



MEMBERSHIP REPORT 2013



SCOUTS[®]
Creating a Better World

European Scout Region

About this report

Dear friends

This is the second comprehensive Membership Report of the European Scout Region. As with the first report published in 2011, the primary purpose of this report is to give NSOs/NSAs an insight into the membership data of the European Scout Region. The findings are based on data the European Scout Region has received from individual NSOs/NSAs, rather than purely WOSM census figures.

'Supporting Growth in Changing Times' was the overarching theme of the Regional Scout Plan that was adopted by NSOs/NSAs during the 20th European Scout Conference in Brussels, Belgium, in July 2010. As we approach the 21st European Scout Conference in Berlin, Germany, and look back on what has been achieved we hope that NSOs/NSAs will read this report in conjunction with the Triennial Report for 2010-2013.

There have been many successes in NSOs/NSAs and as the report suggests, a number of NSOs are experiencing growth in absolute numbers as well as market share.

nally held population and census data as well as data held by WOSM itself. NSOs/NSAs in the European Scout Region will be aware that there has been much discussion in WOSM over the

“Are we a federation of NSOs, with NSOs as Member Organisations that require to be serviced? Or, are we moving to a membership model where we define membership of WOSM on the numbers of individuals involved?”

This continues to be hugely encouraging and points to the fact that remaining focussed is important.

With this second iteration of the report, the European Scout Committee has also taken considerable time to look at the situation around the world, benchmarking itself with performance in other Regions by looking at exter-

last 18 months that goes right to the heart of how we define membership in WOSM. Are we a federation of NSOs, with NSOs as Member Organisations that require to be serviced? Or, are we moving to a membership model where we define membership of WOSM on the numbers of individuals involved? In fact, that's how we look at membership when it comes to the issue of fees.

Being able to assess the accuracy of membership data reported to WOSM has proven difficult in the past and is likely to in the future unless efforts are made to improve reporting mechanisms and encourage greater transparency. However, this attempt to look at the evolution of membership around the world may also be of assistance to NSOs/NSAs in Europe as they enter in to discussions with friends from around the world in advance of the 40th World Scout Conference. Our purpose in preparing this comprehensive report has been fourfold:

1. We want to better understand the situation in each country, using all available data sources, in order to develop a European-wide perspective that will assist the European Scout Committee and the World Scout Bureau – European Regional Office, in providing targeted support and consultancy, to tackle decline where it occurs and secure growth where it has taken root.
2. We want to instil in NSOs/NSAs that knowing who your members are is of vital importance in informing the development of Scouting, and influencing strategic activity at national level.
3. We want to encourage NSOs/NSAs to reflect on the figures that they have provided or that we have sourced, with a view to correcting any anomalies so that future Membership Reports are even more accurate.
4. We want NSOs/NSAs to understand how they compare with the situations in other countries outside of Europe, which may help to better understand the challenges that others face around the world as they also seek to develop and grow.

In closing, I would like to commend Radu Stinghe for his work in ‘crunching’ the numbers that are in this report, and also to all of those NSOs that have contributed so openly with their membership information.

As an evolving document, there may well be some inaccuracies. In fact, we are expecting that to be the case. If you notice issues with the data relating to your NSO, please advise us so that we can update accordingly.

Craig Turpie,
Chairman, European Scout Committee

“A short word from the Regional Office

I believe that many of us have a passion for Scouting. Whether this has developed recently or is something that we have been brought up with matters not. The fact that we believe that Scouting is a good thing for young people unites us with many hundreds of thousands of leaders all over the world.

We believe that the young people that we work to support will make a real difference, as leaders, as followers, as good citizens, as friends, as colleagues.

We believe that the difference our members make will help to create a better world – because they care, because we care, because our work is based on values, and commitment.

That is why increasing our membership is so important.
That is why we measure our numbers.
That is why we try to gauge the impact of what we do.

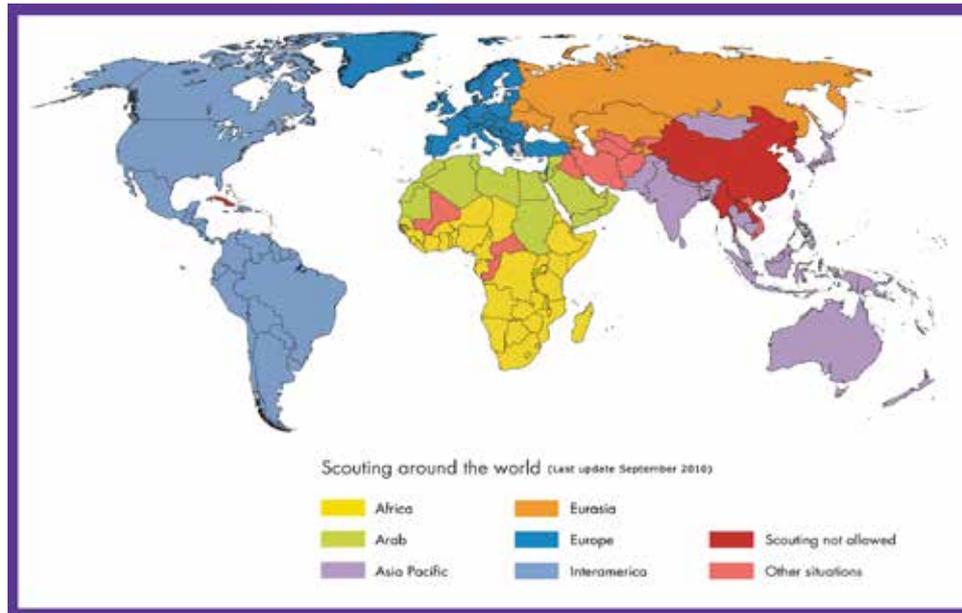
European Scouting has seen dramatic change over the past decade – increasing numbers by half a million. That has taken hard work, energy, drive and commitment.

But let’s not stop there – let’s move into areas where we have not been strong, let’s expand to reflect the diversity of our communities.

I use this opportunity to encourage all of us to live up to the challenge of maintaining market share and expanding it so that more and more young people can know what it is to be a Scout and Society will know what a positive impact we can create.

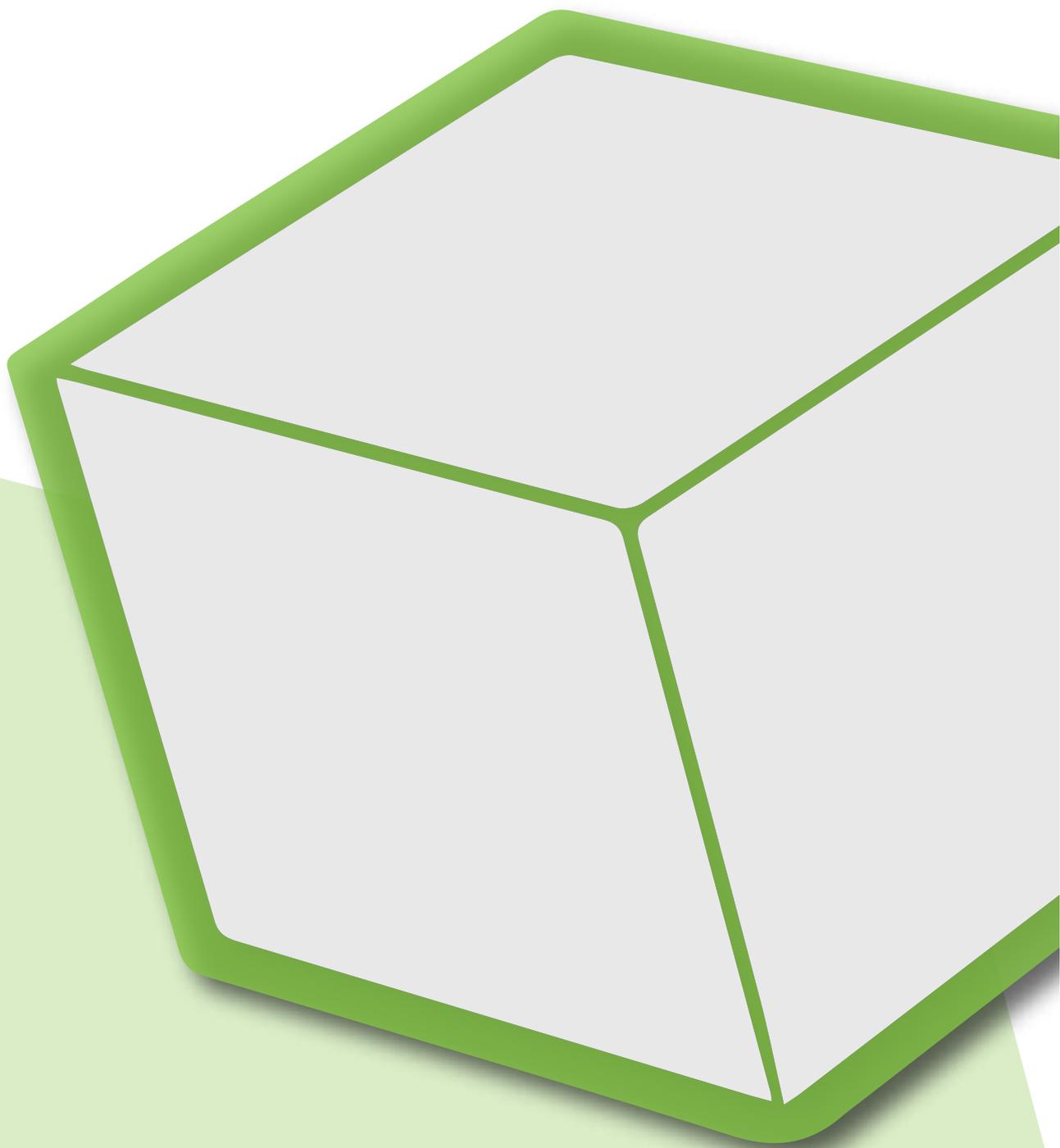
David McKee,
Regional Director

“We believe that the difference our members make will help to create a better world – because they care, because we care, because our work is based on values, and commitment.”



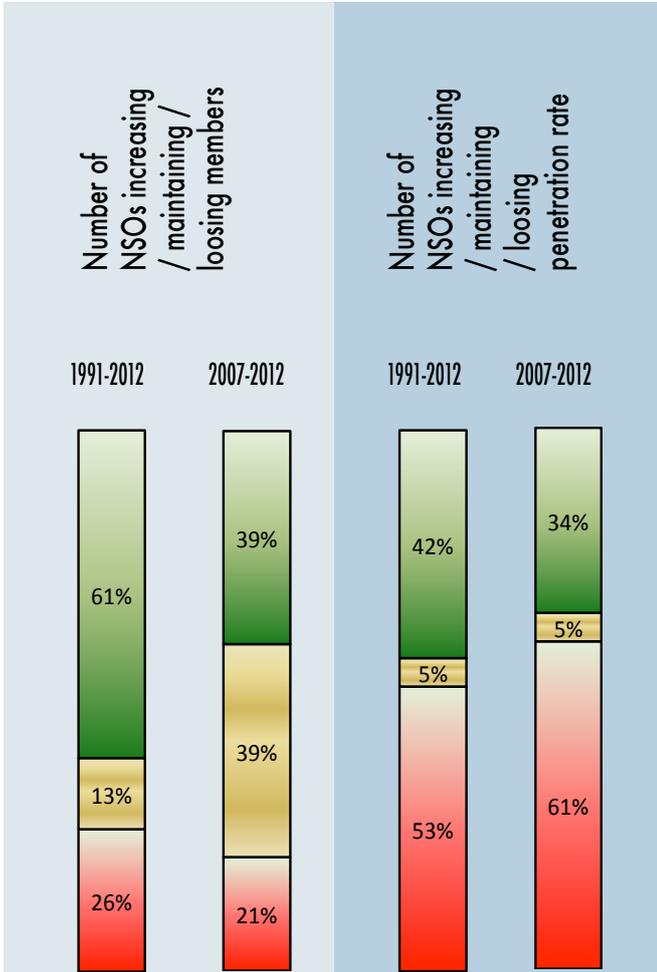
A look at the world 1991-2012

In absolute numbers, WOSM doubled its membership in the last 20 years. However, this is largely due to the significant increase of membership in one of the Regions (some 10'000'000 more Scouts declared by the Scout Association of Indonesia in 2010). Two other Regions have shown a constant upward trend (Africa and Eurasia) but this is also due, in part, by new associations being admitted into WOSM. The three other Regions have all gone through the “dip” of 1995-2007 but they all seem to have recovered now and re-started a positive trend. Sometimes the big leaps in numbers are due to new associations being recognized (ex: associations of South-East Europe in the early nineties, the Eurasia Region, some African NSOs, etc.), new categories added (registering the girls in WOSM – like in France or Finland) or increased level of accuracy in the registration system (ex: Indonesia in 2010) but the stable trend overall is generally the result of hard work in maintaining a relevant programme for young people and ensure quality adult support.

