participate in the survey was offered to any caregiver picking up or dropping off a member during the two-week period. Gift cards were given to all respondents. Surveys were also deployed in fall 2023, during a two-week period, by using the same guidelines and structure as the survey deployment in summer. Clubs provided guidelines to caregivers that the survey should only be taken once.

<b>Survey Period</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Incomplete/Eliminated</b>	<b>Usable Responses</b>
Summer	1,344	99	1,245
Fall	904	111	793
Spanish Version (Fall & Summer)	38	28	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>2,049</b>

Boys & Girls Clubs do not have data on the number of caregivers for members attending clubs. To ensure the plausibility of extrapolating survey data to the whole population of caregivers sending children to BGC clubs in Ohio, researchers first calculated the total members represented by respondents calculated from the survey question “How many of your kids go to the club?” ( $n = 3,607$ ). From the total members represented by caregivers calculated from the survey question, researchers then took the average number of children per caregiver ( $N = 2$ ). This average number was then used to divide the total number of members registered in 2023 to give a likely total of caregivers. This number was then used to estimate the percentage of caregivers responding to the survey out of the whole likely population of BGC caregivers.

To ensure the representativeness of the survey respondents to the likely caregiver population, researchers also mapped the geographic location of caregiver responses to ensure the percentage of parent responses matched the concentration of members in each geographic location. For example, the largest number of Boys & Girls Clubs members are located in northwest Ohio, which is also where the largest number of caregiver responses were recorded.

To calculate the amount and extent of change (outcomes), researchers analyzed survey data using descriptive statistics and qualitative analysis of open response questions. Though partially complete surveys were used in the data set, survey responses which recorded only the location of the club were eliminated.

The full text of the caregiver survey is included below.

#### Parent Survey

Thank you for taking this survey! We estimate that it will take 5 minutes of your time or less to complete. Your answers are completely anonymous and cannot be linked back to you in any way. We appreciate your time and your honesty when completing this survey.

1. To get started, please select your Boys & Girls Club from the list below (OHIO ONLY)
2. Please select when your kids attend BGC
  - a. Summer only
  - b. During the school year only
  - c. Summer and during the school year
3. How many of your kids go to the Club?
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
  - e. 5 or more
4. How many days a week do your kids go to the Club?
  - a. Press a button (array)
    - i. 1,2,3,4,5 days a week
    - ii. Several times a month



iii. Once a month

5. Does sending your kids to the club help you keep your job?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
6. Please estimate the income you make in a year
  - a. Less than \$15,000
  - b. Between \$15,000 and \$30,000 (\$10.10 - \$14.99 an hour)
  - c. between \$30,000 and \$40,000 (\$15.00 - \$19.99 an hour)
  - d. between \$40,000 and \$50,000 (\$20.00 - \$24.99 an hour)
  - e. between \$50,000 and \$70,000 (\$25.00 - \$34.99 an hour)
  - f. between \$70,000 and \$100,000 (\$35.00 - \$49.99 an hour)
  - g. between \$100,000 and \$150,000 (\$50.00 - \$74.99 an hour)
  - h. between \$150,000 and \$200,000 (\$75.00 - \$100 an hour)
7. If your kids didn't go to the Club, what would you **most likely** have to do instead?
  - a. Quit job to take care of children
  - b. Work fewer hours at job
  - c. Have a family member (e.g., grandmother or sibling) take care of child/children
  - d. Have a friend (e.g., neighbor) take care of child/children
  - e. Have child/children stay at home alone
  - f. Hire other babysitter or service provider to take care of children
  - g. Send child to other school-based aftercare
  - h. Don't know
  - i. Other: (Fill in)
8. When you send your kids to the club, which of the following are you able to do? (Select all that apply)
  - a. I have more time for household errands (e.g., grocery shopping)
  - b. I have more time to meet personal needs (e.g., go to the gym, self-care)
  - c. I spend less money on transportation of child/children
  - d. I have more confidence about the academic success of my child/children
  - e. I am less anxious about my child's safety and wellbeing afterschool and/or during summer
  - f. I feel financial stress due to BGC membership fees
  - g. None of the above
  - h. Other: write in
9. If available at your local club, which of the following do you participate in (Select all that apply):
  - a. Parenting course options at local BGC
  - b. Free use of computers at local BGC

