EAGLE SCOUTS

MERIT BEYOND THE BADGE

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Photos and merit badge images courtesy of the Boy Scouts of America.

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Background

A majority of Americans believe instilling values in young people is important for a healthy society; however, this goal is not easily achieved. There are many reasons that building character and instilling values in youth is an objective that is often difficult to realize. Families have traditionally been the main providers of character training for their children. However, today families are under enormous pressure for time and resources due to changing family structures and economic pressures. Children are also exposed to many more messages that may not align with the values their family is teaching. Because of this, many parents find they need additional support to reinforce positive character development.

Achieving this objective also requires an enormous local and national commitment to provide the structure and support necessary to put in place programs and resources that teach and reinforce the values that will help prepare youth to make ethical decisions and to achieve their full potential as individuals. The founders of Scouting recognized the need to provide training so youth could live and act according to values that would help them succeed and serve society as a whole. And, it is for this reason the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) was founded in 1910 and chartered by Congress in 1916. For more than 100 years the BSA has sought to encourage and instill the values necessary to help young people make and continue making ethical and moral choices over the entire course of their life.

Beginning in the early 1990s, practitioners and policy makers, as well as scholars of various disciplines, contributed to the emergence of a new approach to youth research and practice, which has been referred to as positive youth development.[1] The approach emerged out of frustration over a problem-focused view on youth development. The underlying assumption of the problem-focused view was that youth were vulnerable and represent potential problems that need to be managed.[2] On the other hand, the positive youth development perspective suggested that the approach focusing on risk reduction was incomplete and inadequate. Instead, the positive youth development perspective views young people as resources to be developed, focusing on their potentials for successful and healthy development.

Positive youth development is based on the premise that when adults support and enable youth to control and motivate themselves, youth are most likely to harness and internalize their potential for prosocial behavior.[3] Indeed, there is research confirming that, under the right conditions, youth become self-motivated by confronting challenging tasks. For example, initiative or the ability to be motivated from within has been found to be a core quality of positive youth development.[4] Similarly, researchers have found participation in organized youth activities to be associated with prosocial experiences related to initiative, identity exploration and reflection, emotional learning, developing teamwork skills, and forming ties with community members.[5]

The programs of the BSA are designed to incorporate activities and learning experiences that strengthen young people's attitudes and actions toward God, family, country, and community. Ultimately, the aim of BSA programs has been and continues to remain the same—to have a positive and robust influence on the character, citizenship, and physical fitness of youth who participate.

The objective of Scouting, therefore, is to promote positive youth development that has a lasting impact on youth into young adulthood and throughout their life. This lasting influence—enhancing youth's values, ethics, decision making, relationships, and personal



development—is thought to be even more significant for those youth attaining the rank of Eagle Scout. This additional benefit, of course, is due to the added dedication and commitment required to reach this important designation. Consequently, the BSA has always maintained that achieving Scouting's ultimate rank would result in additional benefits for Eagle Scouts when compared to Scouts that do not achieve this rank, as well as youth who have never participated in Scouting. Moreover, there is a belief that becoming an Eagle Scout has positive and lasting influences that can be confirmed or documented.

About Eagle Scouts

The Eagle Scout Award, the highest award in Boy Scouting, has been awarded to young men for 100 years. Since 1912, around 4 percent of men who were Boy Scouts have earned the award. More than 2 million young men have earned the rank of Eagle Scout since it was first awarded.

Over the years, requirements for the Eagle Scout Award have changed to meet the needs of the era; however, certain elements of the program have remained true from the original Eagle Scout requirements. A boy must demonstrate citizenship and caring for his community and others, leadership qualities, and outdoor skills that show his self-sufficiency and ability to overcome obstacles. Today, a boy must earn 21 merit badges, 12 of which are required: First Aid, Camping, Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Personal Management, Personal Fitness, Swimming or Hiking or Cycling, Communications, Family Life, Emergency Preparedness or Lifesaving, and Environmental Science.

Beyond the merit badges, a candidate must also plan and carry out a service project to benefit the community. In addition, he must have held a troop leadership position during his Scouting tenure. Finally, the Eagle Scout candidate undergoes a rigorous board of review in which his district, council, and troop leaders evaluate his "attitude and practice of the ideals of Scouting." Achieving the rank of Eagle Scout must happen before a boy's 18th birthday.

Study Questions and Methodology Overview

Previous studies have shown that participation in Scouting produces better citizens.[6] And, there is no shortage of examples or anecdotal accounts that would affirm these findings. Surprisingly, however, there is very little scientific evidence to confirm the prosocial benefits associated with Scouting or earning the rank of Eagle Scout. Thus, the central question of this study is to determine if participation in Scouting and ultimately becoming an Eagle Scout is associated with prosocial behavior and positive youth development that carries over into young adulthood and beyond.



Do youth participating in Scouting receive character-building advantages over youth that have not participated in Scouting? More specifically, do Eagle Scouts, because of the additional commitment and effort required to reach this rank, experience additional positive attributes that provide advantage and benefits to them over non-Scouts as well as other Scouts who never attain the rank of Eagle?

To obtain the answers to these research questions, a major research grant from the John Templeton Foundation was awarded to Baylor University's Program on Prosocial Behavior. Through this funding, a survey was conducted by the Gallup Organization from October 12, 2010 to November 20, 2010 (see Table 1 and Appendix A for demographic profiles of the sample and a more detailed description of the study design and methodology). The following provides a brief description of the survey methodology.

- Gallup recruited potential respondents through nationwide random-digit dialing sampling and a multi-call design.
- A total of 81,409 potential respondents were contacted by the Gallup Organization.
- Among those who agreed to be re-contacted, 2,512 were randomly selected and completed the telephone survey.
- This study is based on data collected from the random sample of 2,512 adult males and has a margin of error of plus or minus four percentage points.
- Among the 2,512, 134 were identified as Eagle Scouts, 853 were identified as Scouts, and 1,502 were identified as non-Scouts. Twenty-three could not be identified as one of these three survey respondents.
- The survey included subjects grouped within three main topics:
  - Well-being (e.g., with survey questions dedicated to recreational activities, emotional well-being, relational well-being, and physical well-being)
  - Civic engagement (e.g., with survey items focusing on membership in formal and informal groups, community donations, community volunteering, community problem-solving, environmental stewardship, political participation, and civic leadership)
  - Character development (e.g., survey statements asking about commitment to learning, goal orientation, planning/ preparedness, self-efficacy, activities with neighbors, accountability, moral attitudes, openness to diversity, civic attitudes, and spirituality)

A complete copy of the actual survey is included at the end of this report in Appendix D.

Analyses were conducted to see whether three groups of survey respondents—Eagle Scouts, Scouts who did not earn the Eagle Scout Award (henceforth, Scout), and non-Scouts—differed in their survey responses. (See Appendix A for a full description of the statistical analysis used.) This report includes only the findings of Eagle Scouts compared to other Scouts and non-Scouts.



Findings

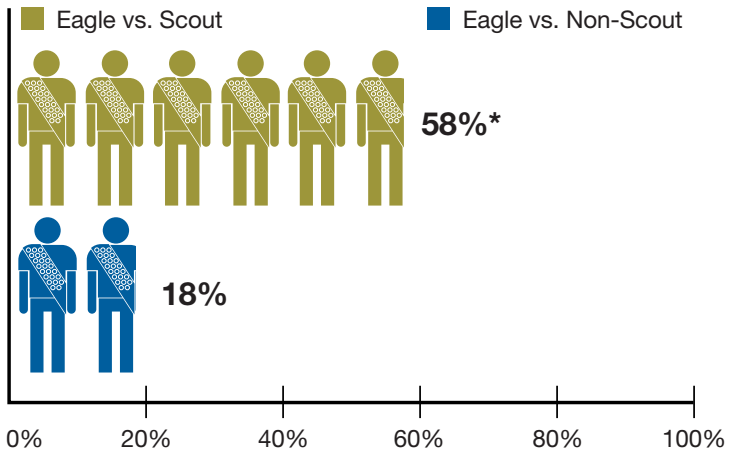
There are a number of statistically significant differences between Eagle Scouts and other Scouts as well as non-Scouts in key areas. These areas have been summarized into seven thematic categories: Health and Recreation, Connection, Service and Leadership, Environmental Stewardship, Goal Orientation, Planning and Preparedness, and Character. (Key study findings are summarized in Table 2.)

Health and Recreation

Eagle Scouts exhibit an increased tendency to participate in a variety of health and recreational activities.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to exercise every day for 30 minutes (see Figure 1). Eagle Scouts are approximately 58 percent more likely than other Scouts to exercise every day for 30 minutes, but are not significantly different from non-Scouts.

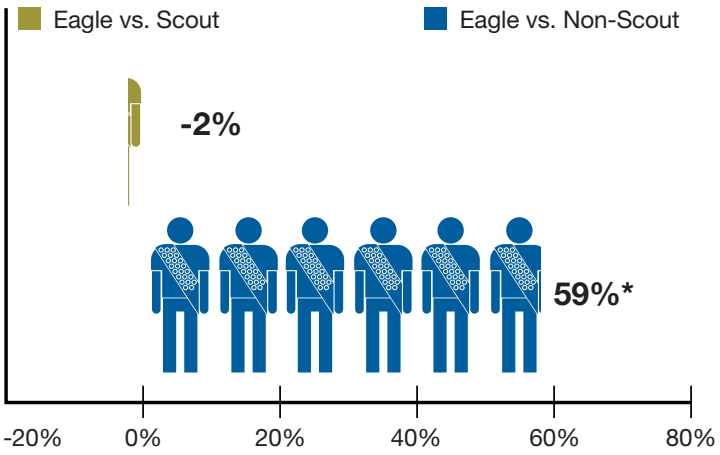
Figure 1. Exercised every day for 30 or more minutes



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are 59 percent more likely to regularly participate in boating (sailing, canoeing, kayaking) activities than non-Scouts (see Figure 2), although there is no significant difference between Eagle Scouts and other Scouts.

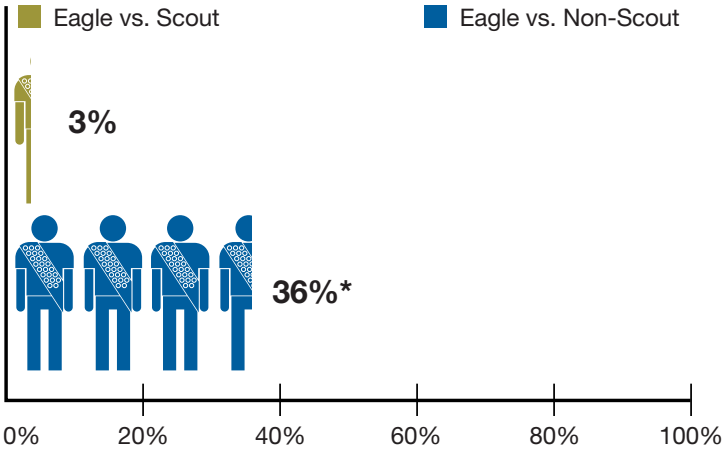
Figure 2. Boating



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to regularly participate in fishing (see Figure 3). Eagle Scouts are 36 percent more likely than non-Scouts to regularly participate in fishing, while they are not significantly different from other Scouts.

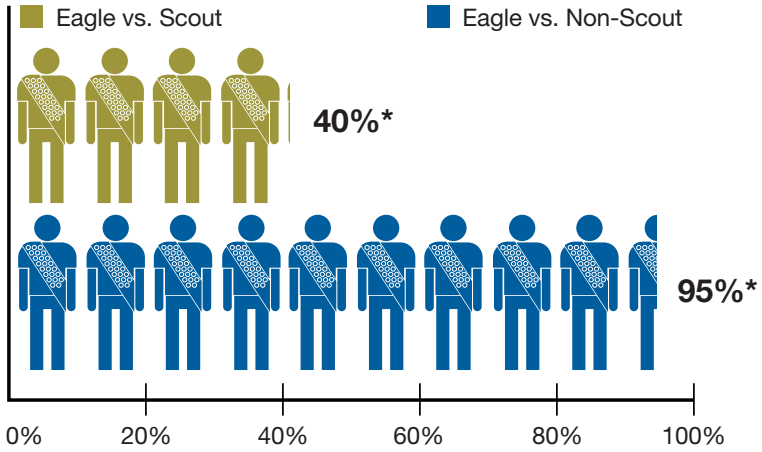
Figure 3. Fishing



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to go camping (see Figure 4). Eagle Scouts are approximately 40 percent more likely than other Scouts to participate in camping. Eagle Scouts are 95 percent more likely than non-Scouts to report camping.

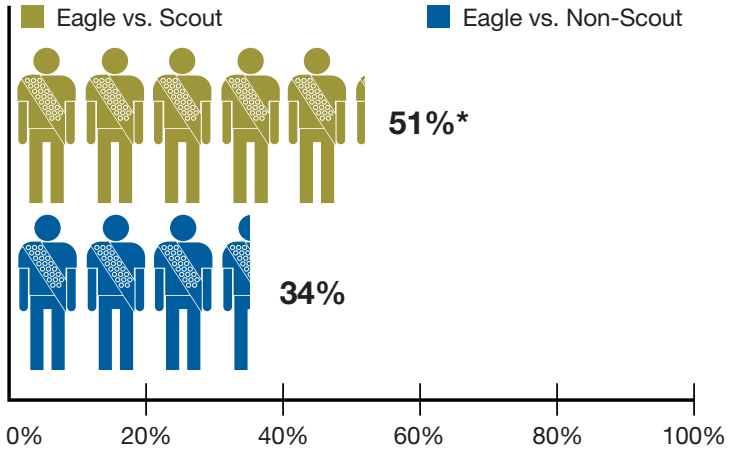
Figure 4. Camping



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to indicate they are satisfied with the amount of leisure and free time they have (see Figure 5). Eagle Scouts are 51 percent more likely than Scouts to be satisfied with the amount of leisure and free time they have, while there is no statistically significant difference between Eagle Scouts and non-Scouts.

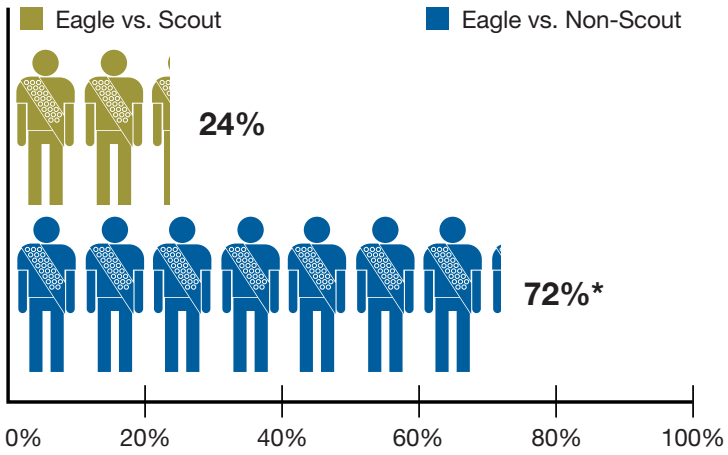
Figure 5. Satisfied with the amount of leisure and free time



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to attend plays, concerts, or live theater (see Figure 6). Eagle Scouts are 72 percent more likely than non-Scouts to attend plays, concerts, or live theater but are not significantly different from other Scouts.

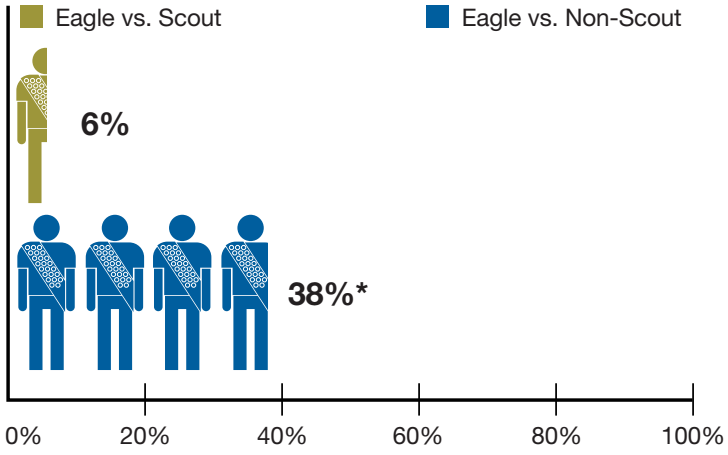
Figure 6. Attending plays, concerts, or live theater



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to regularly play a musical instrument (see Figure 7). Eagle Scouts are 38 percent more likely than non-Scouts to play a musical instrument. However, Eagle Scouts and other Scouts are not significantly different.

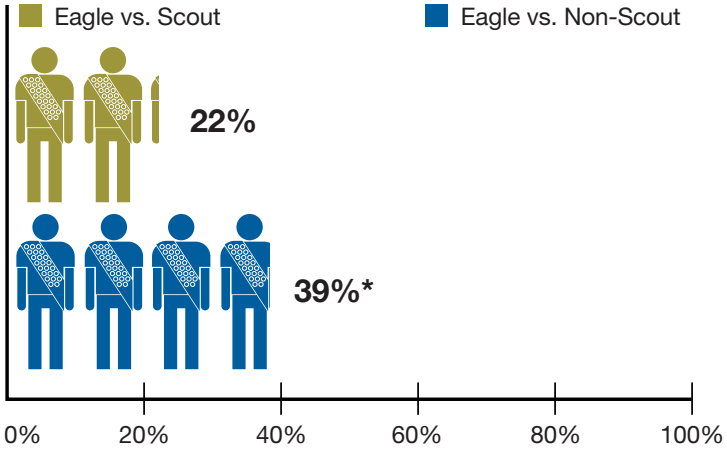
Figure 7. Playing a musical instrument



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to read books (see Figure 8). Eagle Scouts are 39 percent more likely than non-Scouts to read books, but are not significantly different from other Scouts.

