

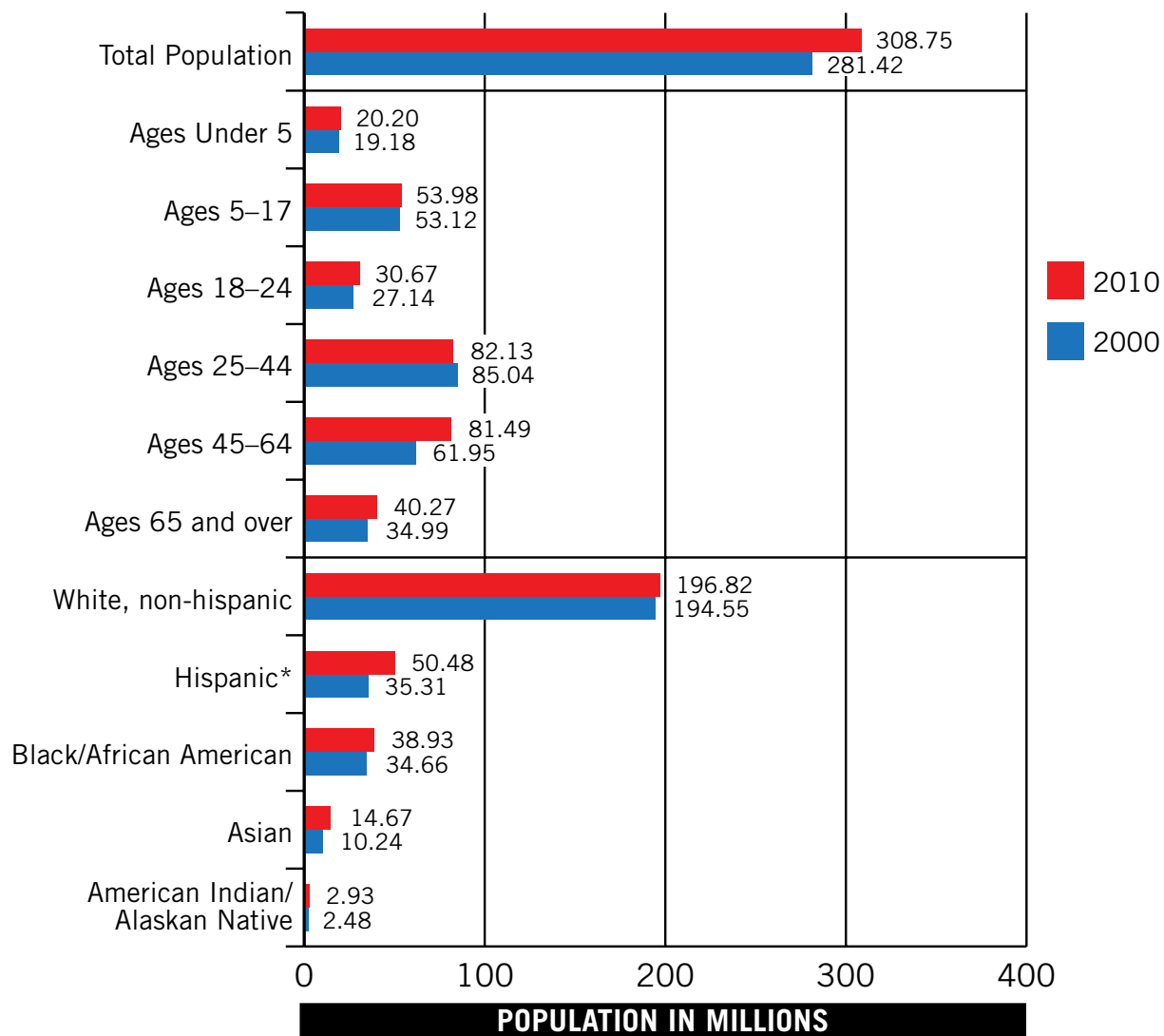
# AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATIONS



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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

