

**Economic Impacts of Civil Legal Aid Organizations
in Florida Funded in Part by**



Study Conducted and Published by:

The Resource *for Great Programs*

November 4, 2016

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\$600 Million in Economic Impacts of Civil Legal Aid in Florida from Cases Closed in 2015

Quick Facts on 33 Civil Legal Aid Organizations and Projects Funded in Part by The Florida Bar Foundation

Every \$1 Spent on FBF-Funded Legal Services Programs Generates \$7.19 in Economic Impacts

- Legal aid programs funded in part by the Foundation closed 83,355 cases in 2015, resulting in economic impacts estimated at \$600 million.
- \$264.3 million in ongoing income benefits such as child support and Social Security Disability will allow clients to continue paying for necessities, such as food, housing, and medicine long into the future.
- Investing in Florida legal aid programs is cost effective: Every additional \$100,000 invested is estimated to create \$719,000 in increased impacts for clients and their communities.



When Legal Aid Advocates Win Positive Outcomes for Clients, Local Businesses Win Too



- When a client receives a payment from outside of the state and then spends it locally, more revenue is generated for businesses and more jobs are created for working Floridians.
- Florida businesses will experience an estimated \$274.8 million in increased income as a result of the benefits brought into the state from cases closed in 2015.
- These effects extend to many types of industries, including health care, transportation, recreation, retail, and repair services.

Legal Aid Helps Families Avoid Catastrophic Events

- In 2015, legal aid staff helped an estimated 3,969 families avoid eviction and foreclosure, allowing them to stay in their homes and resulting in savings of \$53.5 million to homeowners, lenders, neighboring property owners and local governments.
- Legal aid helped an estimated 1,814 women and children escape domestic violence in 2015, resulting in 5,623 fewer injuries over a one-year period and saving \$6.9 million in such costs as emergency medical treatment.



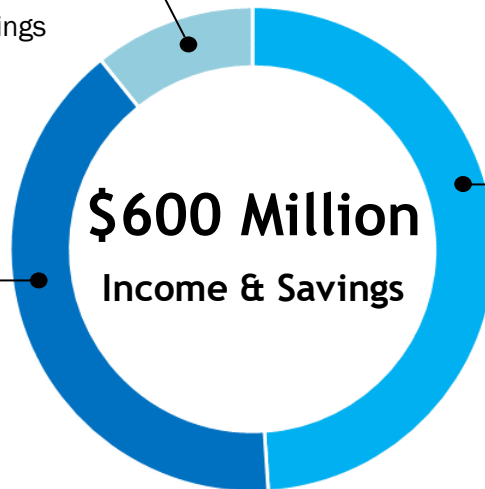
Legal Aid in Florida Lifts the Economic Prospects of Thousands of Families Each Year, Boosts Businesses and Communities

\$60.4 Million in Cost Savings

\$50.6 M Foreclosure Prevention
\$6.9 M Domestic Violence Prevention
\$2.9 M Emergency Shelter Savings

\$264.3 Million in Benefits Awarded to Clients

\$120.6 M Social Security Benefits
\$70.7 M Medicaid & Medicare
\$24.2 M Child and Spousal Support
\$38.3 M Authorization/Citizenship
\$2.7 M Veterans Benefits
\$7.8 M Other Dollar Awards



\$274.8 Million in Economic Multiplier Effects

2,243 New Jobs
\$274.8 M Increased Business Income

Legal Aid Protects Families and Individuals Who Lack the Means to Hire a Lawyer

Legal aid allows people in poverty to access the civil justice system. Florida legal aid advocates help secure child support for families, higher wages for workers, benefits for the elderly and disabled, unemployment compensation for laid-off workers, and health care for adults and children.

Clients Spend Most of Their Increased Income Locally, Expanding the Economy

By reducing the need for more expensive crisis-driven services, such as emergency shelter, and directing federal dollars into the state, Florida legal aid advocates save their communities money—and since clients spend most of their federal awards inside the state, Florida businesses share in the benefits.

Communities Get a Big Impact, Including New Jobs and Better Quality of Life

A national research firm, The Resource for Great Programs, calculated the economic impacts of 33 programs and projects funded in part by The Florida Bar Foundation in 2015. The study concluded that the total economic impacts amounted to 7.19 times the funds invested.



To read the study's report, visit:



<https://thefloridabarfoundation.org/>



**Economic Impacts of Civil Legal Aid Organizations
Funded in Part by The Florida Bar Foundation**

A Study Performed by The Resource for Great Programs

Fall 2016

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The central mission of the legal aid organizations funded by the Florida Bar Foundation is to provide basic access to the civil justice system to low-income residents of Florida.

Representation by civil legal aid advocates fulfills one of our society's most basic promises: *Equal Justice under Law*.

Yet this mission also produces economic impacts that ripple outward to benefit many other segments of society. Making local government officials, business people, bar leaders, funders, and other stakeholders aware of the scope and impact of these outcomes is an important opportunity that this report seeks to address.

The report describes the findings of a study conducted in 2016 with the purpose of quantifying the economic impacts of civil legal assistance provided by 33 nonprofit legal aid organizations and projects funded in part by the The Florida Bar Foundation over one year. These entities comprise a statewide network of legal aid organizations that provides access to the civil justice system for low-income residents throughout Florida.

In brief, the study found that:

- In 2015, Florida civil legal aid organizations produced **well over a half-billion dollars** (\$600 million) worth of economic impacts, with **\$83 million** in total funding from sources including The Florida Bar Foundation, the Legal Services Corporation, local governments, donors and others.
- Each **dollar in funding** for these organizations produced **over seven dollars** worth of economic impacts. The implication of this finding is that additional funding for civil legal aid will produce a commensurate increase in economic impacts benefiting residents and communities across Florida.

The study:

- Included all 33 civil legal aid organizations and projects funded by The Florida Bar Foundation.
- Covered legal assistance completed in 2015 by those organizations in areas such as housing, family, consumer, public benefits, and health.
- Was conducted by *The Resource for Great Programs*¹ a research firm with over 20 years' experience in conducting economic impact studies of this type.

This analysis reveals that Florida civil legal aid organizations are providing essential services that help low-income residents of Florida each year address critical legal issues directly affecting their families, homes, incomes, jobs, and access to vital services. The gap between the need for these services and the capacity of these organizations to address them is profound.² The findings

¹ The Resource for Great Programs is a national research firm dedicated to providing strategic support to civil justice organizations that seek to expand access to justice for low-income people. Details about The Resource may be obtained at www.GreatPrograms.org.

² For further information about the "justice gap" in Florida, see the October 1, 2015 Interim Report by the Florida Access to Justice Commission, <http://www.flaccessstojustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Florida-Commission-ATJ-Interim-Report.pdf>

of this study demonstrate that additional investments aimed at bridging this “justice gap” not only will help many more people, but also will produce dramatic economic impacts that radiate outward to benefit many segments of the Florida economy.

As indicated in the following sections, the impact of civil legal aid organizations in 2015 touched nearly every segment of the Florida economy, including low-income families, local businesses and their workers, health-care providers, human-services agencies, local governments, and the courts.

Major Findings

- 1. Funding for civil legal aid provides critical, day-to-day legal assistance to Florida’s most vulnerable people.** During the one-year period (2015) covered in this study, Florida civil legal aid organizations completed more than 83,000 cases in which they provided crucial legal services that enabled low-income residents, domestic violence victims, vulnerable immigrants, and older adults to address legal issues directly affecting their families, homes, incomes, jobs, and access to vital services such as health care and utilities.

- 2. Florida Bar Foundation-funded civil legal aid organizations produce economic impacts that far exceed the investment.** A total of **\$83 million** from all sources invested in these civil legal aid organizations in 2015 produced an estimated **\$600 million** in total economic benefits and savings to clients and communities, yielding an economic return of **seven dollars** for every **one dollar** invested.