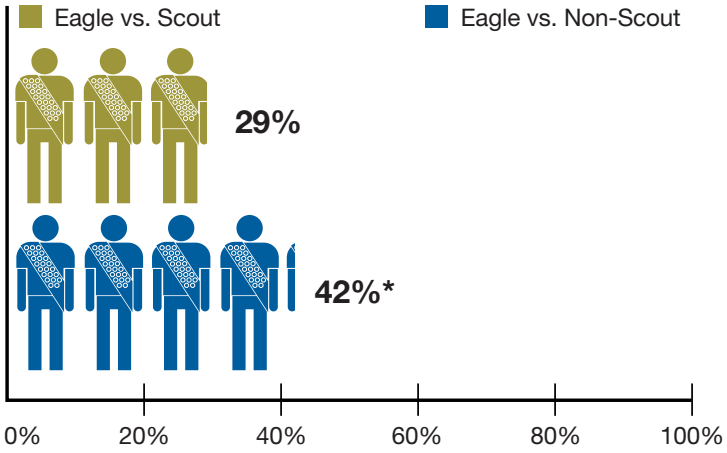
Figure 8. Reading books



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to visit a local, state, or national park (see Figure 9). Eagle Scouts are 42 percent more likely than non-Scouts to visit a local, state, or national park, while they are not significantly different from other Scouts.

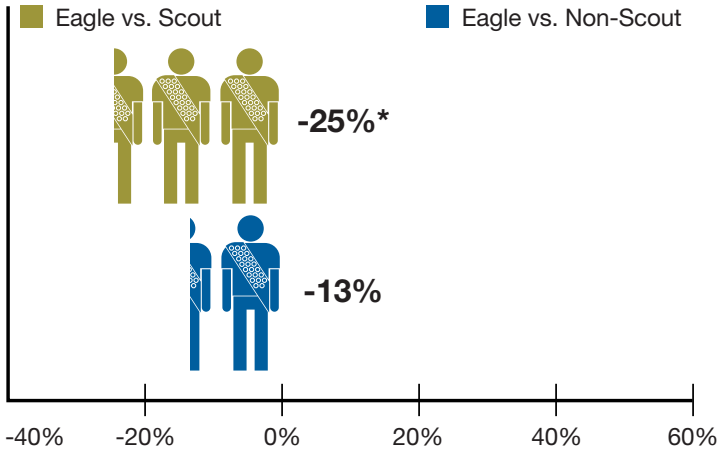
Figure 9. Visiting a local, state, or national park



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are less likely to report drinking alcohol in the last seven days (see Figure 10). Eagle Scouts are 25 percent less likely than other Scouts to drink alcohol in the last seven days, although they are not significantly different from non-Scouts.

Figure 10. Drank alcohol in the last seven days



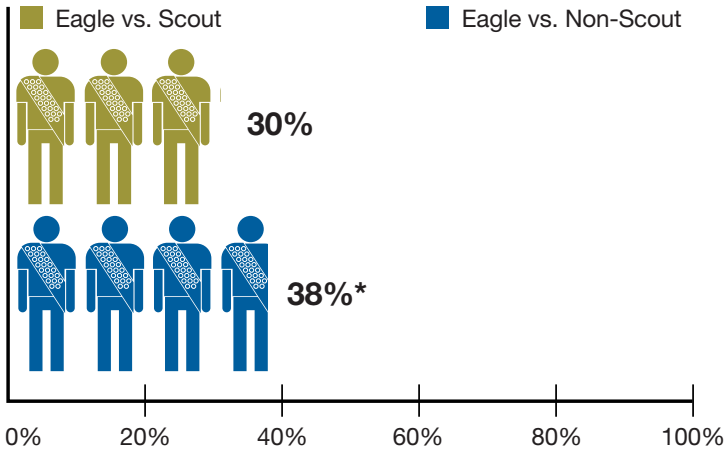
*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Connection

Eagle Scouts show a greater connectedness to siblings, neighbors, religious community, friends, co-workers, formal and informal groups, and a spiritual presence in nature.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report being very close with siblings (see Figure 11). Eagle Scouts are 38 percent more likely than non-Scouts to report being very close with their siblings. Eagle Scouts and other Scouts are not significantly different in their relationships with siblings.

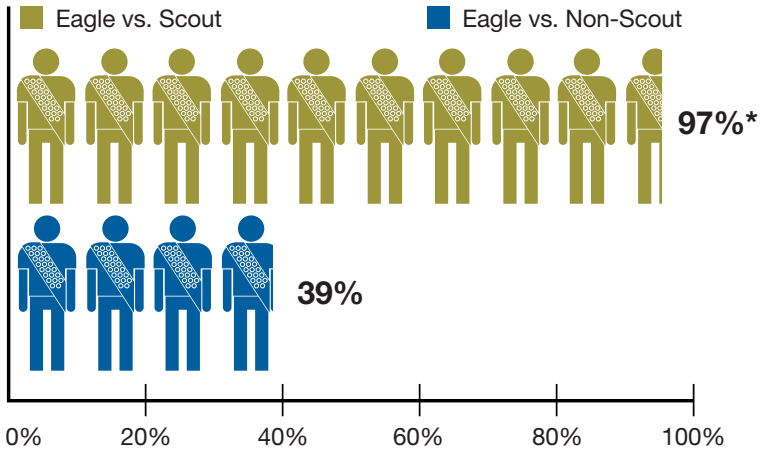
Figure 11. Very close with siblings



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to indicate they are extremely close with neighbors (see Figure 12). Eagle Scouts are 97 percent more likely than Scouts to report being extremely close with neighbors. Eagle Scouts are not significantly different from non-Scouts.

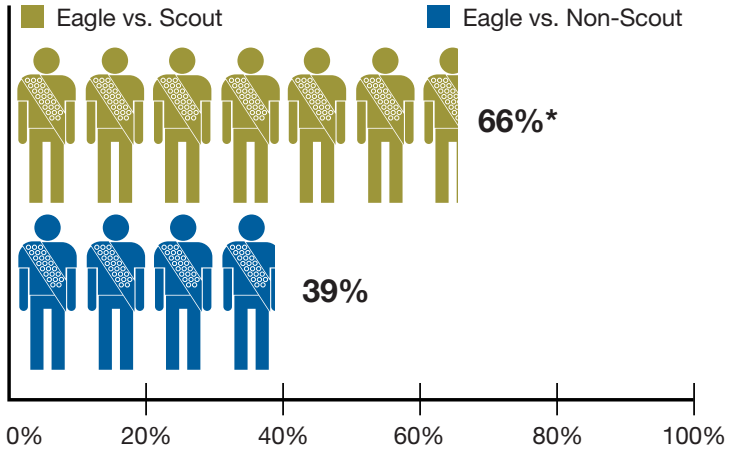
Figure 12. Extremely close with neighbors



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to report being extremely close with their religious community (see Figure 13). Eagle Scouts are 66 percent more likely than Scouts to report being extremely close with their religious community. Eagle Scouts and non-Scouts are not significantly different.

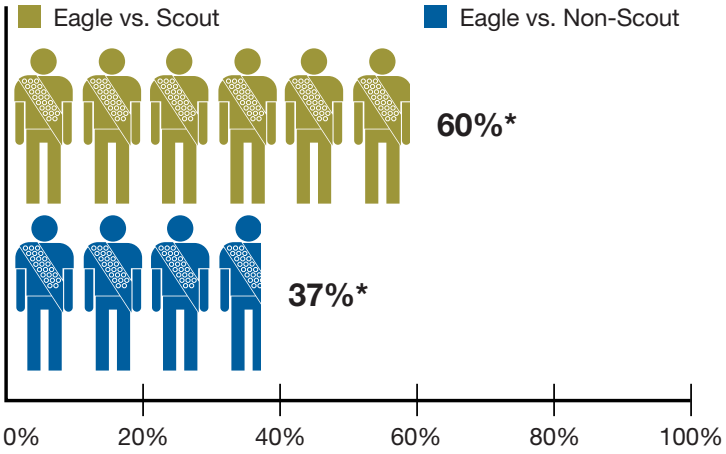
Figure 13. Extremely close with religious community



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to be extremely close with friends (Figure 14). Eagle Scouts are 60 percent more likely to have extremely close relationships with friends, compared to Scouts. Further, Eagle Scouts are also 37 percent more likely to be extremely close with friends, compared to those men who never participated in Boy Scouts.

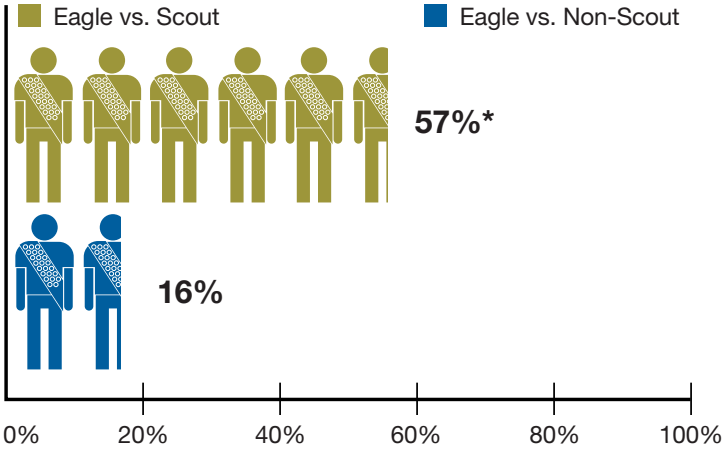
Figure 14. Extremely close with friends



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to report being extremely close with co-workers (see Figure 15). Eagle Scouts are 57 percent more likely than Scouts to report being extremely close with their co-workers, but are not significantly different from non-Scouts.

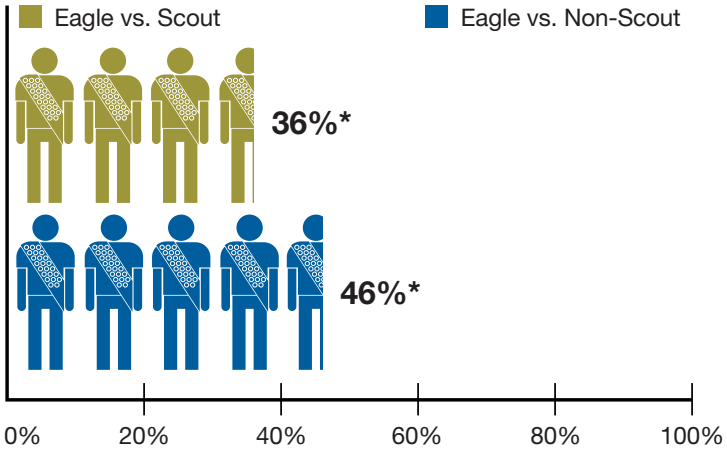
Figure 15. Extremely close with co-workers



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to talk to or visit with immediate neighbors at least once per month (see Figure 16). Eagle Scouts are 36 percent more likely to have talked with or visited with neighbors at least once per month compared to Scouts. Moreover, Eagle Scouts are 46 percent more likely to have interacted with immediate neighbors at least once per month than men who never participated in Boy Scouts.

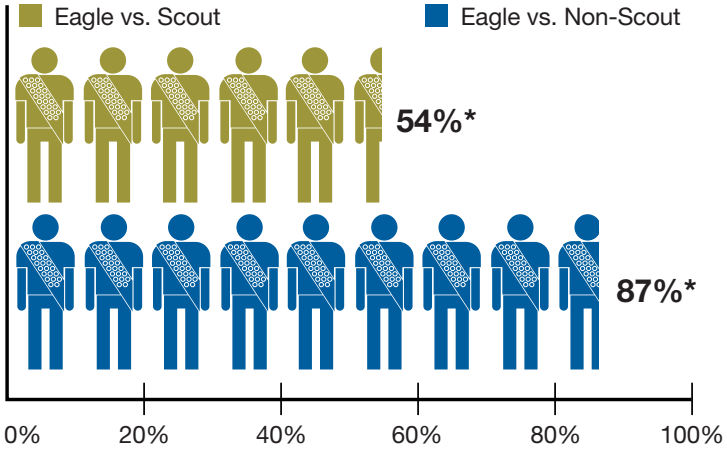
Figure 16. Talk to or visit with neighbors at least once a month



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report belonging to at least four formal or informal groups (see Figure 17). The likelihood of Eagle Scouts belonging to at least four formal or informal groups is 54 percent greater than Scouts. Additionally, Eagle Scouts are 87 percent more likely than non-Scouts to belong to at least four formal or informal groups.

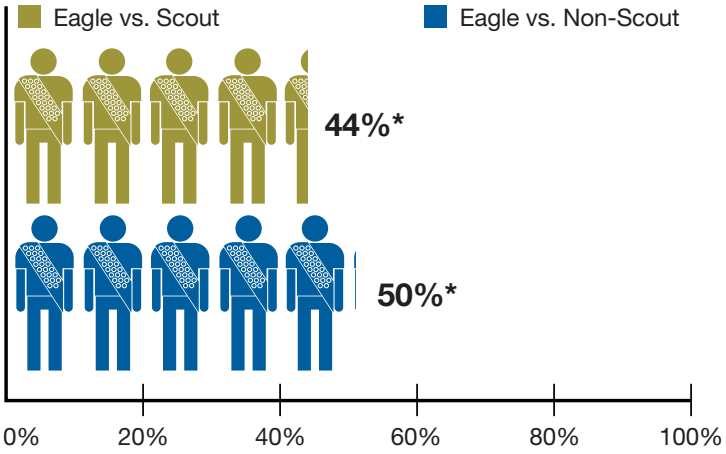
Figure 17. Belong to at least four formal or informal groups



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report they agree they find a spiritual presence in nature (see Figure 18). Specifically, Eagle Scouts are roughly 44 percent more likely than Scouts to agree they find a spiritual presence in nature. Also, Eagle Scouts are 50 percent more likely than non-Scouts to agree they find a spiritual presence in nature.

Figure 18. Agree that I find a spiritual presence in nature



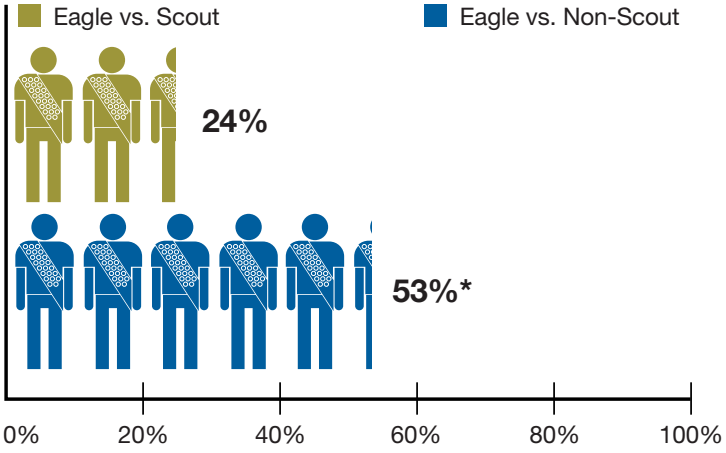
*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Service and Leadership

Duty to God, service to others, service to the community, and leadership are traits that are especially strong in Eagle Scouts.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to have donated money to a religious institution in their community within the last month (see Figure 19). Eagle Scouts are 53 percent more likely than non-Scouts to have donated money to a religious institution in their community within the last month, but are not significantly different from other Scouts in donating money to a religious institution.

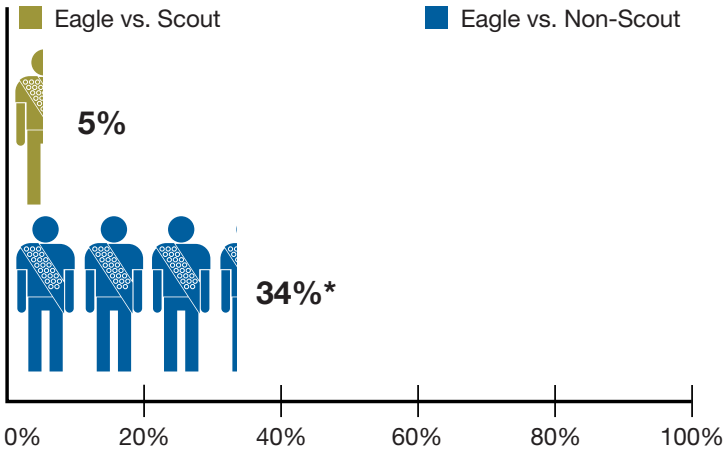
Figure 19. Donated money to a religious institution



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to have donated money to a non-religious institution or charity in the community within the last month (see Figure 20). Eagle Scouts are 34 percent more likely than non-Scouts to have donated money to a non-religious institution or charity in the community within the last month. However, Eagle Scouts and other Scouts are not significantly different.

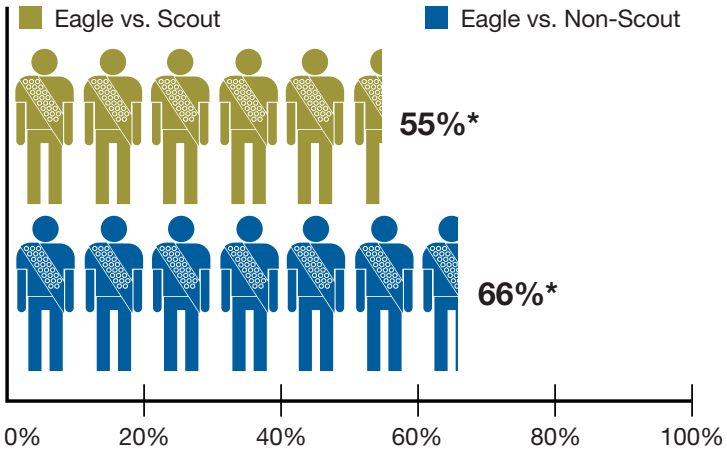
Figure 20. Donated money to a non-religious institution or charity



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report volunteering time to a religious organization (see Figure 21). Eagle Scouts are approximately 55 percent more likely to volunteer time to a religious organization, compared to other Scouts. Also, Eagle Scouts are 66 percent more likely than non-Scouts to volunteer time to a religious organization.

