

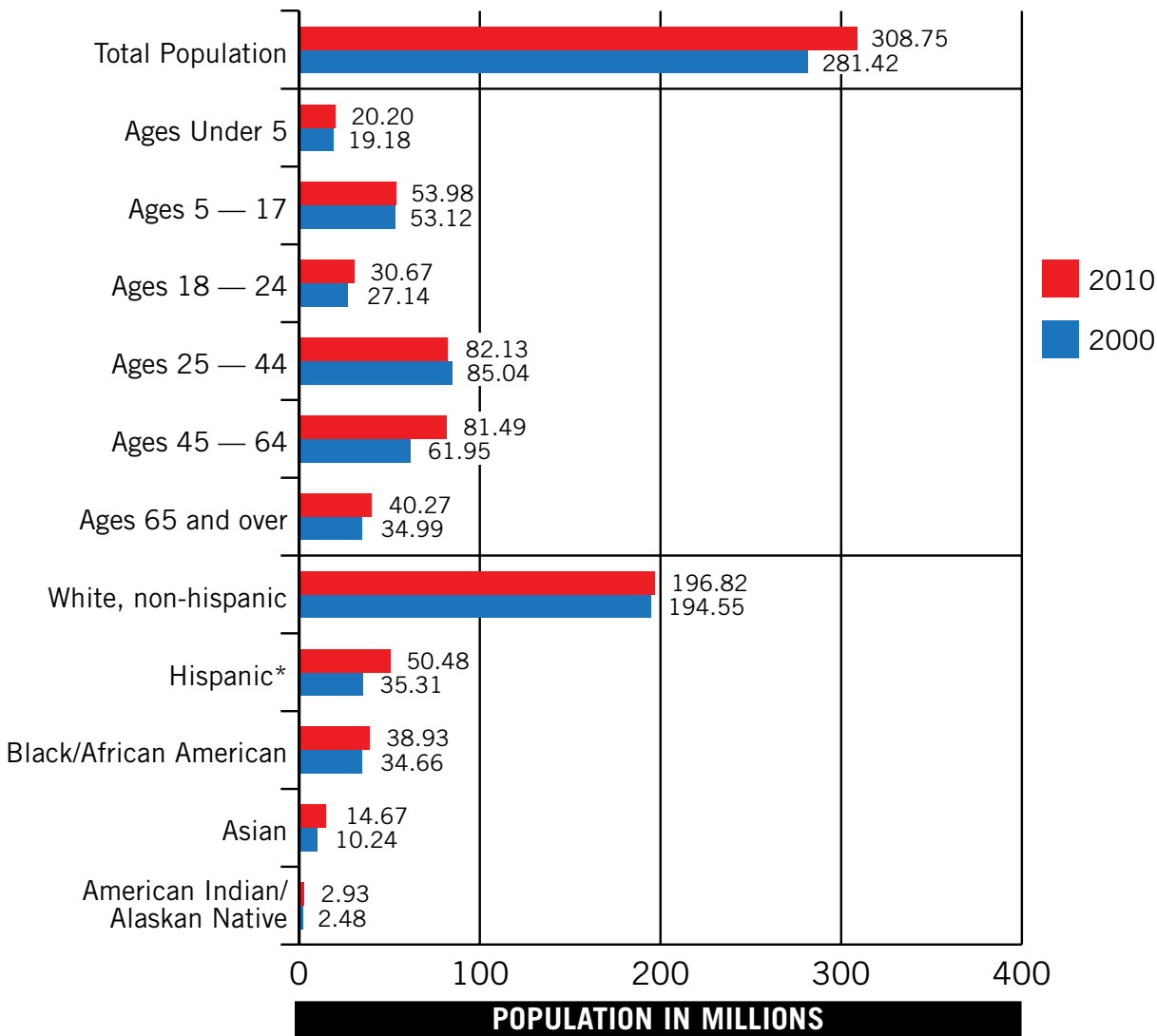
AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATIONS



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U.S. Population by Age and Ethnicity



*Hispanic can be any race

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Age and Sex Composition and Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin*



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- The population of the U.S. increased by 9.7 percent, from 281.42 million in 2000 to 308.75 million in 2010.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the population under the age of 18 grew at a rate of 2.6 percent. The growth rate was even slower for those aged 18–44 (0.6%). This contrasts with the substantially faster growth rates seen at older ages. The population aged 45–64 grew at a rate of 31.5 percent; and the population aged 65 and over grew at the rate of 15.1 percent.

—*U.S. Census Bureau, Age and Sex Composition*

- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew by 43 percent—rising from 35.3 million in 2000, when this group made up 13 percent of the total population, to 50.5 million, composing 16 percent of the U.S. population.

- The Asian population alone increased by 43 percent between 2000 and 2010 and moved from about 4 percent of the U.S. population in 2000 to 5 percent in 2010.

—*U.S. Census Bureau, Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin*

- Since 2000, more Asians were added to the population than blacks (4.3 million and 3.7 million, respectively).