- 3. The \$600 million total impact consisted of the following three major components:**
 - a. \$264.3 million in direct dollar benefits.** These payments received directly by low-income clients and other entities as a result of successful legal assistance by legal aid organizations in 2015 included the following:
 - **\$120.6 million in SSI, SSDI, and other Social Security benefits** received by low-income individuals and their families.
 - **\$70.7 million in Medicaid- and Medicare-funded reimbursements** received by Florida health care providers.
 - **\$24.2 million in child and spousal support payments** to low-income clients of legal aid organizations.
 - **\$38.3 million in increased wages to immigrants** due to attainment of legal permanent resident (LPR) status or becoming U.S. citizens with legal assistance from Florida legal aid organizations.
 - **\$10.5 million in other dollar benefits** such as food stamps (SNAP benefits), cash assistance payments from the federal TANF program, and unemployment compensation.

 - b. \$60.4 million in cost savings.** In addition to the direct dollar benefits outlined above, Florida civil legal aid organizations achieved the following cost savings for clients and other stakeholders as a result of services provided in 2015:
 - **\$2.9 million in avoided costs of emergency shelter** for low-income families who, with the assistance of legal aid advocates, were able to avoid eviction or to obtain additional time to seek alternative housing.

- **\$50.6 million in foreclosure costs** that were avoided by low-income homeowners, lenders, neighbors, and local governments through the legal assistance provided by the organizations in this study.
 - **\$6.9 million in avoided costs associated with domestic violence.** Successful legal help enabled victims and their families to obtain immediate protection from abusers through legal protective orders and then to stabilize their situations through divorce, child custody, and child support, thereby achieving a greater measure of independence and reaching a safer place for themselves and their children.
- c. **\$274.8 million from the economic multiplier effect of revenue brought into Florida from outside the state.** A large portion of the dollars received by legal aid clients from such external sources as federal SSI/SSDI benefits and the federal share of Medicaid reimbursements are spent within the state, thereby increasing revenue for local businesses and creating jobs for working Floridians. This boost to the Florida economy would not have occurred without the successful legal assistance that cuts through red tape and eliminates legal barriers to low-income Floridians' receiving benefits for which they are eligible under the law.

4. Florida civil legal aid organizations impacted many other segments of the Florida economy too. In addition to the foregoing economic impacts that were quantified by the study, Florida's civil legal aid organizations also generate impacts that are difficult to quantify but are nevertheless extremely significant for the economic well being of Florida residents and communities. These include the following:

- **Civil legal aid organizations save dollars by helping ease the burden on the Florida court system.** Legal aid advocates enable Florida courts to operate more efficiently and effectively by helping self-represented litigants prepare to navigate the courts and by hosting community legal education events to inform residents how the legal process works. In this sense, civil legal aid is an important part of the solution for self-represented litigants, along with simplified forms, language access, online triage and other innovations.

Legal aid advocates achieve additional efficiencies for the courts by negotiating solutions in many cases that otherwise might result in litigation, by counseling applicants against bringing non-meritorious cases to court, and by referring clients to other sources of help (such as social service providers) when their cases lack legal merit.

- **Florida's civil legal aid organizations support the significant efforts of Florida private lawyers to narrow the justice gap.** Legal aid organizations collaborate with The Florida Bar and local bar associations to recruit, train, and support law firms and individual private attorneys in providing *pro bono* services to low-income Florida residents. As a result of these recruitment and support efforts, in 2015 volunteer attorneys in Florida completed almost 12,000 cases for legal aid clients, and in the process donated 79,000 hours' worth of professional time valued at over \$9.5 million in the service of low-income Floridians.

Methodology Used in the Study

The impacts reported above were estimated using a methodology developed by The Resource for Great Programs over the past two decades and applied in 12 states – including New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and New Hampshire– encompassing more than 80 civil legal aid organizations. This methodology first quantified the number of legal aid cases for which specific

outcomes for clients were achieved during the study period, such as avoidance of domestic violence or prevention of eviction. These figures were derived from case statistics and outcomes data collected by the legal aid organizations through their computerized case management and recordkeeping systems used to report to The Florida Bar Foundation and other legal aid funders.

The outcome figures were then multiplied by estimates of the dollar benefits or cost savings per successful outcome to derive estimates of the total impact. For example, each successful SSDI/SSI case produces an average income stream of \$715 per month for the client that lasts for an average of 11 years. These dollar multipliers were derived from a variety of external data and evaluation results such as government databases and analyses, research papers and reports, and various models and surveys such as the Regional Input-Output Multiplier System (RIMS II) maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Details regarding the data sources, computations, and assumptions used for deriving the estimates produced by this study are provided in appendices to this report, available by request from The Florida Bar Foundation.

Conclusion

This study has revealed that the civil legal aid organizations funded in part by The Florida Bar Foundation are providing essential services that help thousands of low-income residents of Florida each year to address critical legal issues directly affecting their families, homes, incomes, jobs, and access to vital services. The gap between the need for these services and the capacity of these organizations to address them is profound.

The “justice gap” represents both a challenge to the justice system and an unrealized opportunity for the Florida civil justice community and its supporters to produce even more profound economic and societal benefits for low-income Florida residents and the entire community.

Every additional \$100,000 of funding enables legal aid organizations to generate an additional \$719,000 in economic benefits.

The findings of this study have demonstrated that additional investments aimed at bridging the “justice gap” not only will help many more people, but also will have dramatic economic impacts that benefit all Floridians.



Economic Impacts

of Civil Legal Aid Organizations in Florida Funded in Part by



November 4, 2016

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The Resource for Great Programs

Overview

1. Economic Impact Analysis: Purpose and Scope
2. Study Findings
3. Basic Methodology
4. Opportunities



Econ Impact Analysis: *What It Can Do*

Quantify the impact that legal aid has on economic activity at the state and local levels

Create a compelling legal aid story for increased funding using impact data



Econ Impact Analysis: *The Current Study*

- **Includes all 33 programs and projects** funded by the Florida Bar Foundation
- **Covers cases closed in 2015** by the above
- **Performed by The Resource for Great Programs**, a research firm with over twenty years' experience in conducting economic impact analyses



Study Findings



\$600 Million in Total Impacts from Cases Closed in 2015

Each \$1 of Program Funding Results in Over \$7 of Impacts

Program Funding

Program funding from all sources including:

- Bar Associations
- Federal Grants
- State Grants
- Foundations
- Miscellaneous

\$83
Million



Economic Impact

Impacts & savings from: \$600
Million

- Social Security
- Medicaid & Medicare
- Eviction Prevention
- Child Support
- Orders of Protection
- Work Authorization
- Multiplier Effects
- Other Benefits

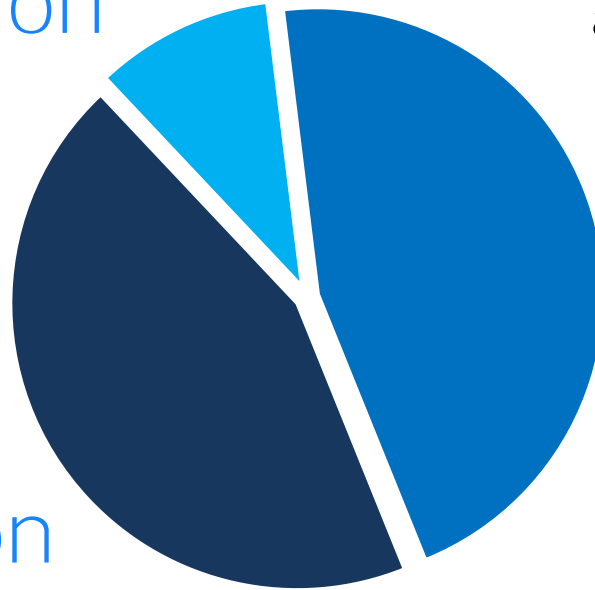


Total Impacts: *By Type of Impact*

Cost Savings for the
Community,
\$60.4 Million

Dollar Benefits to Clients
and Their Families,
\$264.3 Million

Economic Multiplier
Effect,
\$274.8 Million



Impacts: *SSI, SSDI, and Other Social Security*

1,219

Estimated cases for which SSI, SSDI, or other Social Security benefits were obtained