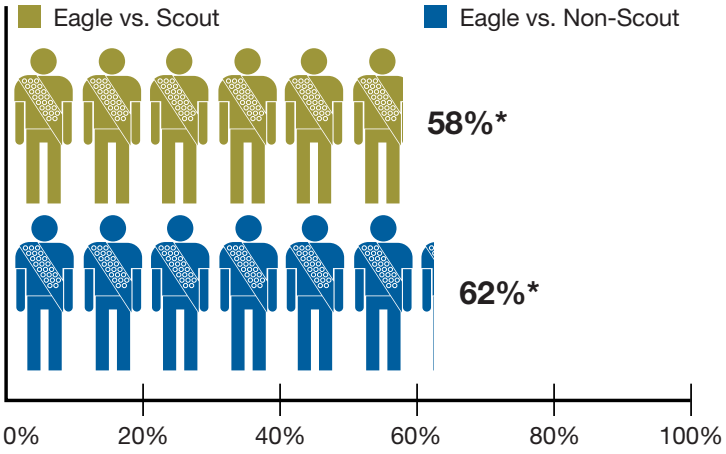
Figure 21. Volunteered time to a religious organization



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report volunteering time to a non-religious organization (see Figure 22). Eagle Scouts are 58 percent more likely than other Scouts to volunteer their time to a non-religious organization. In addition, Eagle Scouts are 62 percent more likely than non-Scouts to volunteer time to a non-religious organization.

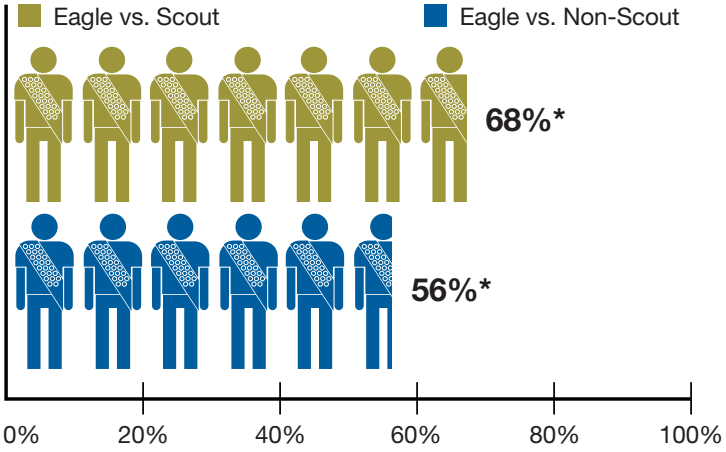
Figure 22. Volunteered time to a non-religious organization



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report they have worked with others in the neighborhood to address a problem or improve something (see Figure 23). Compared to Scouts, Eagle Scouts are 68 percent more likely to work with their neighbors to address a problem or improve something. Also, Eagle Scouts are 56 percent more likely than non-Scouts to work with others in their neighborhood to address a problem or improve something.

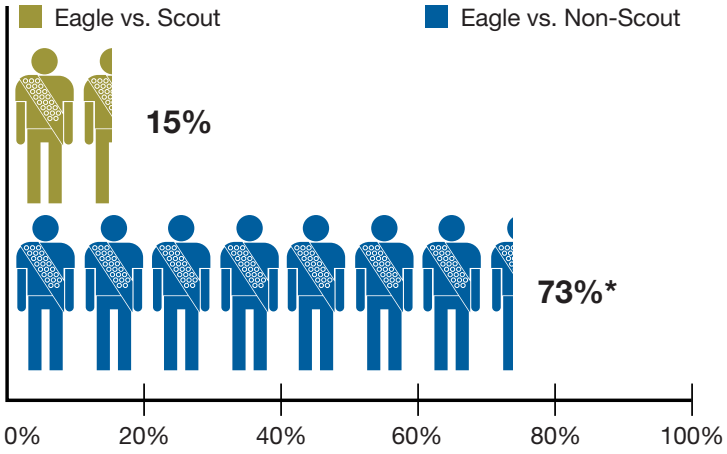
Figure 23. Worked to solve community problem



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to have voted in the last presidential election (see Figure 24). Eagle Scouts are 73 percent more likely than non-Scouts to have voted in the last presidential election, while they are not different from other Scouts.

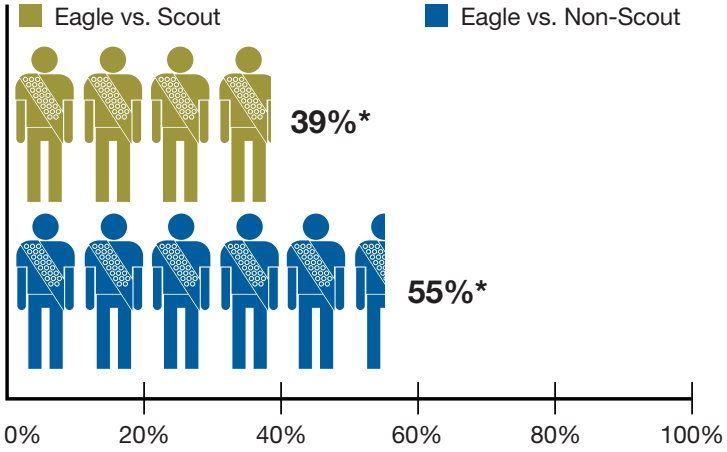
Figure 24. Voted in presidential election



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report having held leadership positions at their workplace (see Figure 25). Eagle Scouts are roughly 39 percent more likely than other Scouts and approximately 55 percent more likely than non-Scouts to have held a leadership position at their workplace.

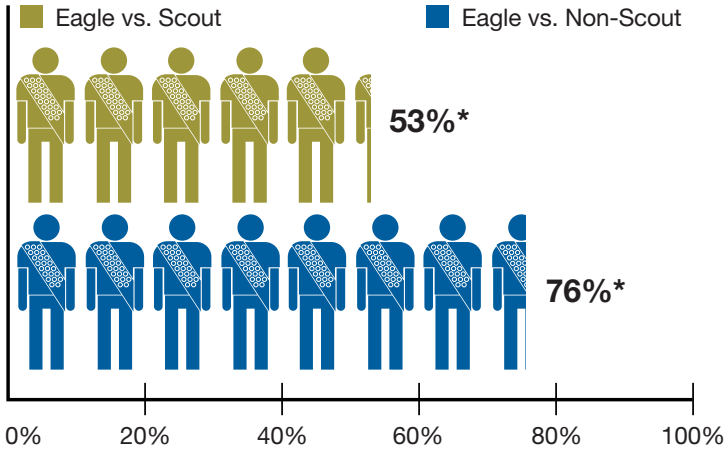
Figure 25. Held leadership positions at workplace



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to hold leadership positions in their local community (see Figure 26). Specifically, compared to Scouts, Eagle Scouts are about 53 percent more likely to have held leadership positions in the local community. Moreover, Eagle Scouts are around 76 percent more likely than non-Scouts to have held leadership positions in the local community.

Figure 26. Held leadership positions in local community



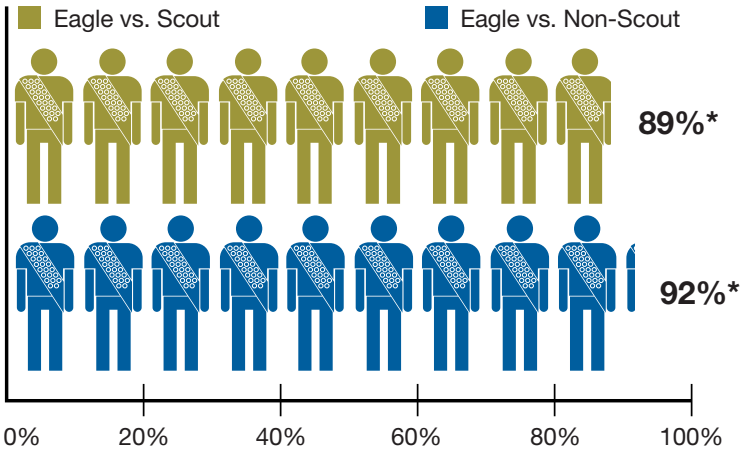
*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Environmental Stewardship

Eagle Scouts are more likely to engage in behaviors that are designed to enhance and protect the environment.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to be active in a group that works to protect the environment (see Figure 27). Eagle Scouts are 89 percent more likely than other Scouts and 92 percent more likely than non-Scouts to be active in a group that works to protect the environment.

Figure 27. Active in a group that works to protect the environment

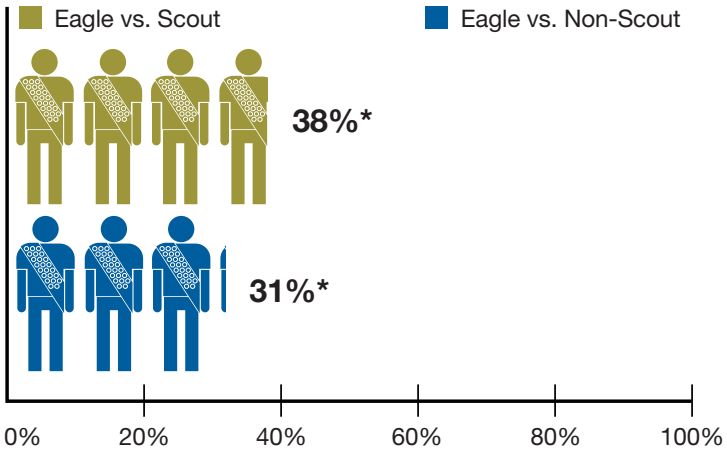


*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.



Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report they avoid using certain products that harm the environment (see Figure 28). Compared to Scouts, Eagle Scouts are 38 percent more likely to indicate they avoid using products that harm the environment. Further, Eagle Scouts are 31 percent more likely than men who have never been Scouts to say they avoid using products that harm the environment.

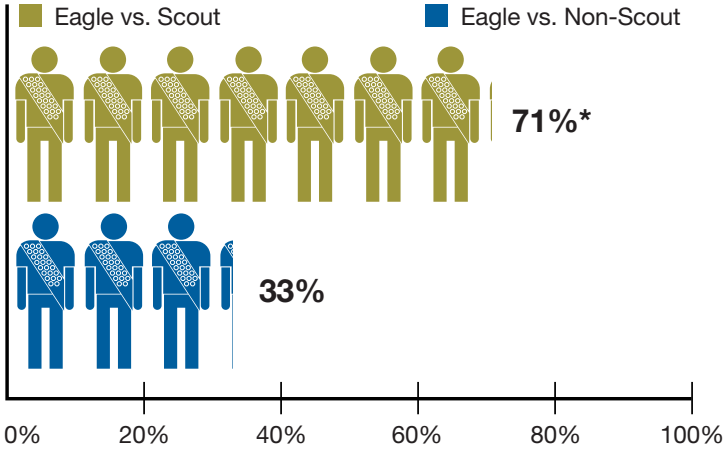
Figure 28. Avoided products that harm the environment



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to report they tried to use less water in their household (see Figure 29). Eagle Scouts are 71 percent more likely than Scouts to report trying to use less water in their household, while they are not significantly different from non-Scouts.

Figure 29. Tried to use less water in your household



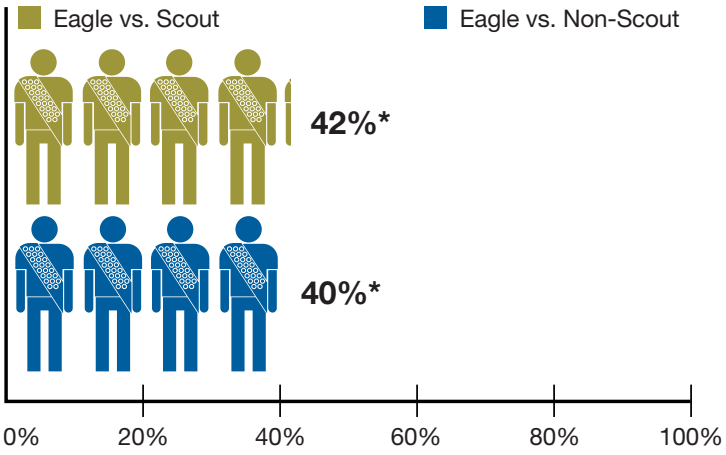
*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Goal Orientation

Eagle Scouts are more likely to be committed to learning, and to set and achieve personal, professional, spiritual, and financial goals.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report it is extremely important to learn something new every day (see Figure 30). Eagle Scouts are 42 percent more likely than other Scouts to feel it is extremely important to learn something every day. Further, Eagle Scouts are 40 percent more likely to believe it is extremely important to learn something every day, compared to those men who never participated in Boy Scouts.

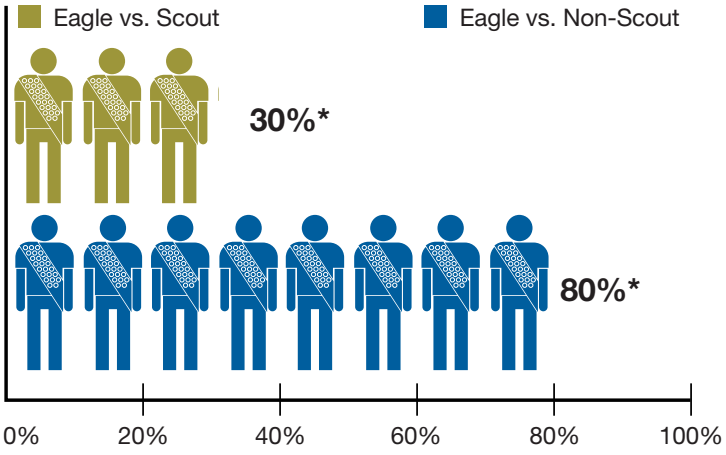
Figure 30. Extremely important to learn something new every day



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report they had taken a course or class in the past year (see Figure 31). Eagle Scouts are 30 percent more likely than Scouts to report taking a course or class in the past year. Eagle Scouts are 80 percent more likely than non-Scouts to report taking a course or class in the past year.

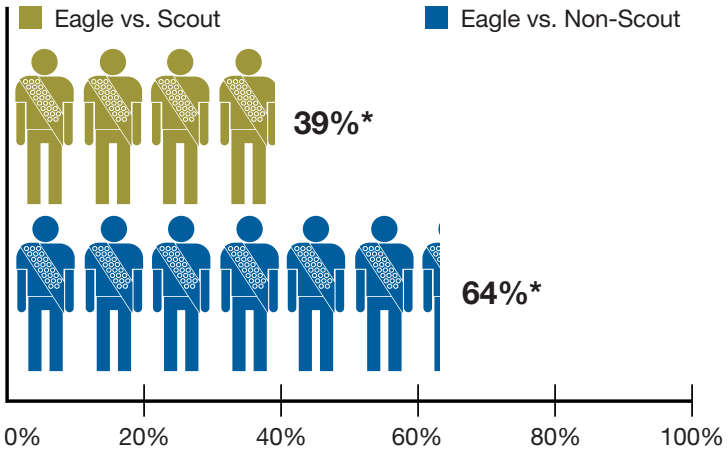
Figure 31. I have taken a course or class in the past year



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report a personal goal was achieved in the last year (see Figure 32). Eagle Scouts are 39 percent more likely than Scouts to report achieving a personal goal in the last year. Eagle Scouts are also 64 percent more likely than non-Scouts to report they achieved a personal goal in the last year.

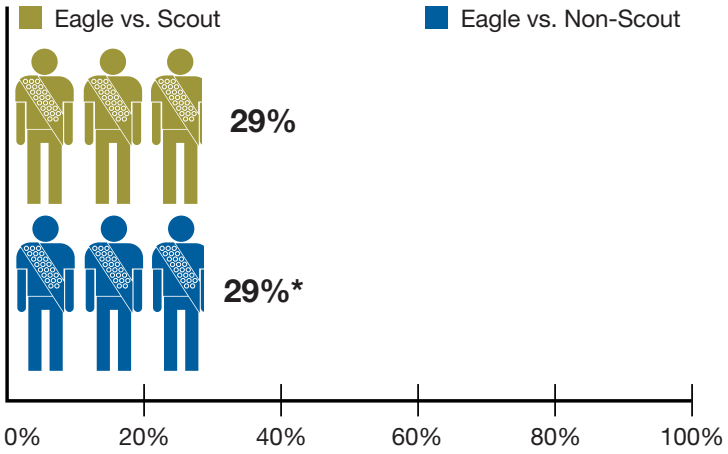
Figure 32. Personal goal was achieved in the last year



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to report a professional goal was achieved in the last year (see Figure 33). Eagle Scouts are roughly 29 percent more likely than non-Scouts to report they achieved a professional goal in the last year. However, Eagle Scouts and other Scouts are not significantly different in terms of achieving a professional goal.

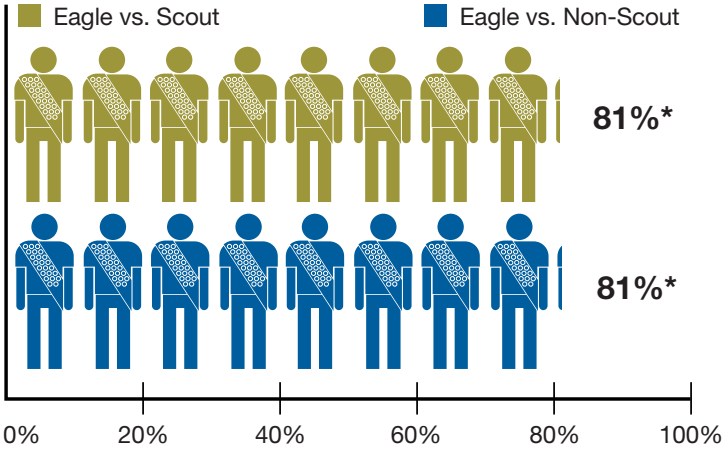
Figure 33. Professional goal was achieved in the last year



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report a spiritual goal was achieved in the last year (see Figure 34). Eagle Scouts are about 81 percent more likely than other Scouts and 81 percent more likely than non-Scouts to indicate they achieved a spiritual goal in the last year.

