



Frequently Cited Statistics

Created by
Ryan Mitchell & Zixin (Finnie) Zhao

DukeEngage Data Interns

Updated June 2021

Table of Contents

<u>How to Use This Resource</u>	3
Academic Success	
<u>National High School Graduation Rate</u>	7
<u>Earning Power Based on Level of Educational Attainment</u>	8
<u>Immediate College Enrollment of High School Graduates</u>	9
<u>U.S. Ranking in Reading, Math and Science</u>	10
<u>Levels of Achievement on Reading and Math Assessments of U.S. Fourth and Eighth Graders</u>	11
<u>COVID-19 & Summer Learning Loss</u>	12
<u>Effects of Socioeconomic Status on Learning Loss</u>	13
<u>Opportunity Gaps in STEM Education and Careers</u>	14
Good Character and Citizenship	
<u>Prevalence of Bullying Among Adolescents</u>	16
<u>Juvenile Arrests</u>	18
<u>Juvenile Offenses and Time of Day</u>	19
<u>Youth Participation in Volunteerism</u>	20
Healthy Lifestyles	
<u>Childhood Overweight and Obesity Rate</u>	22
<u>Overweight and Obesity Rate Among High School Students</u>	24
<u>P.E. Participation and Physical Activity of High School Students</u>	25
<u>Physical Activity of Youth Ages 12 to 15</u>	26
<u>Alcohol Use Among High School Students</u>	27
<u>Cigarette Use Among High School Students</u>	28
<u>Electronic Vapor Use Among High School Students</u>	29
<u>Marijuana Use Among High School Students</u>	30
<u>Sexual Activity Among High School Students</u>	31
Child and Youth Well-Being and Safety	
<u>Poverty Rate Among U.S. Children</u>	32
<u>Number of Children in Low-Income Families</u>	33
<u>Children Home Alone During Afterschool Hours</u>	34
<u>Children in After-school and Summer Programs</u>	35
<u>Violent Crimes Against Children and Teens</u>	37
<u>Child Maltreatment by Parents, Relatives or Other Caregivers</u>	39
<u>Prevalence of Sexual Victimization of Children</u>	40

HOW TO USE THIS RESOURCE

Frequently Cited Statistics (FCS) is designed to help you communicate the need for Boys & Girls Clubs of the Coastal Plain, both locally and at the state level. Use it to help you make a compelling case for why our young people need the Club Experience.

You can feel confident that the statistics compiled in FCS are reliable, up to date and consistent with information included in other communications from Boys & Girls Clubs of the Coastal Plain (BGCCP). FCS provides statistics that are commonly used to establish the need for quality, high-impact out-of-school-time programs like Boys & Girls Clubs.

The statistics in this document are used frequently in promotional collateral, publications, funding proposals and other materials. Each statistic is researched and regularly updated and the most reliable sources are selected.

How to Find a Statistic in FCS

The statistics are organized in four sections in accord with our three priority outcome areas and other Movement priorities and are color-coded for easy browsing:

- Academic Success (Orange)
- Good Character and Citizenship (Blue)
- Healthy Lifestyles (Green)
- Child and Youth Well-Being and Safety (Red)

Review the entry titles listed in the table of contents to locate the statistics that best meet your needs.

Incorporating Statistics in your Materials

- For each statistic, FCS provides the most current data and the source.
- In many cases, an “*Other Ways to Say It*” section offers different options for expressing the statistic in more persuasive or layperson-friendly language.
- The “*Related Statistics*” section provides more in-depth details related to the primary statistic, often from the same source or other good sources.
- ***If you need more information on the methodology used to produce a statistic or to construct a full citation, contact jfetter@bgccp.com.***

Using National Sources to Find State or Local Statistics

When communicating with local stakeholders and potential donors, of course it is best for Clubs to use local or state statistics to demonstrate the needs and challenges of youth and families in their communities. Here are six easy-to-use online national data sources that you can mine for state and local statistics.

U.S. Census: Its American Community Survey (ACS) is the main source of statistics on education, occupation, language, ancestry and housing costs for even the smallest communities. Easily find statistics for your proposals and presentations through user-friendly online tools.

- The *Census Explorer* interactive mapping tool allows you to view social, economic and housing characteristics of your state, county or census tract and see how these areas have changed since the 1990 and 2000 censuses.

<http://www.census.gov/censusexplorer/censusexplorer.html>

- *QuickFacts* summary profiles show frequently requested people, business and geography facts for the nation, states, counties and cities.

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/index.html#>

- *American FactFinder* pulls data from several censuses and surveys about population, age, business, education, housing, income, origins and language, poverty and veterans. Submit a query for a location and download the tables you need in Excel or PDF formats.

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

MetroTrends: This interactive website is the Urban Institute's "report card" and tool kit for researchers, students, journalists, elected officials and the public on the state of nearly 400 metropolitan economies in the U.S. The site features up-to-date indicators from numerous national data sources on conditions and trends related to:

- crime
- employment growth
- mortgage lending and house affordability
- earnings and material hardship
- immigration and diversity
- the well-being of children in the top 100 metropolitan areas nationwide

The site provides interactive maps, data dashboards, downloadable data sets and expert commentary.

<http://www.metrotrends.org/index.cfm>

City-Data.com: This easy-to-use site compiles data from many sources to create profiles of U.S. cities, including demographic data on residents, such as race, age, income and education level, and community economic indicator data such as employment patterns, cost of living, housing statistics, etc.