\$120.6 Million

Estimated benefits



Impacts: *Medicaid and Medicare*

877

Estimated cases
resulting in Medicaid or
Medicare benefits

\$70.7 Million

Estimated benefits

Impacts: *Child and Spousal Support*

1,105

Estimated cases for
which child or spousal
support was awarded

\$24.2 Million

Estimated benefits

Impacts: *Authorization and Citizenship*

1,865

Estimated cases for which
work authorization or
citizenship was granted

\$38.3 Million

Estimated benefits

Impacts: *Other Dollar Benefits*

SNAP (Food Stamps)
TANF

Veterans Benefits
Unemployment Compensation
Other Benefits

\$10.5 Million

Estimated benefits



Savings: *Emergency Shelter Avoidance*

3,969

Estimated cases
in which clients
avoided/delayed
eviction or foreclosure

\$2.9 Million

Estimated total savings

Savings: *Foreclosure Prevention*

875

Estimated cases
in which clients
avoided foreclosure

\$50.6 Million

Estimated total savings
for owners, lenders,
neighbors, and local
governments



Savings: ***Domestic Abuse Prevention***

1,814

Estimated cases
that reduced
domestic violence

\$6.9 Million

Estimated savings

Impacts: *Economic Multiplier Effect*

\$208.8 Million



\$274.8 Million

From sources outside of Florida, expected to be spent in the state

Additional impacts and 2,243 new jobs for local economies

Legal aid opens doors

- Social Security
- Supplemental Security Income
- Other Federal Benefits
- Federal Grants



Federal dollars stimulate local economies

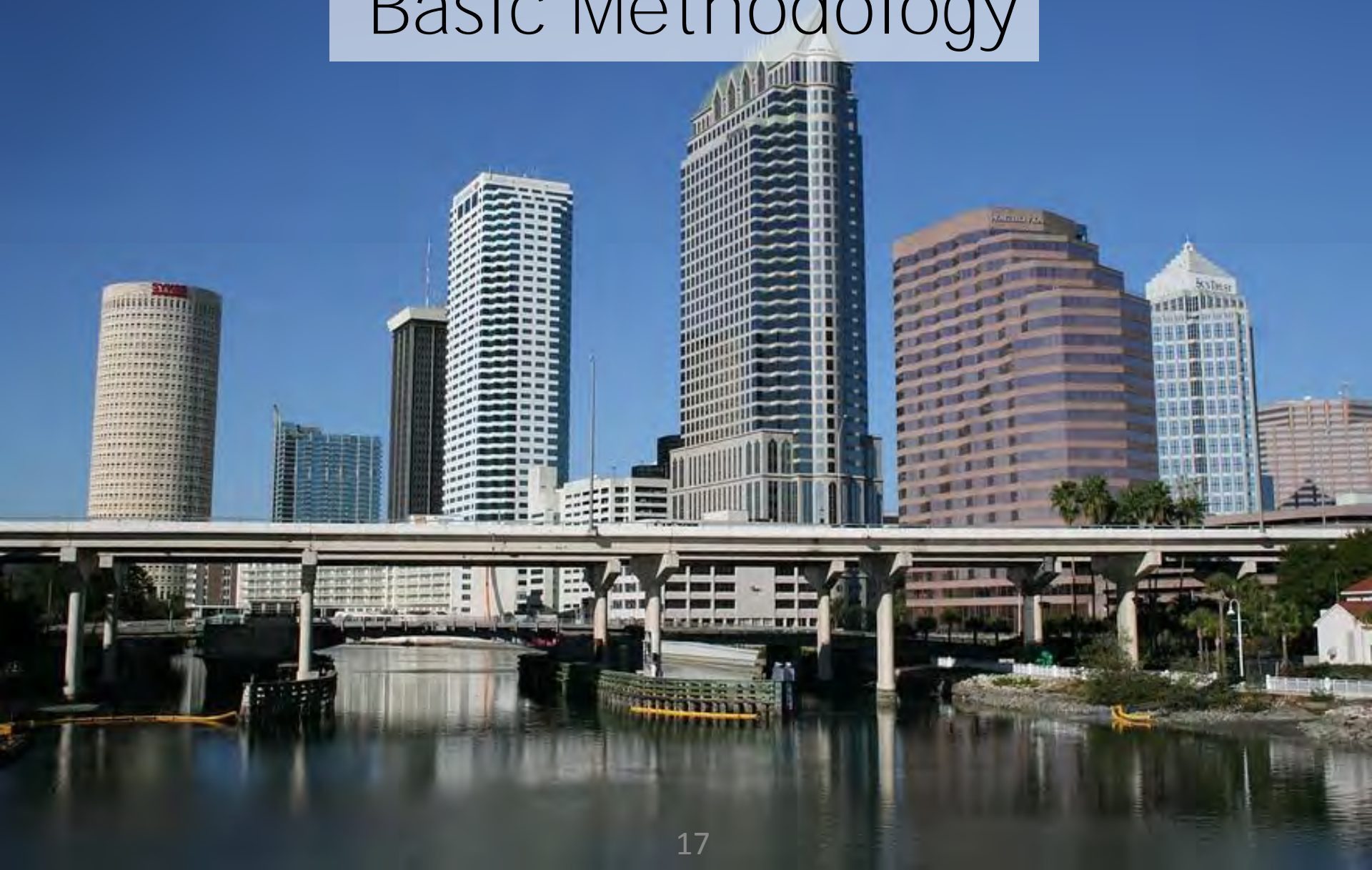
- Food
- Rent
- Prescriptions
- Utilities
- Transportation



Communities get a big economic impact

- Income for local businesses
- Job growth

Basic Methodology



Methodology: *Dollar Benefits*

of cases closed

← CSR case totals for a specific category
Example: 2,821 SSI/SSDI/Soc. Sec. Cases

X

% of cases with specific outcome

← Based on grantee data and/or research
Example: 43.2% obtain SSI/SSDI/Soc. Sec.

X

dollars per outcome

← From external research or grantee data
Example: \$715 per benefit awarded

X

duration of benefits

← Estimated from external research
Example: 132.6 months

+

total back awards

← Based on grantee data and survey data
Example: \$5.1 M SSI/SSDI/Soc. Sec. awards

= Estimated value of dollar benefits

Methodology: *Data Sources*

Grantee Data (2015)

- General data (all grantees): SAR and CSR data
 - Specific outcomes (7 grantees): Case outcomes
 - Additional follow-up: Customized requests to some grantees
-

External Data and Evaluation

- Government databases and analyses
 - Research papers and reports
 - Used to estimate benefit duration and other multipliers
 - Compared with grantee data to evaluate reliability
-

Internal Models and Surveys

- Local impact models using U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data
- Client impact results using advice and counsel survey information

Methodology: *Case Outcomes*

To arrive at the total number of case outcomes (e.g. "obtained child support, "delayed eviction," etc.) across all grantees, we combine:

Measured outcome totals

as reported by individual grantees who tracked case outcomes in 2015

+

Estimated outcome totals

for grantees who did not track case outcomes

Opportunities



Opportunities: *Increasing Impacts*

Current impact study
using 2015 data:

**Limited reporting of outcome amounts
by some grantees** extrapolated across all
grantees' closed case data

Future impact study
using 2017 data:

**Extensive reporting of outcome
amounts by all grantees** using over 400
outcome/sub-outcome combinations that report
dollar impact



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Tables and Appendices

Table 1: Summary of Economic Impacts

\$599.6 Million in Impacts Achieved for Clients, Businesses, and Communities

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

Summary of Economic Benefits and Savings	Total Impact, Millions	Table # For Details
A. Total Impact Versus Total Funding	\$599.6	2
B. Dollar Benefits to Clients and Their Families	\$264.3	
1. Social Security and Supplemental Security Income	\$120.6	3
2. Medicare	\$38.3	4
3. Medicaid	\$32.4	5
4. Child and Spousal Support	\$24.2	6
5. Wage Impacts Authorization	\$34.2	7
6. Wage Impacts of Citizenship	\$4.1	8
7. SNAP, TANF, and Other Cash Assistance	\$2.8	9
8. Veterans Benefits, Unemployment Compensation, and Other Benefits	\$7.7	10
C. Cost Savings for the Community	\$60.4	
1. Avoidance of Emergency Shelter	\$2.9	11
2. Prevention of Foreclosure	\$50.6	12
3. Prevention of Domestic Violence	\$6.9	13
D. Increased Income for Local Businesses	\$274.8	14

Note: Some numbers appearing in this package of tables have been rounded for ease of reading. Calculations based on rounded figures in these tables may not perfectly correspond to unrounded calculations on which the tables are based.

Table 2: Total Impact Versus Total Funding

\$1 of Funding for Florida Legal Aid Programs Results in Impacts Worth \$7.19

Return on Investment for Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. Total Program Funding (\$M)¹	\$83.4
1. Legal Services Corporation	\$21.0
2. County Grants/Contracts in Lieu of Filing Fees	\$18.0
3. Other Federal Programs	\$8.5
4. State, City, and County (Other Than Listed in a Different Category)	\$7.9
5. FBF General Support Grant	\$5.8
6. Attorney General Grants	\$4.1
7. Income from Donations, Contributions (Other Than Listed Below), and Special Fundraising	\$3.2
8. Cash Contributions in Lieu of Pro Bono Services Provided	\$2.0
9. Title III - Administration on Aging	\$2.0
10. Attorney Fees	\$1.7
11. Foundations Other than FBF	\$1.6
12. United Way	\$1.6
13. Other FBF Grants	\$1.5
14. Bar Associations	\$0.3
15. Interest Income	\$0.2
16. Other Sources of Funding	\$3.9
B. Total Impacts (\$M)²	\$599.6
1. Increased Income for Local Businesses	\$274.8
2. Dollar Benefits to Clients and Their Families	\$264.3
3. Cost Savings for the Community	\$60.4
C. Impact per Dollar of Program Funding³	\$7.19

Notes

1. Source: Self-Assessment reports from all programs.
2. Total impacts are estimated from cases closed by Florida Bar Foundation-funded programs in 2015. See Tables 3-14 for detailed breakdowns of each impact type.
3. This number is the result of dividing line B by line A.

Table 3: Social Security

\$120.6 Million in SSI, SSDI, and Other Social Security Benefits for Clients

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. Advice and Counsel Cases Only

1. SSI, SSDI, and Social Security cases closed ¹	1,637
2. Estimated percentage of cases for which SSI, SSDI, or other Social Security benefits were obtained ²	41.0%
3. Estimated number of cases for which SSI, SSDI, or other Social Security benefits were obtained ³	672

B. Limited Action and Extended Representation Cases

1. SSI, SSDI, and Social Security cases closed ¹	1,184
2. Estimated percentage of cases for which SSI, SSDI, or other Social Security benefits were obtained ⁴	46.2%
3. Estimated number of cases for which SSI, SSDI, or other Social Security benefits were obtained ⁵	547

C. All Cases

1. Estimated total cases for which SSI, SSDI, or other Social Security benefits were obtained ⁶	1,219
2. Average back award per successful case ⁷	\$4,185
3. Total back awards (\$M) ⁸	\$5.1
4. Average monthly award per successful case ⁹	\$715
5. Total monthly awards (\$M) ¹⁰	\$0.9
6. Average duration of monthly benefits (months) ¹¹	133
7. Projected value of monthly benefits (\$M) ¹²	\$115.5
8. Total estimated SSI, SSDI, and other Social Security benefits (\$M) ¹³	\$120.6

Notes

1. Source: Case records from all programs.

2. This estimate is based on Social Security Administration claim data for Florida in 2015, combined with data from The Resource for Great Programs' survey of legal aid clients receiving advice and counsel in Pennsylvania in 2011. Participants in this survey were randomly sampled from a population of legal aid clients and then interviewed by phone to determine the outcomes of their cases, making it possible to calculate the percentage of individual case types resulting in particular outcomes in the sample. This information was then used to estimate the outcomes of advice and counsel cases in Florida. When applied to this table, the percentage found among Pennsylvania clients was lowered by approximately four points, to account for the lower favorable determination rate reported by the Social Security Administration for Florida in 2015, as compared to the rate reported for Pennsylvania during the survey year.

3. This number is the result of multiplying line A.1 by line A.2.

4. The estimate on this line is a weighted average derived from two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. Although all programs collected case closure totals through their data systems in 2015, not all programs tracked the outcomes of these cases (e.g. whether benefits were obtained). For programs which were able to provide outcome data relevant to this study, the outcome numbers tracked through the programs' data systems were used. For programs which did not have relevant outcome information available, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying case closure totals for relevant case types by the median results obtained by programs which provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

5. This number is the result of multiplying line B.1 by line B.2.
6. This number is the result of adding lines A.3 and B.3.
7. Source: Output of case-tracking data systems from programs with extensive outcomes tracking.
8. This number is the result of multiplying line C.1 by line C.2.
9. The dollar amount on this line is based on Florida-specific benefit data collected by the Social Security Administration. The amount is adjusted to account for the difference between the average SSI payment and the average SSDI payment in Florida, as well as the ratio of SSI outcomes to SSDI outcomes achieved by the programs.
10. This number is the result of multiplying line C.1 by line C.4.
11. Estimated benefit duration is calculated using national exit rate data provided by the Social Security Administration. The duration of benefits is adjusted to account for the difference between the average SSI benefit duration and the average SSDI benefit duration, as well as the ratio of SSI outcomes to SSDI outcomes achieved by the programs.
12. This number is the result of multiplying line C.5 by line C.6.
13. This number is the result of adding line C.3. to line C.7.

Table 4: Medicare

\$38.3 Million in Medicare Benefits Achieved for Legal Aid Clients

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

1. Estimated total cases in which SSDI benefits were obtained ¹	305
2. Estimated percentage of SSDI recipients newly enrolled in Medicare after 2-year waiting period ²	86%
3. Estimated number of cases from line 1 resulting in new Medicare enrollment ³	262
4. Estimated federal monthly Medicare benefit per case on line 3 ⁴	\$1,095
5. Estimated state monthly Medicare benefit per case on line 3 ⁵	\$117
6. Assumed duration of monthly benefits (months) ⁶	120.6
7. Projected total Medicare benefits per case in line 3 ⁷	\$146,151
8. Total Medicare benefits from federal dollars (\$M) ⁸	\$34.6
9. Total estimated Medicare benefits from SSDI eligibility (\$M) ⁹	\$38.3

Notes

1. The estimate on this line is based on two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. Although all programs collected case closure totals through their data systems in 2015, not all programs tracked the outcomes of these cases (e.g. whether benefits were obtained). For programs which were able to provide outcome data relevant to this study, the outcome numbers tracked through the programs' data systems were used. For programs which did not have relevant outcome information available, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying case closure totals for relevant case types by the median results obtained by programs which provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

2. SSDI recipients are eligible for Medicare after a two-year waiting period, but some individuals are enrolled in Medicare prior to becoming eligible through SSDI benefits. The estimation on this line relies on data provided in Riley and Rupp, "Longitudinal Patterns of Medicaid and Medicare Coverage Among Disability Cash Benefit Awardees," *Social Security Bulletin*, 2012, 72(3) 19-35.