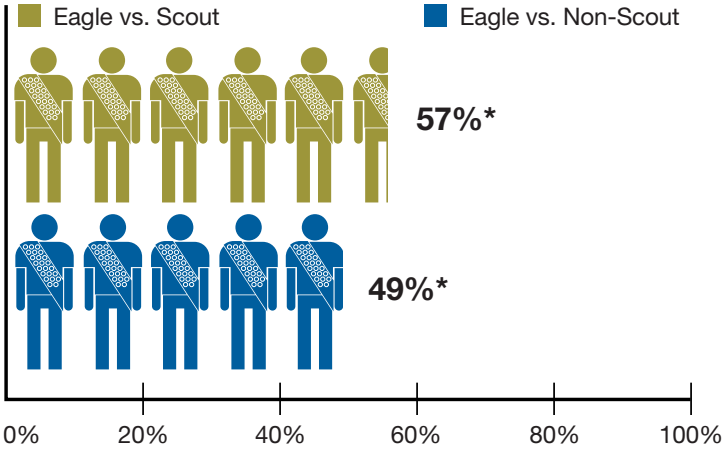
Figure 34. Spiritual goal was achieved in the last year



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report a financial goal was achieved in the last year (see Figure 35). Eagle Scouts are 57 percent more likely than other Scouts to report achieving a financial goal in the last year. Also, Eagle Scouts are 49 percent more likely than non-Scouts to say a financial goal was achieved in the last year

Figure 35. Financial goal was achieved in the last year



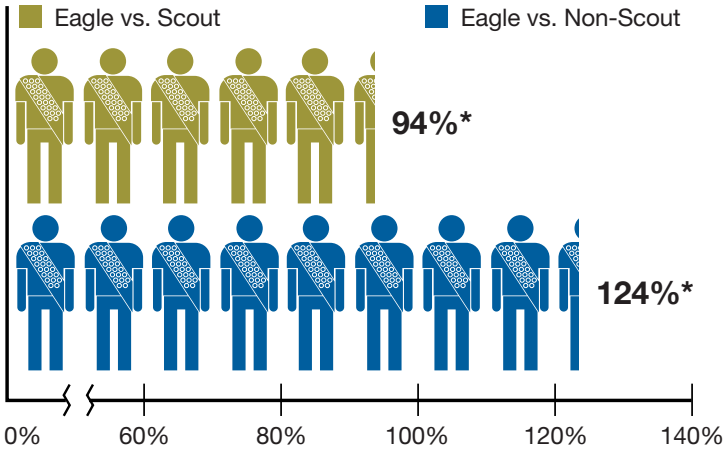
*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Planning and Preparedness

Eagle Scouts show higher levels of planning and preparedness than do Scouts who never attained the rank of Eagle Scout and men who were never Scouts.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report a disaster supply kit is kept in their home (see Figure 36). Eagle Scouts are 94 percent more likely than other Scouts to have a disaster supply kit in their home. Also, Eagle Scouts are 124 percent more likely than non-Scouts to have a disaster supply kit kept in the home.

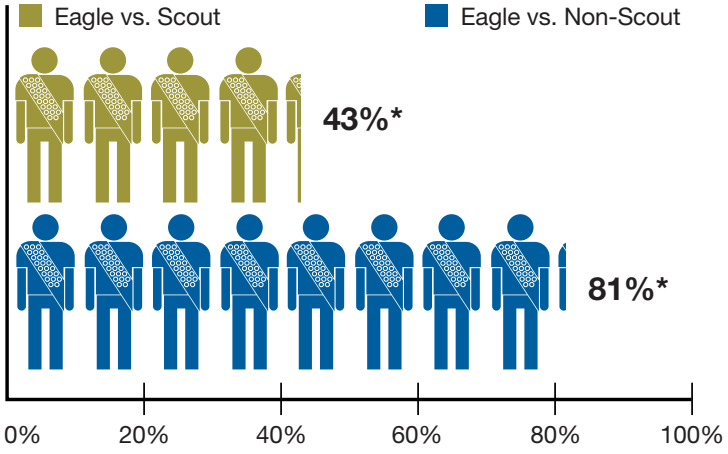
Figure 36. A disaster supply kit is kept in home



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report a kit with emergency supplies is kept in their car (see Figure 37). Eagle Scouts are 43 percent more likely than other Scouts to report a kit with emergency supplies is kept in their car. Moreover, Eagle Scouts are 81 percent more likely than non-Scouts to report a kit with emergency supplies is kept in their car.

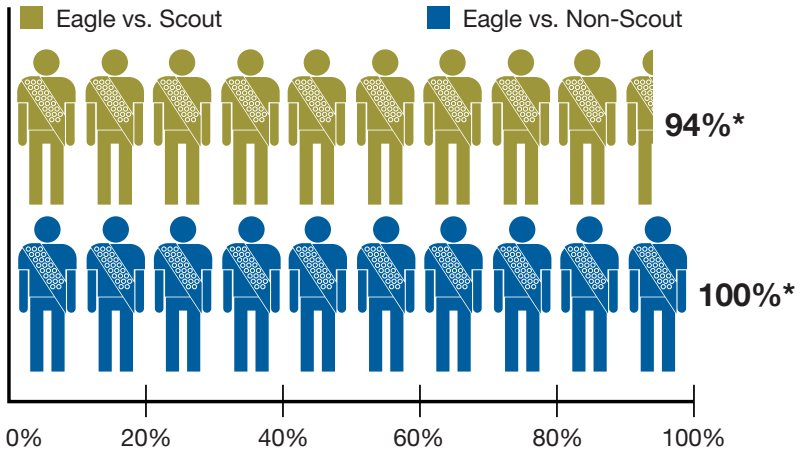
Figure 37. A kit with emergency supplies is kept in the car



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report having a specific meeting place for family to reunite for an emergency (see Figure 38). Eagle Scouts are 94 percent more likely than other Scouts and 100 percent more likely than non-Scouts to have a specific meeting place for family to reunite in an emergency.

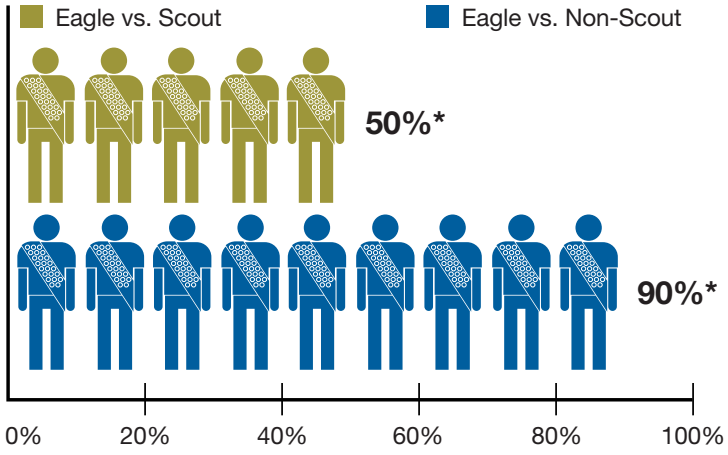
Figure 38. Having a specific meeting place for emergency



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report having CPR certification (see Figure 39). Eagle Scouts are 50 percent more likely than other Scouts to have CPR certification. Also, Eagle Scouts are 90 percent more likely than non-Scouts to have CPR certification.

Figure 39. CPR certification



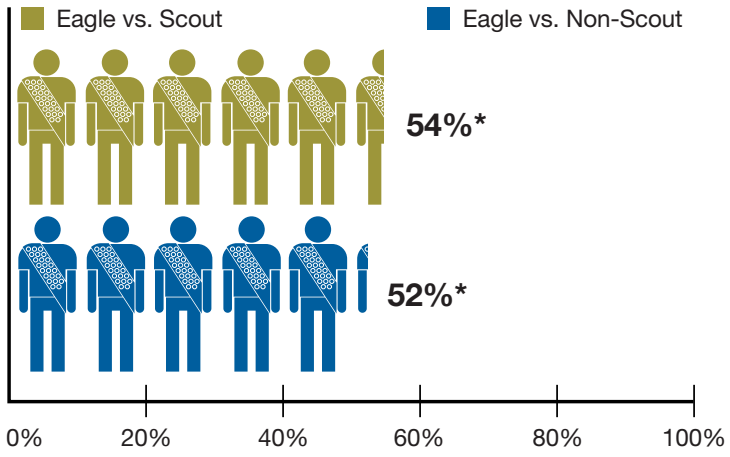
*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Character

Eagle Scouts are more likely than other Scouts and men who were never Scouts to indicate they have built character traits related to work ethics, morality, tolerance, and respect for diversity.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to report agreeing they always try to exceed people's expectation (see Figure 40). Eagle Scouts are 54 percent more likely than other Scouts to agree they always try to exceed expectations. Additionally, Eagle Scouts are 52 percent more likely than non-Scouts to agree they always try to exceed.

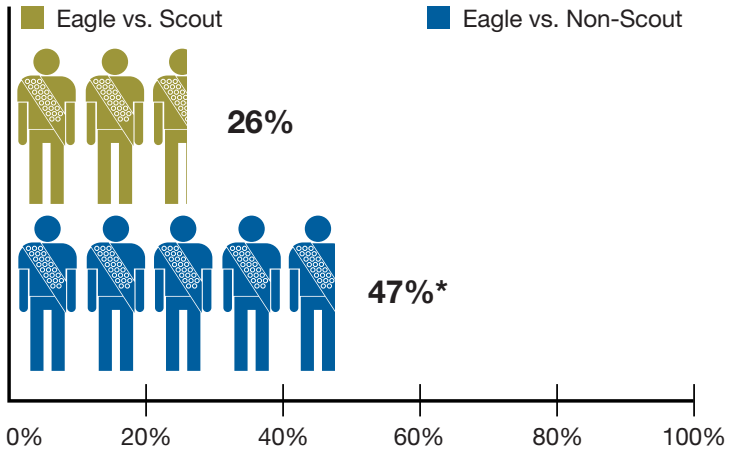
Figure 40. Agree that I always try to exceed people's expectations



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to agree they always do what is right (see Figure 41). Eagle Scouts are approximately 47 percent more likely than non-Scouts to agree they always do what is right, whereas Eagle and other Scouts are not significantly different.

Figure 41. Agree that I always do what is right

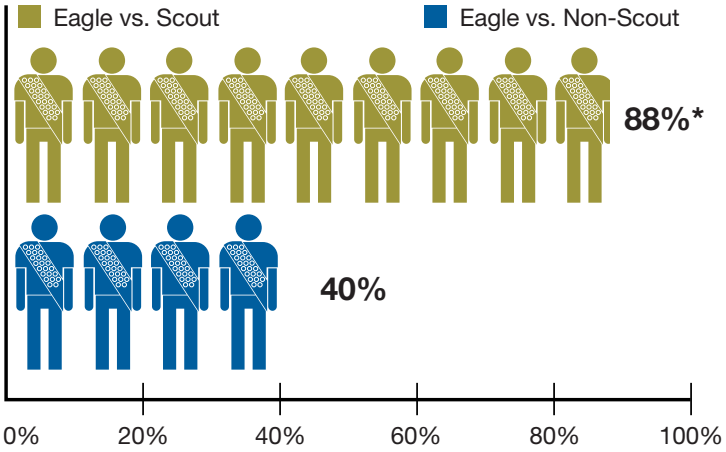


*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.



Eagle Scouts are more likely to report they agree they work hard to get ahead (see Figure 42). Eagle Scouts are 88 percent more likely than other Scouts to agree they work hard to get ahead, although they are not significantly different from non-Scouts.

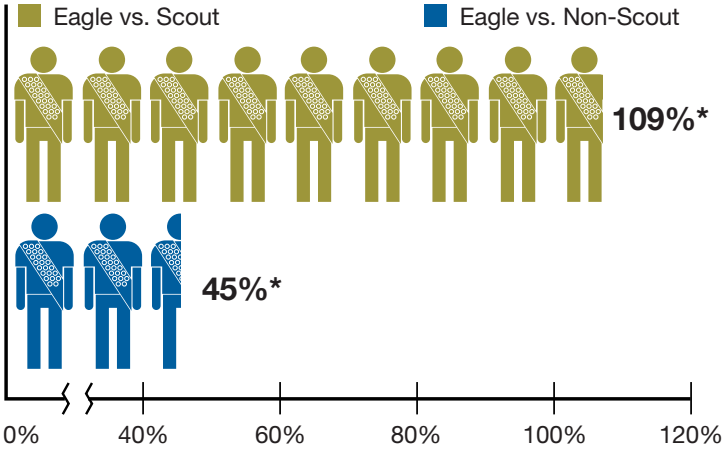
Figure 42. Agree that I work hard to get ahead



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to agree they always treat people of other religions with respect (see Figure 43). Eagle Scouts are 109 percent more likely than other Scouts to agree they always treat people of other religions with respect. Moreover, Eagle Scouts are 45 percent more likely than non-Scouts to agree they always treat people of other religions with respect.

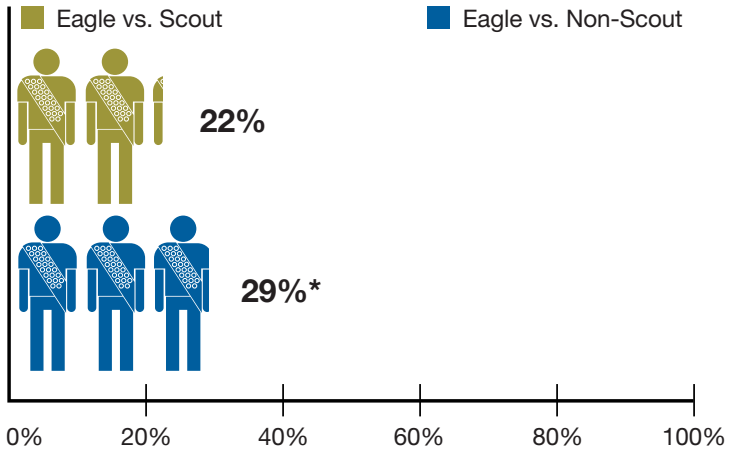
Figure 43. I always treat people of other religions with respect



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to strongly agree that most religions make a positive contribution to society (see Figure 44). Eagle Scouts are 29 percent more likely than non-Scouts to strongly agree that most religions make a positive contribution to society, but are not significantly different from other Scouts.

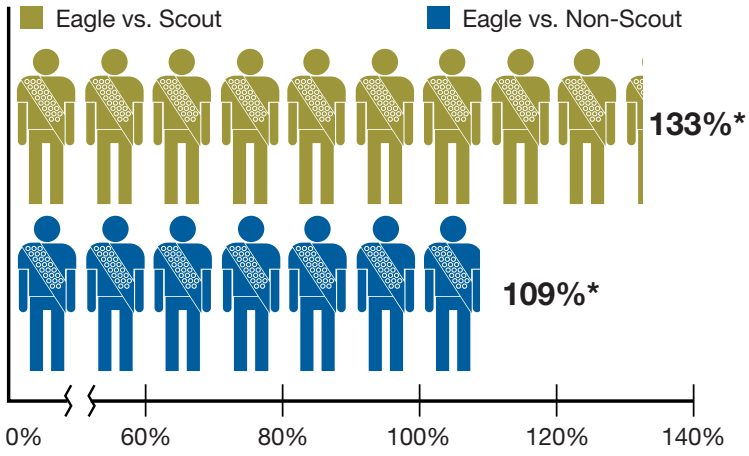
Figure 44. Most religions make a positive contribution to society



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are significantly more likely to state respecting religious leaders outside of their religion is somewhat important (see Figure 45). Eagle Scouts are 133 percent more likely than other Scouts and 109 percent more likely than non-Scouts to say respecting religious leaders outside of your religion is at least somewhat important.

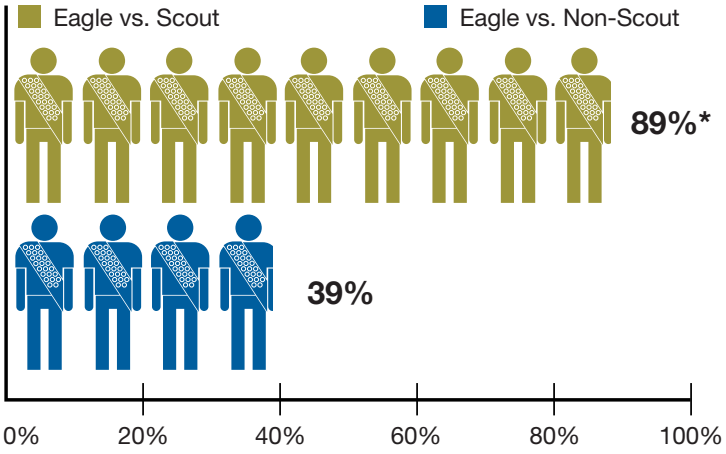
Figure 45. To respect religious leaders outside of your religion is somewhat important



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Eagle Scouts are more likely to say it is important to show respect to the American flag (see Figure 46). Eagle Scouts are 89 percent more likely than other Scouts to say it is important to show respect to the American flag. However, Eagle Scouts and non-Scouts are not significantly different in their attitudes toward the American flag.

Figure 46. It is important to show respect to the American flag



*The asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference.

Summary

For more than 100 years the Boy Scouts of America has sought to encourage and instill the values necessary to help young people make and continue making ethical and moral choices over the entire course of their life. The objective of Scouting, therefore, is to promote the positive and prosocial development of youth that carries over into adulthood and influences all of society. This lasting influence—enhancing youth's values, ethics, decision making, relationships, and personal development—is even more significant for youth who attain the rank of Eagle Scout. The Boy Scouts of America has always maintained that achieving Scouting's highest rank would result in additional benefits for Eagle Scouts when compared to Scouts that do not achieve this rank, as well as to youth who have never participated in Scouting. In order to assess the influence, if any, of participation in Boy Scouts on men in later life, adult men representative of the U.S. population were surveyed, with the key difference being that some had participated in Scouting and some had not.