- c. Attend parent/family night
  - d. Connected with other support resources (example: mental health provider, other assistance programs)
  - e. Use the workout space/gym
  - f. Receive items like school supplies, clothes, winter jackets, and/or shoes for my kids
  - g. Increased opportunities to be with my child through chaperoning and volunteering with the club
  - h. Receive tickets to entertainment and sport venues
  - i. Other
  - j. None of these
- Which category best describes you? (Select all that Apply)
    - White (e.g.: German, Irish, English, Italian, Polish, French, etc.)
    - Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (e.g.: Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, etc.)
    - Black or African American (e.g.: African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somalian, etc.)
    - Asian (e.g.: Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)
    - American Indian or Alaska Native (e.g.: Navajo nation, Blackfeet tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village or Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.)
    - Middle Eastern or North African (e.g.: Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc.)
    - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (e.g.: Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, etc.)
    - Some other race, ethnicity or origin: Write in
    - I prefer not to answer

## Wellbeing Valuations: The US Social Value Bank<sup>1</sup>

Valuing quality of life is valued using a methodology called wellbeing valuations.<sup>2</sup> In this methodology, researchers use statistical analysis to find the impact of non-market goods or services on life satisfaction, which is valued using a monetary value taken from the healthcare industry. Monetization, according to the OECD (2023), allows business and investors to report on non-financial direct impacts and externalities material for a sustainable and just future for all. By converting “priceless” non-market goods/services to monetary values, monetization of social and environmental impact creates a common unit of measurement across impact areas (Orlowski & Wicker, 2019). Monetization aggregates and communicates non-financial performance measures in “a language that business understands” in an effort to compare impact and support decision-making toward maximizing impact.<sup>2</sup>

The goal of well-being valuation is to posit a monetary equivalent that would induce the same change in life satisfaction as the change in a well-being outcome. Subjective well-being valuations make use of primary subjective well-being data from national surveys. The general method involves utilizing the following data (Records, survey, comparative data)<sup>3</sup>

1. Life satisfaction (a technical measure of subjective well-being): usually measured on a 7 or 11-point scale to assess overall satisfaction with life or happiness
2. Well-being outcomes: measured in survey questions to assess particular non-market, quality of life outcomes (e.g., feeling in control of life, ability to meet daily responsibilities)
3. Potential influencing factors: measured in survey questions that apply as determinants of life satisfaction or other known influences on overall life satisfaction (e.g., income, gender, marital status)

Statistical techniques are then employed to separate the impacts of the well-being outcome on life satisfaction, while controlling for other determinants of life satisfaction. Subsequently, the monetary valuation of the well-being outcome uses the statistical

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<sup>1</sup> Ricket, A. & Goodspeed, T. (2024). *Ohio University Social Value Bank [Working Paper]*. Ohio University.

<sup>2</sup> Frijters, P. & Krekel, C. (2021), *A Handbook for Wellbeing Policy-Making*; Fujiwara, D and Campbell, R (2011). *Valuation Techniques for Social Cost-Benefit Analysis*. Valuation Techniques for Social Cost-Benefit Analysis: (publishing.service.gov.uk); Fujiwara, D. (2013) *The social impact of housing providers*. HACT. [The-Social-Impact-of-Housing-Providers\\_web.pdf \(hact.org.uk\)](https://hact.org.uk/The-Social-Impact-of-Housing-Providers_web.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Fujiwara, D. (2013, July). *A general method for valuing non-market goods using wellbeing data: Three-stage wellbeing valuation*. CEP Discussion Paper No 1233. Centre for Economic Performance.

relationship between the well-being outcome and life satisfaction and sets it equal to a monetary value.