3. This line is the result of multiplying line 1 by line 2.

4. The average federal Medicare benefit is estimated by using the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' National Health Expenditure Data for Florida, adjusted for inflation.

5. States help pay the Medicare premiums and deductibles of low income individuals. Estimated state benefits are based on 2015 Medicare guidelines available from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

6. Average duration of Medicare benefits resulting from SSDI enrollment is estimated to be equivalent to the average duration of SSDI benefits, minus 24 months, due to the waiting period required before Medicare enrollment occurs. Estimated benefit duration of SSDI is calculated using national exit rate data provided by the Social Security Administration.

7. This line is the result of adding line 3 to line 4 and then multiplying this sum by line 6.

8. This line is the result of multiplying lines 3, 4, and 6.

9. This line is the result of multiplying line 3 by line 7.

Table 5: Medicaid

\$32.4 Million in Medicaid Benefits Achieved for Legal Aid Clients

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. Benefits from Successful Medicaid Cases	
1. Medicaid cases closed: limited action and extended representation ¹	233
2. Estimated percentage of cases in which Medicaid benefits were obtained ²	28.9%
3. Estimated number of cases in which Medicaid benefits were obtained ³	67
4. Average monthly Medicaid benefit ⁴	\$458
5. Assumed duration of monthly benefits (months) ⁵	9.17
6. Projected average total Medicaid benefits achieved per case on line A.3 ⁶	\$4,200
7. Projected total benefit, Medicaid cases (\$M) ⁷	\$0.3
B. Medicaid Benefits from SSI Eligibility Cases	
1. Estimated total cases in which SSI benefits were obtained ⁸	748
2. Estimated percentage of cases that resulted in new Medicaid enrollments ⁹	73.3%
3. Estimated number of cases resulting in new Medicaid enrollment ¹⁰	548
4. Average monthly Medicaid benefit ⁴	\$458
5. Assumed duration of monthly benefits (months) ¹¹	128
6. Projected average total Medicaid benefits achieved per case on line B.3 ¹²	\$58,638
7. Projected total benefit, SSI cases (\$M) ¹³	\$32.1
C. Total Estimated Medicaid Benefits (\$M)¹⁴	
1. Percentage of Medicaid Benefits from Federal Dollars ¹⁵	61%
2. Federal Medicaid Dollars Produced (\$M) ¹⁶	\$19.7

Notes

1. Source: Case records from all programs.
2. The estimate on this line is a weighted average derived from two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. Although all programs collected case closure totals through their data systems in 2015, not all programs tracked the outcomes of these cases (e.g. whether benefits were obtained). For programs which were able to provide outcome data relevant to this study, the outcome numbers tracked through the programs' data systems were used. For programs which did not have relevant outcome information available, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying case closure totals for relevant case types by the median results obtained by programs which provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.
3. This number is the result of multiplying line A.1. by line A.2.
4. Average benefit is based on 2015 CMS-64 data for Florida from the Medicaid Budget and Expenditure System.

5. Estimated duration is based on the Medicaid continuity ratio for Florida provided in Ku and Steinmetz, George Washington University, "Bridging the Gap: Continuity and Quality of Coverage in Medicaid," Association for Community Affiliated Plans, September 2013.
6. This number is the result of multiplying line A.4. by line A.5.
7. This number is the result of multiplying line A.3. by line A.6.
8. The estimate on this line is based on the same methodology used to estimate total cases on line A.3 of this table, but applied to SSI instead of Medicaid cases.
9. Although all SSI recipients are eligible for Medicaid, some individuals are already enrolled in Medicaid at the time that they begin receiving SSI benefits, and therefore not all new SSI benefits result in new Medicaid benefits. The estimation on this line relies on data provided in Riley and Rupp, "Longitudinal Patterns of Medicaid and Medicare Coverage Among Disability Cash Benefit Awardees," *Social Security Bulletin*, 2012, 72(3) 19-35.
10. This number is the result of multiplying line B.1. by line B.2.
11. Estimated benefit duration is calculated using national exit rate data provided by the Social Security Administration.
12. This number is the result of multiplying line B.4. by line B.5.
13. This number is the result of multiplying line B.3. by line B.6.
14. This number is the result of adding lines A.7 and B.7.
15. This percentage is based on 2015 expenditure data for Florida from the Medicaid Budget and Expenditure System.
16. This number is the result of multiplying the total estimated Medicaid benefits on line C by line C.1

Table 6: Support

\$24.2 Million in Child and Spousal Support Payments Achieved for Clients

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. Limited Action and Extended Representation Cases

1. Number of divorce, custody, support, and domestic violence cases closed ¹	7,920
2. Estimated percentage of above cases in which child or spousal support was awarded ²	14.0%
3. Estimated number of cases in which child or spousal support was awarded ³	1,105

B. Total Support Benefits Awarded to and Expected to be Received by Clients

1. Total back awards (\$M) ⁴	\$2.0
2. Average monthly benefit per case in which support was awarded ⁵	\$375
3. Estimated duration of monthly payments (months) ⁶	108
4. Total projected amount of monthly awards (\$M) ⁷	\$44.7
5. Total amount of support awarded ⁸	\$46.7
6. Estimated percentage of awarded amounts that will be received by clients ⁹	52%
7. Total estimated support benefits (\$M) ¹⁰	\$24.2

Notes

1. Source: Case records from all programs.

2. The estimate on this line is a weighted average derived from two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. Although all programs collected case closure totals through their data systems in 2015, not all programs tracked the outcomes of these cases (e.g. whether child support was obtained). For programs which were able to provide outcome data relevant to this study, the outcome numbers tracked through the programs' data systems were used. For programs which did not have relevant outcome information available, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying case closure totals for relevant case types by the median results obtained by programs which provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

3. This number is the result of multiplying line A.1 by line A.2.

4. Source: Self-Assessment Reports from all programs.

5. Source: Output of case-tracking data systems from programs with extensive outcomes tracking.

6. Estimate derived by The Resource by subtracting the average age of children at time of divorce (9 years) from age of maturity, 18 years. In "Attachment and Parental Divorce: A Test of the Diffusion and Sensitive Period Hypotheses," Chris Fraley analyzed data from 7,735 survey respondents; over one third of respondents had parents who divorced, and the average age of a child at the time of divorce was nine (*Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, September 2013). An average age of nine years is also reported in Liu "The Effect Parental Divorce and Its Timing on Child Educational Attainment: A Dynamic Approach," 2007, page 17.

7. This number is the result of multiplying line A.3 by lines B.2 and B.3.

8. This number is the result adding line B.1 to line B.4.

9. Estimate based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, "Custodial Mothers and Fathers and Their Child Support: 2013," Table 1, using data from the Current Population Survey, April 2014. The median child support award received, divided by the median amount awarded, is 52 percent.