<http://www.city-data.com>

ED Data Express: This interactive site from the U.S. Department of Education (ED) allows the public to access and explore high-value state-level education data collected by ED. The site presents data in a clear, easy-to-use manner, with options to download information into Excel or manipulate the data within the site. Current content includes data elements in the form of counts, percentages and text. The majority of the data are focused on student achievement, e.g., graduation rates or reading and math proficiency rates, demographics, accountability, and performance data from grant programs.

<http://eddataexpress.ed.gov/>

Also visit local district and state public school system websites to see what data might be easily accessible online. Most districts and states make available at least some aggregated student enrollment and achievement data, such as student demographic characteristics, standardized test scores and graduation rates, sometimes down to the level of specific schools.

Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT: The annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book* provides useful statistics related to 16 indicators of child well-being in four domains – economic well-being, education, health, and family and community – nationally and by state.

<http://www.aecf.org/resources/the-2016-kids-count-data-book/>

The online *KIDS COUNT Data Center* provides high-quality data and trend analysis at the national, state, county and city levels in tables, maps and graphs that are easy to customize, generate and download.

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

Chronicle of Philanthropy's How America Gives: This interactive map application allows users to find information about donors' charitable giving patterns at the state, county, city and zip code levels. The data comes from a 2014 study to examine charitable giving by zip code and income level throughout the country. The study used exact dollar amounts released by the Internal Revenue Service showing the value of charitable deductions claimed by U.S. taxpayers in 2012. It was not based on extrapolations from a survey of a sample population or statistical models.

<https://philanthropy.com/interactives/how-america-gives#search>

Other Useful BGCA Resources

Scope of our Movement Statistics: To strengthen your needs case or provide helpful context, you can combine statistics from FCS with statistics about the Boys & Girls Club Movement derived from Club organizations' Annual Reports to BGCA. You can find our most frequently used Movement statistics in the *BGCA Fact Sheet*. Access it here:

<http://www.bgca.org/whoweare/Pages/FactsFigures.aspx>

More details about our collective scope are available online for **BGCA staff** through our *DataBank* (access it from the Reports section of *Insight*). DataBank provides easy-to-read reports derived from Clubs' Annual Report data.

If you are from a Club organization and would like to access information from the DataBank, please contact your Club Liaison Specialist or Director of Organizational Development for assistance or send a request explaining specifically what you need to ifetter@bgcccp.com (please allow *at least* 10 working days for your request to be fulfilled).

National Youth Outcome Findings: If you would like to combine BGCA youth outcomes findings with needs-case statistics in your materials, consult our *National Outcomes Talking Points*. It provides a ready-made store of brief, current and compelling statements about Club member outcomes. The statements are derived from BGCA's annual National Outcomes Report, and are organized by the Overall Club Experience and our three priority outcome areas. This document also includes outcome statements based on the findings of some of BGCA's best-known or most rigorous third-party evaluations. Access the *National Outcomes Talking Points* under Resources on the Data Collection and Measurement page on BGCA.net:

<https://www.bgca.net/Operations/DCM/Pages/Data-Collection-and-Measurement.aspx>

If you have any questions about Frequently Cited Statistics, would like to suggest changes or additions, or need the most up-to-date version, please contact ifetter@bgcccp.com.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

Academic Success

86 percent of U.S. public high school students graduate on time.

Other Ways to Say It

- One out of seven U.S. students fail to graduate from high school on time.

Related Statistics

The national graduation rates for the class of 2019 are:

- All students, 86 percent
- Asians/Pacific Islanders, 93 percent
- Whites, 89 percent
- Hispanics, 82 percent
- American Indian/Alaska Native, 74 percent
- Black, 80 percent

Our Statistics

The percentages of BGCCP children who expect to graduate high school are:

- All children, 95 percent
- Asians/Pacific Islanders, 100 percent
- Whites, 94 percent
- Hispanics, 93 percent
- American Indian/Alaska Native, 100 percent
- Black, 95 percent

Source

National Center for Education Statistics (May 2021):

<https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator/coi>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

EARNING POWER BASED ON LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Academic Success

In 2020, the median weekly earnings for full-time workers who were age 25 or older were:

- **\$1,305 for those with a bachelor's degree,**
- **\$938 for those with an associate degree,**
- **\$781 for those with a high school diploma, and**
- **\$619 for those with less than a high school diploma.**

Other Ways to Say It

- Adults with bachelor's degrees earn more than twice as much as those without a high school diploma and nearly 70 percent more than those with high school diplomas.
- Adults with a high school diploma or less are much more likely to be unemployed than those with an associate's or bachelor's degree.

Related Statistics

- In 2020, the unemployment rate for people age 25 or older was:
 - 5.5 percent for those with a bachelor's degree,
 - 7.1 percent for those with an associate degree,
 - 9.0 percent for those with a high school diploma, and
 - 11.7 percent for those with less than a high school diploma.

Our Statistics

- Of all BGCCP teens in 2020:
 - 33 percent believe they will earn a master's degree or above, and
 - 39 percent believe they will earn a 4 year college degree.
- Of all BGCCP youth in 2020:
 - 86 percent believe they will go to college.

Source

Bureau of Labor Statistics (April 2021):
<https://www.bls.gov/emp/chart-unemployment-earnings-education.htm>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

IMMEDIATE COLLEGE ENROLLMENT RATE OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Academic Success

In 2020, 62.7 percent of people ages 16 to 24 who completed high school were enrolled in colleges or universities during Fall of that same year.