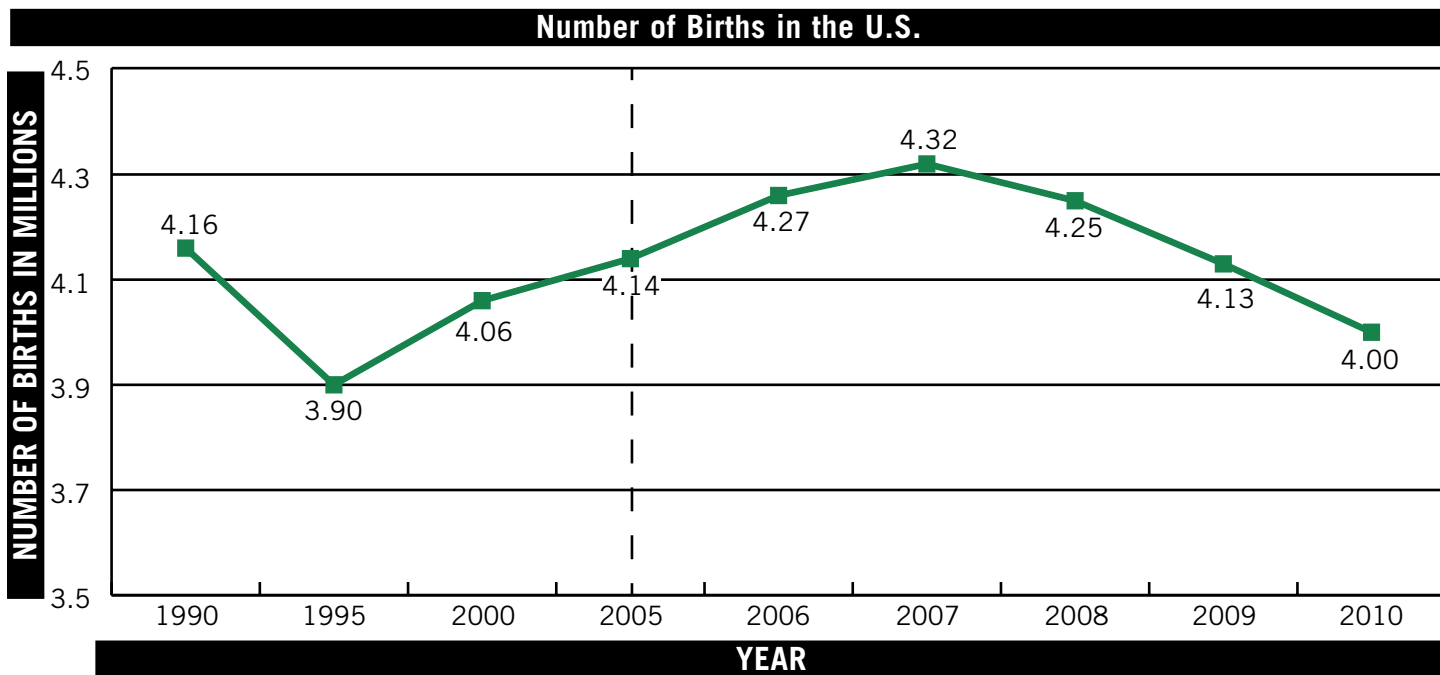
— *USA Today.com, 2011, How America Changed*



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CHILDREN in the U.S.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2010*

- Births in the U.S. dropped from 4.16 million in 1990 to 3.9 million in 1995. From 1995 to 2007, the number of births rose steadily to a high of 4.32 million in 2007. Since 2007, the number of births has declined to 4 million in 2010, the lowest number this century.
—U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010
- Only one-third of households now have children, and the share of households that have kids under age 18 dropped in 95 percent of counties from the 2000 to the 2010 census.

- Only 24 percent of U.S. residents are 18 years old or younger—an all-time low. Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia lost 10 percent or more of their child populations in the last decade.

—How America Changed, *USAToday.com*, 2011

- ♣ Beginning in 2013, the recent decline in births in the U.S. will begin to have an effect on the number of youth available for recruitment into Cub Scouts. The increases in the Cub Scout-age population will be due to immigration rather than increases in birthrates.



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Total Available YOUTH 2011-2016

Program	National	Northeast Region	Southern Region	Central Region	Western Region
Tiger Cub-Age					
2011 TAY	2,075,202	406,116	695,058	463,697	510,331
2016 TAY	2,134,824	409,872	731,576	463,484	529,892
% change 2011-2016	2.9%	0.9%	5.3%	0.0%	3.8%
Wolf/Bear-Age					
2011 TAY	4,122,269	809,017	1,386,803	918,412	1,008,037
2016 TAY	4,269,648	819,744	1,463,152	926,968	1,059,784
% change 2011-2016	3.6%	1.3%	5.5%	0.9%	5.1%
Webelos Scout-Age					
2011 TAY	4,255,487	838,197	1,433,586	948,977	1,034,727
2016 TAY	4,329,325	841,947	1,474,369	941,612	1,071,397
% change 2011-2016	1.7%	0.4%	2.8%	-0.8%	3.5%
Total Cub Scout-Age					
2011 TAY	10,452,958	2,053,330	3,515,447	2,331,086	2,553,095
2016 TAY	10,733,797	2,071,563	3,669,097	2,332,064	2,661,073
% change 2011-2016	2.7%	0.9%	4.4%	0.0%	4.2%
Boy Scout-Age					
2011 TAY	6,307,863	1,264,762	2,096,918	1,409,252	1,536,931
2016 TAY	6,583,503	1,296,225	2,228,379	1,434,384	1,624,515
% change 2011-2016	4.4%	2.5%	6.3%	1.8%	5.7%
Venturing-Age					
2011 TAY	12,724,365	2,617,569	4,147,633	2,848,828	3,110,335
2016 TAY	12,787,335	2,578,622	4,280,283	2,784,735	3,143,695
% change 2011-2016	0.5%	-1.5%	3.2%	-2.2%	1.1%
Total Available Youth					
2011 TAY	29,485,186	5,935,661	9,759,998	6,589,166	7,200,361
2016 TAY	30,104,635	5,946,410	10,177,759	6,551,183	7,429,283
% change 2011-2016	2.1%	0.2%	4.3%	-0.6%	3.2%