10. This number is the result of multiplying line B.5 by line B.6.

Table 7: Wage Impacts of Authorization

\$34.2 Million in Increased Wages for Clients as a Result of Authorization

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. Impacts of Family-Based Permanent Resident Filings	
1. Immigrants Who Achieved Authorization	
a. Total clients who received legal assistance in applying for LPR status ¹	1,464
b. Estimated completion rate - percent of clients who succeeded in filing for LPR status ²	99%
c. Estimated number who become authorized ³	1,447
2. Impact on Female Workers	
a. Percentage of line A.1.c who are female ⁴	45%
b. Number of female immigrants who achieve authorization ⁵	651
c. Percent who are employed ⁶	57%
d. Number of employed female immigrants who achieve authorized status ⁷	371
e. Average increase in annual wages achieved through obtaining authorized status ⁸	\$2,690
f. Total annual wage impact (\$M) ⁹	\$1.0
3. Impact on Male Workers	
a. Percentage of line A.1.c who are male ¹⁰	55.0%
b. Number of male immigrants who achieve authorization ¹¹	796
c. Percent of unauthorized male immigrants who are employed ¹²	93%
d. Number of employed male immigrants who achieve authorized status ¹³	740
e. Average increase in annual wages achieved through obtaining authorized status ⁸	\$3,248
f. Total annual wage impact (\$M) ¹⁴	\$2.4
4. Total Impacts of Legal Permanent Resident Filings	
a. Total annual impacts ¹⁵	\$3.40
b. Assumed duration of wage impacts in years ¹⁶	10.0
c. Net present value (\$M) ¹⁷	\$34.0
B. Impacts of U-Status Filings	
1. Impact on U-Status Immigrants Who Are Employed	
a. Total applications for U-status filed ¹	163
b. Estimated acceptance rate - percent of applications that are approved ²	100%
c. Estimated number who become authorized ¹⁸	163
d. Percent who are employed ¹²	57%
e. Number of employed female immigrants who achieve authorized status ¹⁹	93
f. Average increase in annual wages achieved through obtaining authorized status ⁸	\$2,690
g. Total annual wage impact ²⁰	\$0.3
2. Total Impacts of U-Status Filings	
a. Assumed duration of wage impacts in years ²¹	1.0
b. Net present value ²²	\$0.25
C. Total Impact²³	\$34.2

Notes

1. Source: Programs' case tracking data systems.
2. Estimate based on reported data from one program that captured both outcomes and case data in 2015.
3. This line is the result of multiplying line A.1.a by line A.1.b.
4. Based on demographic data provided by the programs.
5. This line is the result of multiplying line A.1.c by line A.2.a.
6. Source: Furtuny, Capps and Passel, "The Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigrants in California, Los Angeles County, and the United States," The Urban Institute, 2007, Table 14. The figure shown is the average for unauthorized female immigrants in the US as a whole.
7. This line is the result of multiplying line A.2.b by A.2.c.
8. Source: Pastor, Scoggins, Tran and Ortiz, "The Economic Benefits of Immigrant Authorization in California, 2012. To estimate the wage impact for men we applied the average for Latino immigrants working in California's "Building Maintenance and Groundskeeping" industry. To estimate the wage impact for women we applied the average for Latino immigrants working in California's "Personal Care and Service" industry. According to Pastor, et. al., the wage impact is 9.5 percent of median wages of these workers. We assumed the workers were employed 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, or 2,000 hours per year. Further, we assumed that 25 percent were able to obtain jobs in higher-paying industries after authorization, either in construction (men) or in production (women). The original figures cited by Pastor, et. al. were in 2009 dollars; we adjusted them for inflation to reflect 2015 dollars.
9. This line is the result of multiplying line A.2.d by A.2.e.
10. Equivalent to 100% minus line A.2.a.
11. This line is the result of multiplying line A.1.c by A.3.a.
12. Source: Furtuny, et. al., Table 14.
13. This line is the result of multiplying line A.3.b by A.3.c.
14. This line is the result of multiplying line A.3.d by A.3.e.
15. This line is the sum of lines A.2.f and A.3.f.
16. The duration of the wage impact of authorization was assumed to be ten years. The term of a work authorization (Green Card) is 10 years before renewal. The assumption of ten years for duration of benefits is extremely conservative inasmuch as the average age of program immigration clients during 2015 was 32 years, giving authorized workers more than 33 years to receive the wage differential before reaching the age of 65. Moreover, once immigrants obtain work permits they are likely to remain in the U.S. for much longer periods than unauthorized immigrants.
17. This line is the result of multiplying line A.4.a by A.4.b.
18. This line is the result of multiplying line B.1.a by B.1.b.
19. This line is the result of multiplying line B.1.c by B.1.d.
20. This line is the result of multiplying line B.1.e by B.1.f.
21. U nonimmigrant status is initially valid for four years. Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. However, immigration program representatives indicated that most U-visa recipients apply immediately for a Green Card and are approved within one year of application.
22. This line is the result of multiplying line B.1.g by B.2.a.
23. This line is the sum of lines A.4.c and B.2.b.

Table 8: Wage Impacts of Citizenship

\$4.1 Million in Increased Wages for Clients as a Result of Citizenship

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. Immigrants Who Achieve Citizenship	
1. Total applications for citizenship filed ¹	338
2. Calculated acceptance rate - percent of applications that are approved ²	75%
3. Estimated number who naturalized ³	255
B. Impact on Female Workers	
1. Percentage of line A.3 who are female ⁴	45.0%
2. Number of female immigrants who achieve naturalization ⁵	115
3. Percent who are employed ⁶	60%
4. Number of employed female immigrants who achieve citizen status ⁷	69
5. Average increase in annual wages achieved through obtaining citizen status ⁸	\$928
6. Total annual wage impact (\$M) ⁹	\$0.06
C. Impact on Male Workers	
1. Percentage of line A.3 who are male ¹⁰	55.0%
2. Number of male immigrants who achieve naturalization ¹¹	140
3. Percent of authorized male immigrants who are employed ¹²	85%
4. Number of employed male immigrants who achieve citizen status ¹³	119
5. Average increase in annual wages achieved through obtaining citizen status ⁸	\$1,038
6. Total annual wage impact (\$M) ¹⁴	\$0.12
D. Total Impacts of Citizenship Filings	
1. Total annual impacts ¹⁵	\$0.18
2. Assumed duration of wage impacts in years ¹⁶	23.0
3. Net present value in millions ¹⁷	\$4.1

Notes

1. Source: Programs' case tracking data systems.
2. Estimate based on reported data from one program that captured both outcomes and case data in 2015.
3. This line is the result of multiplying line A.1 by line A.2.
4. Based on demographic data provided by the programs.
5. This line is the result of multiplying line A.3 by line B.1.
6. Source: Furtuny, Capps and Passel, "The Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigrants in California, Los Angeles County, and the United States; The Urban Institute, 2007; Table 14. The figure shown is the national average for female immigrants who legally reside in the United States.

7. This line is the result of multiplying line B.2 by line B.3.

8. Source: Pastor and Scoggins, "Citizen Gain: The Economic Benefits of Naturalization for Immigrants and the Economy." To estimate the wage impact for men we applied the average wage for Latino immigrants working in California's "Building Maintenance and Groundskeeping" industry. To estimate the wage impact for women we applied the average for Latino immigrants working in California's "Personal Care and Service" industry. According to Pastor and Scoggins., the wage impact of going from authorized immigrant to citizen status is 5.6 percent of median wages of these workers; we rounded this figure down to 5 percent. We assumed the workers were employed 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, or 2,000 hours per year. The original figures cited by Pastor, et. al. were in 2009 dollars; we adjusted them for inflation to reflect 2015 dollars.

9. This line is the result of multiplying line B.4 by line B.5.

10. Equivalent to 100% minus line B.1.

11. This line is the result of multiplying line A.3 by line C.1.

12. Source: Furtuny, et. al., .Table 14.

13. This line is the result of multiplying line C.2 by line C.3.

14. This line is the result of multiplying line C.4 by line C.5.

15. This line is the sum of lines B.6 and C.6.

16. The average age of people at naturalization is 42 years (Office of Immigration Statistics, 2011), giving naturalized workers more than 23 years to receive the wage differential before reaching a retirement age of 65. Naturalized citizens are much more likely to stay in the U.S. for the remainder of their lives than non-citizen legal permanent residents.