Other Ways to Say It

- Approximately three-fifths of those who graduate high school in the US enroll in a two- or four- year college immediately afterwards.

Related Statistics

From Bureau of Labor Statistics (using 2020 data):

- Of the over 3 million young people who graduated high school between January and October 2020, about 2 million were enrolled in college that October.
- About two in three recent high school graduates who enrolled in college selected four-year institutions.
- The immediate college enrollment rate for female students is 66.2 percent and for male students it is 59.3 percent.
- The immediate college enrollment rate for Asian students is 83.2 percent, for white students 62.9 percent, Hispanic students 56.2 percent, and black students 56.6 percent.

Our Statistics

The percentages of BGCCP teens who expect to complete a 4 year college degree or higher are:

- All teens, 72 percent
- Whites, 60 percent
- Hispanics, 90 percent
- Black, 73 percent

Sources

Bureau of Labor Statistics (April 2021): <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/hsgec.nr0.htm>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

U.S. RANKING IN READING, MATH AND SCIENCE

Academic Success

Among 37 countries participating in an international assessment in 2018, U.S. ranked:

- **9th in reading literacy**
- **13th in science literacy**
- **31st in math literacy**

Other Ways to Say It

- Among 37 developed or emerging countries, the United States performed above average in science and reading, but below average in math.

Related Statistics

From *Country Note*:

- 27 percent of socioeconomically advantaged students were top performers in reading, compared to just 4 percent of disadvantaged students.
- In the US, girls outperformed boys in reading; the opposite occurred in math.

Our Statistics

- 41 percent of BGCCP 10th-12th graders report high math performance; 19 percent report very high math performance.

The percentages of BGCCP 10th-12th graders who are on an accelerated track for the following courses are:

- Science, 69 percent
- English/Language Arts, 72 percent

Sources

Program for International Student Assessment 2018 Results, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (December 2019):

<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/5f07c754-en.pdf?expires=1623882677&id=id&acname=quest&checksum=CF08A6E98ECA53DD7DB7C94D9CD2BCA2>

Country Note, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (December 2019):

https://www.oecd.org/pisa/publications/PISA2018_CN_USA.pdf

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

LEVELS OF ACHIEVEMENT ON READING AND MATH ASSESSMENTS OF U.S. FOURTH AND EIGHTH GRADERS

Academic Success

In 2019, among fourth grade students:

- 35 percent were at or above proficient in reading
- 41 percent were at or above proficient in math

In 2019, among eighth grade students:

- 34 percent were at or above proficient in reading
- 34 percent were at or above proficient in math

Other Ways to Say It

- Nearly two-thirds of fourth graders lack reading proficiency and more than half of fourth graders lack math proficiency.
- Two-thirds of eighth graders lack reading proficiency; the same goes for math.
- Large achievement gaps persist between white and Asian/Pacific Islander students & black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native students in both reading & math.

Related Statistics

Percentage of students who were at or above proficient, 2019				
Demographic	4th Grade Reading	4th Grade Math	8th Grade Reading	8th Grade Math
White	45	52	42	44
Black	18	20	15	14
Hispanic	23	28	22	20
Asian/Pacific Islander	55	66	54	62
American Indian/Alaska Native	19	24	19	15
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	21	26	20	18

Source

The Nation's Report Card (2019): <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov>

COVID-19 & SUMMER LEARNING LOSS

Academic Success

Numerous studies show that all young people experience learning losses when they do not engage in educational activities during the summer.

Other Ways to Say It

- Children suffer “brain drain” during the summer if they don’t participate in enriching activities or programs.

Related Statistics

- Most youth lose about two months of grade-level equivalency in mathematical computation skills over the summer months.
- Low-income youth also lose more than two months in reading achievement, while their middle-class peers make slight gains.
- Students typically score lower on standardized tests at the end of summer vacation than they do on the same tests at the beginning of the summer.
- More than 97 percent of educators reported seeing some learning loss in their students during COVID-19 when compared to children in previous years.
- 57 percent of educators estimated that during COVID-19, their students were behind by more than three months in their social-emotional progress.

Source

Review of Educational Research (1996):
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.3102/00346543066003227>

Horace Mann Educators Corporation (March 2021):
<https://www.horacemann.com/about-us/media/03302021>

EFFECTS OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON LEARNING LOSS

Academic Success

Two-thirds of the ninth grade reading achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their more advantaged peers can be explained by unequal access to summer learning opportunities during the elementary school years.

Other Ways to Say It

- When left unaddressed, the “summer slide” worsens the reading achievement gap between poor and rich children, and this detrimental effect is compounded over the years.

Related Statistics

- Better-off and disadvantaged youth make similar gains during the school year, but during the summer, disadvantaged youth fall significantly behind in reading.
- By the end of fifth grade, disadvantaged youth are nearly three grade equivalents behind their more affluent peers in reading.
- Because of inequities in access to summer learning, low-income youth are less likely to graduate high school and enter college.
- During COVID-19, students who did not have at least one parent with a degree above lower secondary education suffered learning losses 40 percent larger than the average student.