Source: ESRI, *Census 2010*



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-
- The number of Cub Scout-age youths is projected to increase nationally by 2.7 percent. However, while the numbers in the Southern and Western regions will increase by more than 4 percent, the numbers in the Northeast and Central regions will remain relatively stable.
 - The total number of Boy Scout-age youths is projected to increase nationally by more than 4 percent. The Southern region will see the greatest increase (6.3%), and the Northeast region will see the smallest increase (1.8%).
 - Nationally, the total available Venturing-age youth is expected to remain stable (0.5%). However, the Southern Region will see an increase of 3.2 percent, the Western Region will see an increase of only 1.1 percent, and the Northeast and Central Regions will see a decline (-1.5% and -2.2%, respectively).
—ESRI, Census 2010



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Population Shifts by GEOGRAPHY

Fastest Growing States	
State	% change 2000-2010
Nevada	35.1%
Arizona	24.6%
Utah	23.8%
Idaho	21.1%
Texas	20.6%
North Carolina	18.5%
Georgia	18.3%
Florida	17.6%
Colorado	16.9%
South Carolina	15.3%

Slowest Growing States	
State	% change 2000-2010
Michigan	-0.6%
Rhode Island	0.4%
Louisiana	1.4%
Ohio	1.6%
New York	2.1%
West Virginia	2.5%
Vermont	2.8%
Massachusetts	3.1%
Illinois	3.3%
Pennsylvania	3.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Population Distribution and Change 2000 to 2010*

- Nevada was the fastest-growing state between 2000 and 2010, growing by 35.1 percent. It has been the fastest-growing state for five straight decades.
- Michigan was the only state that declined in population in this decade, losing 0.6 percent of its population.
- The South and the West are the fastest growing regions from 2000 to 2010, increasing by 14.3 percent and 13.8 percent respectively. The Northeast and Midwest have grown at a much slower rate of 3.2 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

—U.S. Census Bureau,
Population Distribution and
Change 2000 to 2010

- More than half of Americans—about 158 million—are suburbanites. Rural residents now make up only 16 percent of the total population, down from 20 percent in 1990.

—How America Changed,
USAToday.com, 2011

- Eight states gained seats in the House of Representatives after the 2010 Census: Texas (four seats), Florida (two seats), Arizona, Georgia, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah, and Washington (one seat each).
- Ten states lost seats in the House of Representatives after the 2010 Census: New York and Ohio (two seats each), Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (one seat each).

—Congressional Apportionment,
2010 Census Briefs



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Population Shifts by AGE

10 Oldest States	
State	Median Age
Maine	42.7
Vermont	41.5
West Virginia	41.3
New Hampshire	41.1
Florida	40.7
Pennsylvania	40.1
Connecticut	40.0
Montana	39.8
Rhode Island	39.4
Massachusetts	39.1

10 Youngest States	
State	Median Age
Utah	29.2
Texas	33.6
Alaska	33.8
Idaho	34.6
California	35.2
Georgia	35.3
Louisiana	35.8
Arizona	35.9
Mississippi	36.0
Kansas	36.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Age and Sex Composition: 2010*

- The median age for the overall U.S. is 37.2.
- The median age for the District of Columbia is 33.8.
- The West is the youngest region, with a median age of 35.6. The South (37.0) and Midwest (37.7) are the next youngest regions. The Northeast is the oldest region, with a median age of 39.2.

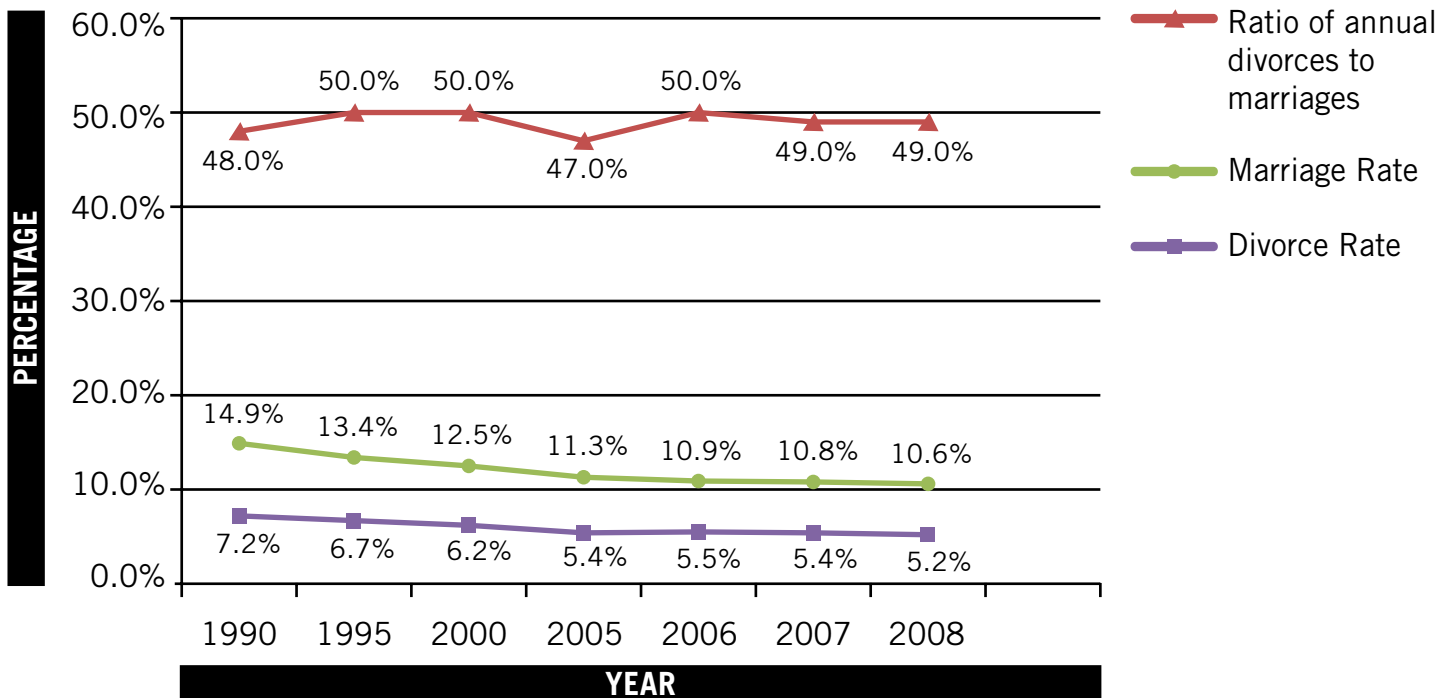
—U.S. Census Bureau,
Age and Sex Composition: 2010