The US Social Value Bank derives wellbeing valuations from primary US wellbeing data and ***the value of one year of life at optimal health and quality***, or total life satisfaction. This value is used in the healthcare industry and is called a quality adjusted life year (QALY) and is estimated in the US to be between \$100,000 - \$150,000 (Neumann et al., 2014).

Wellbeing valuations tell us how much the average person in the US would be willing to pay for an increase in their life satisfaction caused by a particular outcome.

#### Sensitivity Analysis:

Sensitivity analysis is the process of estimating how assumptions included in an analysis impact the uncertainty around the findings of the analysis. Sensitivity analysis is considered a core analytical technique in cost-benefit analysis, used as a tool to see how results of an analysis change under different assumptions and to generate ranges of results.

Below are key strategies for performing sensitivity analysis.

- **Partial sensitivity analysis** is the process of taking one key input and varying it to see how they impact the results of the study. By showing how one factor impacts the outcome of a study, an evaluator can assess the risks involved in relation to a key factor. In a study that includes an important input with varying valuations like the value of a statistical life, showing the net present value of the program under different assumptions for the value of a statistical life gives an insight into the variability of the results based on that assumption.
- **Worst- and best-case analysis** takes all the inputs in a model and projects outcomes based on the most optimistic or pessimistic reasonable assumptions. This allows an evaluator to communicate what the policy's outcomes would look like if all assumptions in the study are conservative and what they would look like if assumptions were optimistic. This process also allows an evaluator to test assumptions and see if changing them impacts the ultimate findings of the analysis, determining if a program generates more value than the cost of the program under all circumstances or if it ends up above or below the \$1 benefit-cost ratio mark depending on assumptions.
- **Breakeven analysis** is the process of varying assumptions to see where a benefit-cost ratio would equal one. This gives the evaluator an understanding of how much inputs need to vary from their expectation for the program's benefits to exceed its costs.
- **Monte Carlo simulation** is a more complex sensitivity analysis technique that requires data analysis software. The essence of a Monte Carlo simulation is to generate a large number of possible outcomes by varying all the assumptions in the analysis. Using these outcomes, confidence intervals for benefit-cost ratios can be estimated.

#### Sensitivity Analyses

Below are explanations of how researchers conducted Monte Carlo simulation.

### *Monte Carlo Simulation*

Two inputs in models have explicit high- and low-end valuations and make them good candidates for Monte Carlo simulation. These are the social benefit of block-level crime reduction and the social benefit of prevented wage scarring. In order to estimate how different ranges of inputs will impact final results, we simulate 10,000 random scenarios of different pairings of values of the benefits for which there were high and low value

The outcomes with value ranges included:

- Increased productivity to youth workers
- Retaining Caregiver Jobs
- Economic Impact of Employment (IMPLAN)
- Economic Impact of Capital Projects (IMPLAN)

We then calculated a new value of these estimates for each of these 10,000 scenarios and substituted them for the point estimate for outcomes values with ranges to calculate a total benefit and a benefit-cost ratio for each of the 10,000 simulations. The results give us a range of annual benefit for The Boys and Girls Clubs in Ohio, a benefit that can be stated within certain precise confidence parameters.

### Results of Monte Carlo Analysis

	Productivity	Jobs	Employment	Capital	SROI
Median	\$723,073.00	\$188,604,323.50	\$26,316,280.00	\$4,630,953.50	\$9.27
5th Percentile	\$382,264.45	\$101,635,070.75	\$24,421,464.50	\$3,040,767.10	\$6.77
95th Percentile	\$710,969.35	\$317,411,370.40	\$43,214,785.45	\$5,723,394.35	\$11.71
Using only high values	\$729,036.00	\$328,956,484.00	\$44,250,419.14	\$5,869,148.45	\$12.25
Using only low values	\$364,518.00	\$90,004,229.99	\$23,393,025.90	\$2,889,008.83	\$6.23

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<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “YRBSS Data & Documentation,” last reviewed April 9, 2024, <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/data.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> OECD, 2023, WORKING PAPER No.17, OECD PAPERS ON WELL-BEING AND INEQUALITIES, <https://doi.org/10.1787/d6e2d305-en>, p. 6