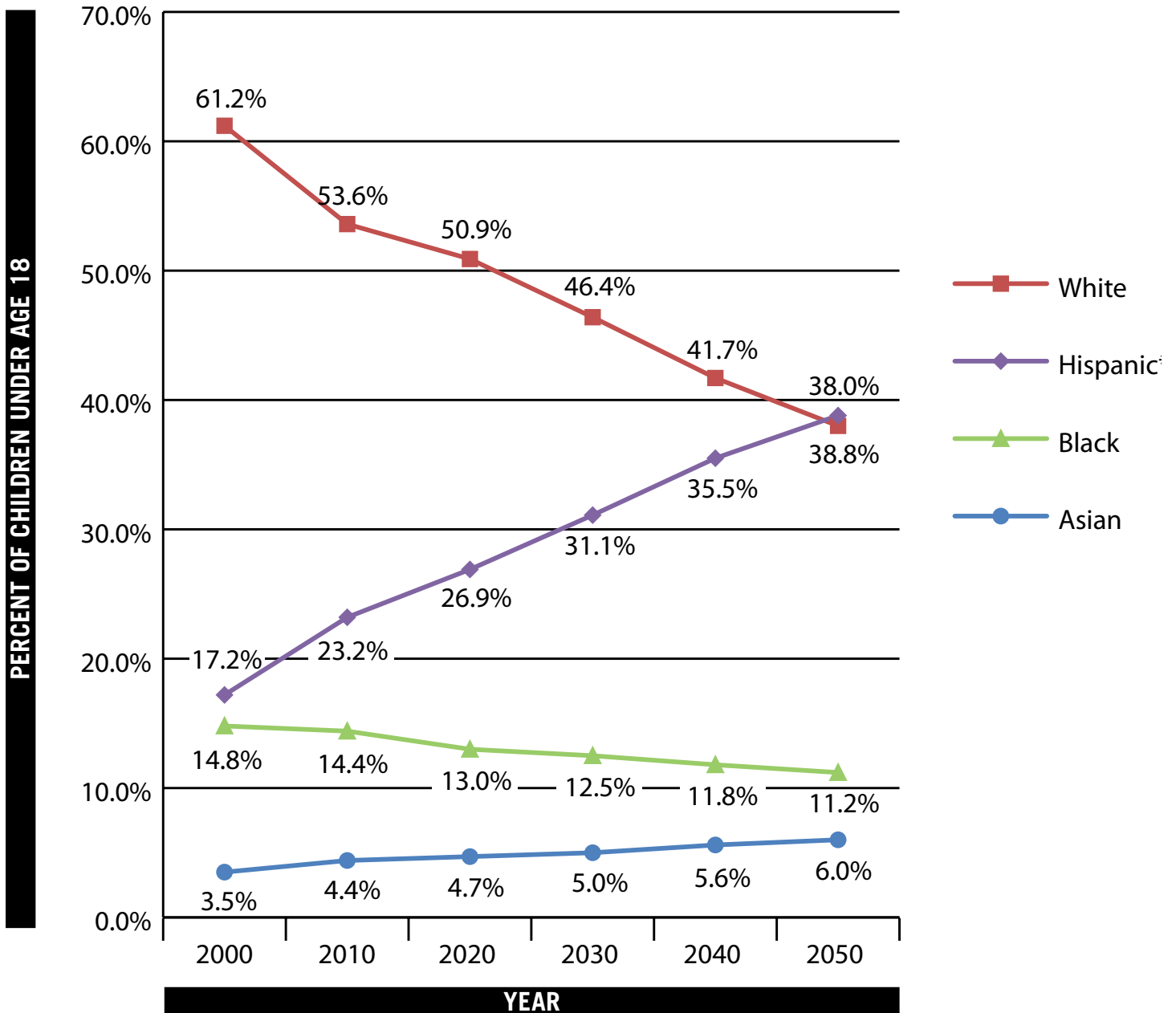


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# Child **RACE** and **HISPANIC** Trends

**Projected Percentages of Children Under Age 18 by Race and Hispanic Origin**



\*Hispanic origin may be of any race and is not included in the percentages by race.

**Source: Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Child Population, Child Trends Data Bank, November 2012**



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- 
- The number of children in the U.S. under age 18 is expected to grow from 72.4 million in 2000 to 101.6 million in 2050.
  - By 2050, children of Hispanic origin are expected to represent the largest percentage of the child population (38.8%), followed by the white/Caucasian child population of 38.0 percent.
  - The percentage of black/African American children is expected to decline from 14.8 percent in 2000 to 11.2 percent in 2050.
  - The percentage of Asian children is expected to grow from 3.5 percent in 2000 to 6.0 percent of the child population in 2050.
 

*—Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Child Population, Child Trends Data Bank, November 2012*



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# Total Available YOUTH 2013-2018

Program	National	Northeast Region	Southern Region	Central Region	Western Region
<b>Tiger Cub-Age (Boys age 6)</b>					
2013 TAY	2,093,382	403,124	711,039	458,879	520,340
2018 TAY	2,140,454	401,924	735,883	460,998	541,649
% change 2013-2018	2.25%	-0.30%	3.49%	0.46%	4.10%
<b>Wolf/Bear-Age (Boys ages 7 and 8)</b>					
2013 TAY	4,181,430	813,124	1,414,633	922,634	1,031,039
2018 TAY	4,237,509	803,062	1,451,587	919,714	1,063,146
% change 2013-2018	1.34%	-1.24%	2.61%	-0.32%	3.11%
<b>Webelos Scout-Age (Boys ages 9 and 10)</b>					
2013 TAY	4,181,812	818,712	1,417,086	923,797	1,022,217
2018 TAY	4,348,217	831,784	1,491,797	947,469	1,077,167
% change 2013-2018	3.98%	1.60%	5.27%	2.56%	5.38%
<b>Total Cub Scout-Age (Boys ages 6-10)</b>					
2013 TAY	10,456,624	2,034,960	3,542,758	2,305,310	2,573,596
2018 TAY	10,726,180	2,036,770	3,679,267	2,328,181	2,681,962
% change 2013-2018	2.58%	0.09%	3.85%	0.99%	4.21%
<b>Boy Scout-Age (Boys ages 11-13)</b>					
2013 TAY	6,429,995	1,270,862	2,170,766	1,421,981	1,566,386
2018 TAY	6,512,476	1,256,334	2,229,077	1,421,597	1,605,468
% change 2013-2018	1.28%	-1.14%	2.69%	-0.03%	2.50%
<b>Venturing-Age (Girls and Boys ages 14-16)</b>					
2013 TAY	12,623,930	2,560,328	4,173,352	2,806,110	3,084,140
2018 TAY	12,726,759	2,510,602	4,289,039	2,789,992	3,137,126
% change 2013-2018	0.81%	-1.94%	2.77%	-0.57%	1.72%
<b>Total Available Youth</b>					
2013 TAY	29,510,549	5,866,150	9,886,876	6,533,401	7,224,122
2018 TAY	29,965,415	5,803,706	10,197,383	6,539,770	7,424,556
% change 2013-2018	1.54%	-1.06%	3.14%	0.10%	2.77%