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MARRIAGE and DIVORCE Rates



Source: Census Bureau, 2011 Statistical Abstract

- Marriage and divorce rates have steadily declined since 1980; however, the ratio of annual divorces to marriages has remained steady, around 50 percent.

—U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Statistical Abstract

- The probability that a first marriage will survive 10 years is 64 percent for women and 66 percent for men. This proportion has remained steady since 1995.
- The proportion of first marriages that survive 15 years is 57 percent, and 50 percent of first marriages survive 20 years.

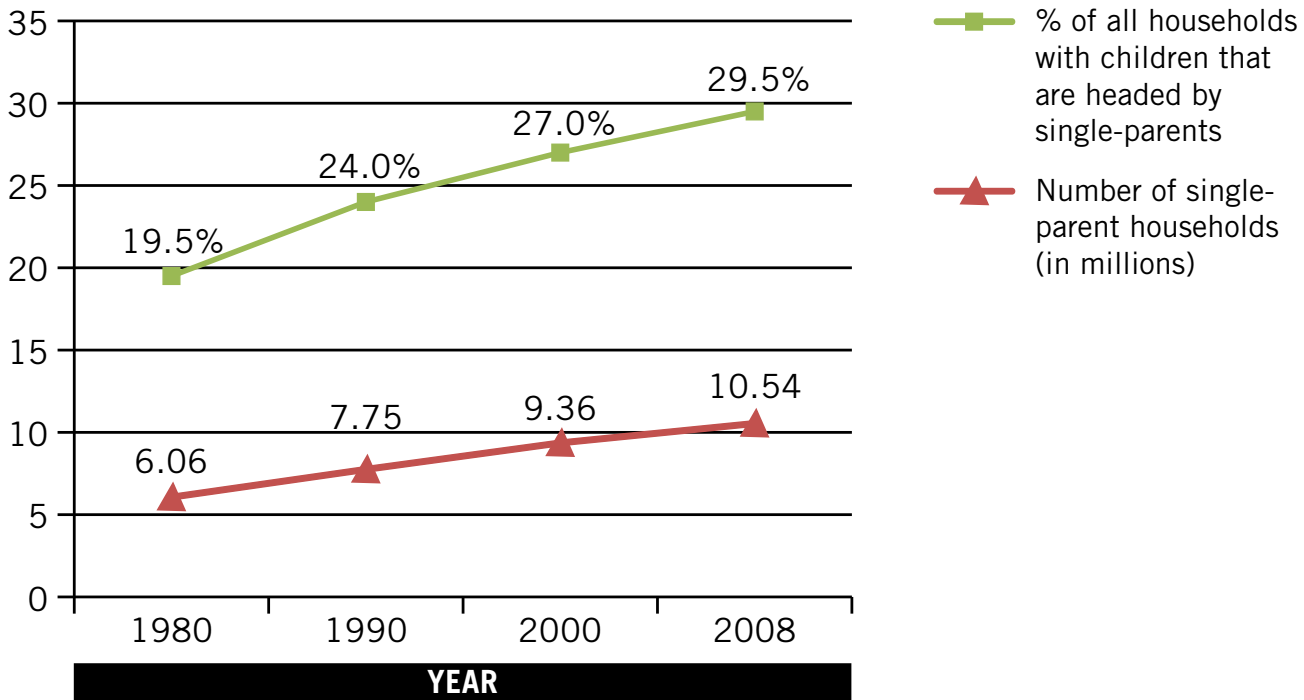
—Center for Disease Control, Marriage and Cohabitation in the United States, 2010



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Children in SINGLE-PARENT Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Statistical Abstract

- Since 1980, the number of single-parent households has increased by nearly 4.5 million.
- In 1980, one in five households (19.5%) was headed by a single-parent; in 2008, nearly 30 percent (29.5%) of households were headed by a single-parent, an increase of 10 percentage points.
—Census Bureau, 2011 Statistical Abstract



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PARENTS

With Children Under 18

Profile of Parents Living With Children Under 18 in 2008

Gender	All Parents	Married	Unmarried	Unmarried Parents		
				Divorced/ Separated	Living With a Partner	Never Married
Men	45%	50%	23%	22%	42%	14%
Women	55%	50%	77%	78%	58%	86%
Ages						
18–29	19%	15%	32%	14%	40%	52%
30–49	73%	76%	61%	76%	56%	46%
50–64	8%	9%	6%	10%	4%	2%
65+	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	65%	68%	52%	63%	59%	36%
African American	11%	7%	24%	16%	13%	41%
Hispanic*	17%	16%	19%	16%	24%	19%

*Hispanic may be of any race.