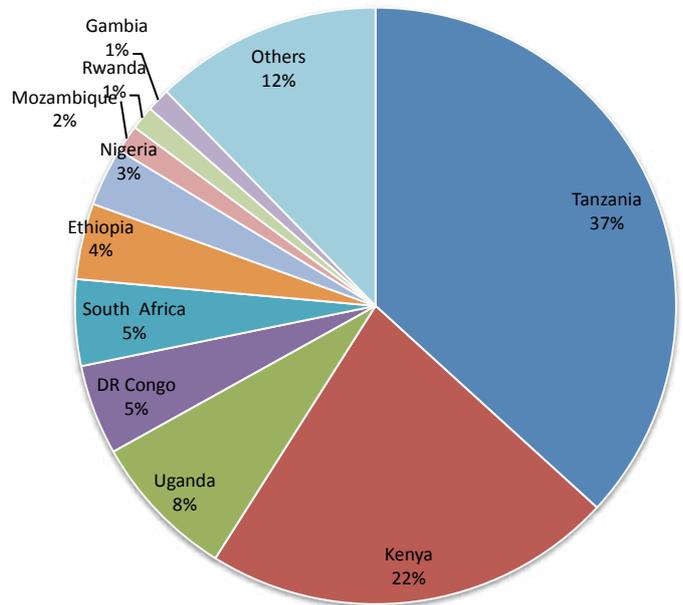


Regional perspectives 1991-2012

AFRICA

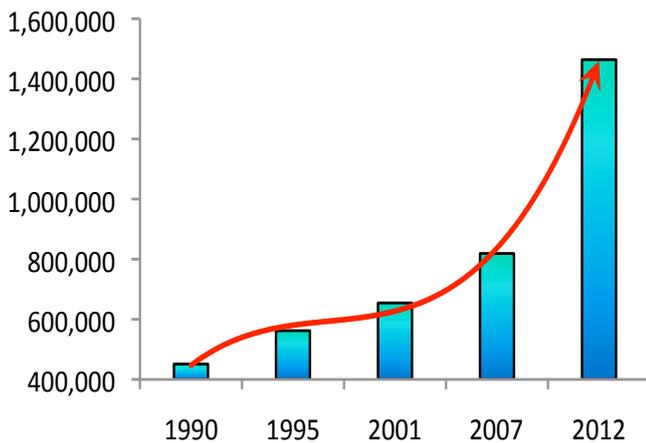


Proportions of the 10 largest associations in the region



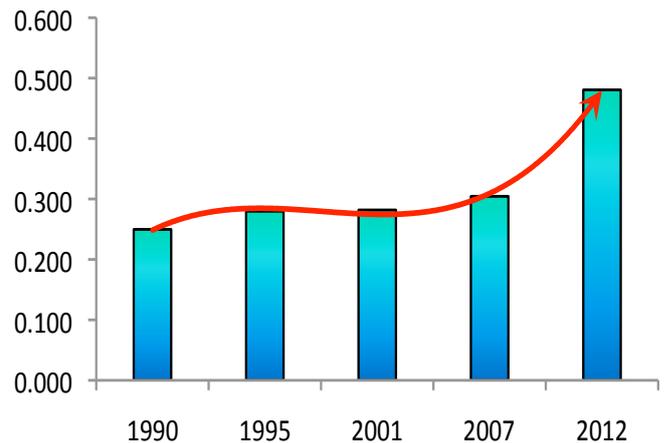
Membership development 1991-2012

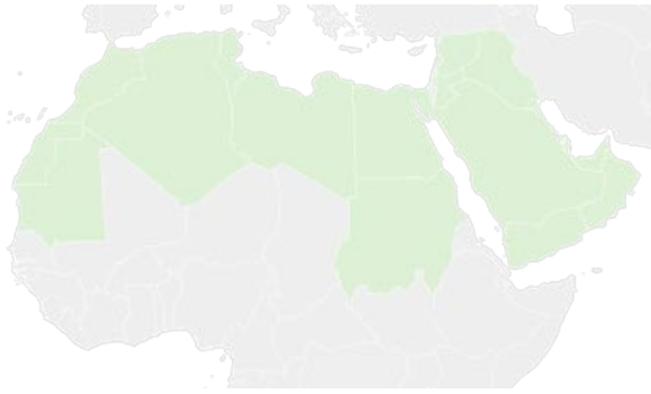
Absolute numbers



Membership development 1991-2012

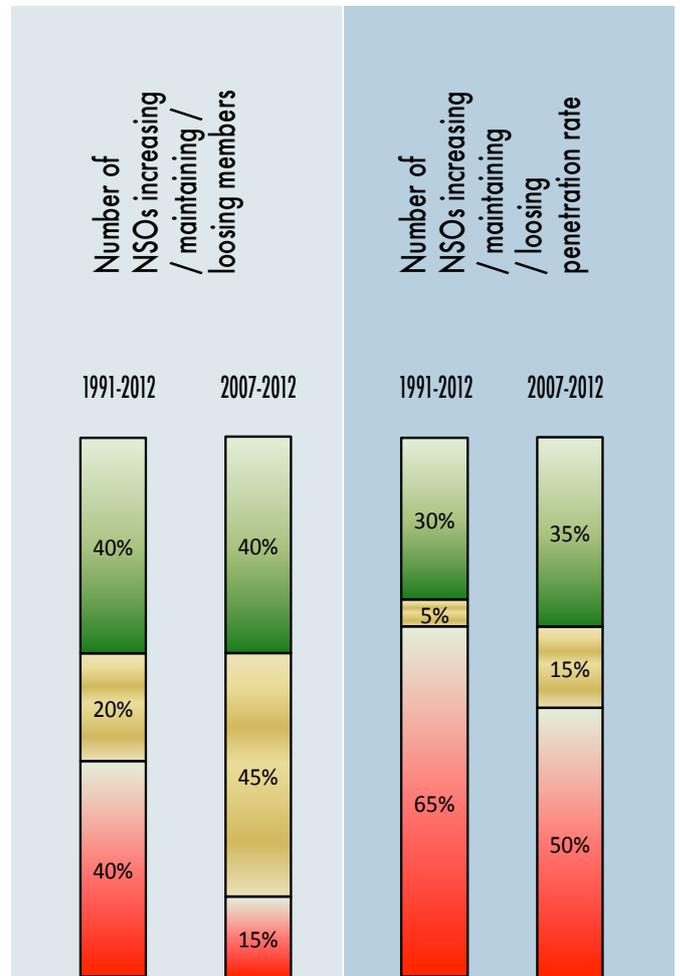
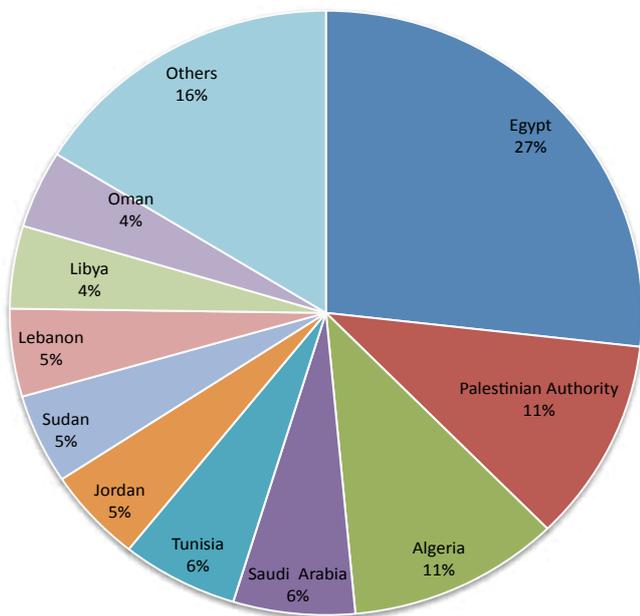
Penetration rate





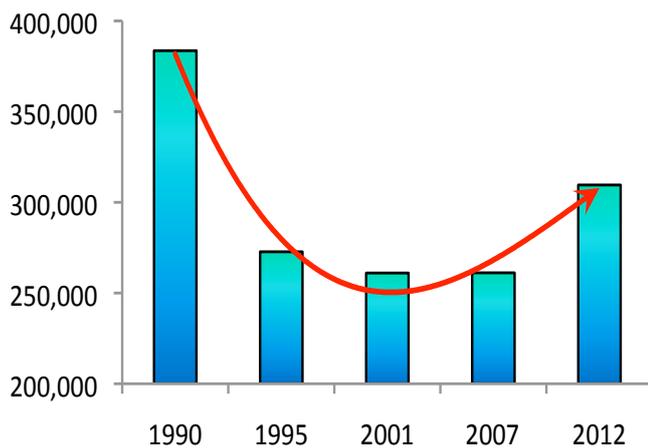
ARAB

Proportions of the 10 largest associations in the region



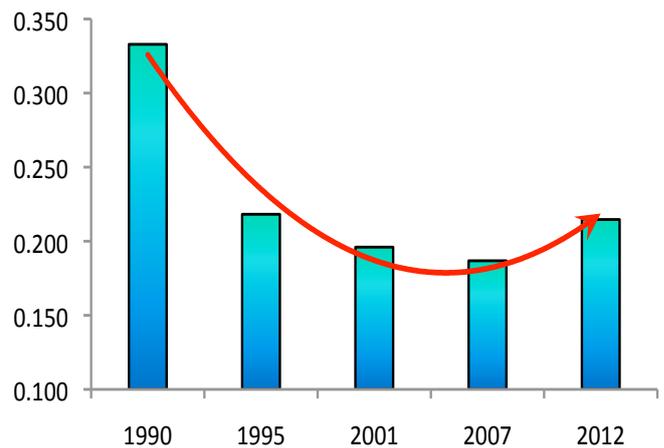
Membership development 1991-2012

Absolute numbers

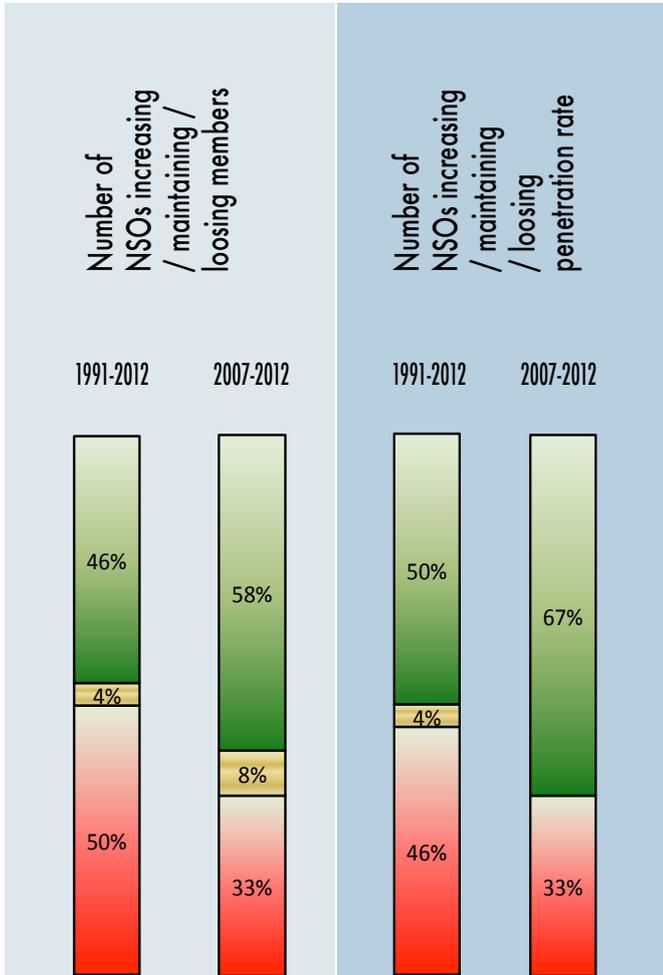


Membership development 1991-2012

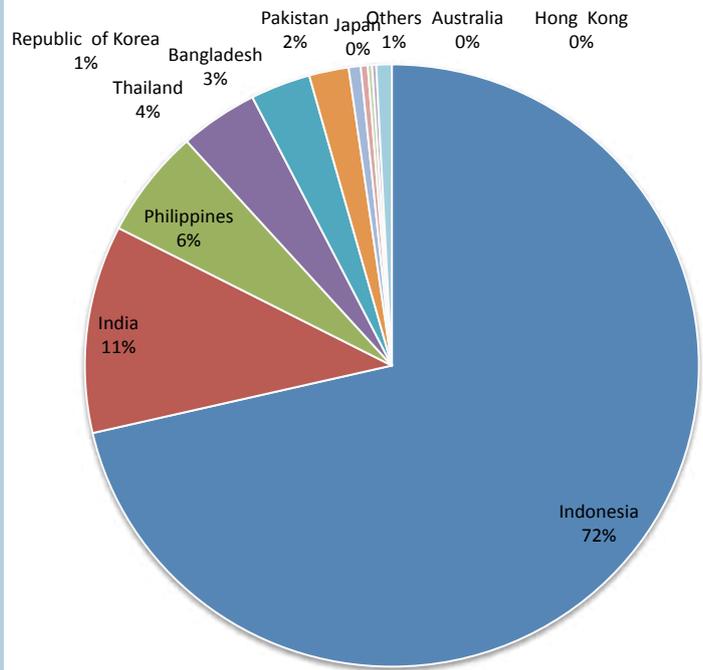
Penetration rate



ASIA-PACIFIC

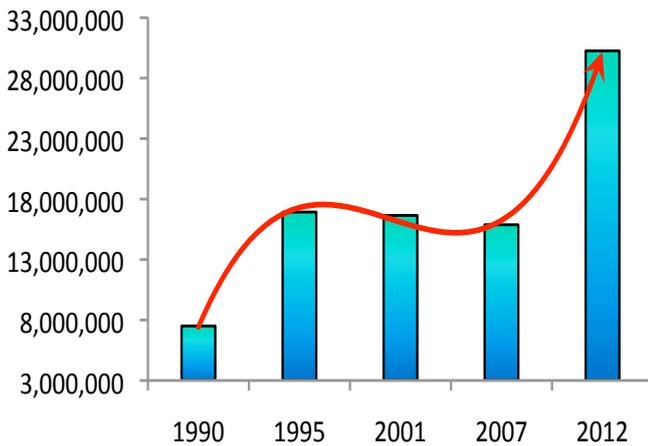


Proportions of the 10 largest associations in the region



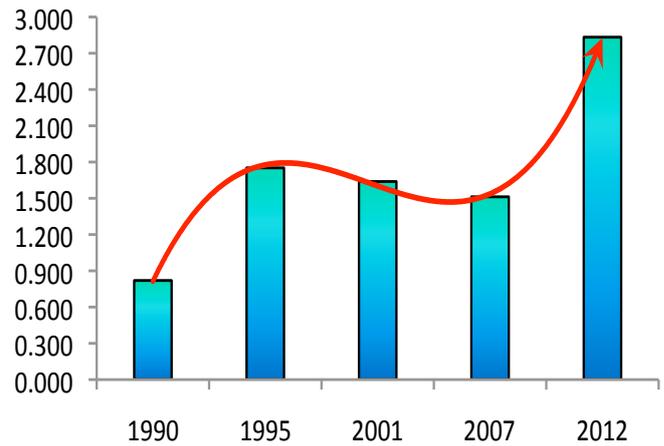
Membership development 1991-2012

Absolute numbers



Membership development 1991-2012

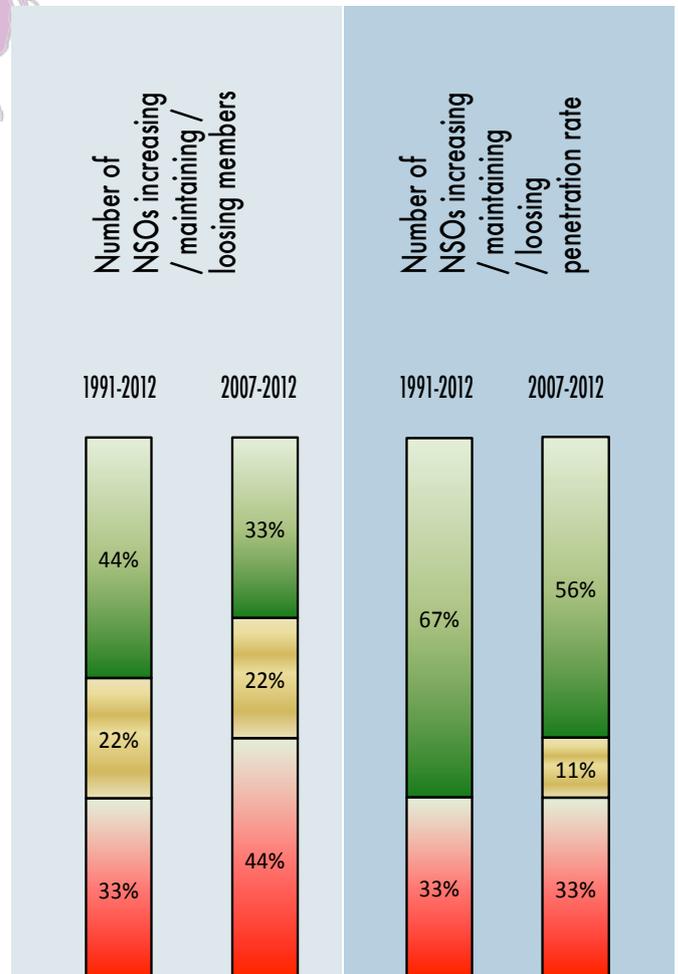
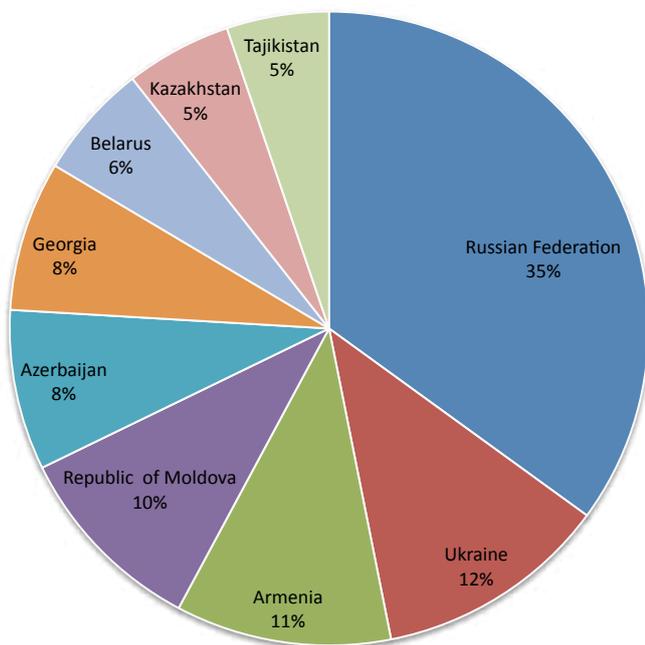
Penetration rate