Source

American Sociological Review (April 2007): <http://asr.sagepub.com/content/72/2/167.abstract>

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (April 2021): <https://www.pnas.org/content/118/17/e2022376118>

OPPORTUNITY GAPS IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND MATH (STEM) EDUCATION AND CAREERS

Academic Success

- **Between 2019 and 2029, the number of STEM jobs will grow 8 percent, while non-STEM jobs will only grow 3.4 percent.**
- **In 2018-19, over 756,000 post-secondary certificates and degrees awarded were in STEM fields.**

Related Statistics

The makeup of post-secondary degree recipients in STEM fields in 2018-19 is:

- White, 60.2 percent
- Black, 8.5 percent
- Hispanic, 14.0 percent
- Asian/Pacific Islander, 12.9 percent
- American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.5 percent
- Two or more races, 3.9 percent

Our Statistics

The percentages of BGCCP 9th-12th graders who intend to take science-related courses after high school are:

- All 9th-12th graders, 62 percent
- White, 60 percent
- Black, 61 percent
- Two or more races, 63 percent

The percentages of BGCCP 9th-12th graders who intend to take math courses after high school are:

- All 9th-12th graders, 60 percent
- White, 80 percent
- Black, 61 percent
- Two or more races, 50 percent

The percentages of BGCCP 9th-12th graders who know the steps a student needs to take if they want to be in a science-related career are:

- All 9th-12th graders, 67 percent
- White, 71 percent
- Black, 64 percent

- Two or more races, 74 percent
- Hispanic/Latino, 69 percent
- American Indian/Alaska Native, 80 percent
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 80 percent

Sources

Bureau of Labor Statistics (April 2021):

<https://www.bls.gov/emp/tables/stem-employment.htm>

National Center for Education Statistics (July 2020):

https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_318.45.asp

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

PREVALENCE OF BULLYING AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Good Character and Citizenship

- **20.2 percent of students aged 12 to 18 reported being bullied at school during the 2016-17 school year, down from 28 percent during the 2008-09 school year. (NCES)**
- **Rates of bullying were higher in middle school: 29.5 percent for sixth graders, 24.4 percent for seventh graders and 25.3 percent for eighth graders. (NCES)**

Other Ways to Say It

- More than a fifth of U.S. adolescents experience bullying at school.
- About one out of every four middle school students is bullied.

Related Statistics

From NCES:

- 23.8 percent of girls and 16.7 percent of boys reported being bullied during the 2016-17 school year.
- Of those students who reported being bullied:
 - 13 percent were made fun of, called names, or insulted
 - 3.9 percent were threatened with harm
 - 5.3 percent were pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on

From CDC:

- Nationwide, nearly 16 percent of high school students have been electronically bullied through email, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites or texting in the past 12 months.
- High school girls experience electronic bullying at much higher rates (20.4 percent) than high school boys (10.9 percent).

Our Statistics

- 59 percent of BGCCP children had some sort of problems with other people of similar ages;
- 66 percent of BGCCP children yelled at other people when they had problems with other people;
- 86 percent of BGCCP children graders talked to an adult when they had problems with other people;

Sources

National Center for Education Statistics (December 2016):

<https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019054.pdf>

Center for Disease Control (2019): <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?LID=XX>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

JUVENILE ARRESTS

Good Character and Citizenship

There were 696,620 arrests of juveniles younger than 18 in 2019.

Other Ways to Say It

- There are:
 - About 1,900 arrests of juveniles per day.
 - About 80 arrests of juveniles per hour.
 - Over one arrest of juveniles per minute.

Related Statistics

- In 2019, 31 percent of all juvenile arrests were of females.
- In 2019, 32 percent of all juvenile arrests were of youth younger than 15.
- Of the estimated 696,620 juvenile arrests in 2019, white youth accounted for 63 percent and Black youth accounted for 34 percent
- Juveniles were involved in seven percent of all arrests, nine percent of violent crime arrests, and 11 percent of property crime arrests in 2019. By crime, juveniles in 2019 were involved in:
 - 20 percent of all arrests for arson
 - 18 percent of all arrests for vandalism
 - 22 percent of all arrests for robbery
 - 17 percent of all arrests for disorderly conduct
 - 12 percent of all arrests for burglary
 - Seven percent of all arrests for aggravated assault
 - Five percent of all arrests for drug abuses
 - Eight percent of all arrests for murder
- Overall, juvenile arrests are trending downward, with a 66 percent decline in the number of juvenile arrests since 2005, and a 58 percent decline since 2010.

Our Statistics

- The percentages of BGCCP teens who have been arrested in the past 12 months:
 - two or more times, 2 percent
 - once, 4 percent

Source

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2019):
https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/ucr.asp?table_in=1

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

JUVENILE OFFENSES AND TIME OF DAY

Good Character and Leadership

Nearly one-fifth (18 percent) of all violent crime committed by juvenile offenders occurs between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Other Ways to Say It

- Juvenile violence peaks in the afterschool hours on school days and in the evenings on non-school days.
- Juvenile violent crime escalates during the hours of 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. on school days.
- On non-school days, juvenile violent crime peaks between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Related Statistics

- Most violent crimes (62 percent) committed by juveniles occur on school days.
- Violent crimes by juveniles peak in the afternoon between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., the hour at the end of the school day.
- The annual number of hours in the curfew period (i.e., 8 hours every day in the year) is 4 times greater than the number of hours in the 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. period on school days (i.e., 4 hours in half of the days in the year). Therefore, the rate of juvenile violence in the afterschool period is more than 5 times the rate in the juvenile curfew period (inclusive of both school and nonschool days).