17. This line is the result of multiplying line D.1 by line D.2.

Table 9: SNAP and TANF/Cash Assistance

\$2.8 Million in SNAP and TANF/Cash Assistance Benefits for Clients

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. SNAP (Food Stamp) Cases	
1. Cases closed by limited action or extended representation ¹	401
2. Estimated percentage of cases in which benefits were obtained ²	53%
3. Estimated number of cases in which benefits were obtained ³	214
4. Estimated total back awards (\$M) ⁴	\$0.5
5. Average monthly award per successful case ⁴	\$106
6. Estimated monthly benefits ⁵	\$22,557
7. Estimated duration of monthly benefits (months) ⁶	84
8. Projected value of monthly benefits ⁷	\$1.9
9. Estimated total SNAP benefits ⁸	\$2.4
B. TANF/Cash Assistance Cases	
1. Cases closed by limited action or extended representation ¹	41
2. Estimated percentage of cases in which benefits were obtained ²	70%
3. Estimated number of cases in which benefits were obtained ⁹	29
4. Estimated total back awards ⁴	\$27,518
5. Estimated monthly award per successful case ¹⁰	\$303
6. Estimated monthly benefits ¹¹	\$8,696
7. Estimated duration of monthly benefit (months) ¹²	37
8. Projected value of monthly benefits ¹³	\$324,365
9. Estimated total TANF/cash assistance benefits (\$M) ¹⁴	\$0.4
C. Total estimated SNAP and TANF/cash assistance benefits (\$M)¹⁵	\$2.8

Notes

1. Source: Case records from all programs.
2. The estimate on this line is a weighted average derived from two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. Although all programs collected case closure totals through their data systems in 2015, not all programs tracked the outcomes of these cases (e.g. whether benefits were obtained). For programs which were able to provide outcome data relevant to this study, the outcome numbers tracked through the programs' data systems were used. For programs which did not have relevant outcome information available, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying case closure totals for relevant case types by the median results obtained by programs which provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.
3. This number is the result of multiplying line A.1 by line A.2.
4. Source: Programs case-tracking data systems.
5. This number is the result of multiplying line A.3 by line A.5.

6. Estimated duration is based on data from the USDA Office of Research and Analysis, which shows that the median length of participation in the SNAP program in the mid-2000s was 7 years.
7. This number is the result of multiplying line A.6 by line A.7.
8. This number is the result of adding lines A.4 and A.8.
9. This number is the result of multiplying line B.1 by line B.2.
10. Average benefit is the 2015 Florida TANF benefit amount reported in Floyd and Schott, "TANF Cash Benefits Have Fallen by More Than 20 Percent in Most States and Continue to Erode," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, October 2015, Appendix 1.
11. This number is the result of multiplying line B.3 by line B.5.
12. Estimated duration is based on the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Office of Family Assistance, "Ninth Report to Congress," June 1, 2012.
13. This number is the result of multiplying line B.6 by line B.7.
14. This number is the result of adding lines B.4 and B.8.
15. This number is the result of adding lines A.9 and B.9.

Table 10: Other Benefits

\$7.7 Million in Veterans Benefits, Unemployment Insurance, and Other Awards for Clients

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

Case type	One-Time Payments ¹	Monthly Benefits ¹	Monthly Benefit Duration ²	Total Benefits (\$M)
1. Veterans benefits	\$142,721	\$25,496	101.9	\$2.7
2. Unemployment compensation	\$195,104	\$53,810	3.3	\$0.4
3. Juvenile, dependency, and Guardian ad Litem	\$170,401	\$3,768	12.0	\$0.2
4. Other employment (e.g. wage recovery, damages)	\$146,078	\$0	n/a	\$0.1
5. Miscellaneous benefits	\$2,762,330	\$124,785	12.0	\$4.3
Total Benefits (\$M):	\$3.4	\$0.2		\$7.7

Notes

1. Source: Self-Assessment Reports from all programs.

2. Duration of unemployment compensation was calculated using the United States Department of Labor's UI Data Summary for Florida in 2015. The duration of Veterans Benefits was calculated using data from the 2012 "Summary of Veterans Benefits" from the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS), the pension estimates reported in "Evaluation of VA Pension and Parents' DIC Programs, VA Pension Program Final Report," by ORC Macro Economic Systems, Inc., December 2014 (based on a PricewaterhouseCoopers closed group projection), and life expectancy information from both the Veterans Benefits Manual and Chesney, Goodwin, and Fazel, "Risks of all-cause and suicide mortality in mental disorders: a meta-review," *World Psychiatry*, June 2014. Juvenile case award duration and miscellaneous benefit duration were assumed to be twelve months; since the amounts in these sections combined benefits from several sources, it was not possible to determine duration more precisely.

Table 11: Emergency Shelter

\$2.9 Million in Savings to Communities from Emergency Shelter Avoidance

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. Housing Cases Closed by Advice and Counsel Only	
1. Cases closed ¹	17,369
2. Estimated percentage of cases in which clients avoided or delayed being forced to move ²	9%
3. Estimated number of cases in which clients avoided or delayed being forced to move ³	1,639
B. Housing Cases Closed by Extended Representation	
1. Cases closed ¹	7,434
2. Estimated percentage of cases in which clients avoided or delayed being forced to move ⁴	31%
3. Estimated number of cases in which clients avoided or delayed being forced to move ⁵	2,330
C. Cost Savings Achieved	
1. Total cases in which clients avoided or delayed being forced to move ⁶	3,969
2. Assumed emergency shelter avoidance rate ⁷	31%
3. Number of families saved from needing emergency shelter ⁸	1,230
4. Estimated cost of 70 days of emergency shelter for one family ⁹	\$2,343
5. Total estimated cost savings from emergency shelter avoidance (\$M) ¹⁰	\$2.9

Notes

1. Source: Case records from all programs.
2. This estimate is based on data from The Resource for Great Programs' survey of legal aid clients receiving advice and counsel in Pennsylvania in 2011. Participants in this survey were randomly sampled from a population of legal aid clients and then interviewed by phone to determine the outcomes of their cases, making it possible to calculate the percentage of individual case types resulting in particular outcomes in the sample. This information was then used to estimate the outcomes of advice and counsel cases in Florida. Because consistent outcome information for advice cases in Florida was not available at the time of this study, the group of legal aid clients in Pennsylvania represents the best available sample to which we had access.
3. This number is the result of multiplying line A.1 by line A.2.
4. The estimate on this line is a weighted average derived from two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. Although all programs collected case closure totals through their data systems in 2015, not all programs tracked the outcomes of these cases (e.g. whether eviction was avoided). For programs which were able to provide outcome data relevant to this study, the outcome numbers tracked through the programs' data systems were used. For programs which did not have relevant outcome information available, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying case closure totals for relevant case types by the median results obtained by programs which provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.
5. This number is the result of multiplying line B.1 by line B.2.
6. This number is the result of adding lines A.3 and B.3.

7. The "Emergency Shelter Avoidance Rate" is the percentage of evicted or foreclosed households that would have utilized emergency shelter if not kept in their homes as an outcome of legal assistance. The assumed value of 31 percent is based on a detailed study of eviction prevention, the results of which are described in "The Homelessness Prevention Program: Outcomes and Effectiveness," New York State Dept. of Social Services, 1990 (see in particular, Table 3.2).

8. This number is the result of multiplying line C.1 by line C.2.

9. The estimated cost of emergency shelter is based on the costs of supportive housing reported in Shinn, "The Cost of Long-Term Homelessness in Central Florida," Central Florida Commission on Homelessness, 2014," combined with information about the lowest hotel prices available in Florida on Travelocity.com. The duration of 70 days is based on the U.S. Conference of Mayors 2008 Status Report on Hunger & Homelessness.