Source: Pew Internet and American Life Project

- In 1960, about nine in ten children residing with a parent lived with married parents (92%); 5 percent had parents who were divorced or separated; and less than one percent lived with a parent who had never been married. By 2008, seven in ten minor children who lived with a parent were residing with married parents, while about three in ten had parents who were divorced or separated (15%) or who had never been married (14%).
- Single parents and those who are living with a partner tend to be younger than divorced or married parents. About half of parents who have never been married and are not currently living with a partner (52%) and 40 percent of cohabiting parents are younger than 30. In contrast, just 15 percent of married parents and 14 percent of divorced parents are in this age group.
- In 2008, 52 percent of American adults were married, 14 percent were divorced or separated, 7 percent were widowed, and 27 percent were never married.

—Pew Internet and American Life Project

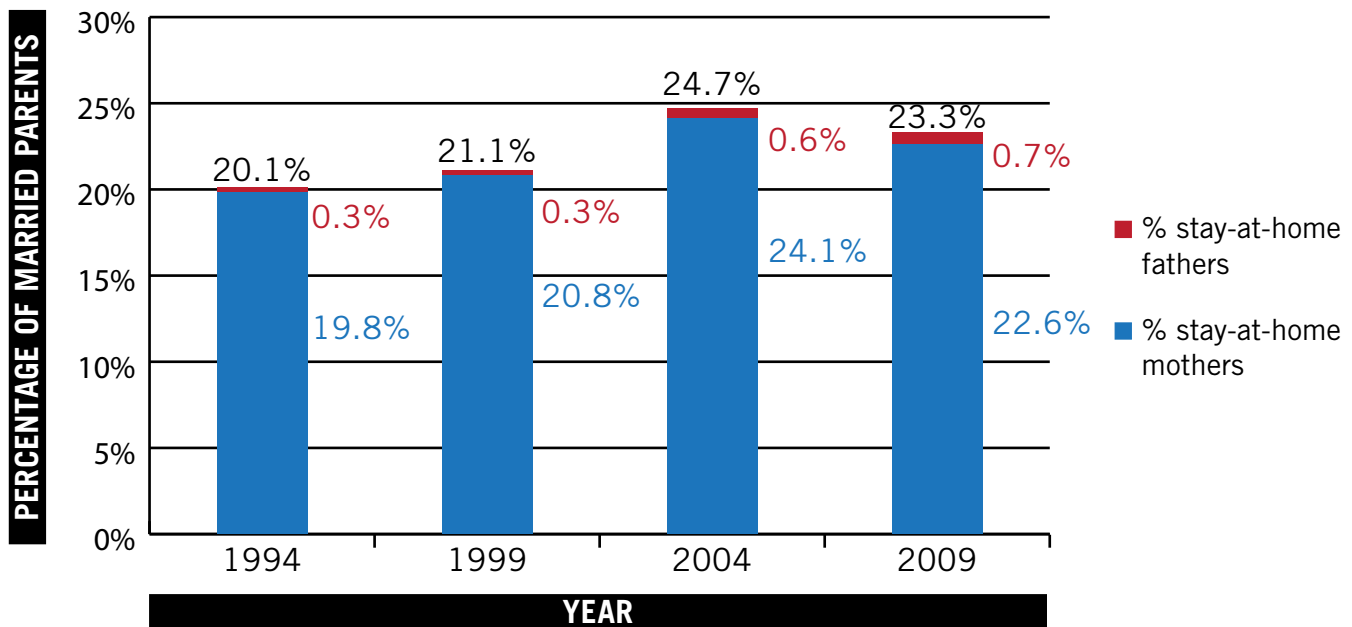


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STAY-AT-HOME Parents

Married Parents Who Stay at Home Taking Care of Children Under 15



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey*

- Stay-at-home family groups are married-couple family groups with children under 15 where one parent is in the labor force all of the previous year and their spouse is out of the labor force for the entire year with the reason “taking care of home and family.” Only married couples with children under 15 are included.
- In 2009, 23.3 percent of married parents with children under 15 remained out of the labor force in order to take care of home and family.
—U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey



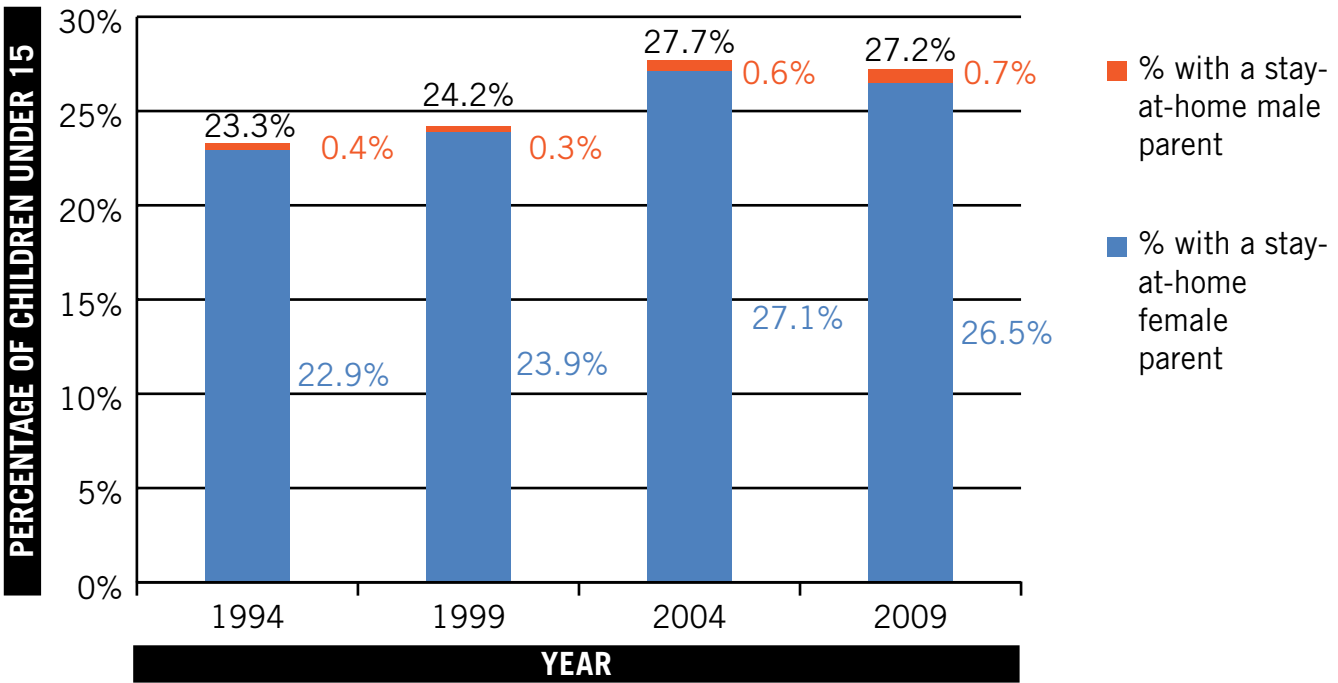
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CHILDREN