Our Statistics

- The percentages of BGCCP teens who have been in a physical fight in the past 12 months:
 - 2 or more fights, 21 percent
 - 1 fight, 12 percent

Source

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Oct 22, 2018):
<https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/offenders/qa03301.asp?qaDate=2016>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTEERISM

Good Character and Citizenship

- **More than a third of high school seniors volunteer at least once a month.**
- **High volunteer rates are correlated with positive outcomes like college completion and lower rates of drug use and teen pregnancy.**

Related Statistics

- Older youth are more likely than younger youth to volunteer at least once per month. In 2014, 39 percent of 12th-grade students volunteered at least once per month, compared to 34 percent of 10th-grade students and 27 percent of eighth-grade students.
- Adolescent volunteering increased from 1991 to 2014. Among 12th graders, the proportion who volunteered at least once per month rose from 24 percent in 1991 to 39 percent in 2014. Among 10th graders, the rate rose from 27 percent in 1991 to 34 percent in 2014. Among eighth graders, the rate rose from 26 percent to 27 percent.
- Teen girls are more likely to volunteer than teen boys, especially as they get older. In 2014, 43 percent of girls and 35 percent of boys in 12th grade volunteered at least once per month. Among 10th graders, 39 percent of girls and 30 percent of boys, and among eighth graders, 29 percent of girls and 26 percent of boys, volunteered monthly.
- Youth who plan to complete college are much more likely to volunteer at least once per month. Among 12th graders in 2014, 42 percent of those who planned to complete four years of college volunteered, compared with 27 percent of those who did not plan to attend college or planned to complete a shorter post secondary option.
- Teens who volunteer for school, community, religious, or political organizations are more likely to do well in school, have a strong work ethic, respect others and vote; they are also less likely to become pregnant or to use drugs.

Our Statistics

- The percentages of BGCCP children who have done club based service (helped out at the Boys & Girls Club):
 - about once a year, 18 percent
 - about once a month, 15 percent
 - about once every two weeks, 14 percent
 - about once a week or more, 29 percent
- The percentages of BGCCP teens who have volunteered in school, neighborhood, or community:
 - about once a year, 28 percent
 - about once a month, 21 percent

- about once every two weeks, 11 percent
- about once a week or more, 19 percent

Source

Child Trends (2015):

<http://www.childtrends.org/indicators/volunteering>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

CHILDHOOD OBESITY AND EXTREME OBESITY RATE

Healthy Lifestyles

One in six youth are obese among children ages 2 to 19.

Other Ways to Say It

- About 16 percent of youth ages 2 to 19 were considered obese in 2015-2016.
- The share of adolescents ages 12 to 19 who were obese was nearly 21 percent in 2015-2016.

Related Statistics

- In 2015-2016, children ages 6 to 11 were more than four times as likely to be obese (having a body mass index [BMI] at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile) as they were in 1971-1974 (18 and 4 percent, respectively). Over the same period, the share of adolescents ages 12 to 19 who were obese more than tripled, from 6 to 21 percent.
- Overall, boys and girls are about equally likely to be obese or overweight.
 - In 2015-2016, 19 percent of males were obese, compared with 18 percent of females.
 - Among 6- to 11-year-olds, males had a higher rate of obesity (20 percent) than their female peers (16 percent).
- Among females ages 2 to 19 in 2015-2016, non-Hispanic black and Hispanic children and youth were more likely to be obese than their non-Hispanic white and Asian peers.
 - percentage of female ages 2 to 19 in 2015-16 of non-Hispanic black origin: 25 percent
 - percentage of female ages 2 to 19 in 2015-16 of Hispanic black origin: 24 percent
 - percentage of female ages 2 to 19 in 2015-16 of non-Hispanic white origin: 14 percent
 - percentage of female ages 2 to 19 in 2015-16 of Asian origin: 10 percent

Our Statistics

When asked how many times they did the following things in the past 24 hours, the percentages of BGCCP children who answered 5+ times were:

- Eat fruit, 25 percent
- Eat vegetables, 23 percent
- Drink water, 58 percent

Source

Child Trends (November 2018):

<https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/overweight-children-and-youth>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY RATE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Healthy Lifestyles

Nearly one-third of high school students are overweight or obese.

Other Ways to Say It

- 31.6 percent of high school students are overweight or obese.

Related Statistics

- 16.1 percent of high school students are overweight.
- 15.5 percent of high school students are obese.

Obesity rates differed for high school students of different racial/ethnic groups:

- Native American, 21.3 percent
- Asian, 6.5 percent
- Black, 21.1 percent
- Latino, 19.2 percent
- White, 13.1 percent
- Two or more races, 15.6 percent

Our Statistics

The percentages of BGCCP children who reported their physical wellbeing (physical activity + fruit and vegetable consumption) as very high were:

- All children, 51 percent
- Black, 51 percent
- Hispanic/Latino, 42 percent
- White, 48 percent
- Two or more races, 70 percent
- American Indian/Alaska Native, 78 percent
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 40 percent
- Other, 49 percent

Source

State of Childhood Obesity (September 2020):
<https://stateofchildhoodobesity.org/high-school-obesity/>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

P.E. PARTICIPATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Healthy Lifestyles

In 2019, only a quarter (25.9 percent) of high school students attended physical education (P.E.) classes on all five days of an average school week.

Related Statistics

- Only 23.2 percent of high school students are physically active for more than 60 minutes a day 7 days a week.
- 30.9 percent of male high school students are physically active for more than 60 minutes daily, compared to 15.4 percent of female high school students.
- 17 percent of high school students did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any days of the week.
- 46.1 percent of high school students play video games or use a computer for something other than school work for three or more hours per day on an average school day. The prevalence of this sedentary behavior has increased from 24 percent in 2003.
- 19.8 percent of high school students watch TV for three or more hours per day on an average school day.