10. This number is the result of multiplying line C.3 by line C.4.

Table 12: Foreclosure

\$50.6 Million in Savings to Communities from Foreclosure Prevention

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

Savings for homeowners, neighboring property owners, lenders, and local governments

1. Total limited action and extended representation foreclosure cases ¹	2,744
2. Estimated percentage of above cases in which foreclosure was avoided ²	32%
3. Estimated total cases in which clients avoided foreclosure ³	875
4. Estimated total savings per foreclosure prevented ⁴	\$57,850
5. Total estimated savings from foreclosure prevention ⁵	\$50.6

Notes

1. Source: Case records from all programs.

2. The estimate on this line is a weighted average derived from two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. Although all programs collected case closure totals through their data systems in 2015, not all programs tracked the outcomes of these cases (e.g. whether foreclosure was avoided). For programs which were able to provide outcome data relevant to this study, the outcome numbers tracked through the programs' data systems were used. For programs which did not have relevant outcome information available, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying case closure totals for relevant case types by the median results obtained by programs which provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

3. This number is the result of multiplying line 1 by line 2.

4. Cost savings per foreclosure avoided are based on the average total economic benefits reported in Hollar, "Regulatory Impact Analysis: Emergency Homeowners' Loan Program," *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 2011, Exhibit 1. The benefit amount appearing in this table has been adjusted for inflation.

5. This number is the result of multiplying line 3 by line 4.

Table 13: Domestic Violence

\$6.9 Million in Cost Savings from Domestic Violence Prevention

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. Limited Action and Extended Representation Cases

1. Total divorce, custody, support, and domestic violence cases ¹	7,920
2. Estimated percentage of above cases in which clients received protection from domestic violence ²	22.9%
3. Estimated number of cases in which clients received protection from domestic violence ³	1,814

B. Medical Cost Savings Achieved from Domestic Violence Prevention

1. Estimated annual cost of medical and mental health treatment for domestic violence injuries, per victim ⁴	\$3,812
2. Estimated savings from prevention of domestic violence (\$M) ⁵	\$6.9

Notes

1. Source: Case records from all programs.

2. The estimate on this line is a weighted average derived from two types of information: tracked outcomes and estimated outcomes. Although all programs collected case closure totals through their data systems in 2015, not all programs tracked the outcomes of these cases (e.g. whether protection from domestic violence was obtained). For programs which were able to provide outcome data relevant to this study, the outcome numbers tracked through the programs' data systems were used. For programs which did not have relevant outcome information available, outcome numbers were estimated. These estimates were made by multiplying case closure totals for relevant case types by the median results obtained by programs which provided us with relevant outcome information from their data systems.

3. This number is the result of multiplying line A.1 by line A.2.

4. Estimated cost is based on data provided in "Cost of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003. The costs for medical and mental health care reported by the CDC

5. This number is the result of multiplying line A.3 by line B.1.

Table 14: Economic Multiplier Effect

2,243 New Jobs and \$274.8 Million in Increased Income for Local Businesses

Estimated Impacts from Cases Closed by Florida Bar Foundation-Funded Programs in 2015

A. External Funds Brought Into Florida (\$M)

1. SSI, SSDI, and Social Security benefits ¹	\$120.6
2. Federal share of Medicaid and Medicare benefits ²	\$54.3
3. Legal Services Corporation ³	\$21.0
4. Other federal grants ³	\$8.5
5. Other public benefits from federal sources ⁴	\$2.4
6. Title III - Administration on Aging ³	\$2.0
7. Total external funds brought into Florida ⁵	\$208.8

B. Economic Multiplier Effect⁶

1. Increased income for local businesses (\$M) ⁷	\$274.8
2. New jobs created as a result of increased demand for goods and services ⁷	2,243

Notes

1. See Table 3: Social Security, line C.8.
2. See Table 5: Medicaid, line C.2, and Table 4: Medicare, line 8.
3. Source: Self-Assessment Reports from all programs.
4. See Table 10: Other Benefits, line 4, and Table 9: SNAP and TANF/Cash Assistance, line 10.
5. This number is the sum of lines A.1 through A.6.
6. The economic effect of benefits originating outside of the service area is greater than the face value of the benefits. Benefit recipients spend most of their increased income within the state, resulting in increased demand for local goods and services, thereby creating a multiplier effect that increases income for businesses in the region.
7. The amount of increased income for local businesses and the number of new jobs created are both estimated by using RIMS II multipliers from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The Resource

For Great Programs, Inc.

An Analysis of the Economic Impacts of Civil Legal Services Programs in Florida

Receiving Funding from The Florida Bar Foundation

Project Timetable

Updated Nov. 4, 2016

1. Project Start-up and Design

- a. Launch of Project.....March 1, 2016
- b. Resource internal work group meets and assigns and begins initial tasks based on project proposal and scope of work.....March 2016

2. Initial Meeting with Foundation Project Manager (GoToMeeting)..... March 2016

3. Data Collection

- c. Data request to the legal services providers
 - i. Initial e-mailed requestsweek of April 18
 - ii. Target date for receipt of content from providersMay 6
- d. Information collected from other data sources suggested by Steering Committee and grantees (e.g., housing, DV programs) byJune 2
- e. Internet research – ongoing, byJune 2

4. Monthly GoToMeetings with Foundation Project Manager

- a. InitialMarch 16
- b. 2ndApril 27
- c. 3rdJune 2
- d. 4thJuly 13
- e. 5thJuly 27
- f. 6thTBD

5. Analysis

- a. First-cut economic impact analysis*
- * Final figures have been derived for general civil legal assistance impacts and immigration legal assistance impacts is still underway.
- b. Review of initial findings with:
 - i. Project Manager (Chuck w/ Jenn)July 13
 - ii. Melissa & FBF Team onJuly 27
- c. Review of timetable, preliminary findings, and opportunities to strengthen the study with EDs and project reps for “key” FBF grantees: [the 7 programs whose outcomes data are being used in the study for extrapolation to FL programs generally: Bay Area Legal Services, Coast to Coast Legal Aid, Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida, Florida Rural Legal Services, Jacksonville Area Legal Aid, Legal Services of North Florida, and Three Rivers Legal Services.](#)

- d. Resource to send draft PowerPoint to Chuck & Jenn for review byAug. 10
- e. To be held on:
 - i. 1st sessionAug. 15
 - ii. 2nd sessionAug. 16
- f. Follow-up data collection as needed to supplement initial findings and address data issues identified in review with grantees – to be completed by.....Aug. 26
- g. Final analysis of economic impactsby Sept. 3
- h. Preliminary figures derived for immigration legal assistance impacts.....Sept. 8
- i. Review of timetable, preliminary findings, and opportunities to strengthen the study with EDs and project reps for “key” FBF grantees providing immigration legal services: [Americans for Immigrant Justice](#), [Gulfcoast Legal Services](#), [Jacksonville Area Legal Aid](#), and [Legal Aid Service of Broward County](#).
.....Sept. 27
- j. Follow-up data collection as needed to supplement initial findings and address data issues identified in review with grantees – to be completed by.....Sept. 19 – Oct. 7
- k. **Final analysis of immigration economic impacts.****by Oct. 7**

6. Presentation of Results

- a. **Draft and final deliverables – Executive Summary (6-10 pgs), Graphs and Tables w/ an integrated Appendix. Fact Sheet (1 pg/2 sided). Slides (approx. 20).**
 - i. First draft package submitted to Project Manager bySept. 15
 - ii. Florida Bar Foundation Board Meeting.....Sept. 22
 - iii. Comments received from FBF Team directly to KellySept. 29
 - iv. Results of final analysis of immigration econ impacts integrated/updated into deliverables..... by Oct. 12
 - v. Second (nearly final) draft submitted to FBF Team (Chuck, Jenn, Melissa, Andrea, & Ericka). Oct. 13
 - vi. Final comments received from FBF Team by..... DONE
 - vii. Third (final) draft submitted to the Florida Bar Fdn by..... DONE
 - viii. **Formal completion of project**..... **Dec. 31, 2016**