Source: Experian Information Solutions, Inc., 2013



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- The Boy Scouts of America defines Total Available Youth (TAY) as boys ages 6 to 16 and girls ages 14 to 16.
- The number of available youth is projected to increase nationally by 1.54 percent from 2013 to 2018. The number of youth in the Southern and Western Regions is expected to increase around 3 percent. The youth population in the Central Region will remain the same, while the youth population in the Northeast Region is expected to decline slightly.
- The Western Region is expected to see the greatest increase of Cub Scout-age boys (4.21%), including an increase of more than 5 percent (5.38%) in Webelos-age boys. The Southern Region projections are similar (3.85% for all Cub Scout-age and 5.27% for Webelos-age boys).
- For all regions, the increase in the youth population will be greater for the Cub Scout ages, with little change in the youth population of Boy Scout- and Venturing-age youth.
- Overall, the total available youth population is expected to grow from 29,485,186 in 2010 to 29,965,415 in 2018, an increase of 1.63 percent.  
—*Experian Information Solutions, Inc., 2013*

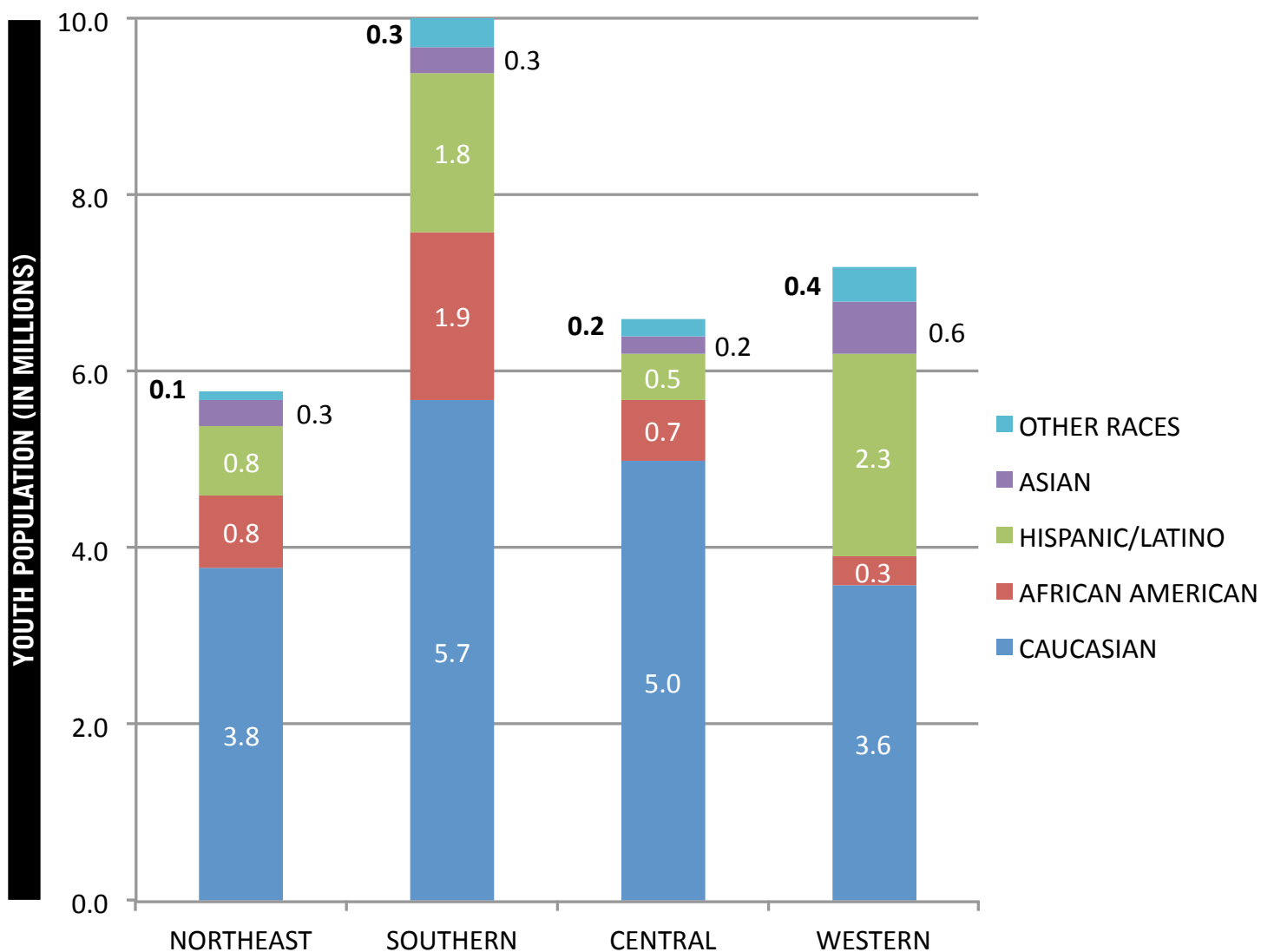


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# Total Available Youth by ETHNICITY

**BSA Total Available Youth – By Region and Ethnicity (2013)**



**Source: Experian Information Solutions, Inc., 2013**

- The Boy Scouts of America defines Total Available Youth (TAY) as boys ages 6 to 16 and girls ages 14 to 16.
- Nationally, the TAY in 2013 is 61.5 percent Caucasian, 18.4 percent Hispanic/Latino, 12.4 percent African American, 4.7 percent Asian, and 3.1 percent other races.

—Experian Information Solutions, Inc., 2013



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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 from 2000 to 2010, losing 0.6 percent of its population.

—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

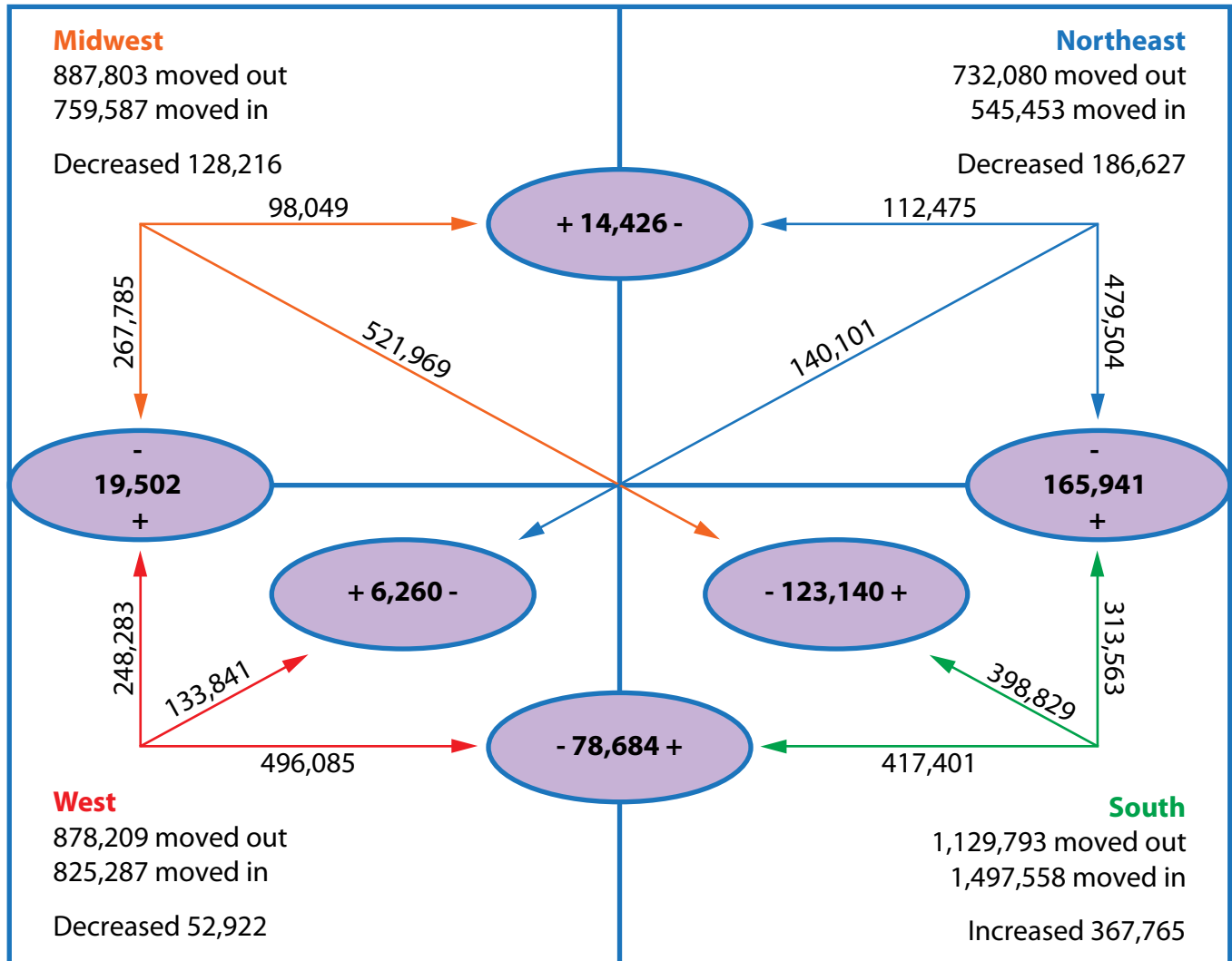


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# Population Shifts by U.S. REGIONS