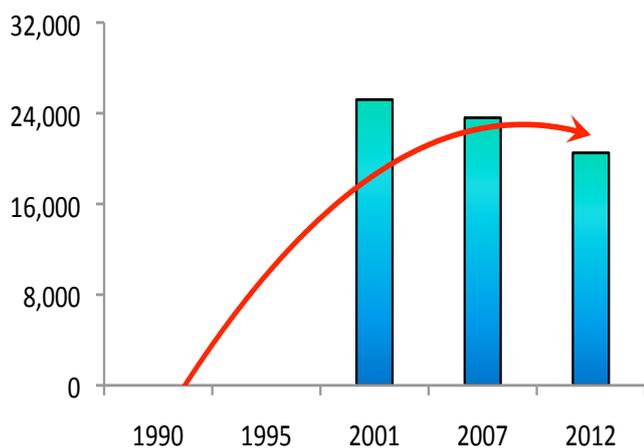
EURASIA

Proportions of the 10 largest associations in the region



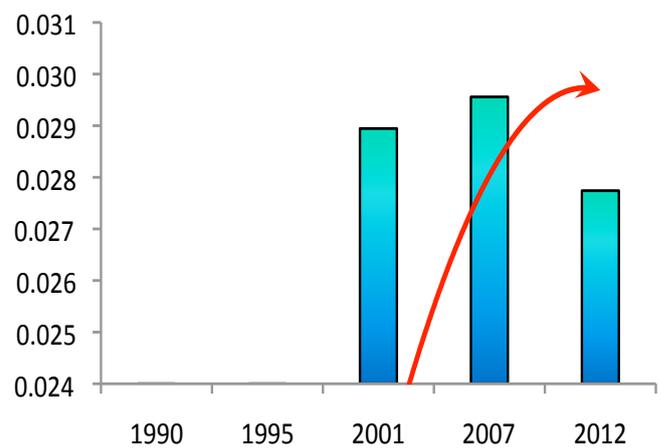
Membership development 1991-2012

Absolute numbers

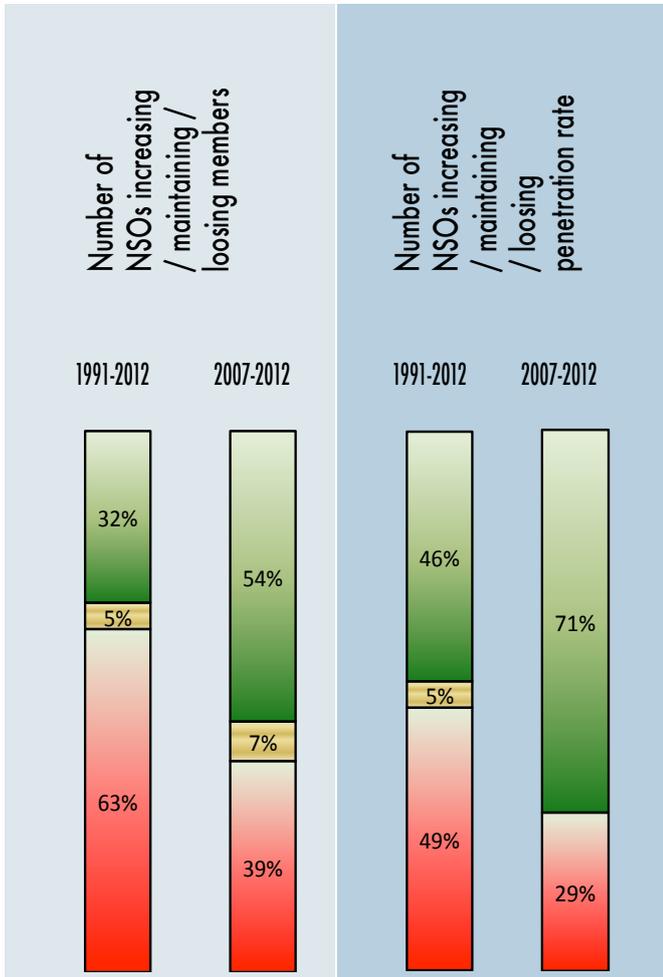


Membership development 1991-2012

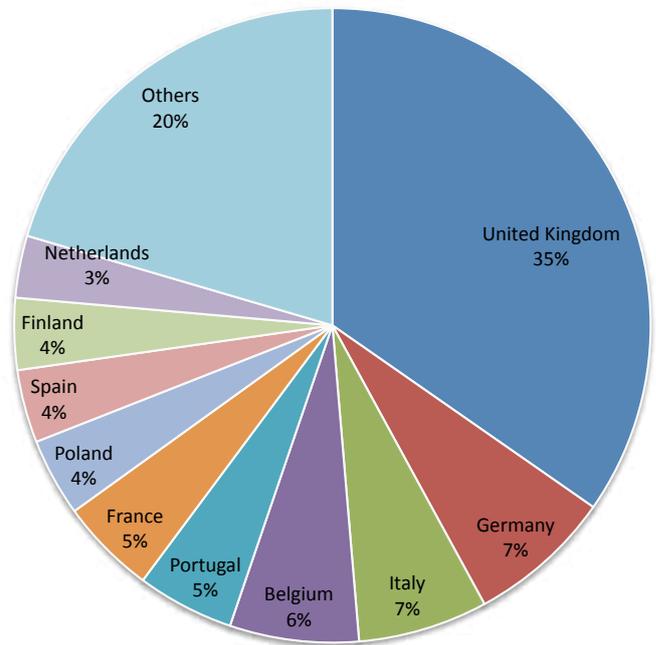
Penetration rate



EUROPE

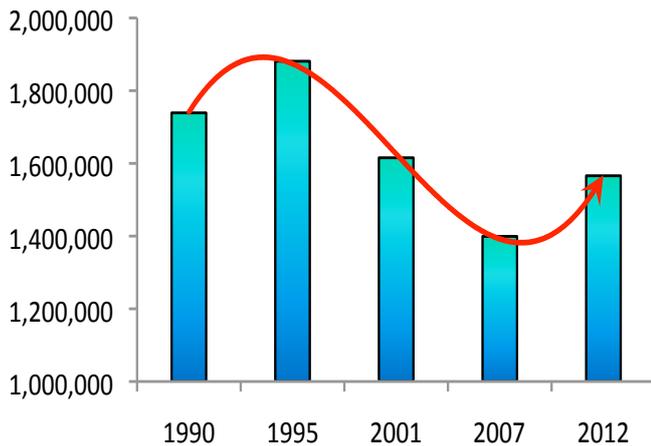


Proportions of the 10 largest associations in the region



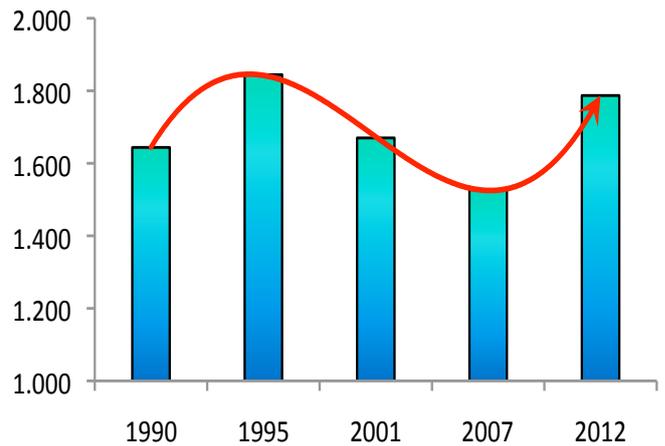
Membership development 1991-2012

Absolute numbers



Membership development 1991-2012

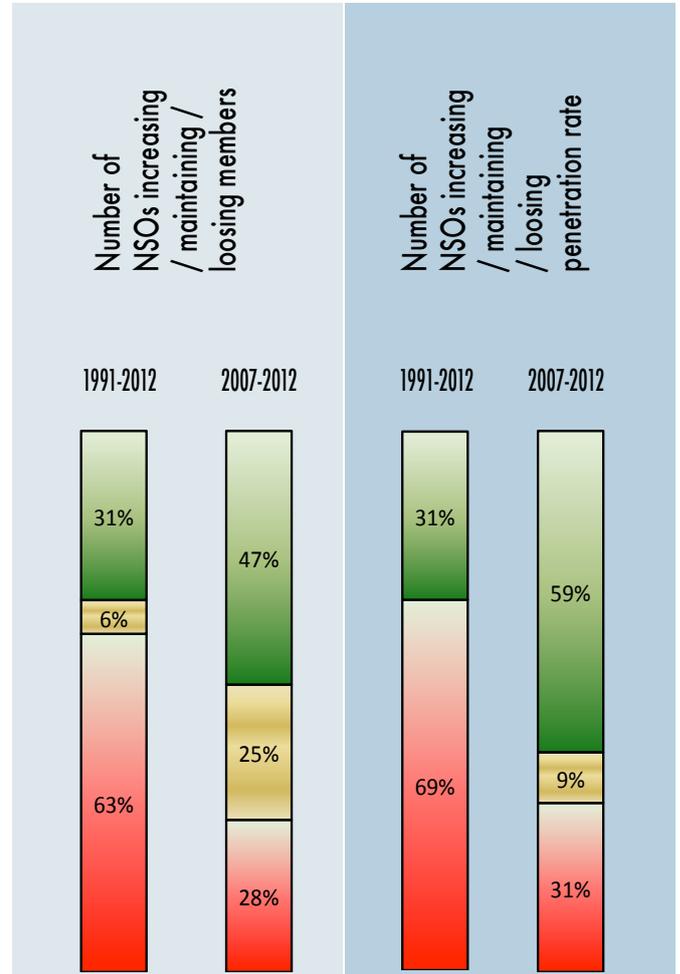
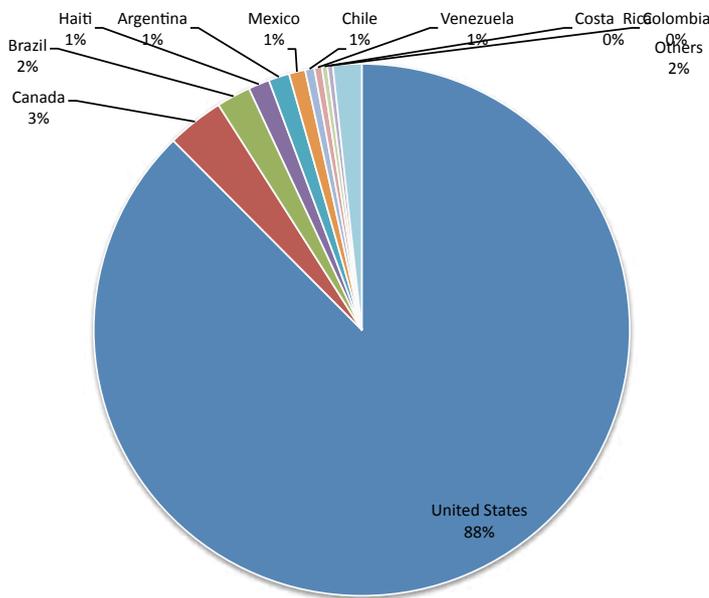
Penetration rate





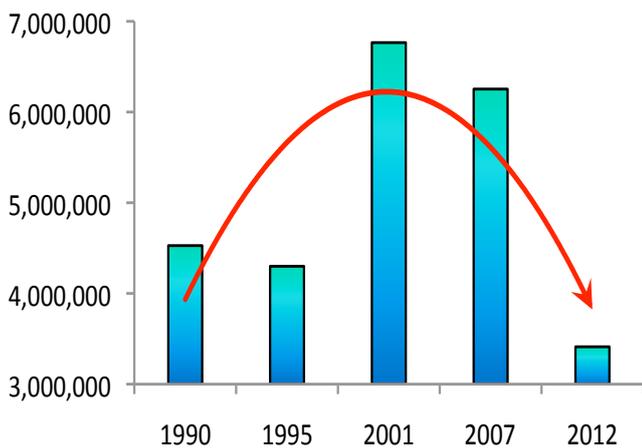
INTERAMERICA

Proportions of the 10 largest associations in the region



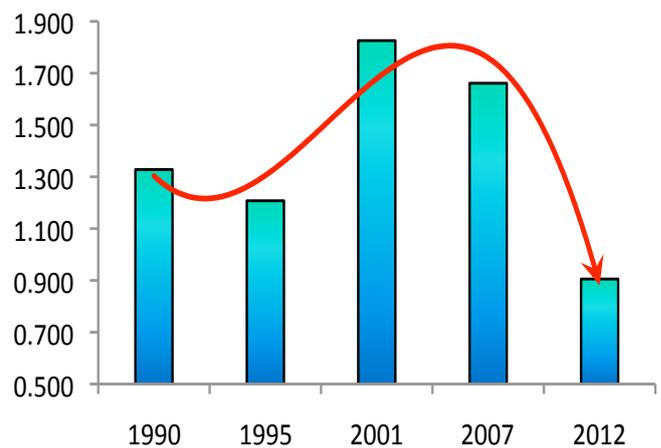
Membership development 1991-2012

Absolute numbers

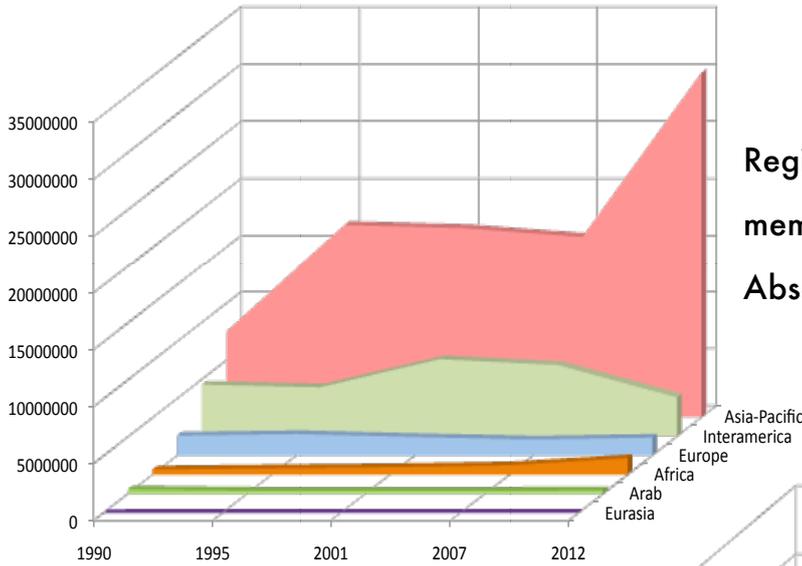


Membership development 1991-2012

Penetration rate

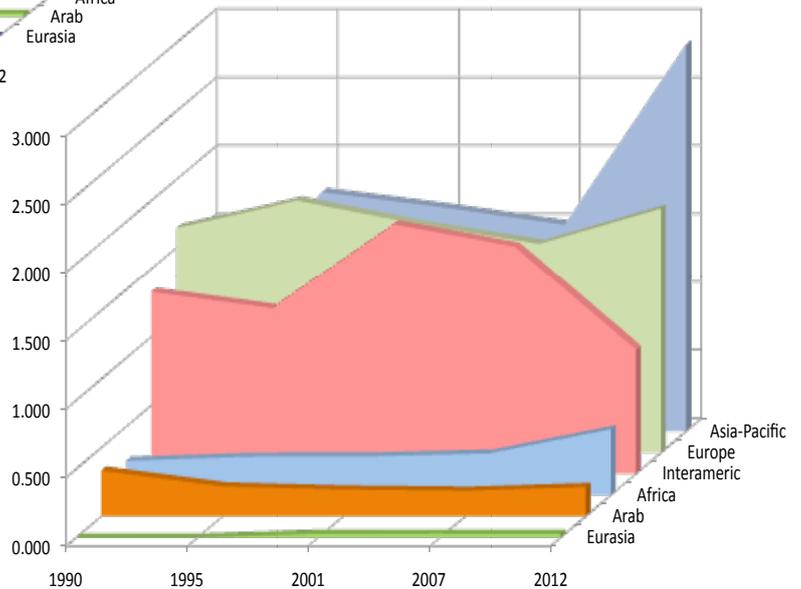


WOSM



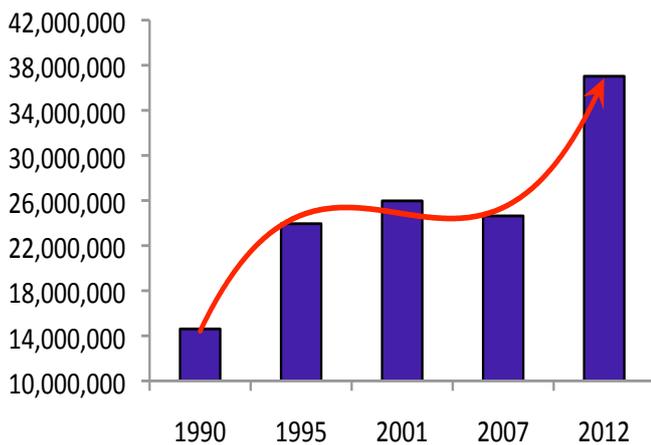
**Regional contributions to membership development
Absolute numbers**