With Stay-At-Home Parents

Percentage of Children With a Stay-At-Home Parent



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey*

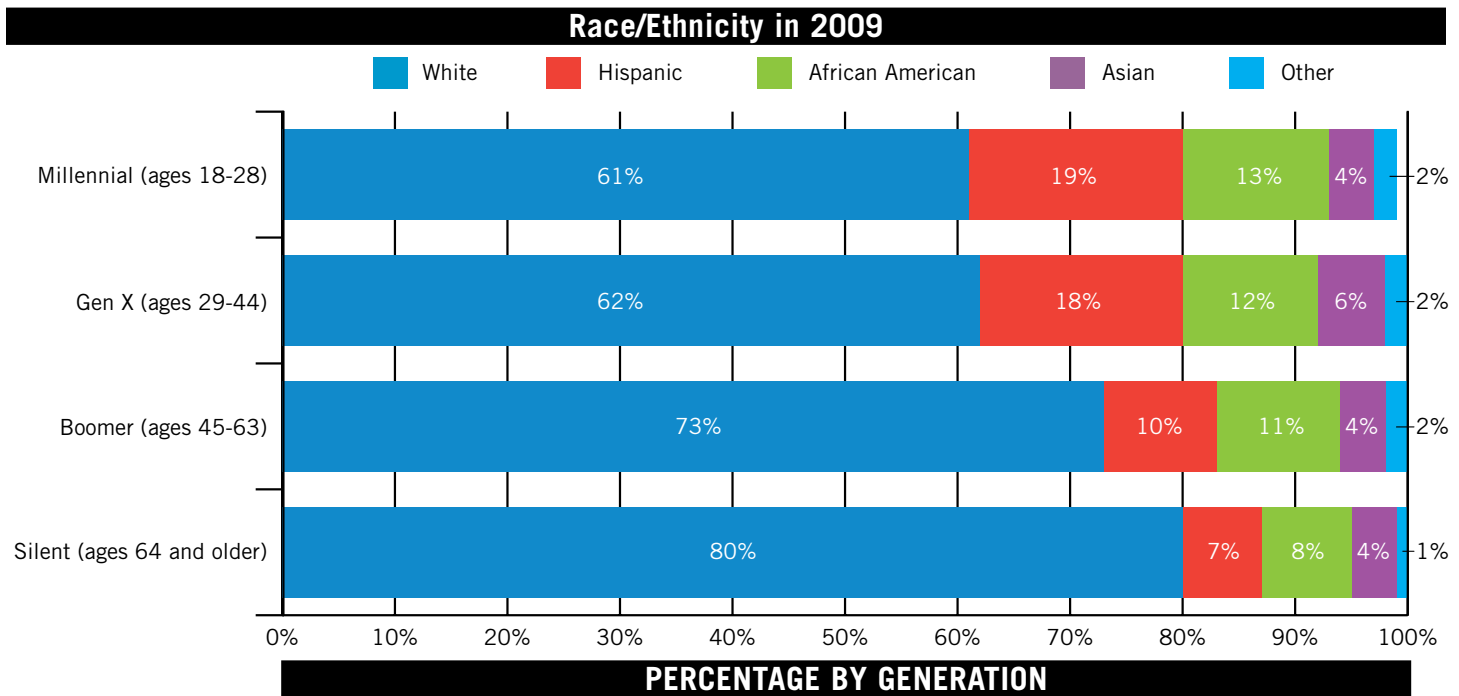
- In 2009, 27.2 percent of children under 15 were living with a parent who remained out of the labor force in order to take care of home and family.
—U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey



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Diversity by GENERATION



Note: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: *Millennials: A Portrait of Generation Next*, Pew Research Center, 2010

- Millennials, born after 1980, are more ethnically and racially diverse, more educated, less likely to be working.
- Sixty-one percent of Millennials lived with both of their parents most of the time while they were growing up. This is a drop from 68 percent of Generation X who lived with both parents, and significantly less than the 80 percent of Boomer and Silent generations who lived with both parents while they were growing up.

—*Millennials: A Portrait of Generation Next*, Pew Research Center, 2010

- Even though Millennials are open to other cultures, they also possess high levels of pride in their own culture. The majority of African American (85%) and Hispanic (76%) Millennials say they would like to participate in more activities that celebrate their culture and heritage.

—*Youth Markets Alert*, November 15, 2011, Yankelovich

- In 2010, the percent of multi-generational households ranged from 1.1 percent in North Dakota to 7.2 percent in Hawaii. The national average for multigenerational households was 3.8 percent.