## Population Changes Between U.S. Regions from 2010–2011



Source: 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



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- The South is the only region with a net increase in population from 2010 to 2011. Almost half (45.1%) of the population increase of 367,765 moved from the Northeast.
  - The Northeast showed a net decrease of population moving to each of the other regions. The largest percentage of the negative shift was to the South (88.9%).
  - The West had a net population increase from the Northeast (6,260) and the Midwest (19,502). However, 78,684 more residents moved from the West to the South than from the South to the West.
  - The Midwest had a net population increase from the Northeast (14,426). However, this is offset by a shift of 19,502 to the West and 123,140 to the South.
  - In addition to the numbers above, the U.S. population increased another 1.8 million by movers from abroad: 680,000 into the South, 500,000 into the West, 360,000 into the Northeast, and 280,000 into the Midwest.
- 2011 American Community Survey  
1-Year Estimates*



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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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# Characteristics of FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

Characteristic	Total Households	Married Couple	Male Householder	Female Householder
All family households	76,084,006	55,519,648	5,457,141	15,107,217
Caucasian alone	58,946,781	45,982,567	3,802,675	9,161,539
African American alone	8,726,419	3,804,021	836,460	4,085,938
American Indian/ Alaska Native alone	557,425	315,753	61,588	180,084
Asian alone	3,446,258	2,787,491	219,358	439,409
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander alone	100,674	67,105	11,180	22,389
Some other race alone	3,026,253	1,759,462	404,534	862,257
Two or more races	1,280,196	803,249	121,346	355,601
Hispanic (any race)	10,541,142	6,528,120	1,212,573	2,800,449
No children under 18	42,320,866	32,958,335	2,805,085	6,557,446
Children under 18	33,763,140	22,561,313	2,652,056	8,549,771

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011**

- A family household is defined as at least two members related by birth, marriage, or adoption.
- In 2012, 66 percent of households were family households, down from 81 percent in 1970.
- The percentage of married-couple family groups with children under 15 with a stay-at-home parent has remained about the same from 2005 to 2012. Around 23 percent of married mothers and 0.8 percent of married fathers stay at home with children under 15.

—*America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2012, U.S. Census Bureau*