Our Statistics

- 8 percent of BGCCP children reported they were physically active for at least 60 minutes a day 0 days a week.

The percentages of BGCCP children who reported they were physically active for at least 60 minutes a day 7 days a week were:

- All children, 43 percent
- Male, 45 percent
- Female, 41 percent

Source

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey (August 21, 2020): <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2019/su6901-H.pdf>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF YOUTH AGES 12 TO 15

Healthy Lifestyles

Three out of four youth ages 12 to 15 do not engage in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity for at least 60 minutes daily.

Related Statistics

- In 2012, about 25 percent of youth ages 12 to 15 engaged in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity for at least 60 minutes daily (the recommended amount).
- About 27 percent of boys engaged in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity for at least 60 minutes daily compared to 22 percent of girls.
- More than half (60 percent) of boys and about half (49 percent) of girls engaged in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity for at least 60 minutes on five days or more each week.
- Among boys, 6.4 percent did not engage in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity on any day of the week, compared with 8.7 percent of girls.

Our Statistics

- Of BGCCP children aged 13 to 15, 55 percent reported being physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes a day on 5 or more days a week. This is compared to 63 percent of BGCCP children aged 9 to 12, and 70 percent of BGCCP children aged 16 and up.

Source

National Center for Health Statistics (January 2014):
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db141.pdf>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

ALCOHOL USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Healthy Lifestyles

29.2 percent of high school students report currently using alcohol.

Other Ways to Say It

- About three in ten high school students report using alcohol in the last 30 days.

Related Statistics

- The prevalence of current alcohol use among high school students decreased from 51 percent in 1991 to 29 percent in 2019.
- 15 percent report drinking alcohol before they were 13 years old.
- The prevalence of high school students drinking alcohol before age 13 decreased from 33 percent in 1991 to 15 percent in 2019.
- White (34.2 percent) and Hispanic (28.4 percent) high schoolers drink alcohol at a higher rate than black (16.8 percent) students.

Our Statistics

- 6 percent of BGCCP teens report using alcohol in the last 30 days.
- Of BGCCP teens who have drunk alcohol in their lifetime, 34 percent report using alcohol in the last 30 days.

Source

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey (August 21, 2020): <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2019/su6901-H.pdf>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

CIGARETTE USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Healthy Lifestyles

6 percent of high school students report currently smoking cigarettes.

Other Ways to Say It

- More than one in twenty high school students report smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days.

Related Statistics

- Current cigarette use rates rise as teens get older: 3.8 percent of 9th graders, 5.2 percent of 10th graders, 5.9 percent of 11th graders and 9.0 percent of 12th graders report currently smoking cigarettes.
- Prevalence of current cigarette use has decreased dramatically, from 36 percent in 1997 to 6 percent in 2019.
- 7.9 percent of high school students report they started smoking before the age of 13, with the rate higher among boys (8.5 percent) than among girls (7.1 percent).
- 10.5 percent of high school students report having used some form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars or smokeless tobacco, in the past 30 days.
- Overall current tobacco use, including cigarettes, cigars and smokeless tobacco, is higher among males (13.1 percent) than females (7.6 percent).
- There has been a significant decrease in the prevalence of current overall tobacco use from 1997 (45 percent) to 2019 (10.5 percent).
- 5.7 percent of high school students report currently smoking cigars, cigarillos or little cigars, with the rate higher among boys (7.4 percent) than among girls (3.8 percent).
- 3.8 percent of high schoolers reported using smokeless tobacco (including chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) in the past 30 days.

Our Statistics

- 1 percent of BGCCP teens report using cigarettes in the last 30 days.
- Of BGCCP teens who have used cigarettes in their lifetime, 18 percent report using cigarettes in the last 30 days.

Source

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey (August 21, 2020): <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2019/su6901-H.pdf>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

ELECTRONIC VAPOR USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Healthy Lifestyles

32.7 percent of high schoolers report currently using some form of electronic vapor product.

Other Ways to Say It

- Nearly one in three high schoolers reported “vaping” in the past 30 days.

Related Statistics

From YRBS:

- 50.1 percent of high school students report having ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs or hookah pens).
- Current electronic vapor use is higher among female (33.5 percent) than male (32.0 percent) students.
- Electronic vapor use rises as students age: 25.0 percent of 9th graders, 30.5 percent of 10th graders, 35.9 percent of 11th graders, and 40.4 percent of 12th graders reported vaping in the past 30 days.

From Vital Signs:

- Advertising for e-cigarettes reaches about seven out of 10 middle and high school students, mainly through retail stores and online. This exposure is growing, as companies have increased advertising spending from \$6.4 million in 2011 to \$115 million in 2014.
- Most e-cigarettes contain nicotine, which causes addiction and could lead to continued tobacco product use among youth.

From NYOI:

- 7 percent of Boys & Girls Club teens nationwide report using vapor products in the last 30 days.
- Of Boys & Girls Club teens nationwide who have used vapor products in their lifetime, 50 percent report using vapor products in the last 30 days.

Sources

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey (August 21, 2020): <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2019/su6901-H.pdf>

Vital Signs, Centers for Disease Control (January 2016): <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/ecigarette-ads/index.html>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

MARIJUANA USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Healthy Lifestyles

21.7 percent of high school students report using marijuana in the past 30 days.

Other Ways to Say It

- More than one in five high school students report using marijuana in the past 30 days.