—2010 American Community Survey Highlights



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RACIAL and ETHNIC Population Projections 2011-2016

Race and Ethnicity	2011	2016	Change in percentage points
White alone	72.4%	71.4%	-1.0 pts.
Black alone	12.6%	12.5%	-0.1 pts.
American Indian alone	0.9%	1.0%	0.1 pts.
Asian alone	4.7%	5.0%	0.3 pts.
Pacific Islander alone	0.2%	0.2%	0.0 pts.
Some other race alone	6.3%	6.8%	0.5 pts.
Two or more races	2.9%	3.1%	0.2 pts.
Hispanic origin (any race)	16.6%	18.4%	1.8 pts.

Source: ESRI, *Census 2010*

- In the next five years, the percentage of the population that is white alone is expected to decline one percentage point, and the percentage that is black alone is expected to decrease slightly (-0.1 pts.).
- The percentage of the population that is of Hispanic origin is expected to increase almost two percentage points (1.8 pts.).
—ESRI, *Census 2010*
- ♣ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, by 2019 the majority of children will be of Hispanic origin or not Caucasian.
—*Youth Markets Alert, Vol. XXIII, No. 22*
- ♣ Among American children, the multiracial population has increased almost 50 percent, to 4.2 million, since 2000, making it the fastest growing youth group in the country.
- Nine million people (2.9% of the population) chose more than one race on the 2010 census. The four most chosen combinations, totaling three-fourths of the total mixed race population, were black and white, white and some other race, Asian and white, and American Indian and white.
—*New York Times, March 24, 2011*



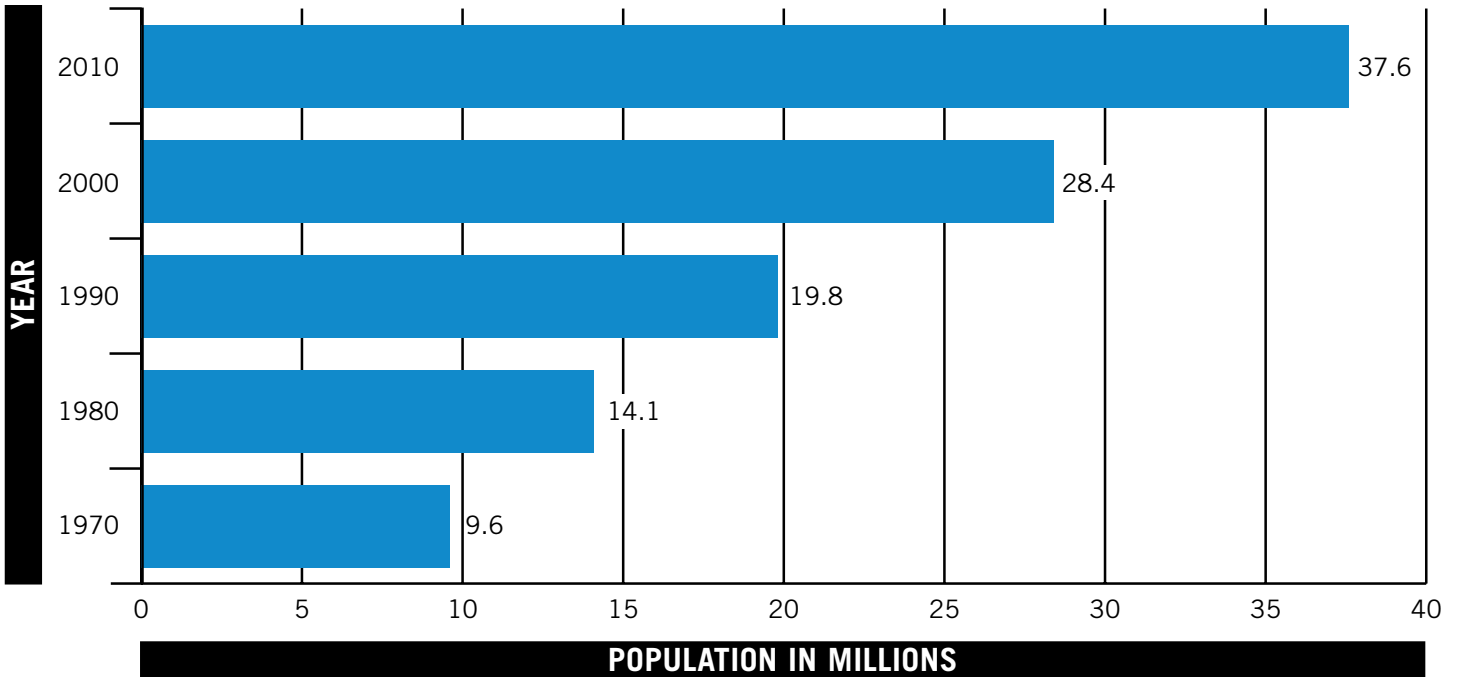
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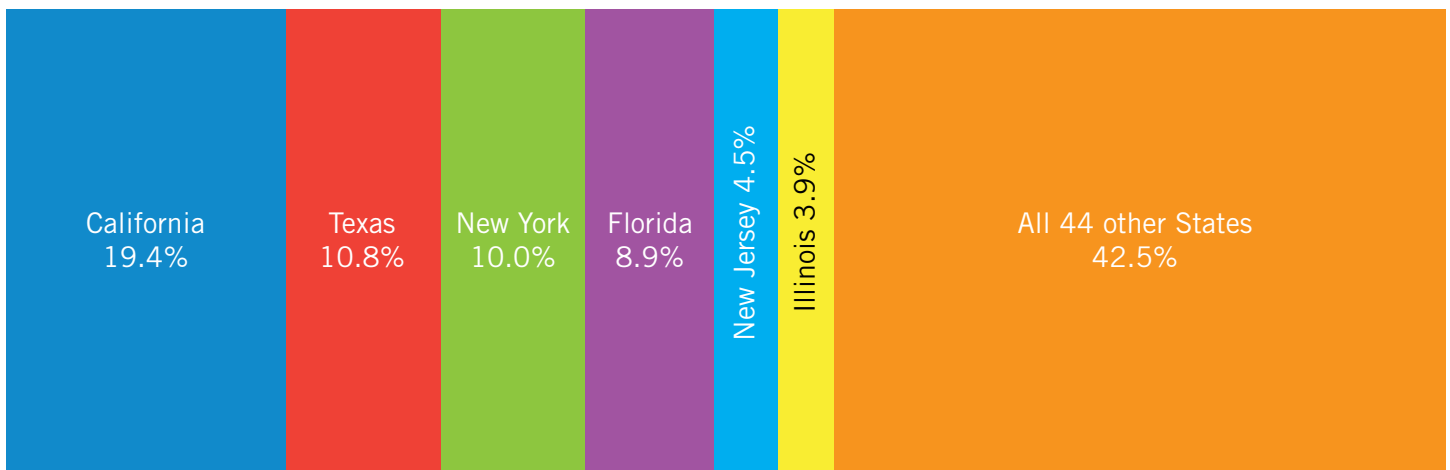
FOREIGN-BORN