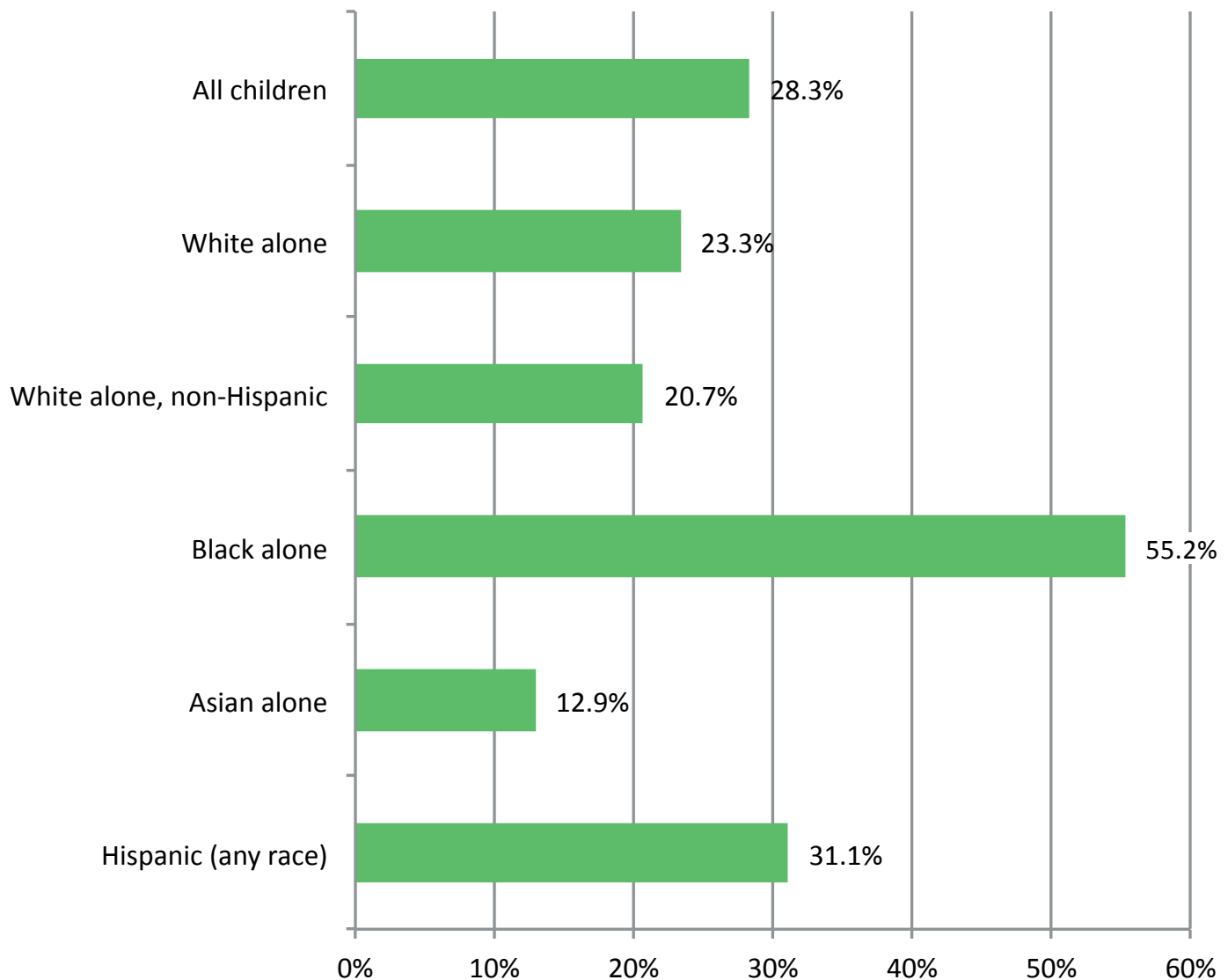


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# Children Living With **ONE PARENT**

Percent of Total Child Population Living With One Parent



**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2012**

- Approximately 21 million children (28.3% of the child population) lived with one parent in 2012. This percentage varies depending on race and Hispanic origin, ranging from 55.2 percent of African American children to 12.9 percent of Asian children.
- Of the 16 million children who lived below the poverty level in 2012, 31 percent lived with two married parents—a percentage that is statistically unchanged compared with 2002.

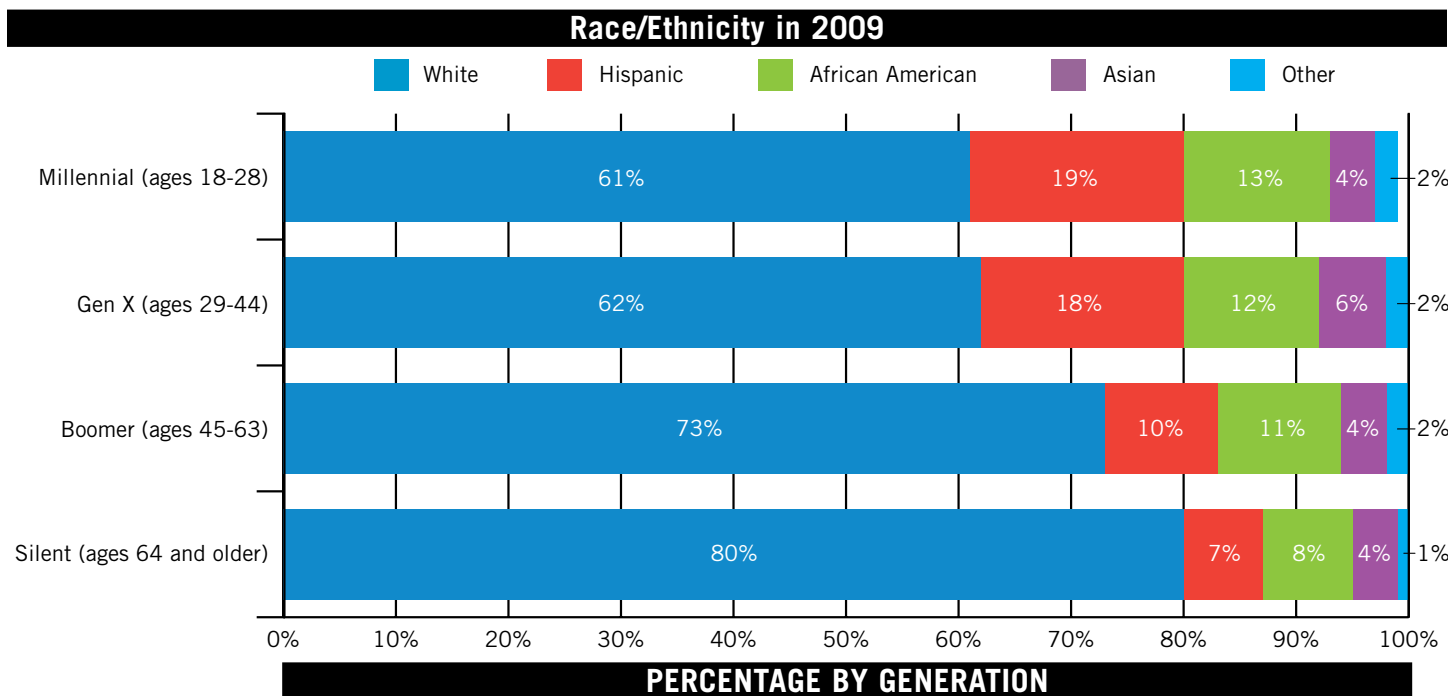
—*America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2012, U.S. Census Bureau*



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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 and 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