Related Statistics

- Current marijuana use rates rise as teens get older: 14.6 percent of 9th graders, 19.8 percent of 10th graders, 24.9 percent of 11th graders and 28.3 percent of 12th graders report currently using marijuana.
- More high school boys (22.5 percent) than girls (20.8 percent) report currently using marijuana.
- Nearly 6 percent of high school students report they started using marijuana before the age of 13, with the rate higher among boys (7.2 percent) than among girls (4.0 percent).

Our Statistics

- 8 percent of BGCCP teens report using marijuana in the last 30 days.
- Of BGCCP teens who have used marijuana in their lifetime, 54 percent report using marijuana in the last 30 days.

Source

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey (August 21, 2020): <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2019/su6901-H.pdf>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Healthy Lifestyles

27.4 percent of high school students report being sexually active.

Other Ways to Say It

- Over one in four high school students report being currently sexually active.

Related Statistics

- Among currently sexually active high school students, 54.3 percent report that either they or their partners used a condom during the last time they had sex.
- Among currently sexually active high school students, 21.2 percent reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before having sex the last time.
- Of high school students who have had sex in their lifetime, 8.6 percent report they have had four or more sexual partners.
- 3.0 percent of teens report they had sex before the age of 13.

Our Statistics

- 15 percent of BGCCP teens report having had sex in their lifetime.
- 5 percent of BGCCP teens report having sex before the age of 13.

Source

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey (August 21, 2020): <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2019/su6901-H.pdf>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

POVERTY RATE AMONG U.S. CHILDREN

Child and Youth Well-Being and Safety

The number of people in poverty in 2019 was 10.5 million for people age under 18, approximately 5 million fewer than 2015. (Census Bureau)

Other Ways to Say It

- Nearly one in seven children live in poverty.

Related Statistics

From Census Bureau:

- The poverty rate for children younger than 18 dropped 1.8 percentage points, from 16.2 percent in 2018 to 14.4 percent in 2019.
- Approximately 10.5 million individuals under the age of 18 were in poverty in 2019, down from 11.9 million in 2018.
- People under the age of 18 represented 22.4 percent of the total population and 30.8 percent of the people in poverty in 2019.
- In 2019, 36.5 percent of related children in female-householder families were in poverty, 6.4 percent in married-couple families were in poverty, and 16.3 percent in male-householder families.

From National Center for Children in Poverty:

- Latino and White children comprise the same share of children living in low-income families (36 and 35 percent, respectively).
- Latinos comprise the largest share of children living in poor families in this age group (36 percent).
- Black and Native American children are over three times as likely to experience deep poverty compared to White children

Sources

U.S. Census Bureau (September 2020):

<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>

National Center for Children in Poverty (April 2021):

https://www.nccp.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/NCCP_FactSheets_All-Kids_FINAL-2.pdf

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Child and Youth Well-Being and Safety

27 million children lived in low-income families in 2019. (NCCP)

Other Ways to Say It

- One in three U.S. children younger than age 18 live in low-income families.

Related Statistics

From National Center for Children in Poverty:

- There are more than 27 million children under age 18 years who live in low-income families in the United States. 38 percent of those children live in low-income families.
- The percentage of low-income children (both poor and near poor) decreased from 45 percent in 2010 to 38 percent in 2019, and has decreased from a high of 46 percent in 2012.
- Children are about twice as likely as adults 65 years and older to live in poor families (17 percent and 9 percent)
- About 57 percent of low-income children and 36 percent of poor children live with at least one parent who is employed full time, year round.
- The South (42 percent) has the higher percentages of children living in low-income families as compared to The West (36 percent), Midwest (36 percent) and Northeast (33 percent).

From National Center for Education Statistics:

- In 2018-19, 52.3 percent of all public school students in the U.S. (26.2 million) were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. Thus, about half of public school students in 2018-19 were from low-income (poor and near-poor) families.
- The percentage of public school students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch rose from 38.3 percent in 2000-01 to 52.3 percent in 2018-19.

Sources

National Center for Children in Poverty (April 2021):

https://www.nccp.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/NCCP_FactSheets_All-Kids_FINAL-2.pdf

National Center for Education Statistics (October 20):

https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_204.10.asp

CHILDREN HOME ALONE DURING AFTER-SCHOOL HOURS

Child and Youth Well-Being and Safety

7.7 million school-age children are home without adult supervision after school.

Related Statistics

- The number of children alone and unsupervised during the hours after school reached its lowest level at 7.7 million children in 2020
- 18 percent of middle school students are unsupervised after school, and 35 percent of high school students are unsupervised after school.
- More than 850,000 (4 percent) elementary schoolers are on their own during the hours after school, an increase of almost 38,000 since 2014.

Source

Afterschool Alliance (2020):

<http://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/AA3PM-2020/AA3PM-National-Report.pdf>

CHILDREN IN AFTER-SCHOOL AND SUMMER PROGRAMS

Child and Youth Well-Being and Safety

- **Some 7.8 million school-age children are involved in after-school programs.**
- **43 million children do not participate in summer learning programs.**

Related Statistics

America After 3 PM (2020):

- Only 14 percent of school-age children participate in after-school programs.
- Children in higher income families once again comprise the majority of afterschool program participants (66 percent), compared to 34 percent of children living in low-income households.
- For every child in an afterschool program, three more children who want to participate in a program are unable to do so.
- The number of children in low-income households in afterschool fell from 4.6 million in 2014 to 2.7 million in 2020. Cost is a major driver behind the decline in participation among low-income families, and points to a lack of available affordable programs nationwide.

