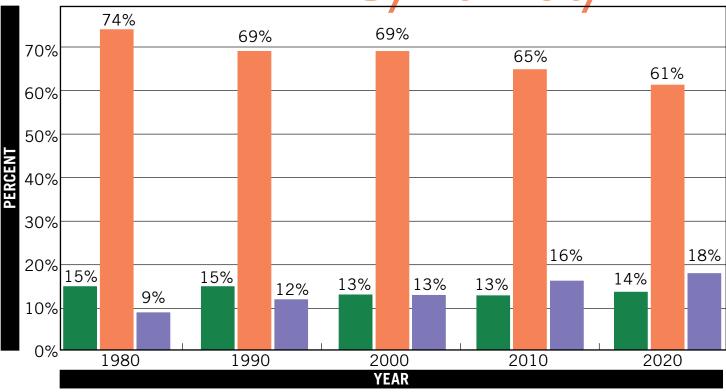
#### Child POPULATION by Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

% Ch. (1980–2020)

African American, non-Hispanic –7%

White, non-Hispanic -18%

Hispanic 100%

- The population of children younger than 18 is projected to rise to 80.3 million by 2020.
- The Hispanic youth population will increase to 15.9 million by 2010, making this group the largest ethnic youth population.
- The percentage of non-Hispanic white children is steadily decreasing. By 2020, this group is expected to constitute just over half of all U.S. children, a 20 percent decrease since 1980.

Between 1980 and 2003, the percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander children doubled from 2 percent to 4 percent of all U.S. children. This population is expected to increase to 5 percent by 2020.

—U.S. Census Bureau



### Total Available 2009–2014

Program	National	Northeast Region	Southern Region	<b>Central Region</b>	<b>Western Region</b>
Tiger Cubs					
2014 TAY	2,195,612	420,054	735,429	472,157	567,972
% change 2009-2014	4.6%	1.0%	6.7%	1.3%	7.7%
<b>Cub Scouts</b>					
2014 TAY	4,441,876	855,781	1,485,800	957,682	1,142,613
% change 2009-2014	4.7%	1.0%	6.9%	1.5%	7.7%
Webelos Scouts					
2014 TAY	4,500,939	877,979	1,503,481	976,623	1,142,856
% change 2009-2014	4.9%	0.7%	7.5%	2.2%	7.3%
Total Cub Scout-Age					
2014 TAY	11,138,427	2,153,814	3,724,710	2,406,462	2,853,441
% change 2009-2014	4.8%	0.9%	7.1%	1.7%	7.5%
<b>Boy Scouts</b>					
2014 TAY	6,596,715	1,292,135	2,216,626	1,451,716	1,636,238
% change 2009-2014	5.1%	0.4%	8.3%	3.0%	6.8%
Venturers					
2014 TAY	12,472,942	2,480,677	4,165,054	2,755,565	3,071,646
% change 2009-2014	-0.9%	-4.9%	2.8%	-2.5%	-1.0%
<b>Total Available Youth</b>					
2014 TAY	30,208,084	5,926,626	10,106,390	6,613,743	7,561,325
% change 2009-2014	2.4%	-1.7%	5.5%	0.2%	3.7%

#### Source: ESRI BIS, U.S. Census Bureau

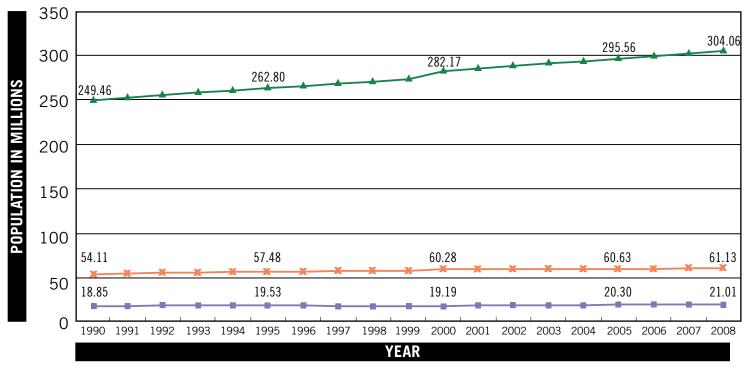
- The number of Cub Scout-age youths is projected to increase nationally. However, while the numbers in the Southern and Western regions will increase by more than 7 percent, the numbers in the Northeast and Central regions will stay relatively stable.
- The total number of Boy Scout-age youths in the U.S. is projected to increase 5 percent. However, the total available youth will remain about the same in the Northeast region.