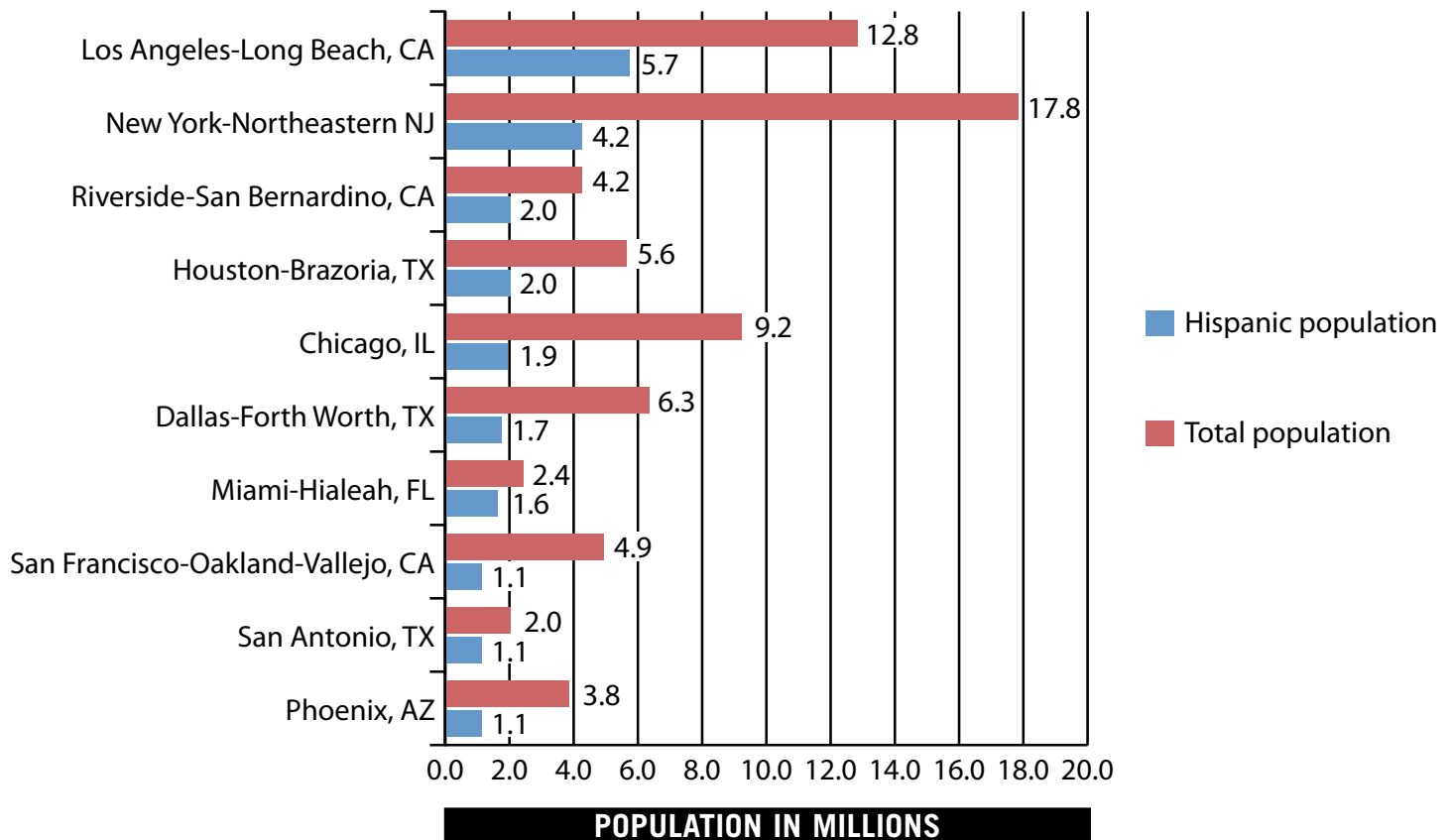


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# Areas With High HISPANIC POPULATION

**Top 10 Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population, 2010**



**Source: Characteristics of the 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population, Pew Hispanic Center, September 2012**



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- Nearly half (45%) of the nation's Hispanic population lives in just 10 metropolitan areas.
- Six of the 10 largest Hispanic metropolitan populations are in just two states: California and Texas.
  - Characteristics of the 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population, *Pew Hispanic Center, September 2012*
- More than four in 10 Hispanics (40.1%) were under 21 years old in 2011—compared to 28.6 percent of the population as a whole. The median age of an Hispanic American in 2011 was 27.6 years old, almost 10 years younger than the median age of 37.3 for the overall population.
  - U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, released May 2012; and Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, released November 2012*