**Regional contributions to membership development
Penetration rate**



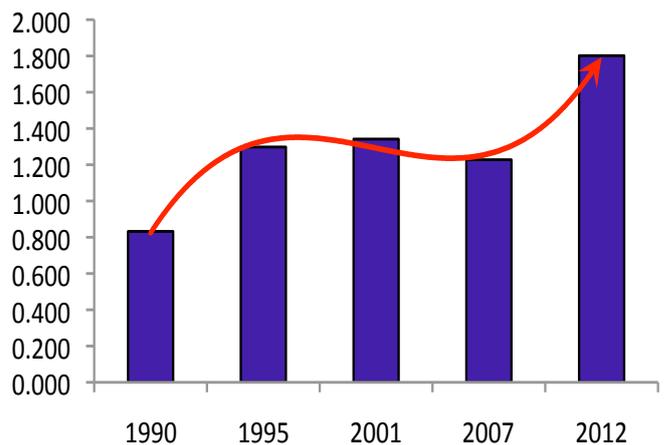
Membership development 1991-2012

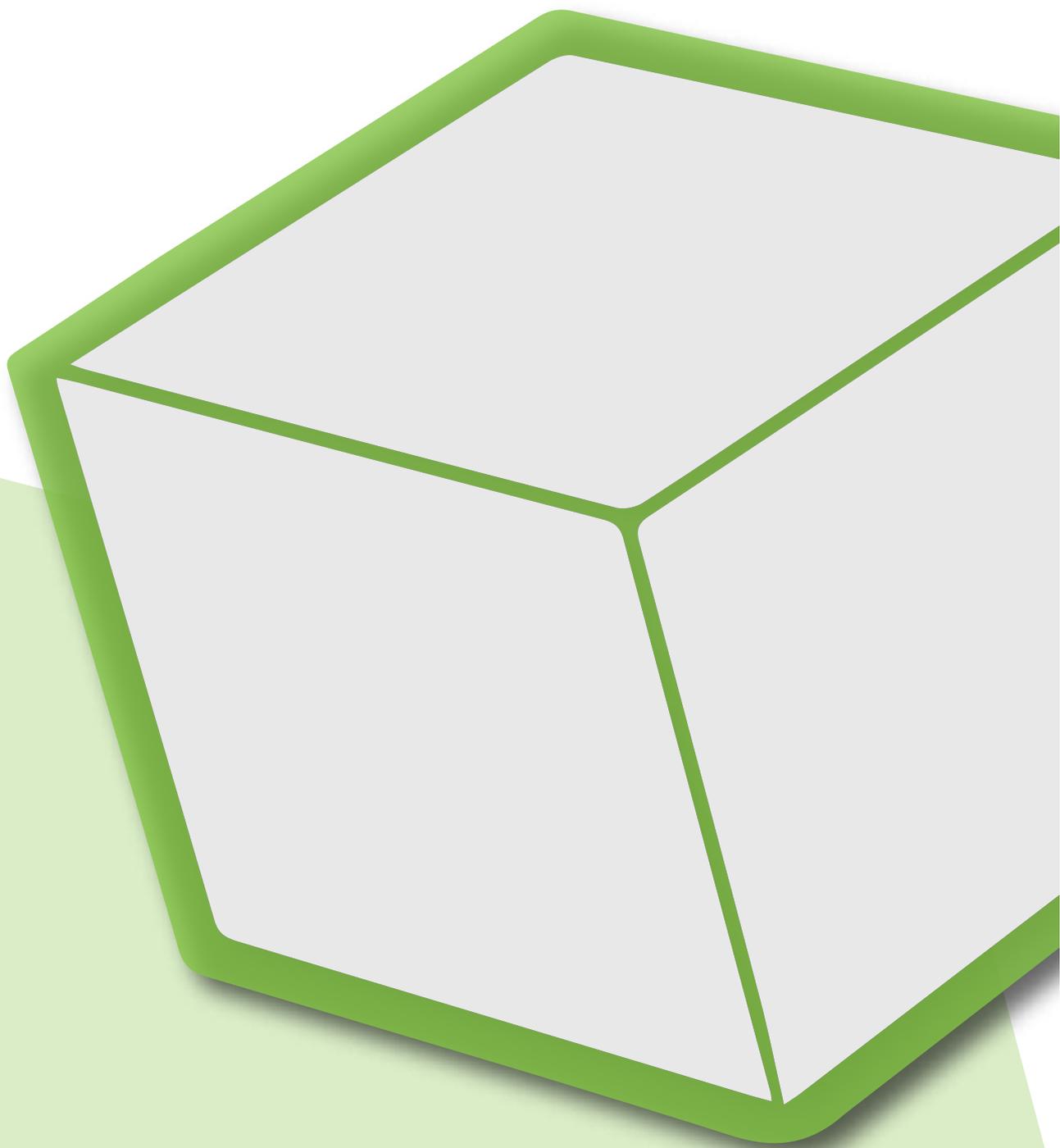
Absolute numbers



Membership development 1991-2012

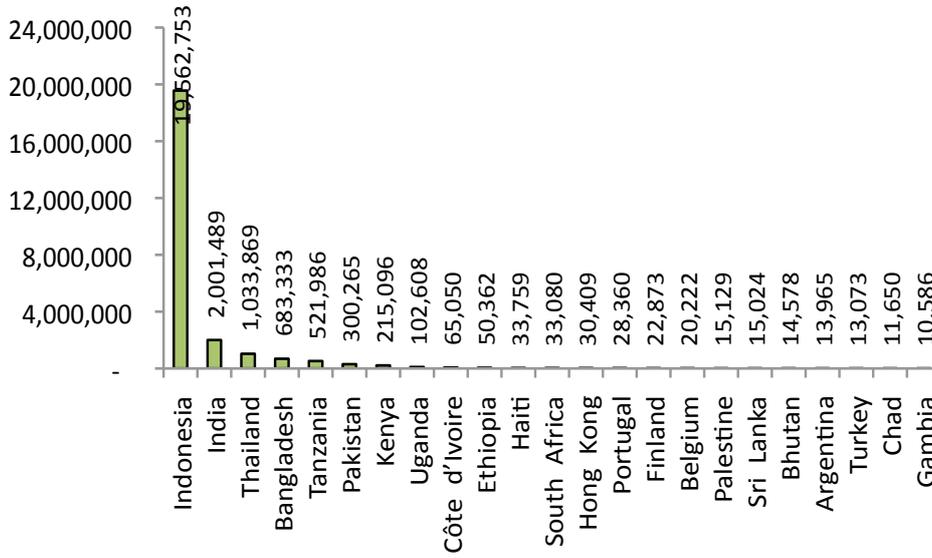
Penetration rate



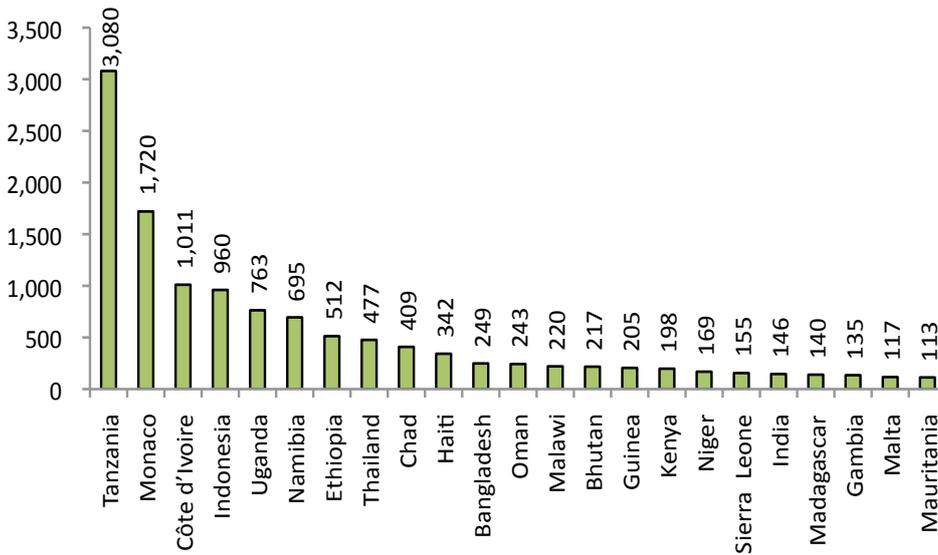


Associations' perspective 1991-2012

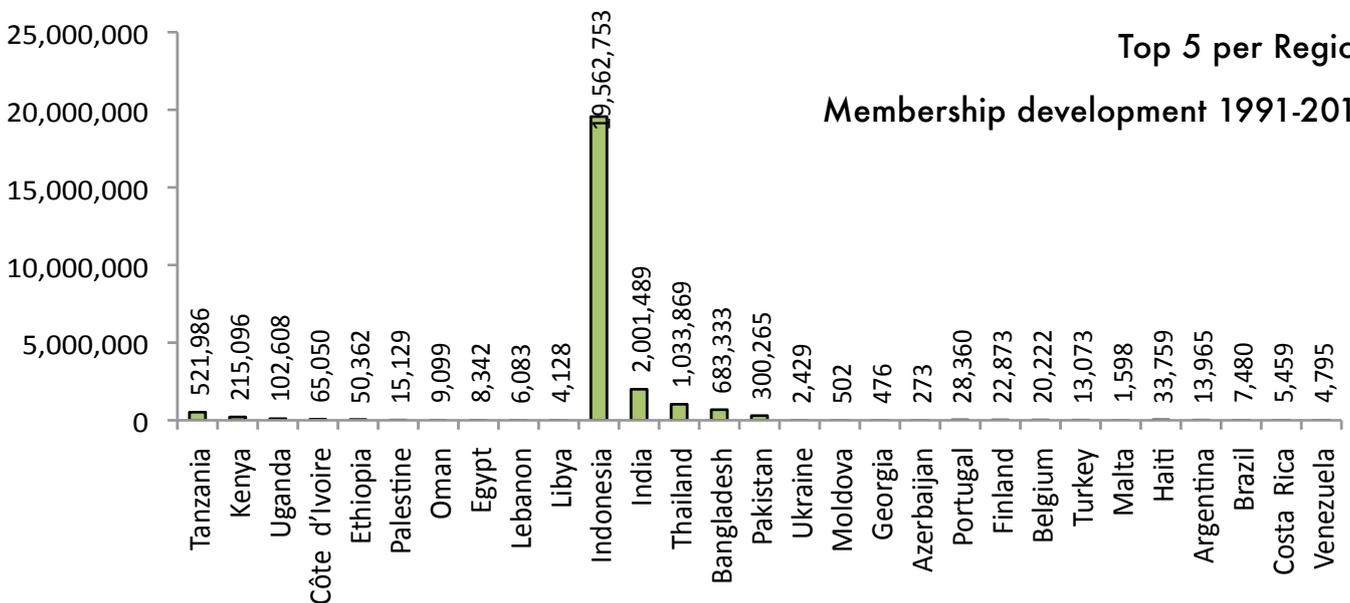
1991 - 2012



69 associations increased their membership in the last 20 years, 23 of them with more than 10'000 members: 4 from Europe, 8 from Asia-Pacific, 8 from Africa 1 from the Arab Region and 2 from Inter-america.



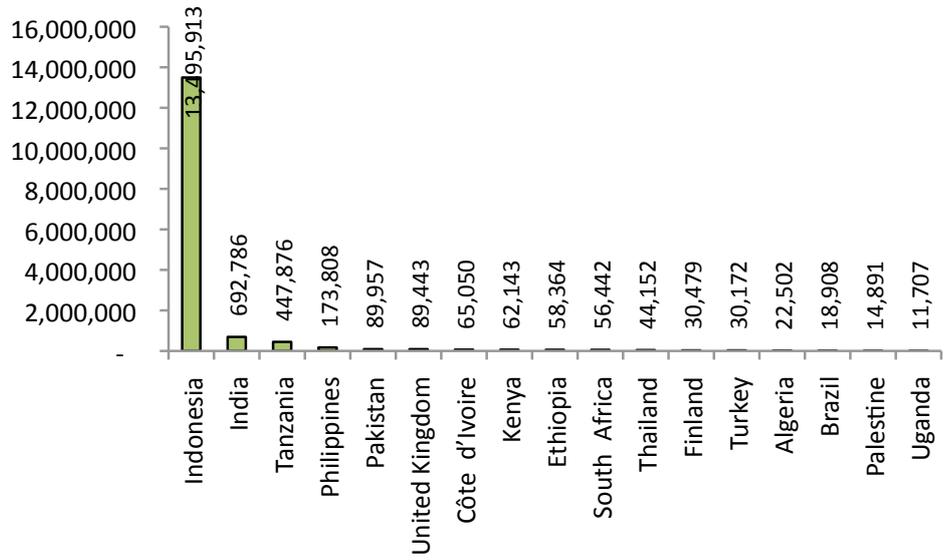
23 associations increased their membership with 100% or more in the past 20 years: 2 from Europe, 6 from Asia-Pacific, 12 from Africa, 1 from Interamerica and 2 from the Arab Region.



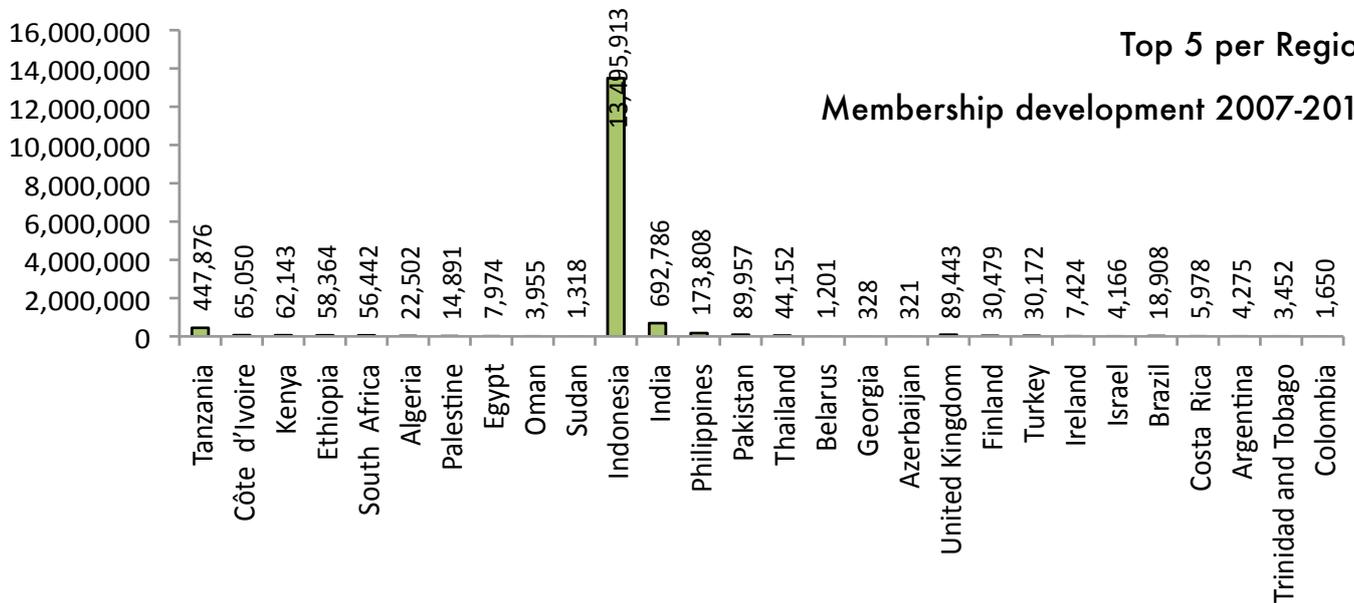
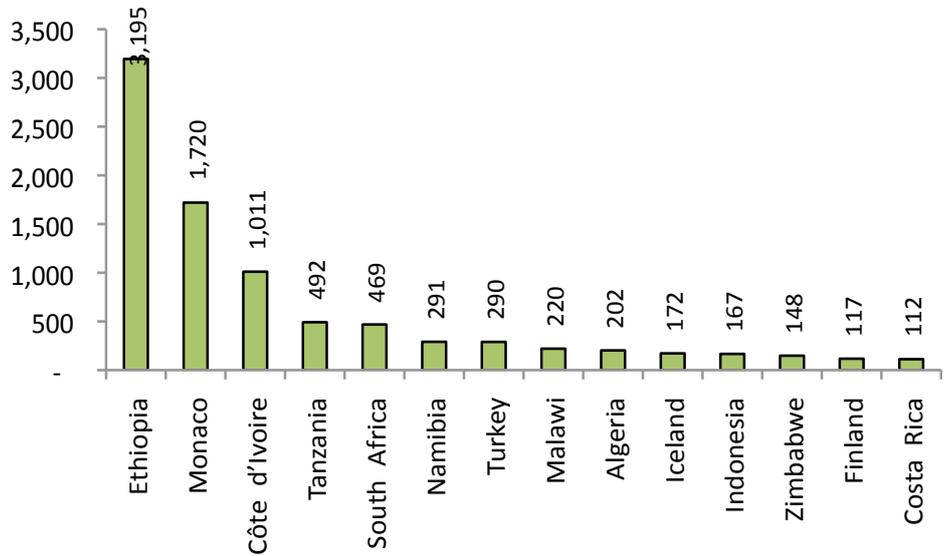
Top 5 per Region
Membership development 1991-2012

2007 - 2012

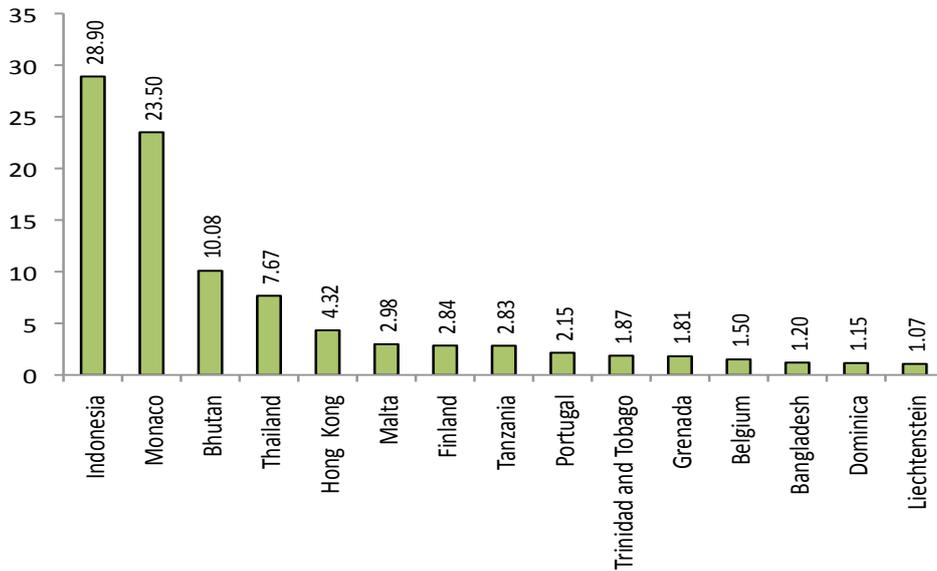
77 associations have increased their membership in the last 5 years, 17 of them with more than 10'000 members: 3 from Europe, 5 from Asia-Pacific, 6 from Africa, 2 from the Arab Region and 1 from Interamerica.



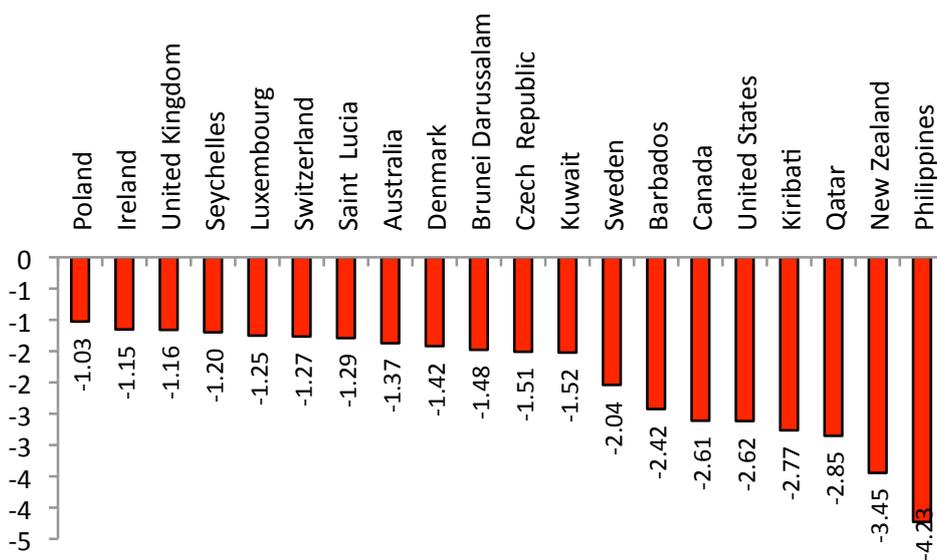
14 associations increased their membership with 100% or more in the past 5 years: 4 from Europe, 7 from Africa, 1 from Asia-Pacific, 1 from the Arab Region and 1 from Interamerica.