Living in the U.S.

Number of Foreign-Born Living in the U.S.



Newly Arrived Foreign-Born Population by State/Date of Entry: 2005 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010



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- Nearly 40 million foreign-born people (12.9% of the population) lived in the United States in 2010. The majority (83%) of the foreign-born reported entering the United States prior to 2005.
 - Four states are home to nearly half (49.1%) of the newly arrived foreign-born: California, Texas, New York, and Florida.
 - An additional 10 states—New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Georgia, Virginia, Washington, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Arizona—are home to between two and five percent of the recently arrived foreign-born.
 - The remaining 36 states and the District of Columbia are each home to less than 2 percent of those who arrived in 2005 or later.
— *U.S. Census Bureau,*
American Community Survey, 2010



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U.S. Government Sources of Current Data

American Fact Finder

factfinder2.census.gov

This Census Bureau site provides updated demographic information by state, county, city, or zip code.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

The Bureau of Justice Statistics collects data from a number of surveys and from administrative sources, including the Uniform Crime Reports.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

stats.bls.gov

This home page has an extensive menu of sites for current social (especially labor) and economic data, including unemployment rates and consumer price index information.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

www.cdc.gov

The CDC is the major clearinghouse for information on the current prevalence of disease and various health conditions and efforts at their control and prevention.

Consumer Expenditure Surveys

stats.bls.gov/cex

A program that consists of two surveys, the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey, that provide information on the purchasing patterns of the U.S. population.

Corporation for National and Community Service

www.nationalservice.gov

www.nationalservice.gov/about/role_impact/performance_research.asp

In collaboration with the U.S. Census Bureau and the nonprofit coalition Independent Sector, the Corporation for National and Community Service conducts research on volunteering in America, including state and city trends and rankings.

Current Population Survey (CPS)

www.census.gov/cps

A description of the monthly data from the current versions of the CPS is available at this site.

Kids.Gov

www.kids.gov

The official kids' portal for the U.S. government, this website has links to the government's and other kids' sites for fun and education.

Map Stats

quickfacts.census.gov

U.S. Bureau of the Census state and county statistics, including type of household, race, population, school enrollment, and employment can be found on this website.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

nces.ed.gov

The NCES is the major source of educational statistics in the United States, including data from population surveys, longitudinal studies, surveys of educational establishments, and various kinds of administrative data.

National Center for Health Statistics

www.cdc.gov/nchs

This site includes vital statistics data, including current data on births, deaths, marriages, infant mortality, and other topics. The home page provides current major surveys of American health.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes

The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) is a program of studies designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States. The survey is unique in that it combines interviews and physical examinations. NHANES is a major program of the National Center of Health Statistics.



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National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES)

nces.ed.gov/nhes

This survey, conducted in 2007, had two different parts: School Readiness, and Parent and Family Involvement in Education and School Readiness.

Pew Hispanic Center

www.pewhispanic.org

This website contains information on the growing impact of the U.S. Hispanic population.

Pew Research Center

www.pewresearch.org

This website provides numbers, facts, and trends shaping the United States and the world, including information about new immigrants and generations.

Population Reference Bureau

www.prb.org

The Population Reference Bureau provides U.S. and world population data. It also provides links to state data including population, economics, crime, education, and environmental information.

U.S. Bureau of the Census

www.census.gov

This home page provides a basic introduction to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the current state of Census 2010, various press releases, subscription information, and more. It has links to many other major sources of U.S. census data.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

www.usda.gov

This site contains information regarding the cost of raising children. The costs are broken into categories such as childcare, transportation, and housing. Differing costs are also estimated for single-parent and dual-parent families.

U.S. Department of Justice

www.justice.gov/defendingchildhood

Here you will find information on youth violence, victims of crimes, safe community initiative, and domestic violence.

Data Archives of U.S. Census and Survey Statistics

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)

www.icpsr.umich.edu

Located at the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, ICPSR is a membership-based, nonprofit scholarly organization with the most extensive archive of computerized social science data in the world. These include vast U.S. census data holdings, including many decennial censuses, many of the surveys mentioned in this listing, the City and County Data Books, and a limited supply of foreign census materials.

NOAA Coastal Services Center

www.csc.noaa.gov

The Coastal Services Center collects information on oceanography, meteorology, and the like. It is a resource of census data for anyone with an interest in recent American social or economic history.



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