• Nationally, the total available Venturingage youth is expected to remain stable (-0.9%). However, the Southern Region will see an increase of 2.8 percent, while other regions will see a drop—Northeast (-4.9%), Central (-2.5%), and Western (-1.0%).

—ESRI BIS, U.S. Census Bureau

## POPULATION Trends



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

% Ch.
(1990–2008)

▲ Total 21.9%

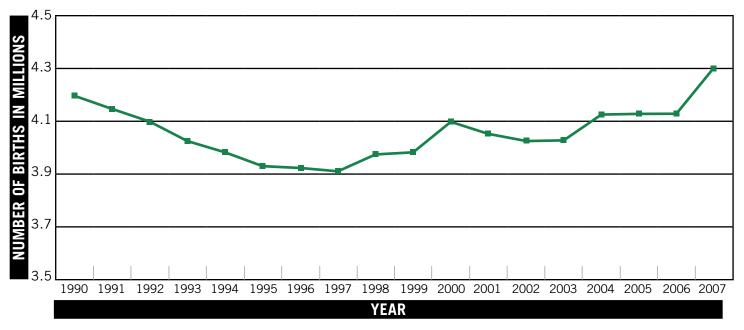
X Youth Under 15 13.0%

■ Youth Under 5 11.4%

- The population of the U.S. is expected to increase by 4.9 percent between 2010 and 2015.
- While the overall U.S. population has grown 21.9 percent since 1990, the youth population under 15 has grown at a slower rate (13%).

—U.S. Census Bureau

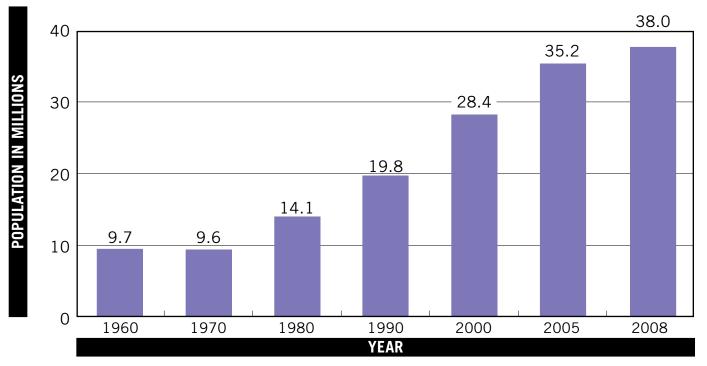
## BIRTHS IN THE U.S.



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, 2007

- Following the post baby boom decline in the 1970s, the birthrate in the U.S. rose during the 1980s, reaching a peak in 1990 when more than 4.15 million babies were born—the highest number since 1962. A record number of children were born during the late 1980s and early 1990s, and these children have now entered or are now beginning to enter their teenage years.
- Nationally, declining birthrates during the 1990s has led to the stagnant Boy Scoutage population. Birthrates began to rise again in the late 1990s. Births in 2004 were greater than 4.1 million for the first time since 1991 and remained above 4.3 million in 2007.
  - —National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, 2007

## HUMBER OF LIVING IN THE U.S.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population by Sex, Age, and U.S. Citizenship Status, 2008

- The immigrant population in the United States has grown steadily since 1970, when it was at an all-time low, percentage-wise (4.7%). In 2008, there were 38 million people in the United States (12.5%) who were born in foreign countries.
  - —U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign-Born Population, 2008
- Two-thirds (66.3%) of the foreign-born population live in the Western (38.1%) and Southern (28.2%) regions. A little less than a quarter (23.1%) live in the Northeast, and 10.6 percent live in the Central United States.
- Among the foreign-born population, more than nine of 10 (94.4%) live in metropolitan areas, compared to 79.6 percent of U.S. born. The foreign-born are also more likely to live in a central city of a metropolitan area (43.3%) than are U.S. born (27.0%).
- The adult foreign-born population is also younger. More than four of 10 (44.7%) are between the ages of 25 and 44, compared to 27.4 percent of the U.S. born population.
  - —U.S. Census Bureau, The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 2007