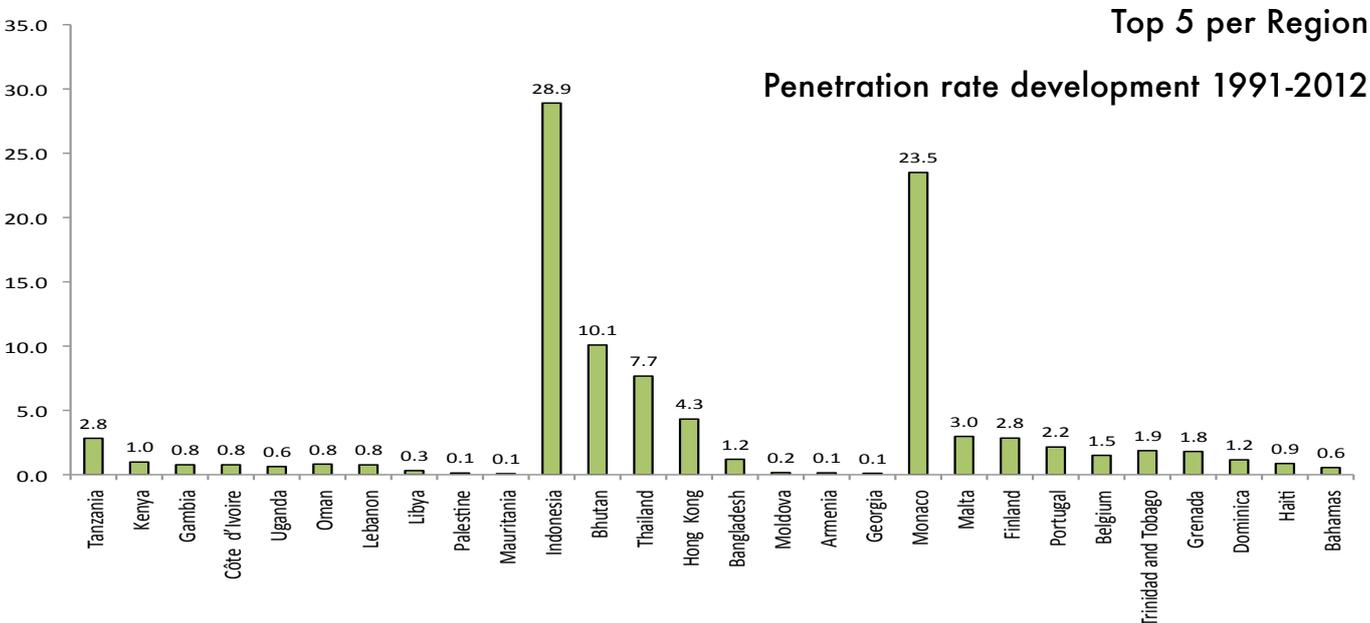
1991 - 2012



68 associations increased their penetration rate in the last 20 years, 15 of them with more than 1%: 6 from Europe, 6 from Asia-Pacific and 3 from Interamerica.

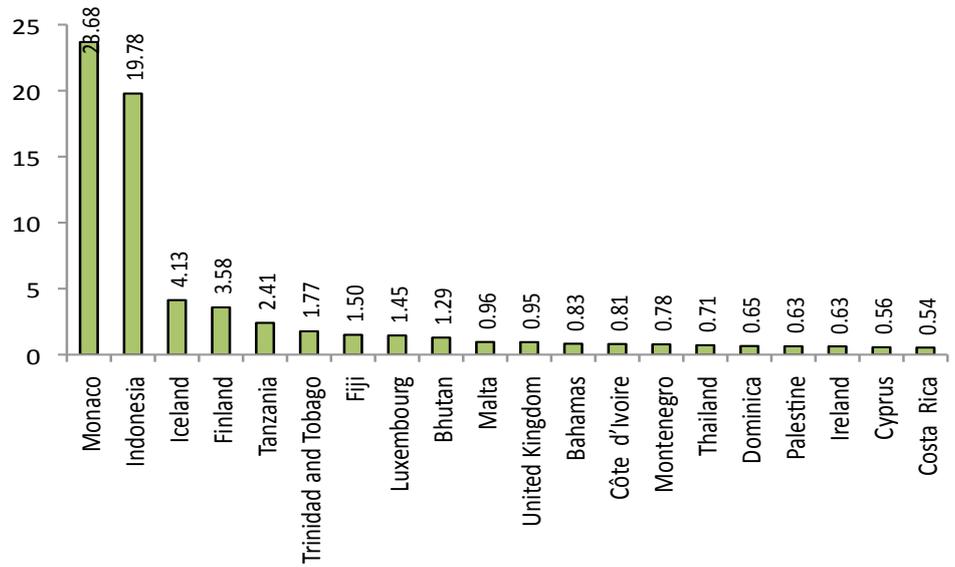


86 associations reduced their penetration rate in the last 20 years, 20 of them with more than 1%: 8 from Europe, 5 from Asia-Pacific, 4 from Interamerica, 1 from Africa and 2 from the Arab Region.

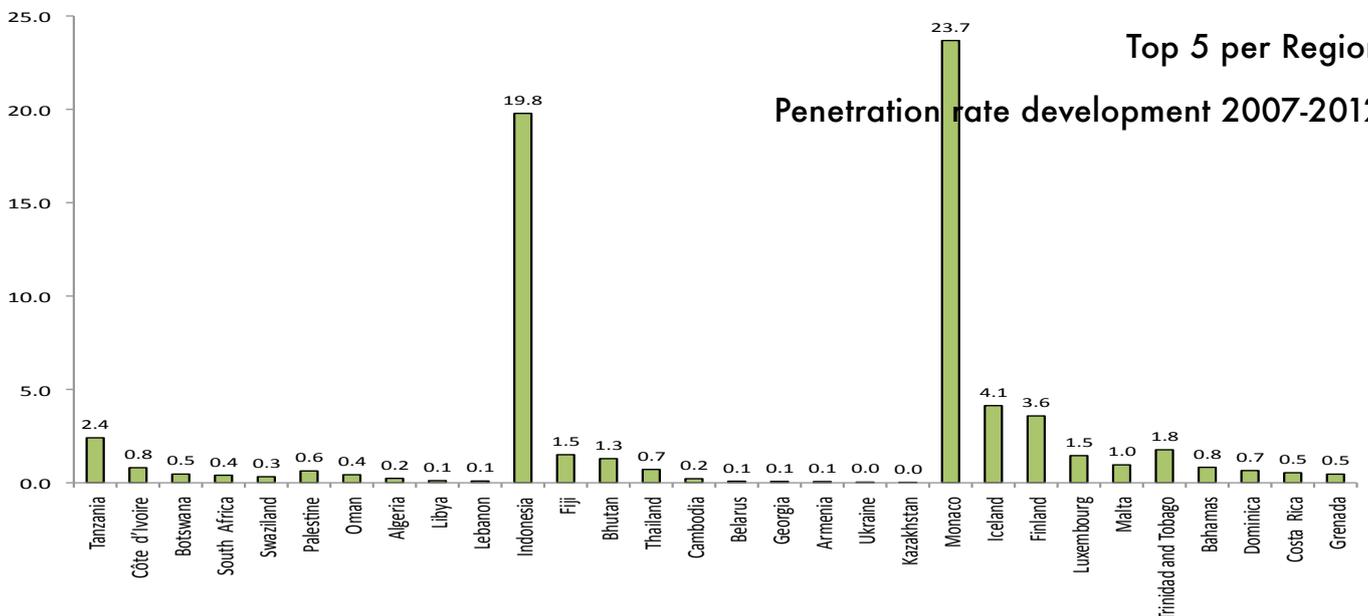
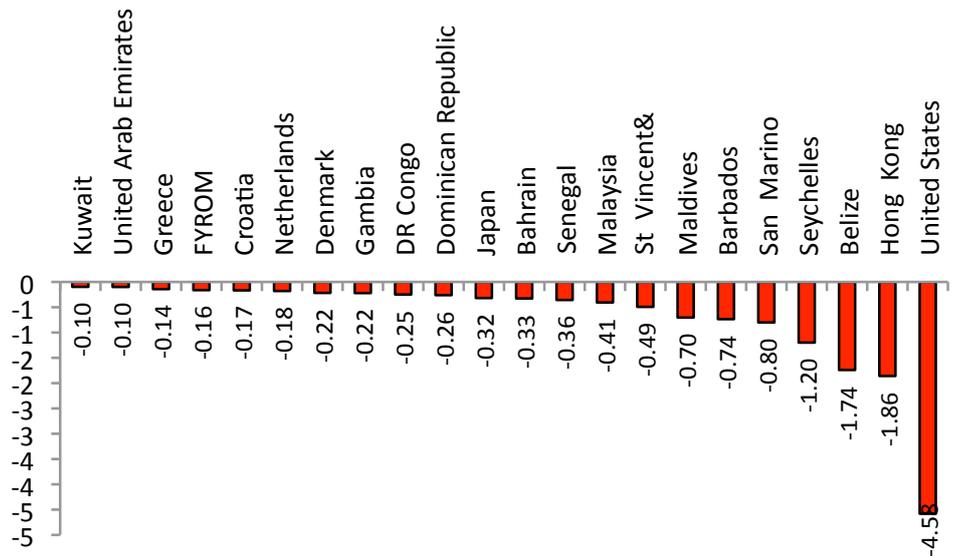


2007 - 2012

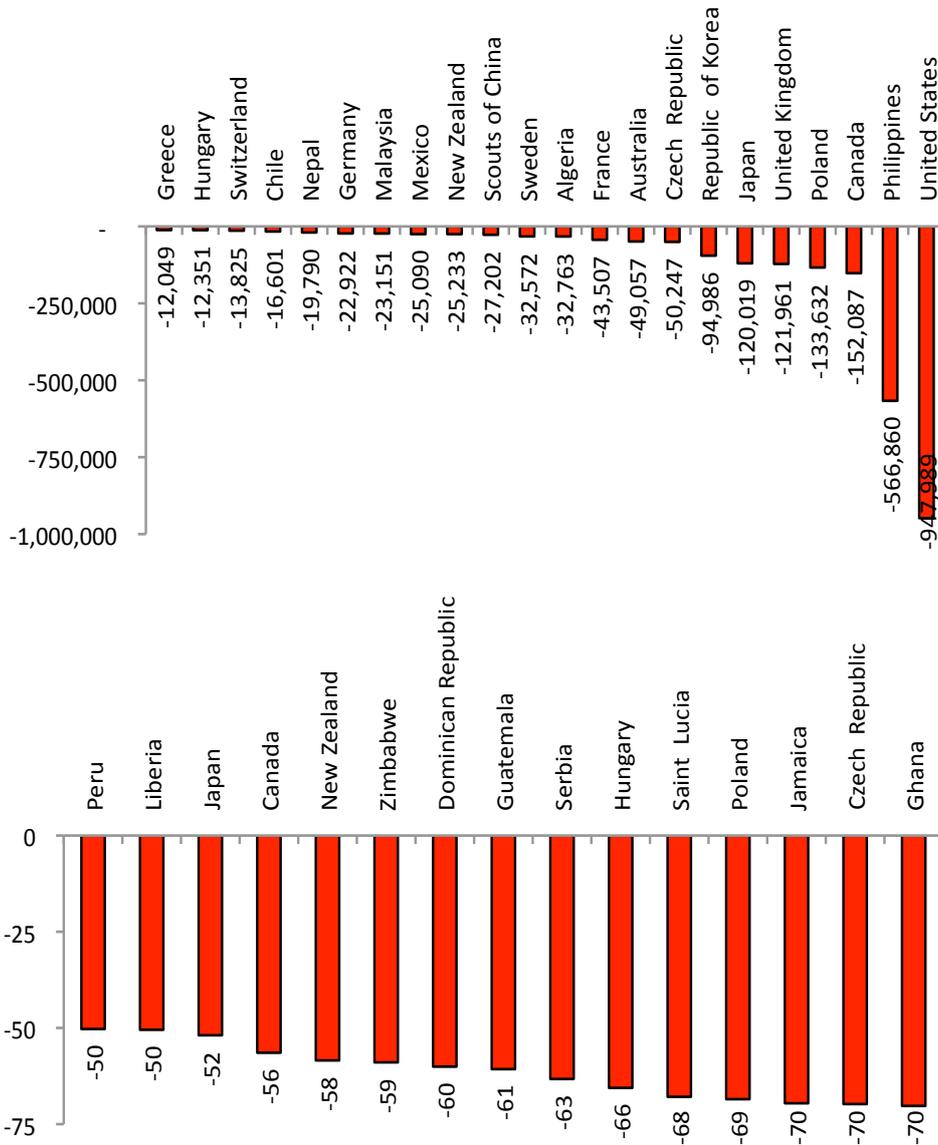
90 associations have increased their penetration rate in the last 5 years, 20 of them with more than 0.5%: 9 from Europe, 4 from Asia-Pacific, 2 from Africa, 1 from the Arab Region and 4 from the Inter-america.



63 associations reduced their penetration rate in the last 5 years, 22 of them with more than 0.1%: 6 from Europe, 4 from Asia-Pacific, 5 from Inter-america, 4 from Africa and 3 from the Arab Region.

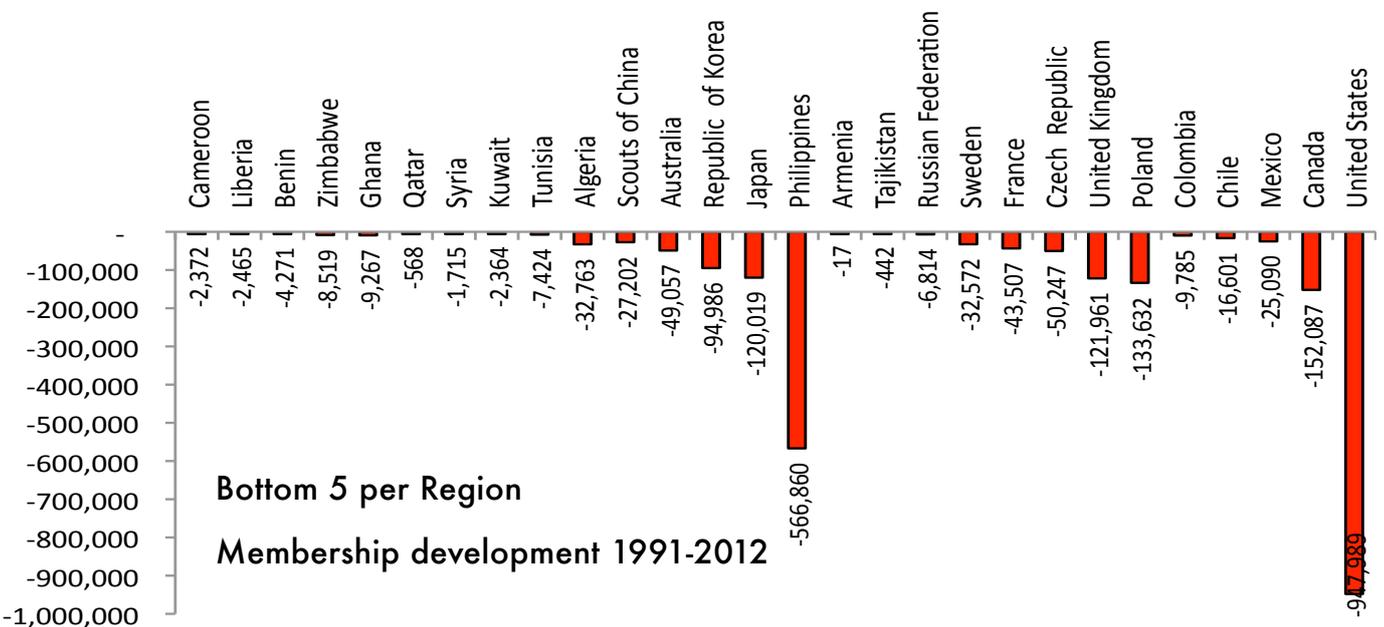


1991 - 2012



79 associations lost members in the last 20 years, 22 of them decreasing with more than 10'000 members: 9 from Europe, 8 from Asia-Pacific, 4 from Interamerica and 1 from the Arab Region.

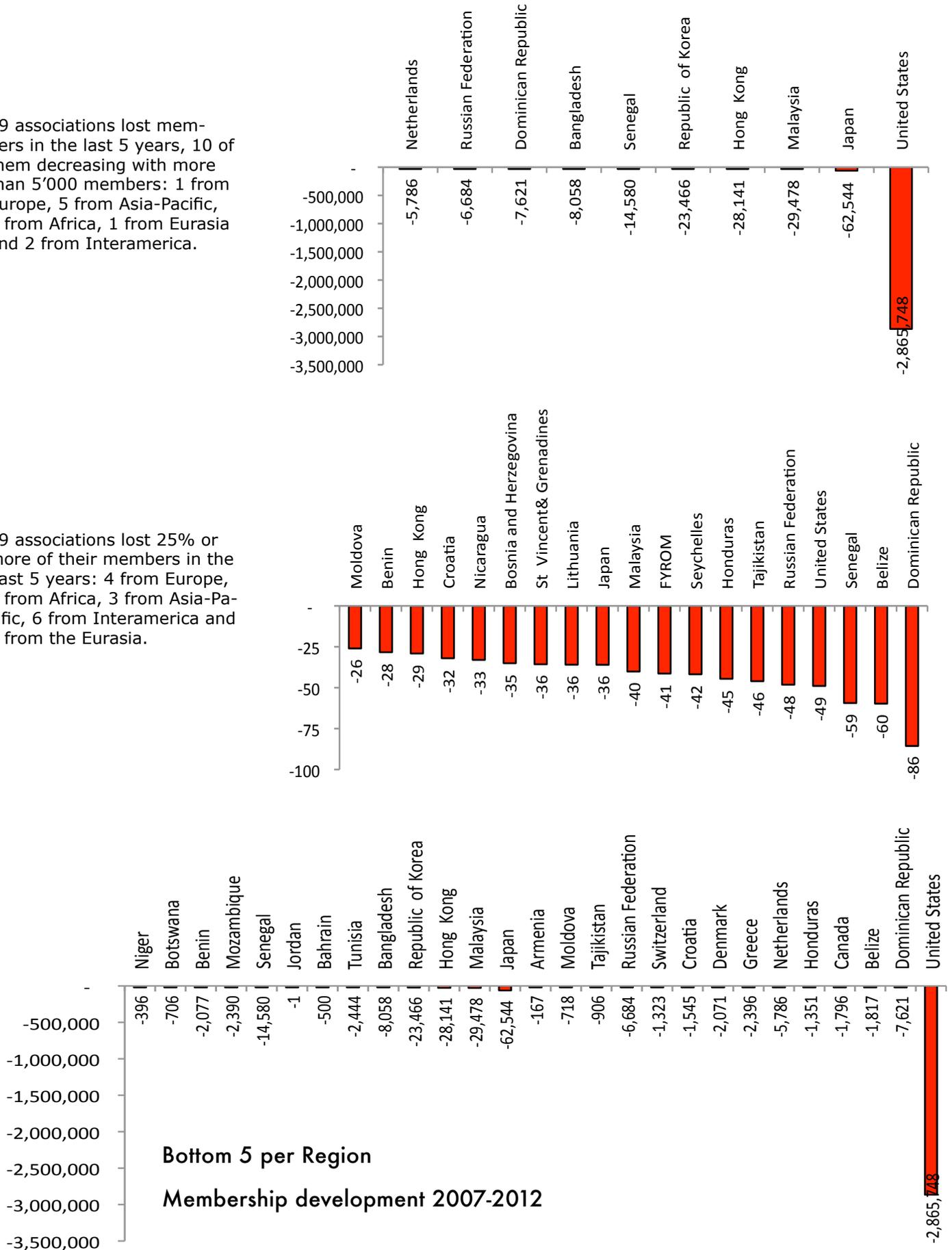
15 associations decreased their membership with 50% or more in the past 20 years: 4 from Europe, 2 from Asia-Pacific, 3 from Africa and 6 from Interamerica.