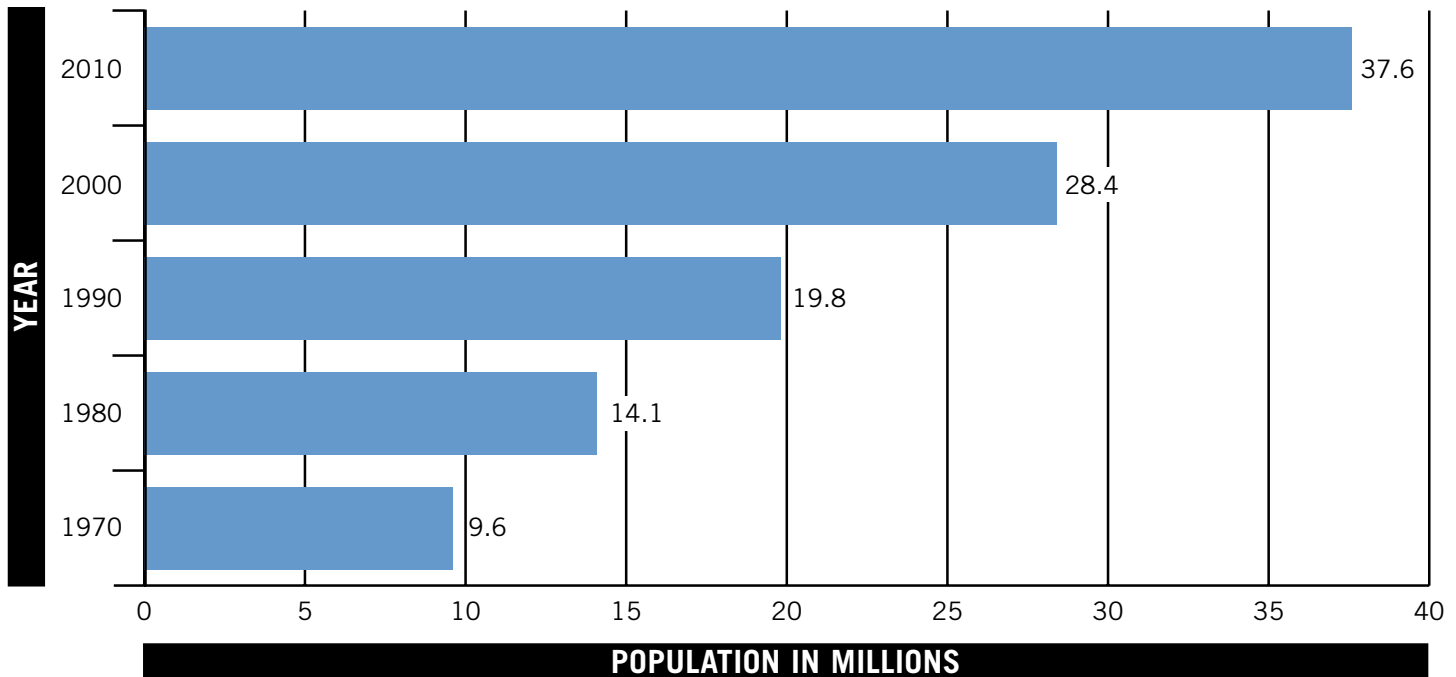
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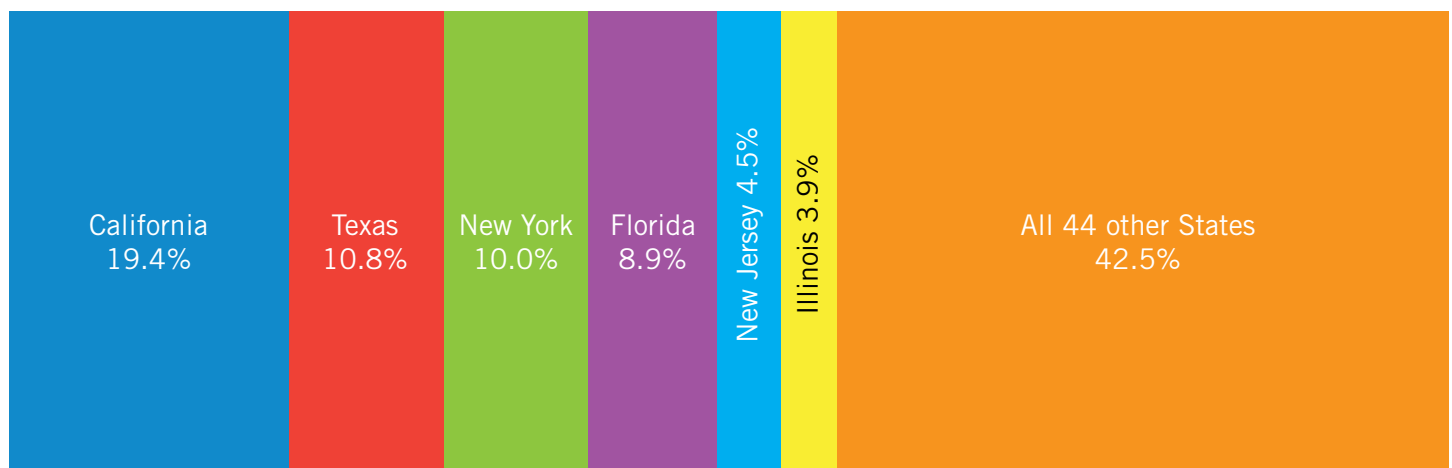
# FOREIGN-BORN

## *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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