Analysis of the nationally representative survey reveals significant differences between Eagle Scouts and other Scouts as well as non-Scouts. Eagle Scouts consistently indicate their experience in Scouting contributed to positive and prosocial development as measured by responses to a wide range of issues and subjects, including the following:

- Eagle Scouts exhibit an increased tendency to participate in a variety of health and recreational activities.
- Eagle Scouts show a greater connectedness to siblings, neighbors, religious community, friends, co-workers, formal and informal groups, and a spiritual presence in nature.
- Duty to God, service to others, service to the community, and leadership are traits that are especially strong in Eagle Scouts.
- Eagle Scouts are more likely to engage in behaviors that are designed to enhance and protect the environment.
- Eagle Scouts are more likely to be committed to setting and achieving personal, professional, spiritual, and financial goals.
- Eagle Scouts show higher levels of planning and preparedness than do other Scouts and non-Scouts.
- Eagle Scouts are more likely than other Scouts and non-Scouts to indicate they have built character traits related to work ethics, morality, tolerance, and respect for diversity.

In sum, when compared to Scouts and non-Scouts, Eagle Scouts exhibit significantly higher levels of health and recreation, connection, service and leadership, environmental stewardship, goal orientation, planning and preparedness, and character.



Tables

Table 1

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics for Demographic Variables

	Obsevations	Mean	S.D.	Min	Max
Age	2,503	47.439	17.091	18	94
White	2,477	0.739	0.439	0	1
Black	2,477	0.091	0.287	0	1
Hispanic	2,477	0.109	0.312	0	1
Other	2,477	0.061	0.239	0	1
Education	2,504	3.388	1.629	1	6
Income	2,345	5.047	2.378	1	8
Unemployment	2,512	0.066	0.249	0	1
Married	2,512	0.592	0.492	0	1
East	2,512	0.215	0.411	0	1
Midwest	2,512	0.226	0.418	0	1
West	2,512	0.243	0.429	0	1
South	2,512	0.316	0.465	0	1
Religiosity	2,487	2.261	1.718	0	5



Table 2

Table 2. Main Findings: Odds Ratios and Percentage Changes From the Logistic Regression of Key Items on Scouting Status Variables

Item Description	Eagle vs. Non-Scout				Eagle vs. Scout			
	OR	%	N	Pseudo R^2	OR	%	N	Pseudo R^2
Health & Recreation								
Exercised everyday for 30 or more minutes[a]	1.183	18.3	1,360	0.06	**1.579***	**57.9**	1,334	0.03
Boating[b]	**1.585****	**58.5**	1,362	0.02	0.978	-2.2	1,334	0.01
Fishing[b]	**1.360***	**36.0**	1,363	0.05	1.029	2.9	1,336	0.02
Camping	**1.946*****	**94.6**	1,363	0.06	**1.404***	**40.4**	1,336	0.08
Satisfied with the amount of leisure and free time[a]	1.344	34.4	1,363	0.04	**1.512***	**51.2**	1,333	0.05
Attending plays, concerts, or live theater[b]	**1.718*****	**71.8**	1,363	0.06	1.236	23.6	1,334	0.05
Playing a musical instrument[b]	**1.376+**	**37.6**	1,362	0.05	1.056	5.6	1,336	0.02
Reading books[b]	**1.385+**	**38.5**	1,362	0.08	1.215	21.5	1,336	0.04
Visiting a local, state, or national park[b]	**1.415***	**41.5**	1,363	0.03	1.292	29.2	1,336	0.04
Drank alcohol in the last seven days[a]	0.868	-13.2	1,359	0.08	**0.750+**	**-25.0**	1,334	0.05
Connection								
Very close with siblings[b]	**1.380+**	**38.0**	1,233	0.02	1.302	30.2	1,215	0.02
Extremely close with neighbors[a]	1.386	38.6	1,345	0.09	**1.966****	**96.6**	1,319	0.09
Extremely close with religious community[a]	1.390	39.0	1,134	0.20	**1.662***	**66.2**	1,124	0.28
Extremely close with friends	**1.371***	**37.1**	1,351	0.04	**1.595****	**59.5**	1,329	0.03
Extremely close with co-workers[a]	1.163	16.3	1,027	0.06	**1.566***	**56.6**	1,007	0.04
Talk to or visit with immediate neighbors at least once a month	**1.462***	**46.2**	1,363	0.03	**1.360+**	**36.0**	1,334	0.08
Belong to at least 4 formal or informal groups	**1.871***	**87.1**	1,355	0.06	**1.544+**	**54.4**	1,332	0.07
Agree that I find a spiritual presence in nature	**1.501***	**50.1**	1,359	0.07	**1.439***	**43.9**	1,331	0.05



Table 2

Table 2. Main Findings: Odds Ratios and Percentage Changes From the Logistic Regression of Key Items on Scouting Status Variables (Continued)

Item Description	Eagle vs. Non-Scout				Eagle vs. Scout			
	OR	%	N	Pseudo R^2	OR	%	N	Pseudo R^2
Service & Leadership								
Donated money to a religious institution[b]	**1.531***	**53.1**	1,363	0.39	1.244	24.4	1,335	0.32
Donated money to a non-religious institution or charity[b]	**1.337+**	**33.7**	1,361	0.11	1.052	5.2	1,335	0.09
Volunteered time to a religious organization	**1.657***	**65.7**	1,363	0.32	**1.548***	**54.8**	1,336	0.30
Volunteered time to a non-religious organization	**1.622****	**62.2**	1,361	0.05	**1.581****	**58.1**	1,336	0.06
Worked to solve community problem	**1.560****	**56.0**	1,363	0.03	**1.675*****	**67.5**	1,334	0.04
Voted in presidential election[b]	**1.728***	**72.8**	1,359	0.23	1.147	14.7	1,333	0.16
Held leadership positions at workplace	**1.549***	**54.9**	1,361	0.12	**1.389+**	**38.9**	1,334	0.10
Held leadership positions in local community	**1.759*****	**75.9**	1,363	0.06	**1.529****	**52.9**	1,334	0.07
Environmental Stewardship								
Been active in a group that works to protect the environment	**1.916*****	**91.6**	1,362	0.03	**1.894*****	**89.4**	1,334	0.04
Avoided using certain products that harm the environment	**1.313+**	**31.3**	1,359	0.04	**1.382***	**38.2**	1,333	0.03
Tried to use less water in your household[a]	1.328	32.8	1,361	0.04	**1.705****	**70.5**	1,334	0.02
Goal Orientation								
It is extremely important to learn something new every day	**1.398***	**39.8**	1,362	0.03	**1.416***	**41.6**	1,336	0.02
I have taken a course or class in the past year	**1.800*****	**80.0**	1,361	0.18	**1.301+**	**30.1**	1,335	0.13
Personal goal was achieved in the last year	**1.638****	**63.8**	1,352	0.05	**1.391***	**39.1**	1,319	0.06
Professional goal was achieved in the last year[b]	**1.289+**	**28.9**	1,347	0.10	1.285	28.5	1,319	0.12
Spiritual goal was achieved in the last year	**1.811*****	**81.1**	1,359	0.16	**1.809*****	**80.9**	1,324	0.16
Financial goal was achieved in the last year	**1.491****	**49.1**	1,357	0.03	**1.568****	**56.8**	1,328	0.03



Table 2

Table 2. Main Findings: Odds Ratios and Percentage Changes From the Logistic Regression of Key Items on Scouting Status Variables (Continued)

Item Description	Eagle vs. Non-Scout				Eagle vs. Scout			
	OR	%	N	Pseudo R^2	OR	%	N	Pseudo R^2
Planning & Preparedness								
A disaster supply kit is kept in home	**2.237*** **	**123.7**	1,360	0.05	**1.935*** **	**93.5**	1,334	0.04
A kit with emergency supplies is kept in car	**1.813*** **	**81.3**	1,360	0.03	**1.428***	**42.8**	1,335	0.03
Having a specific meeting place for family to reunite for emergency	**1.997*** **	**99.7**	1,359	0.03	**1.937*** **	**93.7**	1,324	0.03
CPR certification	**1.897*** **	**89.7**	1,357	0.04	**1.496*** *	**49.6**	1,333	0.03
Character								
Agree that I always try to exceed people's expectations of me	**1.516***	**51.6**	1,362	0.04	**1.542***	**54.2**	1,333	0.05
Agree that I always do what is right[b]	**1.469***	**46.9**	1,361	0.04	1.261	26.1	1,335	0.03
Agree that I work hard to get ahead[a]	1.402	40.2	1,352	0.08	**1.882***	**88.2**	1,326	0.05
Strongly agree that I always treat people of other religion with respect	**1.453***	**45.3**	1,362	0.03	**2.088*** **	**108.8**	1,333	0.04
Strongly agree that most religions make a positive contribution to society[b]	**1.290+**	**29.0**	1,358	0.05	1.220	22.0	1,334	0.05
To respect religious leaders outside of your religion is somewhat important	**2.090***	**109.0**	1,350	0.04	**2.327***	**132.7**	1,328	0.12
It is important to show respect to the American flag[a]	1.389	38.9	1,362	0.11	**1.891***	**89.1**	1,334	0.11

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; % = Percentage Change in Odds Ratio.
Analyses are weighted to adjust for sampling design.
Analyses include demographic controls such as age, race, education, income, employment, marital status, region, and religiosity.
[a]Statistically significant for Eagle vs. Scout, but not Eagle vs. Non-Scout.
[b]Statistically significant for Eagle vs. Non-Scout, but not Eagle vs. Scout.
† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix A

Study Design

In order to test a series of hypotheses or assumptions about the prosocial effects of participating in the BSA, a national survey was conducted in partnership with the Gallup Organization. The first step in this process was to identify a representative sample of Boy Scouts from the adult male population in the United States. To identify Boy Scouts, two screening questions were added to the Gallup Daily tracking poll which conducts telephone interviews with 1,000 American adults each day, 350 days per year. This nightly poll uses dual-frame random-digit-dialing sampling (which includes cellular as well as landline telephone sampling to reach those in cellphone-only households) and a multi-call design (up to three callbacks). Once contact was made, an adult member of the household who most recently had a birthday was interviewed regarding various political, economic, and well-being topics. If necessary, Spanish-language interviews are conducted. The data are weighted daily by the number of adults in the household, number of phone lines in the household, and the respondent's reliance on cellphones to adjust for any disproportion in selection probabilities, and then weighted to compensate for nonrandom non-response, using targets from the U.S. Census Bureau for age, gender, education, race, and region. The resulting sample represents an estimated 95 percent of all U.S. households.

The screening questions were run from April 20 to October 4, 2010, and generated a random sample of 81,409 male adults (aged 18 or older) living in the U.S. The first screening question simply asked whether a respondent had ever been a member of the Boy Scouts of America, and if the response was yes, the second screening question asked if the respondent achieved the rank of Eagle Scout. Results from the screening items were used to identify a large pool of individuals willing to be re-contacted with our target survey.

The Sample

The present dataset represents the largest ever conducted from a nationally representative sample of American adult males who participated in the Boy Scouts and those who were never a Scout. Respondents were randomly chosen from those who agreed to be re-contacted during the screening period. Specifically, this research is based on data collected from a random sample of 2,512 adult males interviewed over the phone, between October 12 and November 20, 2010. The total sample consists of 134 Eagle Scouts (5.3%), 853 non-Eagle Scouts (33.9%), and 1,502 non-Scout respondents (59.8%)[7] plus 23 missing cases (1%).[8]

Two "dummy" variables, Eagle and non-Eagle Scouts, indicate whether a respondent not only participated in Boy Scouting but also achieved the highest rank before age 18.[9] A respondent's age at the time of survey was calculated by using his birthday and survey date, whereas three race/ethnicity dummy variables (black/African American, Hispanic, and other) compare the effect of being a racial/ethnic minority on the outcome measures with that of being white. Three measures of social class were employed: education (1 = Less than high school graduate, 2 = High school graduate, . . ., 5 = College graduate, 6 = Postgraduate work/degree); annual household income in 2009, before taxes (1 = Under $15,000, 2 = $15,000 to less than $25,000, . . ., 7 = $75,000 to less than $100,000, 8 = $100,000 or over); and employment status (1 = unemployed, 0 = employed, a student, retired, and other). Dummy variables of marital status and region



measure whether the respondent was married or not (i.e., single/never married, separated, divorced, widowed, or living with unmarried partner) and where they lived (East, Midwest, South, and West) at the time of the survey. Finally, a control for frequency of religious service attendance was designed (5 = more than once a week, 4 = once a week, 3 = once a month, 2 = major religious holidays, 1 = other, 0 = atheist/agnostic/non-religious), given that many Scout troops are sponsored by religious organizations. Controlling for these factors gives a clearer indicator of whether participation in Scouting has an independent effect on developmental outcomes in adulthood.

As Table 1 shows, respondents were, on average, 47 years old (47.439); and 73.9 percent white, 9.1 percent black/African American, 10.9 percent Hispanic, and 6.1 percent other race. Their average education (3.388) was between some college (= 3) and trade/technical/vocational training (= 4), whereas average income (5.047) fell between $45,000 and $55,000. Less than 7 percent (6.6%) of respondents were unemployed, and almost 60 percent (59.2%) were married. Also, 21.5 percent of respondents lived in the East, 22.6 percent in the Midwest, 24.3 percent in the West, and 31.6 percent in the South. The table also shows that average religious service attendance (2.26) fell between "Major religious holidays" and "Once a month."

The Survey Items

The survey was designed to cover a number of areas that, broadly defined, would elicit responses related to character, values, ethics, morality, citizenship, responsibility, healthy living, and prosocial behavior. In essence, the survey attempted to tap the virtues, habits, and attitudes the Boy Scouts of America seeks to instill in the youth who participate in Scouting.

The survey included many categories and subjects that were grouped within three main topics: Well-Being (e.g., with survey questions dedicated to recreational activities, emotional well-being, relational well-being, and physical well-being), Civic Engagement (e.g., with survey items focusing on membership in formal and informal groups, community donations, community volunteering, community problem-solving, environmental stewardship, political participation, and civic leadership), and Character Development (e.g., survey statements asking about commitment to learning, goal orientation, planning/preparedness, self-efficacy, activities with neighbors, accountability, moral attitudes, openness to diversity, civic attitudes, and spirituality). A complete copy of the actual survey is included at the end of this report in Appendix D.

Data Analysis and Reporting

A series of logistic regression analyses was conducted to see whether the three groups of survey respondents—Eagle Scout, non-Eagle Scout (henceforth, Scout), and non-Scout—differ in their responses to the items listed above. If a survey item has more than two response options, the responses were first dichotomized since logistic regression applies to a variable that has only two response options (e.g., yes vs. no); and then analyzed for all possible dichotomization.[10] Next, controls for demographic variables mentioned above were applied in order to determine whether participation in Scouting has an independent effect on the variables of interest. The regression analyses yielded many important findings, even after controlling for demographic variables. However, for the purpose of this particular publication, those findings specifically targeting Eagle Scouts were highlighted.[11] For ease in statistical interpretation of the data, odds ratios and percentage changes are reported in order to distinguish between Eagle Scouts, Scouts, and non-Scouts (see Appendix B and C).