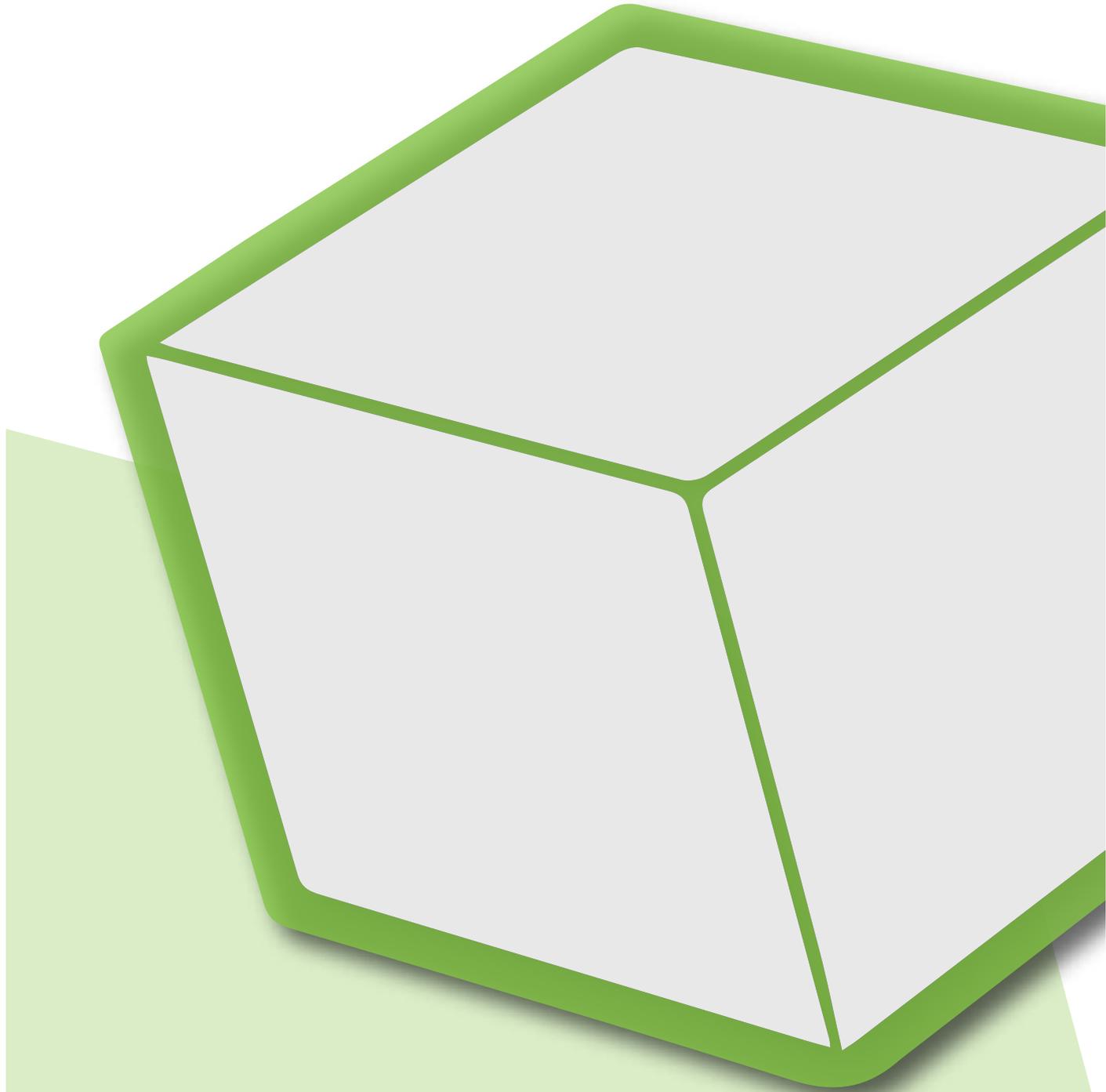


2007 - 2012

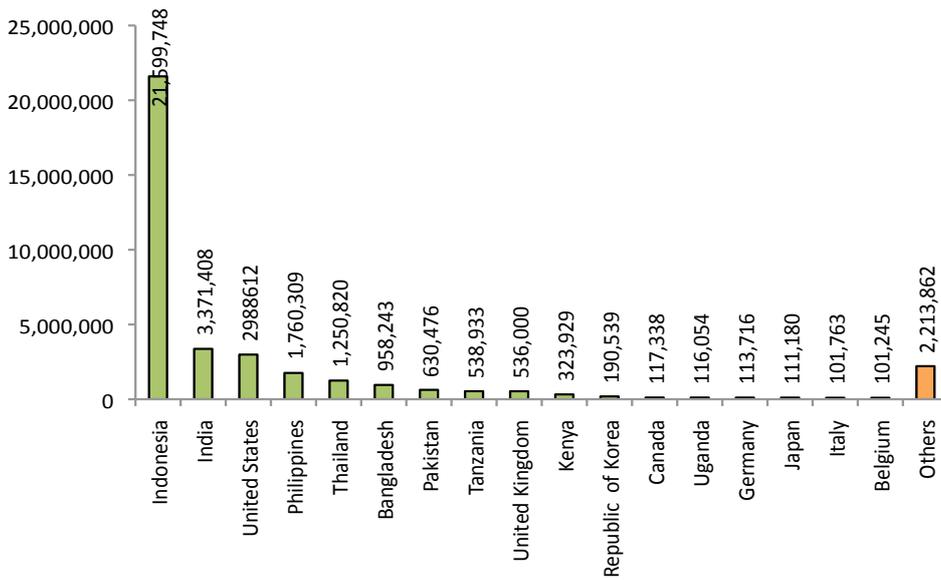
49 associations lost members in the last 5 years, 10 of them decreasing with more than 5'000 members: 1 from Europe, 5 from Asia-Pacific, 1 from Africa, 1 from Eurasia and 2 from Interamerica.

19 associations lost 25% or more of their members in the past 5 years: 4 from Europe, 3 from Africa, 3 from Asia-Pacific, 6 from Interamerica and 3 from the Eurasia.





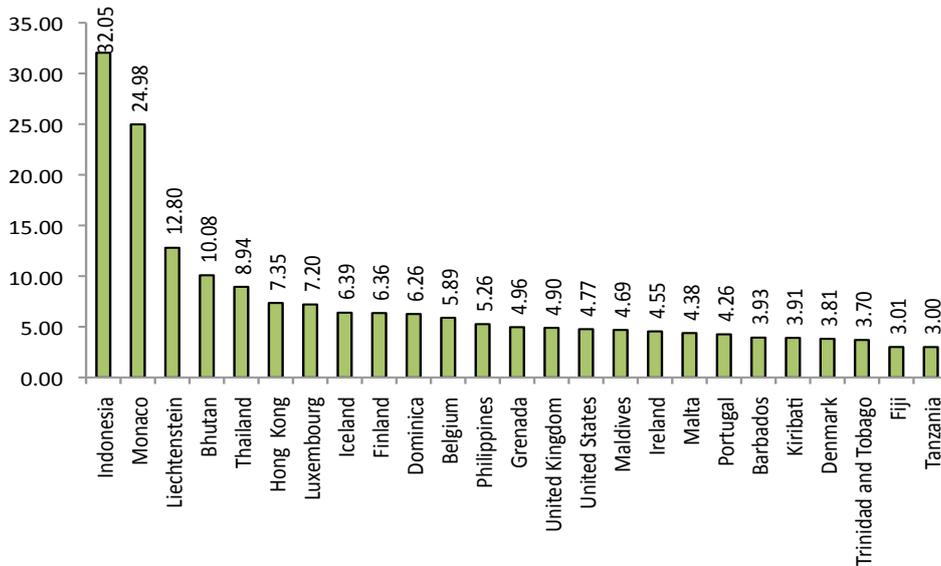
WOSM 2012



The 17 largest associations in the world (with a membership of over 100'000 Scouts each) account for over 34'000'000 members, or 94% of WOSM membership.

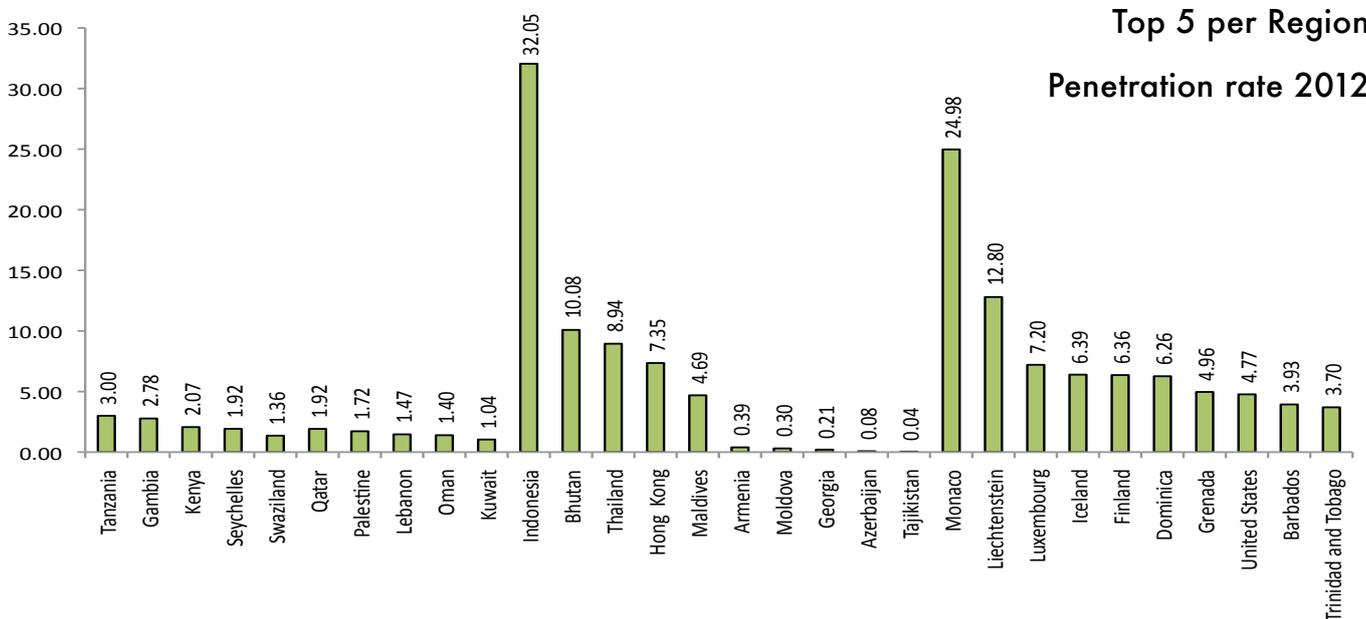
144 other NSOs make up for the remaining 6% of WOSM members.

If all Scouts would be equally distributed among the WOSM countries, each of them would have approx. 215'000 members.



There are 25 associations with a penetration rate of over 3%: 11 from Europe, 8 from Asia-Pacific 1 from Africa and 5 from Interamerica.

The average penetration rate within WOSM is 1.7%.



**Top 5 per Region
Penetration rate 2012**

If the position in a world table regarding:

1. the current size of the association,
2. the current penetration rate,
3. the evolution of membership between 1991-2012 in absolute numbers,
4. the evolution of membership between 1991-2012 in percentage,
5. the evolution of the penetration rate between 1991-2012,
6. the evolution of membership between 2007-2012 in absolute numbers,
7. the evolution of membership between 2007-2012 in percentage and
8. the evolution of the penetration rate between 2007-2012,

we can draw a table outlining, in relative terms, the "performance" of NSOs in what concerns the aspects of membership development, based on 8 indexes.

In other words, the number for each country in the table 1991-2012 is the result of the addition:

<World ranking in absolute numbers> + <World ranking in penetration rate> + <World ranking growth 1991-2012 in absolute numbers> + <World ranking growth 1991-2012 in percentage of the size of the NSO> + <World ranking growth 1991-2012 in penetration rate> + <World ranking growth 2007-2012 in absolute numbers> + <World ranking growth 2007-2012 in percentage of the size of the NSO> + <World ranking growth 2007-2012 in penetration rate>

The same calculation can be also made taking into consideration the current situation and the evolution over the past 5 years (2007-2012) - this offers an insight on the current trend in NSOs concerning membership development.

Thus, the number for each country in the table 2007-2012 is the result of the addition:

<World ranking in absolute numbers> + <World ranking in penetration rate> + <World ranking growth 2007-2012 in absolute numbers> + <World ranking growth 2007-2012 in percentage of the size of the NSO> + <World ranking growth 2007-2012 in penetration rate>

As an example, with its current membership of 2615, Romania ranks 118th in the World. With a penetration rate of 0.08, it is on the 143th position. With a decrease of 1'545 members since 1991, Romania is on the 112th place in terms of growth. The loss represents 37.14% of the original membership and this puts the Romanian NSO on the 125th rank. However, in terms of penetration rate, Romania has kept a stable membership, with a change of only 0.0004 - this puts it on the 71st place in the world. Since 2007, the membership in Romania increased with 198 Scouts (which means the 70th place in the world), which represents 8% of the 2007 membership (58th place in the World). In terms of penetration rate the change is of only 0.1% (rank 78 in the World for the period 2007-2012).

In numbers, this translates into:

Evolution 1991-2007

Romania: $118 + 143 + 112 + 125 + 71 + 70 + 58 + 78 = 775$ (overall ranking 106th in the World)

Evolution 2007-2012

Romania: $118 + 143 + 70 + 58 + 78 = 467$ (overall ranking 95th in the World)

The next two pages illustrate the two World tables - they are purely for illustration purposes and are true only in relative terms (one NSO in comparison with the others). However they do offer a general view on the efforts and the results of the work on growth in the last years.

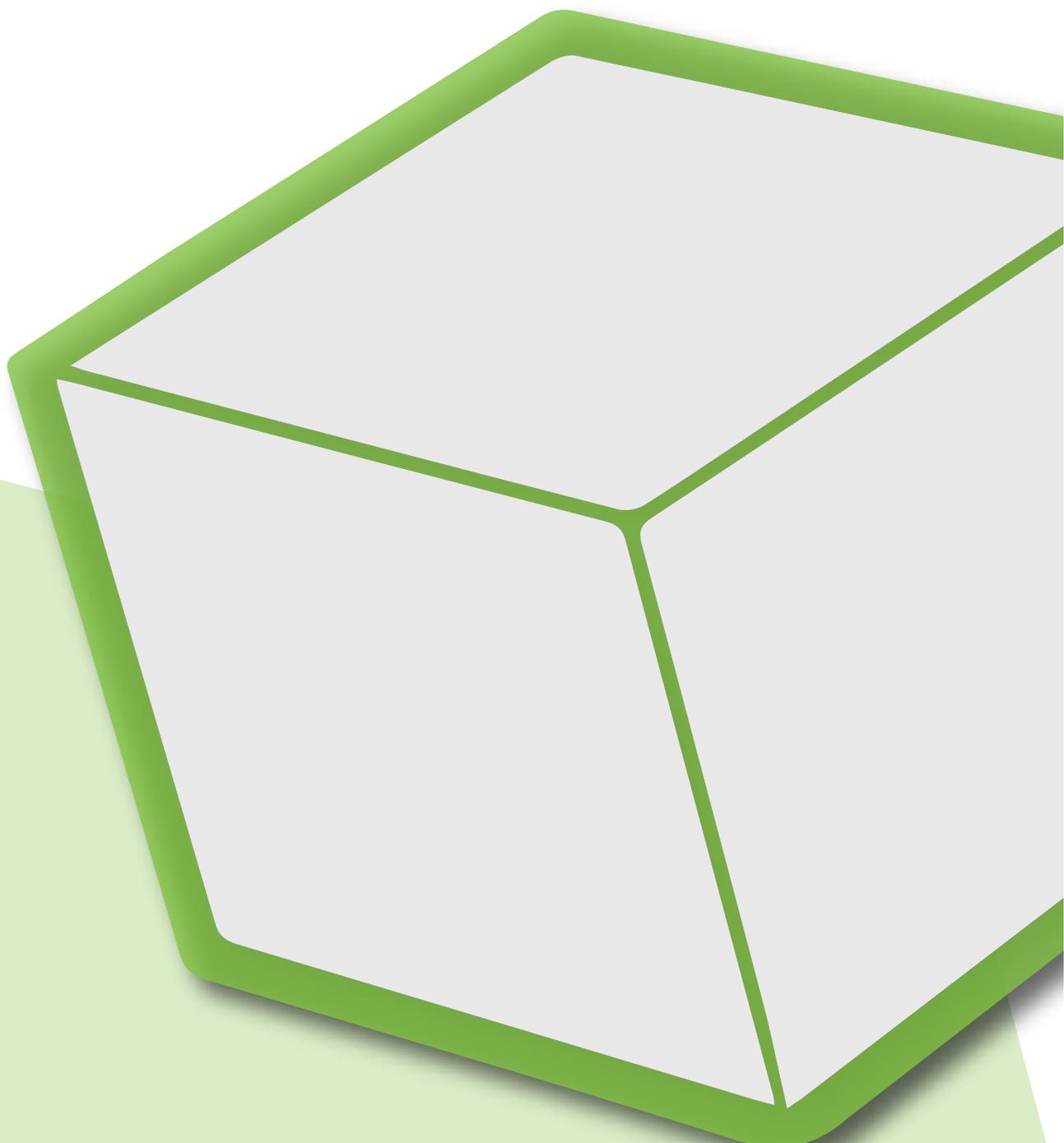
The European Region countries are marked for visibility.