America After 3 PM Summer Learning Special Topic (2021)

- Below half of families (47 percent) report at least one of their children attended a summer program.
- Nearly 1 in 3 children (31 percent) not in a program during the 2019 summer would have been enrolled in one if one were available to them, equating to 13.9 million children.
- More than 1 in 3 children living in households with low incomes (35 percent) would have been enrolled in a summer program if one were available to them, compared to 28 percent of children in families with higher incomes.
- Close to 1 in 4 parents with low incomes report that issues with transportation or location (23 percent) or not knowing about available programs in the area (23 percent) factored into their decision not to enroll their child in a summer program.

Our Statistics

- 63 percent of BGCCP 11th to 12th graders have participated in a college preparation program at the Club.
- 50 percent of BGCCP 11th to 12th graders have participated in a career exploration program at the Club.

Sources

Afterschool Alliance (2020):

<http://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/AA3PM-2020/AA3PM-National-Report.pdf>

Afterschool Alliance (May 2021):

<http://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/AA3PM/AA3PM-Summer-Report-2021.pdf>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AND TEENS

Child and Youth Well-Being and Safety

In 2017–18, about 71 percent of public schools recorded one or more violent incidents, 21 percent recorded one or more serious violent incidents, and 33 percent recorded one or more thefts. (NCES)

Related Statistics

From Crimes Against Children Research Center:

- At some point in their lifetime, 55 percent of children and adolescents (age 0 to 17) experienced some form of physical assault, 25 percent were victims of physical intimidation, 52 percent were victims of relational aggression, and 10 percent were victims of assault with a weapon.
- Overall rates of lifetime sexual abuse and assault in the pooled sample of 0- to 17-year-olds were 5.6 percent for girls and 1.9 percent for boys.
- Females were mostly abused by males (88.5 percent), while males were equally abused by males (45.6 percent) and females (54.4 percent).

From National Center for Education Statistics:

- During the 2017–18 school year, 80 percent of public schools recorded that one or more incidents of violence, theft, or other crimes had taken place, amounting to 1.4 million incidents
- During the 2017-18 school year, 47 percent of schools reported one or more incidents of violence, theft, or other crimes to the police, amounting to 422,800 incidents, or 9 incidents per 1,000 students enrolled.
- In 2017–18, across all types of incidents, the percentage of public schools that reported one or more incidents to the police was lower than the percentage that recorded incidents: violent incidents (32 vs. 71 percent), serious violent incidents (15 vs. 21 percent), thefts (15 vs. 33 percent), and other incidents (35 vs. 60 percent).
- The percentage of schools that recorded serious violent incidents was higher in 2017–18 than in 2015–16 (21 vs. 15 percent). This increase was mostly driven by the increase in the percentages of schools that recorded incidents of sexual assault other than rape (from 3 to 5 percent) and threat of physical attack with a weapon (from 9 to 13 percent).

Sources

Crimes Against Children Research Center (September 2019):

<http://unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/CV365-Gewirtz-Meydan%20and%20Finkelhor%202019.pdf>

National Center for Education Statistics (July 2020):
<https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2020/2020063.pdf>

CHILD MALTREATMENT BY PARENTS, RELATIVES OR OTHER CAREGIVERS

Child and Youth Well-Being and Safety

In 2019, there are nationally 656,000 victims of child abuse and neglect.

Other Ways to Say It

- 8.9 per 1,000 children were victims of maltreatment in 2015.

Related Statistics

- Of maltreated children, 74.9 percent of victims are neglected, 17.5 percent are physically abused, and 9.3 percent are sexually abused. In 2019, 84.5 percent of victims suffered from a single maltreatment type. Three-fifths (61.0 percent) of victims are neglected only, 10.3 percent are physically abused only, and 7.2 percent are sexually abused only.
- Children in their first year of life have the highest rate of victimization at 25.7 per 1,000 children of the same age in the national population.
- The victimization rate for boys in 2019 was 8.4 per 1,000 children; the rate for girls was 9.4 per 1,000 children.
- The majority of perpetrators of child abuse in 2019 were a parent of their victim (77.5 percent). More than four-fifths (83.0 percent) of perpetrators are between the ages of 18 and 44 years old.
- In 2019, More than one-half (53.0 percent) of perpetrators are female and 46.1 percent of perpetrators are male.
- The three largest percentages of perpetrators are White (48.9 percent), African-American (21.1 percent), and Hispanic (19.7 percent).

Our Statistics

- The percentages of BGCCP teens who have been arrested in the past 12 months:
 - two or more times, 2 percent;
 - once, 4 percent;

Source

Children's Bureau of Department of Health and Human Services (January 2021):
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cm2019.pdf>

National Youth Outcomes Initiative (2020)

PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN

Child and Youth Well-Being and Safety

By age 17, about one in four girls and one in 20 boys has experienced sexual abuse or assault.

Other Ways to Say It

- By the time young people reach 17 years old, 27 percent of girls and five percent of boys have experienced sexual abuse or assault at some point during their lives.

Related Statistics

- More than half of sexual offenses against youth are committed by juvenile perpetrators, many of them peer acquaintances.
- One in nine girls (11.2 percent) and one in 53 boys (1.9 percent) are sexually abused by an adult perpetrator by the time they reach age 17.
- As girls progress through their late teens, their risk increases: the rate of sexual abuse or assault for 15-year-old girls is 16.8 percent, while the rate for 16-year-old girls is 21.7 percent and the rate for 17-year-old girls is 26.6 percent.

Source

Journal of Adolescent Health (2014):
<http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/9248.pdf>