Appendix B: Regression Tables

Eagle Scout vs. Non-Scout

Appendix Table B1. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Health/Recreation Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Exercise		Boating		Fishing		Camping		Amount of Leisure Time	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]										
Eagle Scout	1.183	(0.257)	**1.585****	(0.245)	**1.360***	(0.210)	**1.946*****	(0.297)	1.344	(0.250)
Demographic Controls[b]										
Age	1.010+	(0.005)	1.003	(0.005)	0.992+	(0.004)	0.978***	(0.004)	1.020***	(0.005)
Black	0.899	(0.248)	0.597*	(0.154)	1.010	(0.236)	0.495*	(0.136)	0.880	(0.228)
Hispanic	1.253	(0.434)	1.646+	(0.455)	0.989	(0.291)	1.003	(0.287)	0.904	(0.292)
Other	0.949	(0.419)	0.815	(0.259)	0.905	(0.264)	0.795	(0.241)	1.644	(0.586)
Education	0.772***	(0.051)	0.988	(0.048)	0.827***	(0.040)	0.939	(0.047)	1.019	(0.057)
Income	0.948	(0.047)	1.025	(0.042)	0.895**	(0.035)	0.911*	(0.036)	0.906*	(0.042)
Unemployment	1.562	(0.533)	1.509	(0.451)	1.245	(0.346)	1.296	(0.378)	1.185	(0.424)
Married	0.658*	(0.140)	1.092	(0.198)	2.038***	(0.373)	1.812**	(0.340)	0.586*	(0.126)
East	0.683	(0.180)	1.079	(0.228)	0.611*	(0.134)	0.756	(0.164)	0.615*	(0.141)
Midwest	0.583*	(0.148)	1.337	(0.262)	0.944	(0.179)	0.933	(0.188)	0.809	(0.188)
West	0.678	(0.184)	0.760	(0.166)	0.696+	(0.142)	1.503*	(0.307)	0.820	(0.198)
Religiosity	0.983	(0.057)	1.046	(0.047)	1.054	(0.046)	0.987	(0.043)	1.109*	(0.054)
Constant	0.547	(0.210)	0.243***	(0.083)	1.618	(0.520)	1.810+	(0.593)	2.772**	(0.990)
Observations	1,360		1,362		1,363		1,363		1,363	
Pseudo R^2	0.06		0.02		0.05		0.06		0.04	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table B1. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Health/Recreation Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Attending Concerts		Playing a Musical Instrument		Reading Books		Visiting a Park		Drink	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]										
Eagle Scout	**1.718*** **	(0.259)	**1.376+**	(0.258)	**1.385+**	(0.272)	**1.415***	(0.217)	0.868	(0.136)
Demographic Controls[b]										
Age	0.990*	(0.004)	0.985**	(0.005)	1.000	(0.005)	0.993	(0.004)	0.990*	(0.004)
Black	1.667*	(0.379)	0.921	(0.264)	1.467	(0.393)	1.193	(0.258)	1.146	(0.272)
Hispanic	1.793*	(0.496)	1.234	(0.401)	3.013**	(1.136)	0.957	(0.258)	0.884	(0.230)
Other	0.734	(0.236)	1.625	(0.552)	1.439	(0.559)	1.036	(0.306)	0.699	(0.217)
Education	1.256***	(0.059)	1.221***	(0.072)	1.491***	(0.080)	1.165***	(0.052)	1.304***	(0.059)
Income	1.059	(0.041)	0.915+	(0.045)	0.990	(0.038)	0.965	(0.035)	1.114**	(0.040)
Unemployment	1.076	(0.320)	0.951	(0.333)	0.723	(0.213)	0.899	(0.249)	0.797	(0.254)
Married	0.611**	(0.104)	0.538**	(0.107)	0.967	(0.185)	1.650**	(0.274)	0.906	(0.147)
East	1.303	(0.268)	1.143	(0.291)	1.249	(0.282)	0.871	(0.167)	1.329	(0.264)
Midwest	1.503*	(0.287)	1.073	(0.264)	1.406	(0.308)	0.901	(0.166)	1.299	(0.249)
West	1.552*	(0.323)	1.060	(0.257)	1.183	(0.264)	1.206	(0.241)	1.335	(0.254)
Religiosity	1.037	(0.045)	1.051	(0.056)	1.079	(0.052)	0.992	(0.042)	0.817***	(0.033)
Constant	0.214***	(0.069)	0.331**	(0.125)	0.586	(0.194)	1.002	(0.300)	0.416**	(0.130)
Observations	1,363		1,362		1,362		1,363		1,359	
Pseudo R^2	0.06		0.05		0.08		0.03		0.08	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table B2. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Connection Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Very Close with Siblings		Extremely Close with Neighbors		Extremely Close with Religious Community		Extremely Close with Friends	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	**1.380+**	(0.228)	1.386	(0.330)	1.390	(0.280)	**1.371***	(0.203)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	0.999	(0.005)	1.028***	(0.006)	1.018***	(0.005)	1.001	(0.004)
Black	1.197	(0.282)	1.190	(0.359)	1.189	(0.313)	1.068	(0.230)
Hispanic	1.220	(0.371)	0.551	(0.265)	0.726	(0.277)	0.754	(0.206)
Other	1.522	(0.512)	1.817	(0.861)	0.272*	(0.165)	0.989	(0.292)
Education	0.974	(0.049)	0.834**	(0.059)	0.882+	(0.057)	0.954	(0.042)
Income	0.970	(0.037)	0.860**	(0.050)	0.825***	(0.044)	0.904**	(0.031)
Unemployment	0.944	(0.307)	0.645	(0.308)	0.699	(0.282)	1.031	(0.284)
Married	0.921	(0.160)	1.052	(0.258)	1.303	(0.331)	0.672*	(0.111)
East	1.111	(0.243)	0.717	(0.198)	0.603*	(0.155)	0.835	(0.164)
Midwest	0.919	(0.184)	0.661	(0.198)	0.573*	(0.146)	0.882	(0.163)
West	0.746	(0.157)	0.630	(0.187)	0.696	(0.195)	0.817	(0.160)
Religiosity	1.175***	(0.054)	1.044	(0.060)	1.951***	(0.167)	1.202***	(0.050)
Constant	1.904*	(0.612)	0.118***	(0.056)	0.078***	(0.038)	1.071	(0.318)
Observations	1,233		1,345		1,134		1,351	
Pseudo R^2	0.02		0.09		0.20		0.04	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table B2. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Connection Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Extremely Close with Coworkers		Talk to Neighbors Once a Month		Belong to at Least 4 Groups		Spiritual Presence in Nature	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	1.163	(0.249)	**1.462***	(0.253)	**1.871***	(0.471)	**1.501***	(0.245)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	1.023***	(0.006)	1.016***	(0.005)	0.996	(0.008)	1.027***	(0.005)
Black	1.411	(0.395)	1.175	(0.297)	1.400	(0.456)	1.512+	(0.372)
Hispanic	0.589	(0.227)	0.946	(0.273)	0.482	(0.295)	1.062	(0.311)
Other	0.991	(0.420)	1.503	(0.497)	0.303+	(0.186)	1.163	(0.354)
Education	0.849**	(0.054)	0.897*	(0.046)	1.219*	(0.116)	1.050	(0.051)
Income	0.944	(0.045)	0.982	(0.040)	1.089	(0.088)	0.947	(0.034)
Unemployment	0.556	(0.260)	0.898	(0.275)	0.484	(0.321)	1.113	(0.341)
Married	0.815	(0.193)	1.335	(0.246)	0.688	(0.200)	1.098	(0.192)
East	0.922	(0.242)	0.982	(0.217)	0.802	(0.273)	0.994	(0.210)
Midwest	0.865	(0.213)	1.128	(0.244)	1.272	(0.391)	0.850	(0.169)
West	0.924	(0.239)	0.858	(0.183)	1.159	(0.391)	0.867	(0.179)
Religiosity	1.192**	(0.070)	1.071	(0.053)	1.219**	(0.091)	1.219***	(0.056)
Constant	0.190***	(0.077)	1.561	(0.530)	0.020***	(0.012)	0.380**	(0.121)
Observations	1,027		1,363		1,355		1,359	
Pseudo R^2	0.06		0.03		0.06		0.07	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.
[a]Reference category is non-Scout.
[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.
† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table B3. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Service/Leadership Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Religious Donation		Secular Donation		Religious Volunteering		Secular Volunteering	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	**1.531***	(0.332)	**1.337+**	(0.214)	**1.657***	(0.329)	**1.622****	(0.245)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	1.035***	(0.006)	1.018***	(0.004)	1.007	(0.005)	0.993	(0.004)
Black	1.061	(0.315)	1.205	(0.275)	1.492	(0.412)	0.955	(0.208)
Hispanic	1.423	(0.537)	1.431	(0.416)	0.701	(0.249)	0.738	(0.203)
Other	1.011	(0.362)	2.294*	(0.889)	0.811	(0.323)	1.445	(0.422)
Education	1.117*	(0.061)	1.180***	(0.056)	1.087	(0.066)	1.191***	(0.054)
Income	1.040	(0.050)	1.153***	(0.043)	0.980	(0.046)	1.028	(0.037)
Unemployment	0.702	(0.251)	0.434**	(0.132)	0.454*	(0.180)	0.571+	(0.166)
Married	1.568*	(0.342)	1.490*	(0.258)	1.137	(0.245)	1.303	(0.216)
East	1.028	(0.244)	1.247	(0.253)	0.515**	(0.123)	0.994	(0.190)
Midwest	0.929	(0.219)	1.498*	(0.296)	0.656+	(0.151)	1.016	(0.186)
West	0.932	(0.250)	1.257	(0.263)	0.632+	(0.158)	1.117	(0.220)
Religiosity	2.685***	(0.172)	0.992	(0.043)	2.518***	(0.189)	1.140**	(0.047)
Constant	0.007***	(0.004)	0.112***	(0.037)	0.028***	(0.012)	0.262***	(0.082)
Observations	1,363		1,361		1,363		1,361	
Pseudo R^2	0.39		0.11		0.32		0.05	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table B3. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Service/Leadership Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Community Problem-Solving		Voting for Presidential Election		Leadership at Workplace		Leadership in Community	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	**1.560****	(0.233)	**1.728***	(0.458)	**1.549***	(0.301)	**1.759*****	(0.285)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	1.008+	(0.004)	1.043***	(0.006)	1.014**	(0.005)	1.013**	(0.005)
Black	1.609*	(0.347)	1.954+	(0.708)	0.986	(0.231)	0.987	(0.220)
Hispanic	0.677	(0.186)	1.059	(0.416)	0.637	(0.177)	0.852	(0.261)
Other	1.422	(0.413)	0.530	(0.215)	0.638	(0.222)	0.795	(0.279)
Education	1.042	(0.046)	1.598***	(0.116)	1.205***	(0.065)	1.134*	(0.055)
Income	0.980	(0.035)	1.224***	(0.059)	1.136**	(0.044)	0.969	(0.037)
Unemployment	0.544*	(0.154)	0.901	(0.282)	0.505*	(0.144)	0.651	(0.211)
Married	1.192	(0.192)	1.334	(0.303)	1.816***	(0.324)	1.709**	(0.291)
East	1.023	(0.195)	1.122	(0.324)	0.563**	(0.122)	1.244	(0.255)
Midwest	0.982	(0.179)	1.031	(0.271)	0.733	(0.155)	1.167	(0.228)
West	1.230	(0.235)	0.868	(0.241)	0.760	(0.171)	0.995	(0.213)
Religiosity	1.110**	(0.045)	1.086	(0.064)	0.993	(0.045)	1.158***	(0.051)
Constant	0.457**	(0.138)	0.042***	(0.019)	0.361**	(0.121)	0.076***	(0.029)
Observations	1,363		1,359		1,361		1,363	
Pseudo R^2	0.03		0.23		0.12		0.06	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table B4. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Environmental Stewardship Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Environmental Group		Avoid Products that Harm Environment		Try to Use Less Water	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]						
Eagle Scout	**1.916*** **	(0.311)	**1.313+**	(0.215)	1.328	(0.231)
Demographic Controls[b]						
Age	1.001	(0.005)	1.013**	(0.004)	1.007	(0.005)
Black	1.749*	(0.424)	1.033	(0.229)	1.575+	(0.434)
Hispanic	0.912	(0.314)	0.766	(0.209)	1.494	(0.501)
Other	1.404	(0.434)	1.805+	(0.599)	1.452	(0.464)
Education	1.062	(0.057)	1.219***	(0.057)	1.079	(0.054)
Income	1.075+	(0.045)	1.026	(0.038)	0.901**	(0.036)
Unemployment	0.470	(0.219)	0.741	(0.196)	1.205	(0.390)
Married	0.810	(0.139)	0.965	(0.166)	1.219	(0.222)
East	0.935	(0.209)	0.914	(0.184)	0.983	(0.217)
Midwest	0.835	(0.177)	0.768	(0.146)	0.598*	(0.120)
West	1.018	(0.231)	1.011	(0.205)	1.611*	(0.388)
Religiosity	1.018	(0.050)	0.975	(0.042)	0.964	(0.047)
Constant	0.148***	(0.056)	0.484*	(0.150)	2.647**	(0.911)
Observations	1,362		1,359		1,361	
Pseudo R^2	0.03		0.04		0.04	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table B5. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Goal Orientation Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Commitment to Learning		Have Taken a Course		Personal Goal	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]						
Eagle Scout	**1.398***	(0.198)	**1.800*****	(0.298)	**1.638****	(0.256)
Demographic Controls[b]						
Age	1.012**	(0.004)	0.947***	(0.005)	0.984***	(0.004)
Black	1.983**	(0.436)	1.058	(0.263)	1.250	(0.272)
Hispanic	1.449	(0.393)	1.753*	(0.464)	0.888	(0.236)
Other	1.353	(0.369)	0.860	(0.274)	0.974	(0.294)
Education	0.978	(0.043)	1.397***	(0.070)	1.183***	(0.054)
Income	0.924*	(0.033)	1.039	(0.038)	1.005	(0.037)
Unemployment	1.065	(0.299)	0.539+	(0.180)	0.677	(0.189)
Married	0.952	(0.154)	1.154	(0.204)	0.818	(0.136)
East	0.997	(0.190)	1.046	(0.220)	1.281	(0.249)
Midwest	0.993	(0.182)	0.852	(0.167)	1.052	(0.200)
West	1.120	(0.215)	1.210	(0.252)	1.169	(0.230)
Religiosity	0.983	(0.040)	1.167***	(0.053)	1.222***	(0.051)
Constant	0.955	(0.283)	1.309	(0.392)	0.947	(0.283)
Observations	1,362		1,361		1,352	
Pseudo R^2	0.03		0.18		0.05	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table B5. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Goal Orientation Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Professional Goal		Spiritual Goal		Financial Goal	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]						
Eagle Scout	**1.289+**	(0.195)	**1.811*** **	(0.300)	**1.491****	(0.219)
Demographic Controls[b]						
Age	0.968***	(0.004)	1.007	(0.005)	1.000	(0.004)
Black	1.263	(0.288)	1.292	(0.304)	1.809**	(0.383)
Hispanic	0.832	(0.244)	1.062	(0.365)	0.865	(0.241)
Other	1.086	(0.319)	0.932	(0.351)	1.296	(0.361)
Education	1.131**	(0.053)	0.944	(0.051)	1.014	(0.046)
Income	1.156***	(0.043)	0.927+	(0.041)	1.087*	(0.040)
Unemployment	0.358**	(0.128)	0.705	(0.236)	0.563+	(0.187)
Married	1.038	(0.187)	0.950	(0.177)	0.942	(0.156)
East	0.848	(0.169)	0.918	(0.222)	1.324	(0.253)
Midwest	1.065	(0.197)	0.837	(0.171)	0.992	(0.184)
West	0.953	(0.199)	1.103	(0.255)	1.483*	(0.294)
Religiosity	1.125**	(0.051)	1.782***	(0.096)	1.093*	(0.046)
Constant	0.712	(0.217)	0.132***	(0.048)	0.261***	(0.082)
Observations	1,347		1,359		1,357	
Pseudo R^2	0.10		0.16		0.03	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table B6. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Planning/Preparedness Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Disaster Supply Kit Is Kept at Home		Emergency Supplies Is Kept in Car		Emergency Meeting Place for Family		CPR Certification	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	**2.237*** **	(0.332)	**1.813*** **	(0.263)	**1.997*** **	(0.307)	**1.897*** **	(0.285)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	1.007	(0.004)	0.991*	(0.004)	0.998	(0.004)	0.989**	(0.004)
Black	0.829	(0.193)	0.783	(0.170)	1.563*	(0.341)	1.180	(0.248)
Hispanic	1.734*	(0.463)	1.121	(0.305)	1.310	(0.355)	0.765	(0.210)
Other	1.421	(0.384)	1.136	(0.322)	0.876	(0.268)	0.871	(0.232)
Education	0.947	(0.045)	1.078+	(0.048)	0.857**	(0.043)	1.060	(0.047)
Income	1.006	(0.037)	1.053	(0.039)	1.047	(0.039)	1.120**	(0.040)
Unemployment	1.012	(0.310)	1.138	(0.319)	1.089	(0.328)	0.932	(0.274)
Married	1.197	(0.204)	1.176	(0.197)	0.807	(0.141)	1.289	(0.212)
East	0.379***	(0.078)	0.703+	(0.136)	0.692+	(0.143)	0.753	(0.145)
Midwest	0.425***	(0.083)	1.227	(0.224)	0.640*	(0.127)	1.240	(0.229)
West	0.786	(0.153)	1.006	(0.198)	0.880	(0.180)	1.080	(0.211)
Religiosity	1.040	(0.046)	1.061	(0.045)	1.088+	(0.048)	1.056	(0.043)
Constant	0.487*	(0.154)	0.526*	(0.160)	0.634	(0.202)	0.430**	(0.132)
Observations	1,360		1,360		1,359		1,357	
Pseudo R^2	0.05		0.03		0.03		0.04	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table B7. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Character Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Exceed People's Expectations		I Always Do What Is Right		Work Hard to Get Ahead		Respect People of Other Religion	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	**1.516***	(0.284)	**1.469***	(0.279)	1.402	(0.362)	**1.453***	(0.255)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	0.980***	(0.005)	1.007	(0.005)	0.990	(0.007)	1.015**	(0.005)
Black	0.838	(0.204)	0.787	(0.184)	1.282	(0.431)	1.340	(0.348)
Hispanic	0.516*	(0.145)	1.019	(0.303)	1.542	(0.807)	1.509	(0.468)
Other	0.927	(0.298)	1.720	(0.701)	1.385	(0.665)	1.476	(0.509)
Education	0.951	(0.050)	1.112*	(0.058)	0.800**	(0.056)	0.938	(0.051)
Income	1.116**	(0.046)	1.041	(0.043)	1.187**	(0.072)	0.990	(0.041)
Unemployment	0.853	(0.261)	1.071	(0.335)	0.568	(0.221)	1.393	(0.507)
Married	1.329	(0.243)	1.589*	(0.308)	1.993**	(0.469)	0.778	(0.149)
East	1.174	(0.273)	0.861	(0.194)	1.557	(0.527)	1.393	(0.310)
Midwest	1.024	(0.222)	1.023	(0.225)	1.935*	(0.604)	1.224	(0.260)
West	0.897	(0.200)	0.809	(0.181)	1.278	(0.353)	0.803	(0.167)
Religiosity	1.025	(0.050)	1.108*	(0.054)	1.169*	(0.086)	1.111*	(0.051)
Constant	5.237***	(1.837)	0.844	(0.298)	5.083**	(2.528)	1.542	(0.514)
Observations	1,362		1,361		1,352		1,362	
Pseudo R^2	0.04		0.04		0.08		0.03	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is non-Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table B7. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Character Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Most Religion Positive Contribution		Respect Leaders of Other Faith		Show Respect to American Flag	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]						
Eagle Scout	**1.290+**	(0.199)	**2.090***	(0.730)	1.389	(0.361)
Demographic Controls[b]						
Age	1.016***	(0.004)	1.005	(0.010)	1.021*	(0.009)
Black	1.485+	(0.323)	1.255	(0.701)	0.586	(0.203)
Hispanic	1.138	(0.325)	0.999	(0.538)	1.419	(0.735)
Other	1.043	(0.315)	1.723	(1.219)	1.410	(0.731)
Education	1.009	(0.048)	1.004	(0.111)	0.679***	(0.056)
Income	0.927*	(0.035)	0.921	(0.064)	1.099+	(0.061)
Unemployment	0.960	(0.272)	0.627	(0.341)	0.725	(0.297)
Married	0.993	(0.168)	0.905	(0.359)	1.204	(0.329)
East	0.898	(0.181)	0.985	(0.422)	0.703	(0.261)
Midwest	0.921	(0.173)	0.824	(0.340)	0.558+	(0.189)
West	0.821	(0.167)	0.733	(0.303)	0.532*	(0.162)
Religiosity	1.238***	(0.053)	1.351**	(0.153)	1.371***	(0.113)
Constant	0.245***	(0.077)	15.375***	(9.799)	8.007***	(4.585)
Observations	1,358		1,350		1,362	
Pseudo R^2	0.05		0.04		0.11	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.
[a]Reference category is non-Scout.
[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.
† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix C: Regression Tables