# RACIAL AND ETHNIC Population Shifts, 2009–2014

Race and Ethnicity	2009	2014	Change in Percentage Points
White	72.0%	70.3%	-1.7 pts.
Hispanic (any race)	15.7%	17.5%	1.8 pts.
Black/African American	12.7%	12.8%	0.1 pts.
Asian	4.5%	5.0%	0.5 pts.
American Indian	0.9%	0.9%	0.0 pts.
Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.2%	0.1 pts.
Two or more races	2.9%	3.2%	0.3 pts.
Other	6.8%	7.6%	0.8 pts.

#### Source: Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), 2009

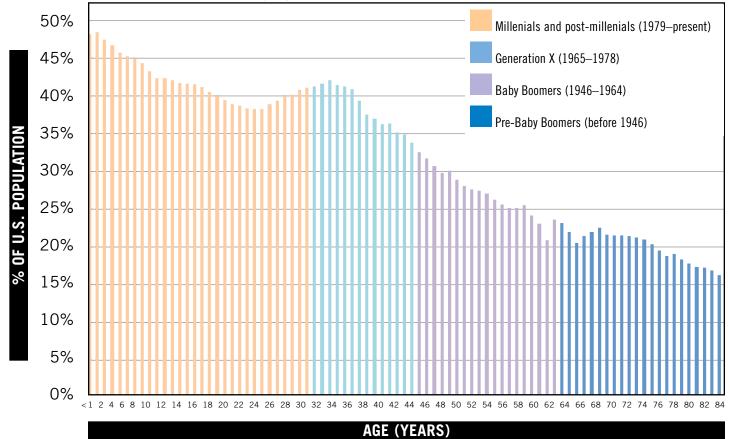
- States with a non-Hispanic white population of less than 50 percent are Hawaii (24.9%), District of Columbia (33.1%), New Mexico (41.7%), California (42.3%), and Texas (47.4%).

  —U.S. Census Bureau, 2008
- The U.S. Census Bureau projects that the percentage of non-Hispanic white residents in the United States will decrease to less than 50 percent by 2050.

—U.S. Census Bureau, 2005

### Diversity by GENERATION

Percentage of U.S. population that is black/African American, Hispanic/Latino American, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, and other, by age



Source: Resident Population, U.S. Census Bureau, 2008

 The millennial and post-millennial generations are the most diverse in American history.

> —Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, December 2004



#### POPULATION Shifts by Geography

Fastest Growing States			
State	% change 2000-2008		
Nevada	30.1%		
Arizona	26.7%		
Utah	22.5%		
Georgia	18.3%		
Idaho	17.8%		
Texas	16.7%		
Colorado	14.8%		
Florida	14.7%		
North Carolina	14.6%		
South Carolina	11.7%		

Slowest Growing States		
State	% change 2000-2008	
Louisiana	-1.3%	
North Dakota	-0.1%	
Rhode Island	0.2%	
West Virginia	0.3%	
Michigan	0.7%	
Ohio	1.2%	
Pennsylvania	1.4%	
Vermont	2.0%	
Massachusetts	2.3%	
Iowa	2.6%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Population Estimates

• The population of the United States grew 8.0 percent from 2000 to 2008.

—U.S. Census Bureau

## POPULATION Shifts by Age

10 Oldest States			
State	Median Age		
Maine	42.0		
Vermont	41.2		
West Virginia	40.6		
Florida	40.2		
New Hampshire	40.2		
Pennsylvania	39.9		
Connecticut	39.4		
Montana	39.3		
Rhode Island	38.8		
New Jersey	38.7		

10 Youngest States (and District of Columbia)				
State	Median Age			
Utah	28.7			
Texas	33.2			
Alaska	33.3			
Idaho	34.4			
California	34.8			
Georgia	34.9			
District of Columbia	34.9			
Arizona	35.1			
Mississippi	35.3			
Louisiana	35.6			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Population Estimates

 Older populations are concentrated in Northern states. By contrast, Sun Belt states are attracting a disproportionate number of young adults and their children.

—U.S. Census Bureau

• Overall, the median age for the U.S. is 36.8 years old.

—U.S. Census Bureau, July, 2008