1991 - 2012

1	Indonesia	22	51	Hong Kong	539	101	Panama	752
2	Tanzania	59	52	Slovenia	547	102	Senegal	754
3.	Thailand	116	53	Georgia	549	103	Suriname	754
4	Finland	122	54	Liechtenstein	562	104	Moldova	763
5	Kenya	170	55	Sudan	562	105	Slovakia	773
6	India	180	56	Israel	567	106	Romania	775
7	Bhutan	195	57	Guinea	579	107	Kazakhstan	780
8.	Côte d'Ivoire	202	58	Sweden	599	108	UAE	789
9.	Palestine	220	59	Latvia	600	109	Paraguay	798
10.	Pakistan	235	60	Cambodia	603	110	Poland	799
11	Belgium	236	61	Algeria	609	111	Gabon	800
12	Oman	239	62	Singapore	613	112	Mexico	802
13	Ethiopia	265	63	El Salvador	615	113	Peru	808
14	Monaco	265	64	Sc. of China	615	114	Botswana	813
15	Portugal	269	65	Bulgaria	620	115	Yemen	813
16	Costa Rica	277	66	Azerbaijan	629	116	Norway	817
17	Trin.-Tobago	281	67	Togo	631	117	Ecuador	817
18	Sri Lanka	287	68	Bolivia	632	118	Lesotho	820
19	South Africa	299	69	Madagascar	635	119	Kiribati	826
20	Uganda	304	70	Mauritius	635	120	Rep. Korea	832
21	Malta	329	71	Burundi	642	121	Canada	836
22	Malawi	337	72	Mauritania	653	122	Guyana	836
23	Turkey	339	73	Albania	654	123	Netherlands	837
24	Namibia	364	74	Cape Verde	671	124	Syria	839
25	Argentina	373	75	Maldives	672	125	St.Vin&Gren	841
26	Fiji	376	76	Montenegro	672	126	Cameroon	852
27	Bahamas	385	77	Czech Rep.	682	127	San Marino	823
28	Lebanon	386	78	France	687	128	S. Arabia	860
29	Cyprus	393	79	Rwanda	687	129	Comoros	861
30	Mongolia	393	80	Angola	691	130	Croatia	861
31.	Swaziland	399	81	Italy	695	131	Jamaica	864
32	Haiti	403	82	Belarus	700	132	Austria	868
33	Sierra L.	408	83	Jordan	700	133	New Zeal.	869
34	Iceland	409	84	Germany	715	134	Kuwait	874
35	Brazil	414	85	DR Congo	717	135	Denmark	876
36	Luxembourg	424	86	Nepal	723	136	Lithuania	890
37	Egypt	435	87	Zambia	728	137	Tunisia	893
38	Gambia	469	88	Morocco	729	138	Australia	897
39	Grenada	479	89	Zimbabwe	729	139	Switzerland	899
40	UK	484	90	Nigeria	733	140	Ghana	900
41	Bangladesh	485	91	Qatar	734	141	Uruguay	910
42	Libya	491	92	Armenia	735	142	Seychelles	914
43	Estonia	492	93	Chile	735	143	Guatemala	925
44	Ireland	507	94	Hungary	736	144	Belize	926
45	Dominica	508	95	Mozambique	738	145	USA	927
46	Papua NG	513	96	Burkina Faso	742	146	Bahrain	930
47	Chad	521	97	Brunei Dar.	745	147	Bosnia&Herz	939
48	Venezuela	529	98	Ukraine	746	148	Greece	940
49	Spain	530	99	Niger	750	149	Saint Lucia	965
50	Philippines	537	100	Colombia	752	150	Japan	977
						151	Liberia	979
						152	Barbados	984
						153	Malaysia	984
						154	Serbia	992
						155	Honduras	1008
						156	Tajilistan	1015
						157	Nicaragua	1017
						158	FYROM	1019
						159	Russian Fed.	1020
						160	Benin	1048
						161	Dom. Rep.	1123

2007 - 2012

1	Indonesia	16			
2	Tanzania	45			
3	Finland	67			
4	UK	76			
5	Thailand	101			
6	Philippines	104			
7	Ireland	125			
8	Kenya	131			
9	Palestine	131			
10	India	133			
11	Belgium	156			
12	Bhutan	159	62	Colombia	372
13	Fiji	159	63	El Salvador	375
14	Iceland	161	64	Germany	377
15	Sweden	161	65	Panama	378
16	Trin.-Tobago	161	66	Qatar	378
17	Pakistan	167	67	Sudan	380
18	Côte d'Ivoire	170	68	Libya	382
19	Luxembourg	172	69	Latvia	383
20	Oman	185	70	Cambodia	386
21	Costa Rica	190	71	Venezuela	395
22	Algeria	193	72	Georgia	399
23	Sri Lanka	201	73	Gambia	406
24	Ethiopia	202	74	New Zeal.	410
25	Israel	204	75	Liechtenstein	424
26	Monaco	205	76	Mexico	428
27	Portugal	211	77	Peru	435
28	Czech Rep.	216	78	Jamaica	438
29	Turkey	223	79	Italy	439
30	Swaziland	226	80	Bulgaria	444
31	South Africa	227	81	Montenegro	444
32	Cyprus	237	82	Azerbaijan	447
33	Sc. of China	237	83	Rep. Korea	447
34	Malta	252	84	Burkina Faso	449
35	Slovenia	254	85	Paraguay	449
36	Malawi	256	86	Chad	453
37	Bahamas	257	87	Bolivia	455
38	Brazil	259	88	Bangladesh	457
39	Spain	261	89	Angola	458
40	Singapore	262	90	Kiribati	458
41	Argentina	266	91	Cape Verde	460
42	Egypt	267	92	Albania	461
43	Uganda	268	93	Australia	462
44	Namibia	283	94	Belarus	467
45	France	288	95	Romania	467
46	Mongolia	300	96	Jordan	470
47	Lebanon	302	97	UAE	471
48	Togo	306	98	Norway	475
49	Nepal	307	99	Denmark	480
50	Hungary	310	100	Switzerland	484
51	Chile	322	101	Botswana	485
52	Sierra Leone	326	102	Guinea	486
53	Zimbabwe	332	103	Kuwait	486
54	Poland	341	104	Rwanda	486
55	Dominica	346	105	Austria	487
56	Grenada	356	106	Nigeria	489
57	Estonia	357	107	Hong-Kong	492
58	Brunei Dar.	359	108	Ghana	494
59	Haiti	365	109	Suriname	494
60	Papua NG	366	110	Gabon	498
61	Canada	371	111	USA	498
			112	Burundi	499
			113	Morocco	501
			114	DR Congo	503
			115	Netherlands	503
			116	Slovakia	505
			117	Ecuador	508
			118	St.Vin&Gren	513
			119	Guatemala	514
			120	Cameroon	516
			121	Mauritius	518
			122	Comoros	519
			123	Armenia	525
			124	Syria	529
			125	Mauritania	530
			126	Madagascar	532
			127	Tunisia	539
			128	Greece	549
			129	Guyana	553
			130	Zambia	553
			131	Japan	557
			132	Maldives	557
			133	St. Lucia	558
			134	Yemen	562
			135	Uruguay	563
			136	Ukraine	565
			137	Barbados	568
			138	Kazakhstan	569
			139	Mozambique	572
			140	Liberia	574
			141	S. Arabia	576
			142	Seychelles	576
			143	Malaysia	582
			144	Serbia	588
			145	San Marino	598
			146	Lesotho	599
			147	Senegal	615
			148	Moldova	618
			149	Bahrain	624
			150	Niger	631
			151	Croatia	635
			152	Benin	661
			153	Lithuania	661
			154	Belize	664
			155	Russian Fed.	667
			156	Bosnia&Herz	672
			157	FYROM	680
			158	Nicaragua	687
			159	Honduras	707
			160	Tajikistan	720
			161	Dom. Rep.	761



European Region

Albania

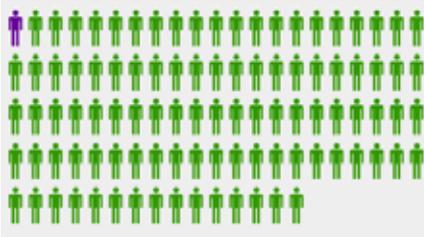


Beslidhja Skaut Albania



WOSM membership 2012

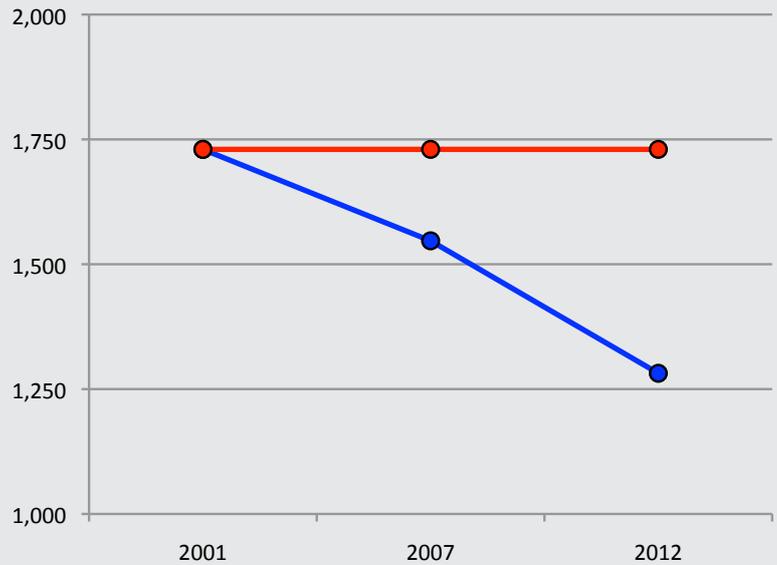
1'668



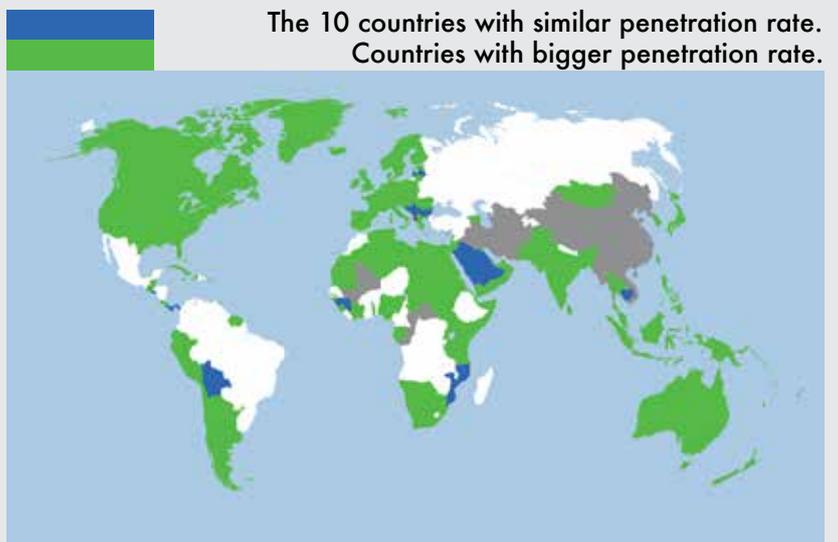
Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.22%

Scouting in Albania is still at early stages of development. There are around 20 local groups in various parts of the country. New groups are being created in cities, schools and religious communities. With the support of WOSM and a number of European NSOs, a development programme is being implemented. There is a large potential of growth in Albania, since the numbers are still very low for a country of Albania's size.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990. The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association. In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



Austria

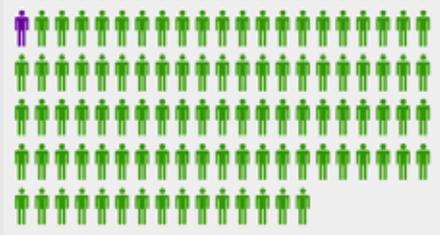


Pfadfinder und Pfadfinderinnen Österreichs



WOSM membership 2012

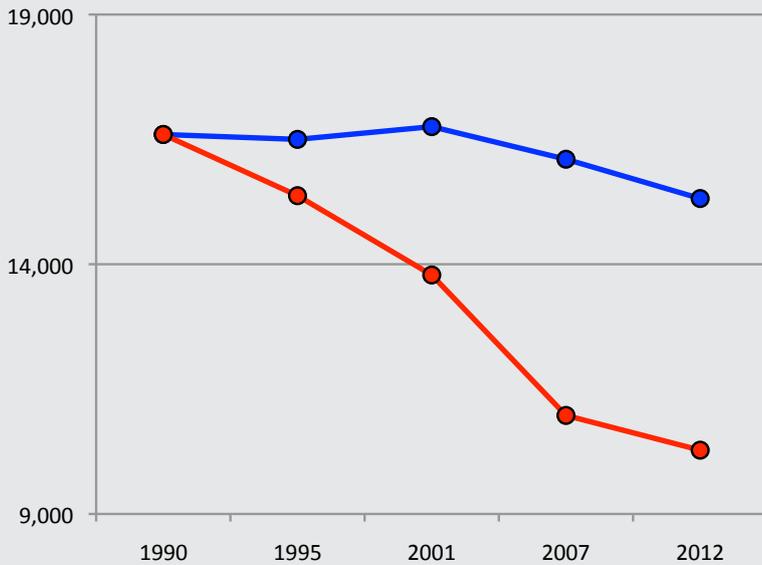
10'358



Penetration rate youth population 2012

0.82%

Scouting exists in Austria since 1910. In 1976 the Pfadfinder Österreichs had almost 14.000 members, the Österreichischer Pfadfinderinnenverband St.Georg about 4.400. There were 240 groups in Austria, 17 of them all girls groups, 130 all boys groups and 93 already merged groups. Those talks finally led to a merger of the two organizations to the present PPÖ. The new association became full member of both WAGGGS and WOSM. PPÖ have more than 20.000 members (in WOSM more than 10'000), in the last decades generally the NSO counted about two thirds boys and one third girls, nowadays the ratio is nearly 1:1.



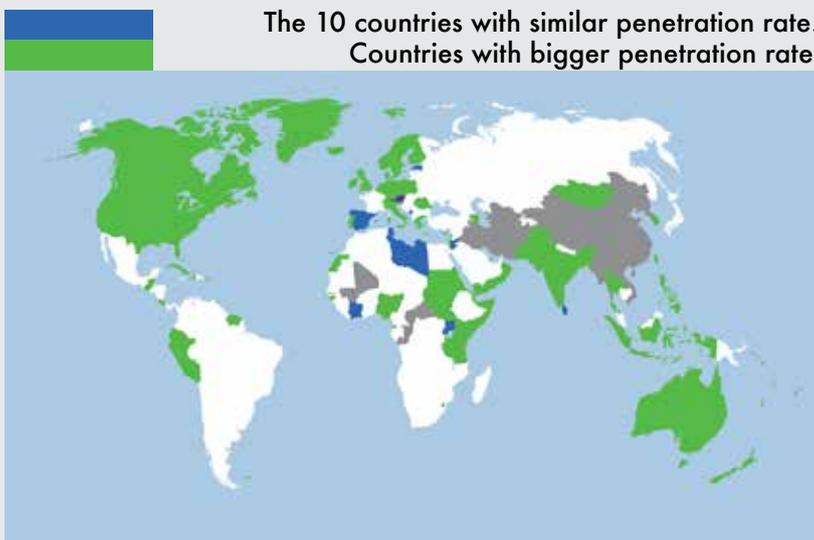
Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association.

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The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.