Eagle Scout vs. Scout

Appendix Table C1. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Health/Recreation Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Exercise		Boating		Fishing		Camping		Amount of Leisure Time	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]										
Eagle Scout	**1.579***	(0.345)	0.978	(0.146)	1.029	(0.154)	**1.404***	(0.220)	**1.512***	(0.286)
Demographic Controls[b]										
Age	1.014*	(0.006)	1.001	(0.004)	0.997	(0.004)	0.967***	(0.004)	1.031***	(0.005)
Black	0.695	(0.223)	0.745	(0.144)	1.043	(0.199)	0.334***	(0.084)	0.752	(0.170)
Hispanic	1.214	(0.510)	0.889	(0.240)	0.953	(0.254)	1.044	(0.276)	0.455**	(0.124)
Other	1.286	(0.582)	0.856	(0.262)	1.165	(0.342)	0.571+	(0.177)	0.641	(0.224)
Education	0.951	(0.073)	0.985	(0.046)	0.855***	(0.040)	0.927	(0.046)	0.964	(0.051)
Income	0.966	(0.056)	1.086*	(0.039)	1.033	(0.037)	1.070+	(0.039)	1.014	(0.043)
Unemployment	1.079	(0.520)	1.312	(0.399)	1.377	(0.414)	1.112	(0.324)	1.847	(0.810)
Married	0.553*	(0.130)	0.813	(0.132)	1.087	(0.181)	1.082	(0.181)	0.734	(0.150)
East	1.302	(0.389)	0.789	(0.156)	0.589**	(0.121)	0.983	(0.206)	0.805	(0.174)
Midwest	1.836*	(0.481)	0.956	(0.177)	1.032	(0.191)	1.100	(0.219)	0.983	(0.217)
West	1.112	(0.309)	0.935	(0.167)	1.012	(0.183)	1.881***	(0.340)	1.136	(0.241)
Religiosity	1.009	(0.065)	1.068	(0.044)	1.094*	(0.045)	1.115*	(0.047)	1.054	(0.053)
Constant	0.100***	(0.047)	0.390**	(0.119)	0.846	(0.248)	1.790+	(0.552)	0.936	(0.327)
Observations	1,334		1,334		1,336		1,336		1,333	
Pseudo R^2	0.03		0.01		0.02		0.08		0.05	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table C1. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Health/Recreation Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Attending Concerts		Playing a Musical Instrument		Reading Books		Visiting a Park		Drink	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]										
Eagle Scout	1.236	(0.184)	1.056	(0.190)	1.215	(0.233)	1.292	(0.202)	**0.750+**	(0.112)
Demographic Controls[b]										
Age	0.995	(0.004)	0.982***	(0.005)	1.007	(0.005)	0.992+	(0.004)	0.990*	(0.004)
Black	1.575*	(0.298)	1.179	(0.284)	1.014	(0.245)	0.569**	(0.106)	0.835	(0.162)
Hispanic	1.244	(0.327)	1.328	(0.390)	1.050	(0.327)	1.497	(0.434)	0.778	(0.201)
Other	0.999	(0.291)	2.091*	(0.687)	1.244	(0.523)	1.301	(0.399)	0.770	(0.236)
Education	1.168***	(0.054)	1.080	(0.061)	1.302***	(0.076)	1.012	(0.046)	1.090+	(0.050)
Income	1.207***	(0.043)	0.947	(0.041)	1.016	(0.044)	1.142***	(0.041)	1.190***	(0.043)
Unemployment	1.431	(0.451)	0.899	(0.312)	1.514	(0.646)	1.529	(0.457)	1.358	(0.397)
Married	0.579***	(0.093)	1.047	(0.192)	0.806	(0.164)	0.965	(0.154)	0.805	(0.128)
East	0.938	(0.179)	1.040	(0.239)	1.010	(0.246)	0.770	(0.149)	0.874	(0.167)
Midwest	0.967	(0.178)	0.820	(0.193)	0.868	(0.193)	0.827	(0.154)	0.811	(0.150)
West	1.052	(0.189)	1.072	(0.231)	1.135	(0.257)	1.171	(0.212)	0.995	(0.179)
Religiosity	1.022	(0.042)	0.977	(0.049)	1.132*	(0.057)	1.131**	(0.047)	0.871***	(0.036)
Constant	0.214***	(0.068)	0.549+	(0.197)	0.817	(0.284)	0.933	(0.284)	0.817	(0.244)
Observations	1,334		1,336		1,336		1,336		1,334	
Pseudo R^2	0.05		0.02		0.04		0.04		0.05	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table C2. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Connection Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Very Close with Siblings		Extremely Close with Neighbors		Extremely Close with Religious Community		Extremely Close with Friends	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	1.302	(0.214)	**1.966****	(0.483)	**1.662***	(0.366)	**1.595****	(0.233)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	1.002	(0.005)	1.028***	(0.007)	1.026***	(0.007)	1.004	(0.004)
Black	1.089	(0.230)	1.602+	(0.445)	1.464	(0.369)	0.915	(0.177)
Hispanic	1.460	(0.436)	1.187	(0.509)	1.165	(0.503)	1.009	(0.278)
Other	1.109	(0.360)	0.645	(0.435)	0.805	(0.393)	0.883	(0.262)
Education	1.030	(0.051)	0.849+	(0.072)	0.885+	(0.062)	0.914+	(0.044)
Income	1.006	(0.039)	0.865*	(0.058)	0.881*	(0.049)	1.028	(0.037)
Unemployment	0.767	(0.243)	0.546	(0.284)	0.170***	(0.089)	0.886	(0.280)
Married	0.628**	(0.112)	0.923	(0.237)	1.137	(0.277)	0.492***	(0.079)
East	1.054	(0.226)	0.773	(0.262)	0.663	(0.180)	0.682*	(0.132)
Midwest	0.771	(0.156)	0.864	(0.271)	0.370***	(0.103)	0.712+	(0.135)
West	0.906	(0.177)	0.697	(0.223)	0.998	(0.269)	0.807	(0.147)
Religiosity	1.179***	(0.054)	1.158+	(0.088)	2.590***	(0.259)	1.132**	(0.048)
Constant	1.517	(0.503)	0.059***	(0.035)	0.012***	(0.007)	0.754	(0.235)
Observations	1,215		1,319		1,124		1,329	
Pseudo R^2	0.02		0.09		0.28		0.03	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table C2. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Connection Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Extremely Close with Coworkers		Talk to Neighbors Once a Month		Belong to at Least 4 Groups		Spiritual Presence in Nature	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	**1.566***	(0.334)	**1.360+**	(0.247)	**1.544+**	(0.354)	**1.439***	(0.229)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	1.021**	(0.008)	1.020***	(0.005)	1.010	(0.007)	1.021***	(0.005)
Black	0.969	(0.276)	1.588+	(0.399)	1.223	(0.355)	1.391	(0.303)
Hispanic	1.385	(0.492)	1.709	(0.577)	2.180*	(0.763)	1.054	(0.297)
Other	0.744	(0.321)	0.756	(0.257)	1.446	(0.617)	0.783	(0.260)
Education	0.821**	(0.058)	0.954	(0.052)	1.175*	(0.080)	0.952	(0.047)
Income	0.974	(0.051)	0.990	(0.041)	1.260***	(0.080)	0.934+	(0.034)
Unemployment	0.301*	(0.180)	0.362**	(0.112)	0.433	(0.328)	0.698	(0.227)
Married	0.825	(0.197)	1.971***	(0.372)	0.694	(0.155)	0.849	(0.144)
East	0.660	(0.193)	0.737	(0.165)	0.900	(0.254)	0.705+	(0.140)
Midwest	0.868	(0.226)	1.389	(0.311)	0.971	(0.288)	1.000	(0.195)
West	0.816	(0.217)	1.095	(0.241)	0.738	(0.206)	1.178	(0.227)
Religiosity	1.028	(0.061)	1.122*	(0.057)	1.180*	(0.078)	1.220***	(0.057)
Constant	0.235**	(0.113)	0.837	(0.289)	0.007***	(0.005)	0.954	(0.310)
Observations	1,007		1,334		1,332		1,331	
Pseudo R^2	0.04		0.08		0.07		0.05	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table C3. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Service/Leadership Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Religious Donation		Secular Donation		Religious Volunteering		Secular Volunteering	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	1.244	(0.245)	1.052	(0.171)	**1.548***	(0.303)	**1.581****	(0.244)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	1.025***	(0.006)	1.020***	(0.005)	1.000	(0.005)	0.999	(0.004)
Black	1.468	(0.415)	1.258	(0.271)	1.229	(0.286)	0.748	(0.146)
Hispanic	1.801+	(0.557)	2.031*	(0.623)	1.343	(0.444)	0.999	(0.246)
Other	1.295	(0.504)	0.863	(0.299)	0.772	(0.312)	0.990	(0.290)
Education	0.980	(0.056)	1.147**	(0.057)	1.150*	(0.066)	1.258***	(0.056)
Income	1.110*	(0.049)	1.229***	(0.045)	0.931	(0.042)	1.118**	(0.039)
Unemployment	0.667	(0.242)	0.740	(0.216)	0.677	(0.259)	1.123	(0.350)
Married	1.300	(0.259)	1.115	(0.192)	1.570*	(0.322)	0.906	(0.146)
East	0.832	(0.206)	1.216	(0.273)	0.777	(0.176)	0.901	(0.171)
Midwest	0.857	(0.194)	0.995	(0.198)	0.698	(0.154)	0.964	(0.178)
West	0.770	(0.169)	0.847	(0.165)	0.931	(0.215)	0.978	(0.174)
Religiosity	2.472***	(0.143)	1.057	(0.047)	2.465***	(0.164)	1.130**	(0.046)
Constant	0.024***	(0.010)	0.136***	(0.045)	0.029***	(0.012)	0.151***	(0.047)
Observations	1,335		1,335		1,336		1,336	
Pseudo R^2	0.32		0.09		0.30		0.06	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table C3. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Service/Leadership Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Community Problem-Solving		Voting in Presidential Election		Leadership at Workplace		Leadership in Community	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	**1.675*** **	(0.249)	1.147	(0.284)	**1.389+**	(0.277)	**1.529** **	(0.247)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	1.002	(0.004)	1.026***	(0.007)	1.014**	(0.005)	1.017***	(0.005)
Black	1.779**	(0.350)	1.488	(0.517)	1.375	(0.343)	1.181	(0.231)
Hispanic	0.914	(0.237)	1.646	(0.841)	0.782	(0.245)	0.750	(0.210)
Other	1.010	(0.294)	3.151*	(1.657)	1.538	(0.515)	0.868	(0.278)
Education	1.068	(0.048)	1.346***	(0.094)	1.216***	(0.066)	1.079	(0.051)
Income	1.114**	(0.039)	1.080	(0.054)	1.233***	(0.050)	1.241***	(0.050)
Unemployment	1.083	(0.334)	0.696	(0.271)	0.562+	(0.184)	0.723	(0.245)
Married	1.355+	(0.214)	2.217**	(0.561)	1.150	(0.214)	0.944	(0.154)
East	0.926	(0.179)	0.929	(0.277)	0.459***	(0.103)	0.745	(0.146)
Midwest	1.054	(0.192)	0.922	(0.255)	0.938	(0.214)	0.704+	(0.138)
West	1.047	(0.187)	1.070	(0.319)	0.780	(0.166)	0.913	(0.174)
Religiosity	1.099*	(0.045)	1.291***	(0.084)	1.047	(0.050)	1.121**	(0.047)
Constant	0.261***	(0.080)	0.182***	(0.083)	0.262***	(0.089)	0.045***	(0.017)
Observations	1,334		1,333		1,334		1,334	
Pseudo R^2	0.04		0.16		0.10		0.07	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table C4. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Environmental Stewardship Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Environmental Group		Avoid Products that Harm Environment		Try to Use Less Water	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]						
Eagle Scout	**1.894*** **	(0.312)	**1.382***	(0.220)	**1.705****	(0.288)
Demographic Controls[b]						
Age	1.004	(0.004)	1.012**	(0.004)	1.005	(0.005)
Black	1.077	(0.239)	1.290	(0.258)	1.508+	(0.342)
Hispanic	1.761*	(0.486)	2.005*	(0.632)	1.580	(0.518)
Other	1.555	(0.476)	0.823	(0.252)	1.058	(0.353)
Education	1.088	(0.057)	1.186***	(0.057)	1.101+	(0.054)
Income	1.156***	(0.048)	1.015	(0.037)	0.945	(0.036)
Unemployment	1.056	(0.393)	1.405	(0.469)	1.213	(0.411)
Married	0.965	(0.168)	0.905	(0.154)	1.154	(0.198)
East	0.830	(0.177)	1.067	(0.213)	0.927	(0.194)
Midwest	1.155	(0.241)	1.276	(0.244)	0.778	(0.154)
West	1.023	(0.202)	1.376+	(0.256)	1.330	(0.271)
Religiosity	0.958	(0.044)	0.955	(0.040)	0.962	(0.044)
Constant	0.078***	(0.027)	0.483*	(0.151)	1.691	(0.551)
Observations	1,334		1,333		1,334	
Pseudo R^2	0.04		0.03		0.02	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table C5. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Goal Orientation Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Commitment to Learning		Have Taken a Course		Personal Goal	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]						
Eagle Scout	**1.416***	(0.202)	**1.301+**	(0.199)	**1.391***	(0.226)
Demographic Controls[b]						
Age	0.996	(0.004)	0.959***	(0.004)	0.981***	(0.004)
Black	2.181***	(0.416)	1.334	(0.266)	1.025	(0.202)
Hispanic	1.802*	(0.453)	1.505	(0.437)	1.249	(0.368)
Other	1.280	(0.377)	1.183	(0.374)	0.828	(0.248)
Education	0.986	(0.044)	1.360***	(0.066)	1.127*	(0.053)
Income	0.939+	(0.032)	1.081*	(0.038)	1.133***	(0.042)
Unemployment	0.932	(0.283)	0.801	(0.241)	0.352***	(0.101)
Married	0.966	(0.152)	0.839	(0.142)	0.938	(0.159)
East	0.880	(0.163)	0.885	(0.184)	0.617*	(0.120)
Midwest	1.154	(0.211)	0.888	(0.167)	0.991	(0.189)
West	0.898	(0.156)	0.784	(0.146)	1.156	(0.219)
Religiosity	1.024	(0.041)	1.216***	(0.052)	1.117*	(0.048)
Constant	1.679+	(0.500)	1.064	(0.320)	1.163	(0.360)
Observations	1,336		1,335		1,319	
Pseudo R^2	0.02		0.13		0.06	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table C5. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Goal Orientation Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Professional Goal		Spiritual Goal		Financial Goal	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]						
Eagle Scout	1.285	(0.204)	**1.809*** **	(0.293)	**1.568** **	(0.232)
Demographic Controls[b]						
Age	0.962***	(0.004)	1.013**	(0.005)	0.998	(0.004)
Black	0.870	(0.174)	1.438+	(0.309)	1.155	(0.218)
Hispanic	1.565	(0.442)	1.582	(0.477)	1.270	(0.343)
Other	0.582	(0.206)	1.169	(0.381)	1.234	(0.367)
Education	1.163**	(0.058)	1.073	(0.058)	1.061	(0.048)
Income	1.235***	(0.046)	0.856***	(0.036)	1.133***	(0.041)
Unemployment	0.369**	(0.133)	0.626	(0.266)	0.500+	(0.178)
Married	1.140	(0.203)	1.076	(0.195)	0.797	(0.129)
East	0.928	(0.190)	0.866	(0.188)	0.807	(0.154)
Midwest	1.022	(0.208)	0.669+	(0.144)	1.117	(0.205)
West	0.971	(0.180)	0.974	(0.192)	0.854	(0.153)
Religiosity	1.056	(0.045)	1.713***	(0.085)	1.005	(0.041)
Constant	0.694	(0.216)	0.101***	(0.037)	0.334***	(0.102)
Observations	1,319		1,324		1,328	
Pseudo R^2	0.12		0.16		0.03	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table C6. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Planning/Preparedness Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Disaster Supply Kit Is Kept at Home		Emergency Supplies Are Kept in Car		Emergency Meeting Place for Family		CPR Certification	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	**1.935*** **	(0.281)	**1.428***	(0.208)	**1.937*** **	(0.290)	**1.496****	(0.213)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	1.001	(0.004)	0.990*	(0.004)	0.994	(0.004)	0.984***	(0.004)
Black	0.963	(0.188)	0.639*	(0.120)	1.702**	(0.323)	1.055	(0.194)
Hispanic	1.890*	(0.484)	1.333	(0.336)	1.561+	(0.411)	1.140	(0.284)
Other	1.378	(0.392)	1.643+	(0.477)	1.262	(0.378)	2.496**	(0.734)
Education	1.009	(0.047)	1.052	(0.047)	0.987	(0.047)	0.994	(0.045)
Income	1.006	(0.037)	1.087*	(0.037)	0.998	(0.038)	1.047	(0.037)
Unemployment	0.696	(0.221)	0.989	(0.289)	1.352	(0.434)	1.135	(0.341)
Married	1.328+	(0.223)	1.009	(0.161)	1.355+	(0.232)	1.389*	(0.221)
East	0.670*	(0.134)	1.400+	(0.265)	0.805	(0.162)	0.893	(0.168)
Midwest	0.977	(0.189)	1.307	(0.238)	0.794	(0.160)	0.994	(0.182)
West	1.461*	(0.259)	1.283	(0.226)	0.928	(0.176)	0.906	(0.158)
Religiosity	1.111*	(0.047)	1.131**	(0.045)	1.098*	(0.048)	1.104*	(0.044)
Constant	0.293***	(0.090)	0.484*	(0.145)	0.369**	(0.117)	1.033	(0.305)
Observations	1,334		1,335		1,324		1,333	
Pseudo R^2	0.04		0.03		0.03		0.03	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix Table C7. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Character Items on Scouting Status Variables

	Exceed People's Expectations		I Always Do What Is Right		Work Hard to Get Ahead		Respect People of Other Religion	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]								
Eagle Scout	**1.542***	(0.297)	1.261	(0.238)	**1.882***	(0.477)	**2.088*****	(0.359)
Demographic Controls[b]								
Age	0.985**	(0.005)	1.000	(0.005)	0.984*	(0.006)	1.004	(0.004)
Black	0.765	(0.162)	0.623*	(0.133)	1.599	(0.524)	3.795***	(0.975)
Hispanic	0.786	(0.232)	1.378	(0.442)	3.216*	(1.644)	1.444	(0.407)
Other	0.659	(0.215)	1.897	(0.755)	0.514+	(0.180)	1.079	(0.355)
Education	1.087	(0.059)	1.076	(0.059)	0.893+	(0.061)	1.014	(0.049)
Income	1.083+	(0.048)	0.986	(0.043)	1.099+	(0.060)	0.915*	(0.035)
Unemployment	0.468*	(0.150)	0.635	(0.205)	0.826	(0.336)	1.133	(0.392)
Married	1.323	(0.254)	1.605*	(0.311)	1.752*	(0.413)	1.434*	(0.252)
East	0.916	(0.218)	1.180	(0.276)	0.934	(0.266)	1.347	(0.282)
Midwest	0.821	(0.183)	1.328	(0.305)	1.127	(0.320)	1.024	(0.203)
West	0.572**	(0.122)	0.821	(0.175)	0.658	(0.173)	1.021	(0.196)
Religiosity	1.058	(0.053)	1.061	(0.051)	1.028	(0.066)	1.068	(0.047)
Constant	3.536***	(1.351)	2.053+	(0.784)	9.774***	(4.711)	1.394	(0.448)
Observations	1,333		1,335		1,326		1,333	
Pseudo R^2	0.05		0.03		0.05		0.04	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Appendix Table C7. Odds Ratios from the Logistic Regression of Character Items on Scouting Status Variables (cont.)

	Most Religion Positive Contribution		Respect Leaders of Other Faith		Show Respect to American Flag	
	OR	SE	OR	SE	OR	SE
Scouting Status[a]						
Eagle Scout	1.220	(0.182)	**2.327***	(0.866)	**1.891***	(0.485)
Demographic Controls[b]						
Age	1.016***	(0.004)	0.995	(0.009)	1.029***	(0.007)
Black	1.077	(0.209)	1.524	(0.764)	1.089	(0.412)
Hispanic	1.072	(0.286)	0.990	(0.513)	0.882	(0.333)
Other	0.434*	(0.150)	3.915+	(3.056)	1.165	(0.546)
Education	0.975	(0.046)	0.987	(0.110)	0.742***	(0.059)
Income	0.951	(0.034)	1.013	(0.073)	1.035	(0.054)
Unemployment	0.929	(0.296)	1.153	(0.686)	0.882	(0.382)
Married	1.342+	(0.220)	1.014	(0.312)	1.486	(0.374)
East	0.958	(0.188)	1.390	(0.639)	1.449	(0.495)
Midwest	0.836	(0.159)	1.358	(0.537)	0.910	(0.272)
West	0.975	(0.176)	1.133	(0.430)	0.676	(0.184)
Religiosity	1.270***	(0.052)	1.989***	(0.293)	1.420***	(0.112)
Constant	0.223***	(0.069)		(3.841)	2.500+	(1.218)
Observations	1,334		1,328		1,334	
Pseudo R^2	0.05		0.12		0.11	

Note: OR = Odds Ratio; SE = Robust Standard Error.

[a]Reference category is Scout.

[b]Reference categories are white, employed, unmarried and the South.

† p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 (two-tailed tests).



Appendix D: Survey

1. On the whole, would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the amount of leisure and free time you have?
   - ☐ Satisfied
   - ☐ Dissatisfied
   - ☐ Don't Know
   - ☐ Refused

2. Please indicate whether or not you regularly participate in or do each of the following activities in your leisure or free time.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
A. Attend plays, concerts, or live theater	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Boating (sailing, canoeing, kayaking, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Education or taking classes	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Exercising	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. Fishing	☐	☐	☐	☐
F. Hunting	☐	☐	☐	☐
G. Playing a musical instrument	☐	☐	☐	☐
H. Playing video or computer games	☐	☐	☐	☐
I. Reading books	☐	☐	☐	☐
J. Camping	☐	☐	☐	☐
K. Walking or hiking	☐	☐	☐	☐
L. Visiting a local, state, or national park	☐	☐	☐	☐
M. Bird watching	☐	☐	☐	☐
N. Snowmobiling or ATV riding	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. How many formal or informal groups or clubs do you belong to, in your area, that meet at least monthly? These could be groups such as social clubs, support groups, religious or civic groups or committees, fraternal or veteran's organizations, or even a group of friends who meet on a routine basis for a particular purpose or activity?
   ☐

4. How often do you talk to or visit with your immediate neighbors — these are the 10 or 20 households that live closest to you?
   - ☐ Never
   - ☐ Once a year or less
   - ☐ Several times a year
   - ☐ Once a month
   - ☐ Several times a month
   - ☐ Several times a week
   - ☐ About every day
   - ☐ Don't Know
   - ☐ Refused

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5. Did you experience the following feelings during A LOT OF THE DAY yesterday?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
A. Enjoyment	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Worry	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Stress	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Depression	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. Please rate the closeness of your relationships with the following groups of people.

	Not close at all				Extremely close	Don't know	N/A	Refused
A. With your parents	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. With your siblings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. With your children	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. With your neighbors	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. With your religious community	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
F. With your friends	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
G. With your coworkers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. Approximately how many hours did you spend socially with friends or family yesterday? This can include telephone or e-mail.

☐ Not Applicable
☐ Refused

8. Regardless of whether or not you think it should be legal, for each one, please tell me whether you personally believe that, in general, it is morally acceptable or morally wrong.

	Morally Acceptable	Morally Wrong	Don't Know	Refused
A. Divorce	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. The death penalty	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Gay or lesbian relations	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Abortion	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. Cheating to get ahead	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. Some people believe that there is a basic set of morals that most Americans live by, others say that there are no basic set of morals and individuals have to decide for them what is right and wrong? Which comes closer to your point of view?

☐ There is a basic set of morals that Americans live by
☐ There is no basic set of morals and individuals have to decide for them what is right and wrong
☐ Don't Know
☐ Refused

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10. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about yourself.

	Strongly Disagree					Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Refused
A. I always try to exceed people's expectations of me	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. I always do what is right	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. I fully accept the consequences of choices I make	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. I work hard to get ahead	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

11. How important is it to learn something new every day?
- ☐ Not at all important
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐ Extremely important
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

12. Have you taken a course or a class on a topic that interests you in the past year?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

13. Have you done any of the following in your local community in the past month?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
A. Donated money to a religious institution	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Donated money to a non-religious institution or charity	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Volunteered your time to a religious organization	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Volunteered your time to a non-religious organization	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. Overall, how much impact do you think people like you can have in making your community a better place to live?
- ☐ No impact at all
- ☐ A small impact
- ☐ A moderate impact
- ☐ A big impact
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

15. In the past year, have you worked with others in your neighborhood to address a problem or improve something?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

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16. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Refused
A. I always treat people of other religious faiths with respect	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Most religious faiths make a positive contribution to society	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. I would not object to a person of a different religious faith moving next door	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. In the past year, I have learned something from someone of another religious faith	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. I find a spiritual presence in nature	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
F. I regularly reflect on the meaning of life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

17. In the last year, I have made a personal goal.
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - ☐ Don't Know
    - ☐ Refused

    IF YOU HAVE NOT MADE A PERSONAL GOAL IN THE LAST YEAR, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 18.

    a. Was this personal goal achieved?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
        - ☐ Don't Know
        - ☐ Refused

18. In the last year, I have made a professional goal.
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - ☐ Don't Know
    - ☐ Refused

    IF YOU HAVE NOT MADE A PROFESSIONAL GOAL IN THE LAST YEAR, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 19.

    a. Was this professional goal achieved?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
        - ☐ Don't Know
        - ☐ Refused

19. In the last year, I have made a spiritual goal.
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - ☐ Don't Know
    - ☐ Refused

    IF YOU HAVE NOT MADE A SPIRITUAL GOAL IN THE LAST YEAR, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 20.

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a. Was this spiritual goal achieved?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

20. In the last year, I have made a financial goal.
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

IF YOU HAVE NOT MADE A FINANCIAL GOAL IN THE LAST YEAR, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 21.

a. Was this financial goal achieved?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

21. Do you use a spending plan or monthly budget to help you meet your monthly expenses?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

IF YOU DO NOT USE A SPENDING PLAN OR MONTHLY BUDGET PLAN, SKIP TO QUESTION 23.

22. How closely do you usually keep to your budget?
- ☐ Very closely
- ☐ Somewhat closely
- ☐ Not closely
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

23. Which of the following best describes how you pay your bills, rent, and other expenses?
- ☐ I always pay on time
- ☐ I usually pay on time
- ☐ I sometimes pay on time
- ☐ I almost never pay on time
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

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24. Please indicate whether or not you or your household currently has any of the following to prepare for a public emergency.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
A. A Disaster Supply Kit with emergency supplies that is kept in a designated place in your home	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. A kit with emergency supplies that you keep in your car	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. A kit with emergency supplies that you keep where you work	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. A specific meeting place to reunite in the event you and your family cannot return home or are evacuated	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. CPR Certification	☐	☐	☐	☐

25. Which of these, if any, have you done in the past year?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
A. Been active in a group or organization that works to protect the environment	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Avoided using certain products that harm the environment	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Tried to use less water in your household	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Recycled paper, glass, aluminum, motor oils, or other items	☐	☐	☐	☐

26. Did you vote in the 2008 presidential election when Barack Obama and John McCain were the two main candidates?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused
- ☐ Not eligible to vote

27. Have you voted in a local election in the year?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused
- ☐ Not eligible to vote

28. Have you ever been elected to any public office?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

29. How important are the following?

	Very Important			Not important at All	Don't Know	Refused
A. To obey laws in general	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. To show respect to the American flag	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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C. To respect religious leaders outside of your religious tradition ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
D. For children to respect parents ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
E. To show respect for senior citizens ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

30. Would you say your own health, in general, is…?
☐ Excellent
☐ Very good
☐ Good
☐ Fair
☐ Poor
☐ Don't Know
☐ Refused

31. Do you have any health problems that prevent you from doing any of the things people your age normally can do?
☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't Know
☐ Refused

32. Do you smoke?
☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't Know
☐ Refused

33. In the last seven days, on how many days did you do the following?
A. Exercise for 30 or more minutes
☐
☐ Don't Know
☐ Refused
B. Drink alcohol
☐
☐ Don't Know
☐ Refused

34. What is your height in inches?
☐
☐ Don't Know
☐ Refused

35. What is your weight in pounds?
☐
☐ Don't Know
☐ Refused

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36. Have you ever held leadership positions at the organization in which you are, or have been, employed?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

37. Have you held leadership positions in your local community?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

DEMOGRAPHICS

38. What is your age?
- ☐ _____
- ☐ Refused

39. What is your marital status?
- ☐ Single/Never been married
- ☐ Married
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Domestic partnership/Living with partner (not legally married)
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

40. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
- ☐ Less than high school graduate
- ☐ High school graduate
- ☐ Some college
- ☐ Trade/Technical/Vocational training
- ☐ College graduate
- ☐ Postgraduate work/degree
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

41. Are you currently…
- ☐ Self-employed
- ☐ A salaried employee
- ☐ A stay at home mom
- ☐ A student
- ☐ Unemployed
- ☐ Retired
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

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IF YOU IDENTIFIED AS SELF-EMPLOYED OR A SALARIED EMPLOYEE, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 42.

a. Could you tell me the general category of work you do in your primary job?
- ☐ Professional worker: Lawyer, doctor, scientist, teacher, engineer, nurse, accountant, computer programmer, architect, investment banker, stock broker, marketing, musician, artist
- ☐ Manager, Executive or Official: In a business, government agency, or other organization
- ☐ Business Owner: Such as a store, factory, plumbing contractor, etc. (self-employed).
- ☐ Clerical or Office Worker: In business, government agency, or other type of organization -- such as a typist, secretary, postal clerk, telephone operator, computer operator, data entry, bank clerk, etc.
- ☐ Sales worker: Clerk in a store, door-to-door salesperson, sales associate, manufacturer's representative, outside sales person
- ☐ Service worker: Policeman/woman, fireman, waiter or waitress, maid, nurse's aide, attendant, barber or beautician, fast-food, landscaping, janitorial, personal care worker
- ☐ Construction or Mining worker: Construction manager, plumber, carpenter, electrician, other construction trades, miner, or other extraction worker
- ☐ Manufacturing or Production worker: Operates a machine in a factory, is an assembly line worker in a factory, includes non-restaurant food preparation (baker), printer, print shop worker, garment, furniture and all other manufacturing
- ☐ Transportation worker: Drives a truck, taxi cab, bus or etc, works with or on aircraft (including pilots and flight attendants), trains, boats, teamster, longshoreman, delivery company worker or driver, moving company worker
- ☐ Installation or Repair worker: Garage mechanic, linesman, other installation, maintenance or repair worker
- ☐ Farming, Fishing or Forestry worker: Farmer, farm worker, aquaculture or hatchery worker, fisherman, deck hand on fishing boat, lumberjack, forest management worker
- ☐ Other (list)
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

42. In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or an Independent?
- ☐ Republican
- ☐ Independent, lean Republican
- ☐ Independent
- ☐ Independent, lean Democrat
- ☐ Democrat
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

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43. What was your annual household income in 2009, before taxes?
- ☐ Under $15,000
- ☐ $15,000 to less than $25,000
- ☐ $25,000 to less than $35,000
- ☐ $35,000 to less than $45,000
- ☐ $45,000 to less than $55,000
- ☐ $55,000 to less than $75,000
- ☐ $75,000 to less than $100,000
- ☐ $100,000 or over
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

44. What is your religious preference?
- ☐ Christianity
- ☐ Judaism
- ☐ Islam
- ☐ Buddhism
- ☐ Hinduism
- ☐ Native American Religion
- ☐ Agnostic
- ☐ Atheist
- ☐ Nonreligious/ Secular
- ☐ Other (list)
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

IF YOUR RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE IS CHRISTIANITY, CONTINUE TO QUESTION 44a. IF YOUR RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE IS AGNOSTIC, ATHEIST, OR NONRELIGIOUS/SECULAR, SKIP TO QUESTION 46. FOR ALL OTHER RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES, SKIP TO QUESTION 45.

a. To which denomination of Christianity do you belong?
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Baptist
- ☐ Methodist/Wesleyan
- ☐ Lutheran
- ☐ Presbyterian
- ☐ Pentecostal/Charismatic
- ☐ Episcopal/Anglican
- ☐ Latter-Day Saints/ Mormon
- ☐ Churches of Christ
- ☐ Assemblies of God
- ☐ Congregational/United Church of Christ
- ☐ Other (list)
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

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45. Typically, how often do you attend religious services?
- ☐ More than once a week
- ☐ Once a week
- ☐ Once a month
- ☐ Major religious holidays
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

46. Are you, yourself, of Hispanic origin or descent, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish background?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

47. What is your race?
- ☐ White
- ☐ African-American/Black
- ☐ Hispanic
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

48. Including yourself, how many adults, 18 years of age or older, live in your household?
- ☐ _____
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

49. Region:
- ☐ East
- ☐ Midwest
- ☐ South
- ☐ West

50. How many different residential phone numbers do you have coming into your household, not including lines dedicated to a fax machine, modem, or used strictly for business purposes? Do not include cellular phones.
- ☐ _____
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

51. Were you ever a member of the Boy Scouts of America?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

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IF YES, CONTINUE TO QUESTION 52. IF NO, SURVEY IS COMPLETED.

52. During that time, did you ever achieve the Eagle Scout rank?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

53. How many years were you a member of the Boy Scouts before the age of 18?
- ☐ _____
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

54. Please rate how important being a part of the Boy Scouts was in your life.
- ☐ Not very important
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

55. If you had a son, would you want them to be a member of the Boy Scouts?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

This completes the survey. Please make sure you have answered all of the questions relevant to you and then send the survey back in the envelope provided. Thank you for your participation!

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Endnotes

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7 A "dummy" variable was constructed to represent the Eagle Scout status. Since this report focuses on Eagle Scouts, we analyzed data from two subsets of the total sample: one includes Eagle Scouts and non-Scouts, with the latter being a reference category, and the other Eagle Scouts and other Scouts, with the non-Eagle Scouts being a reference category. So, we were able to assess whether achieving the rank of Eagle Scout makes a difference in various life outcomes, comparing them separately to Scouts and non-Scouts.

8 For results based on the total sample, it can be said with 95 percent confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is plus or minus 2.35 percentage points, whereas the margin of sampling error for the Boy Scout, the Eagle Scout, and the general adult male population sample (from which non-Scout respondents were selected) can be said to be plus or minus 3.41, plus or minus 5.73, and plus or minus 3.34 percentage points, respectively.

9 While our data are not longitudinal, that is, cross-sectional (i.e., a survey taken at one time point on a cross-section of the population), the dummy variables are legitimately exogenous or antecedent to endogenous or outcome variables measuring recreational lifestyles, human and social capital, civic engagement, and well-being at age 18 or older. Thus, the chronological order helps us meet the necessary condition of time sequence so we may interpret associations between the dummy and outcome variables as potentially causal relationships. We examined the associations, however, adjusting for survey respondents' key sociodemographic characteristics, because previous studies tend to show they are related to developmental outcomes of our interest. Thus, failing to take those characteristics into account would bias our findings, leading us to over- or underestimate the influence of Boy Scout involvement in adolescence on beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors in adulthood.

10 For example, a survey item asking, "How closely do you usually keep to your budget?" has three response options: "not closely," "somewhat closely," and "very closely." So, this item was analyzed by grouping the response options into two, "not or somewhat closely" (= 0) vs. "very closely" (= 1) as well as "not closely" (= 0) vs. "somewhat or very closely" (= 1).

11 Subsequent publications will focus on Scouts as well as other key findings.





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