Belgium

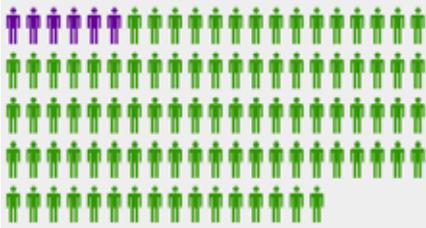


Guidisme et Scoutisme en Belgique



WOSM membership 2012

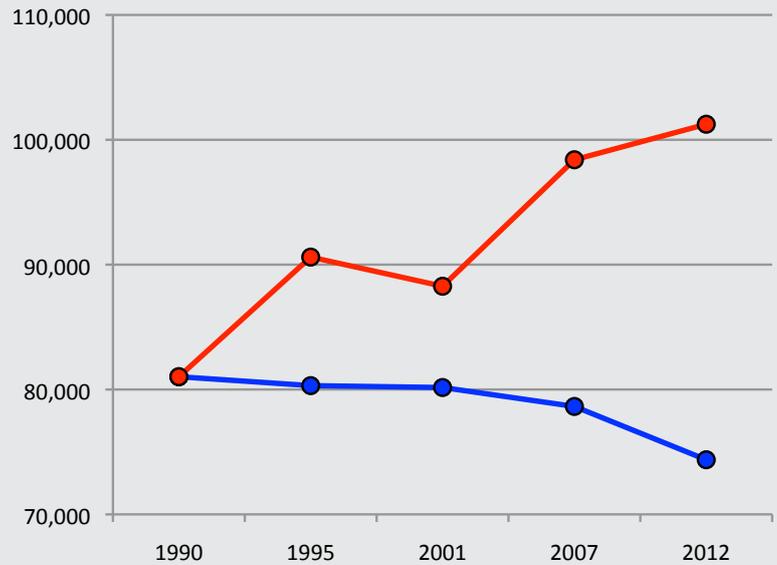
100'090



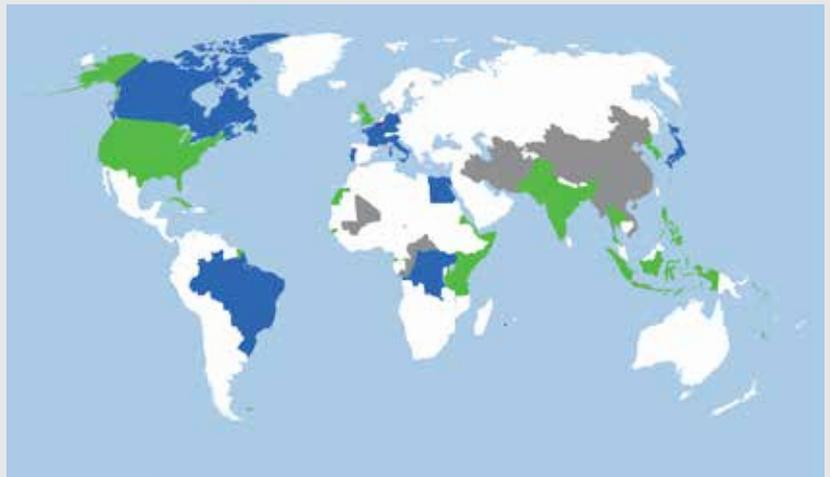
Penetration rate youth population 2012

5.82%

In Belgium Scouting has had a very strong tradition for over 100 years. The association has through continuous efforts achieved to be one of the 17 largest NSOs in the world with more than 100.000 members and showing an increase of penetration rate of more than 5,89% over the last 5 years. Next to efforts in membership growth, there has been significant work done in the fields of social inclusion & diversity and recognition of skills, with volunteer management and youth empowerment being two of the main strengths supporting the continuous growth of scouting in Belgium.



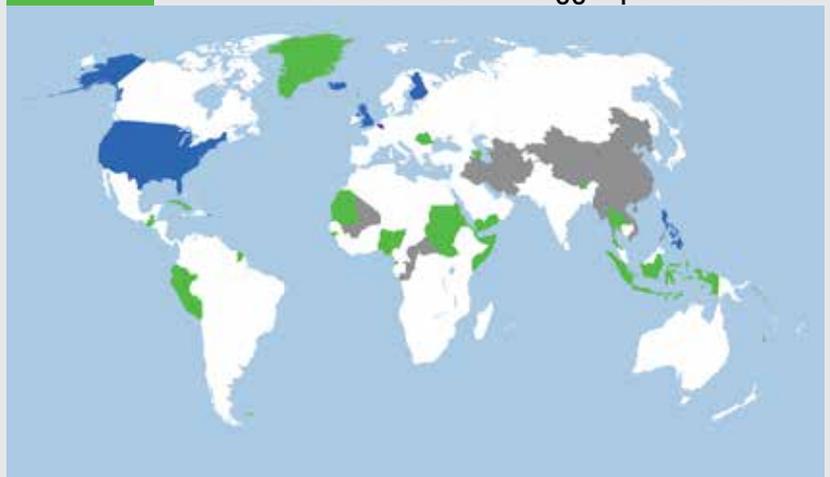
Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990. The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association. In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership. Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate. Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Bosnia-Herzegovina

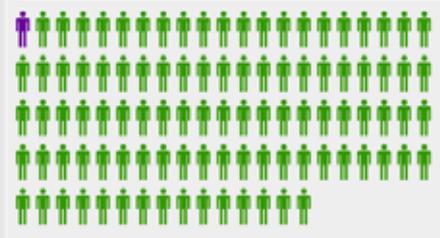


Savjet izviđačkih organizacija u Bosni i Hercegovini



WOSM membership 2012

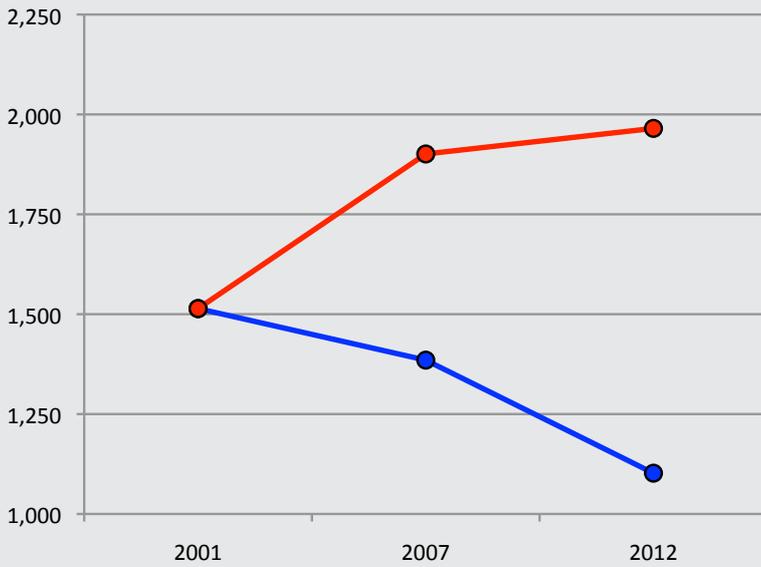
1'965



Penetration rate youth population 2012

0.31%

Same as NSOs in all countries South East Europe, Scouting in Bosnia and Herzegovina has a tradition of several decades (scouting was established in 1915), but also has less members than there were in earlier decades. Scout groups are mainly concentrated in bigger cities in the country. In the last couple of years, they are intensively working on increase of membership on a national level. Small percentage of young people are Scouts, so there is a space for improvement.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

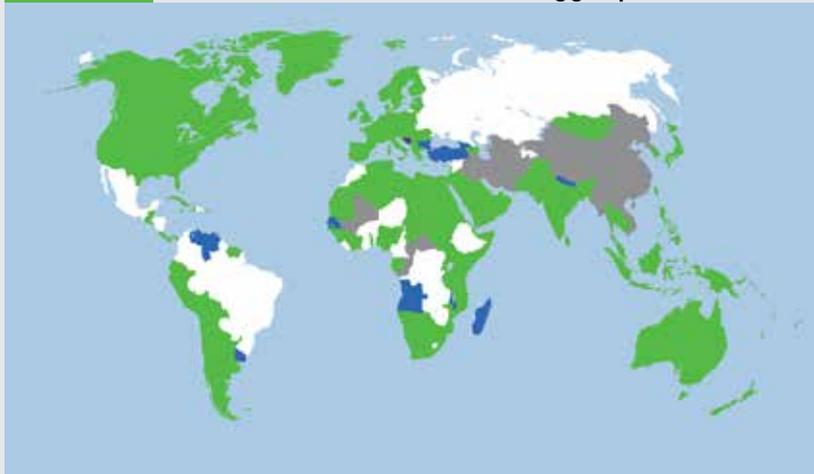
The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association.

In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.

The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Bulgaria

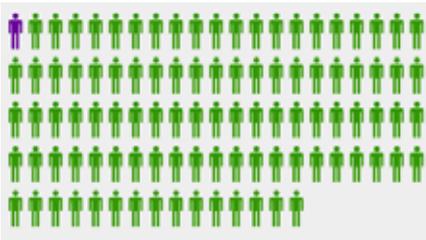


Organizatsia Na Bulgarskite Skauty



WOSM membership 2012

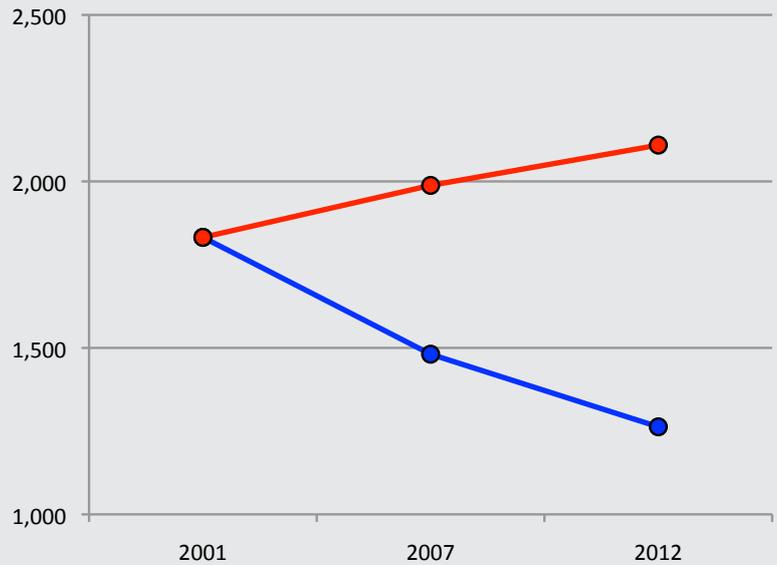
2'109



Penetration rate youth population 2012

0.21%

The organisation is going through a patch of effective self-analysis and has produced a strategic plan with a wide range of objectives which will stretch the capacities of OBS. Considerable resources have been provided by local and state government – with the potential to rehabilitate buildings as Scout Centres. However, there are difficulties with maintaining the institutional memory with changes in the national team and changes in location of key personnel. Good progress has been made in utilising the EVS of the EU. A very effective promotion of Scouting was conducted in the past year utilising the centenary of Scouting in Bulgaria as the focus.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990. The space between the lines shows the “real” growth or decline of the association. In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership. Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate. Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Croatia

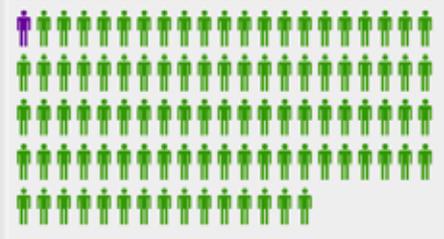


Savez izvidaca Hrvatske



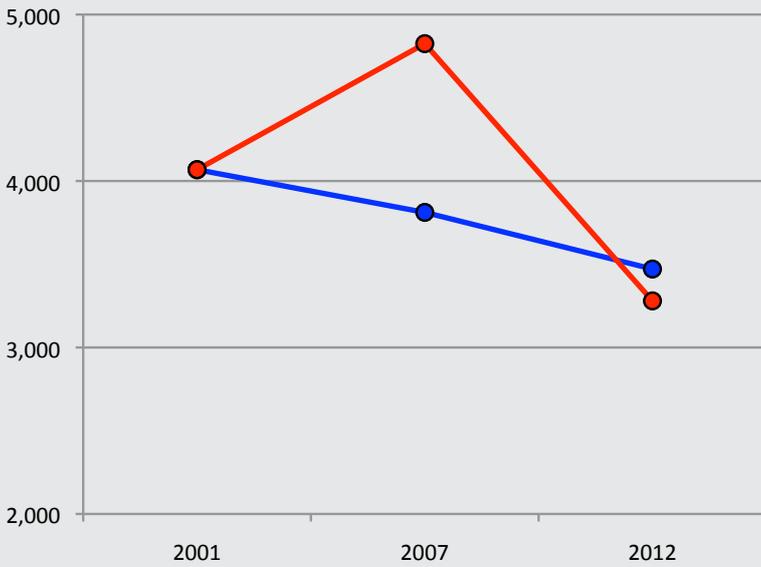
WOSM membership 2012

3'280



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.48%



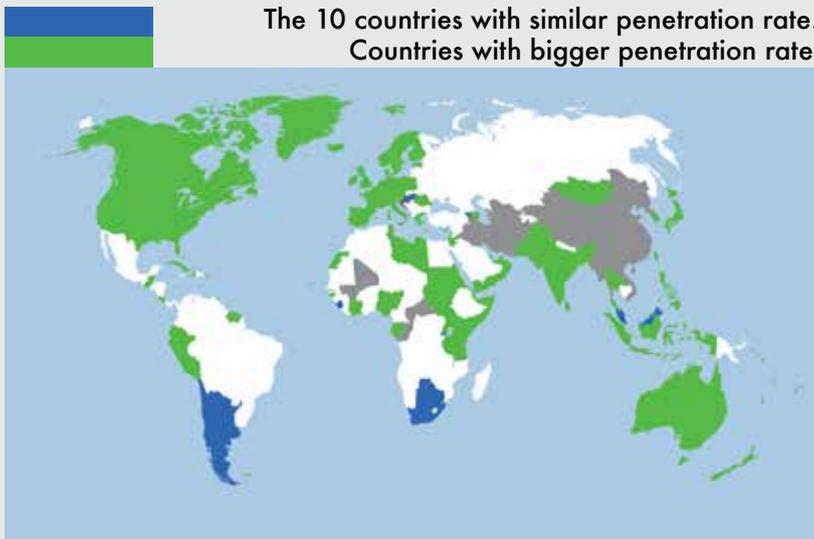
Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.

Croatia has a strong tradition of Scouting. There are local groups in all the regions of the country, around 50 local groups in total. However, the numbers in Croatia (3000 scouts) are still low in terms of percentage of young people, so there is great potential for growth. The numbers are currently developing positively and Scouting's profile is increasing. Between 2007 and 2012 a number of inactive groups were removed from the register, which explains the apparent downturn in that period.

Cyprus

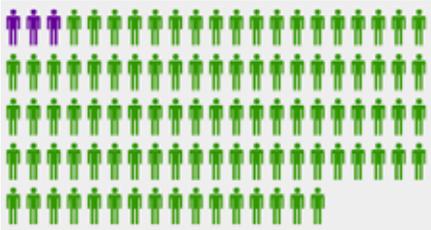


Soma Proskopon Kyproi



WOSM membership 2012

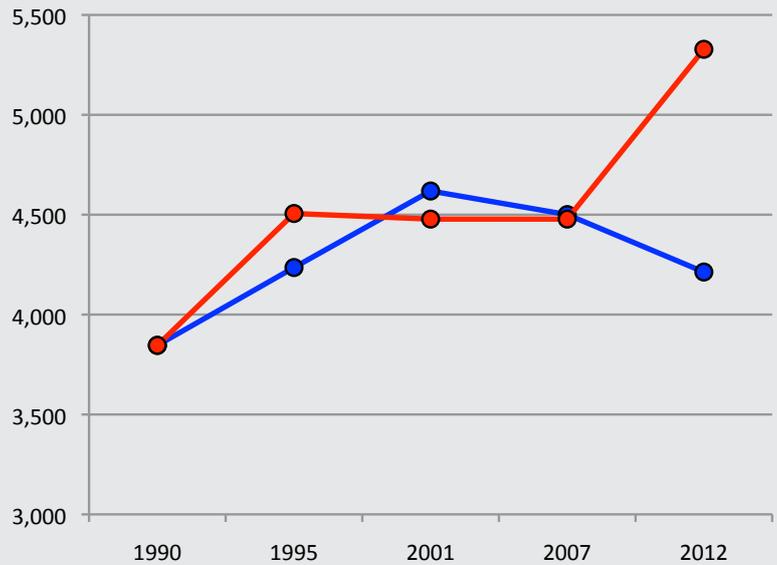
5'328



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

2.62%

The Cyprus Scouts Association (CSA) is open to all boys and girls including those stationed at the Eastern and Western Sovereign Base Areas. The Scouts are one of the oldest and most important youth organizations on the island. Despite decreasing youth population the market share of CSA significantly increased in the last 5 years. Scouting exists in Cyprus since 1912/1913.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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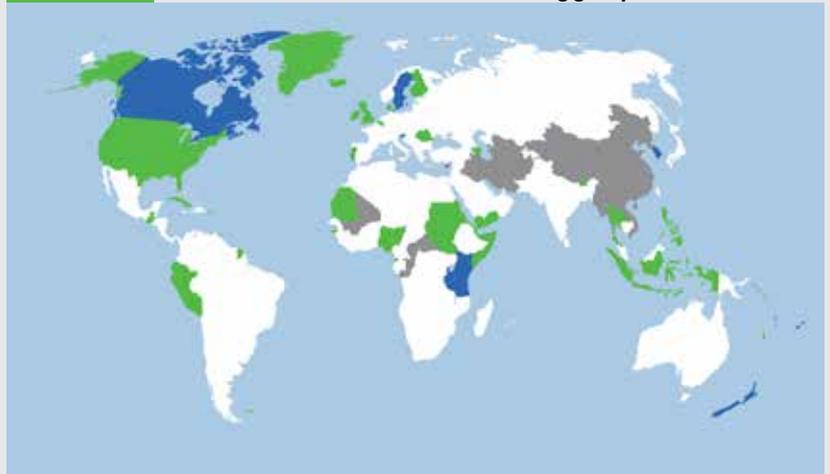
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The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Czech Republic

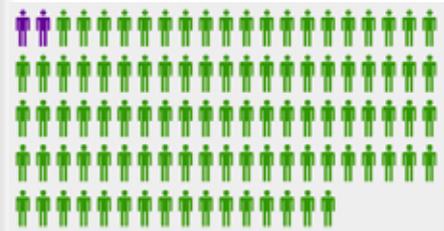


Junák - svaz skautů a skautek



WOSM membership 2012

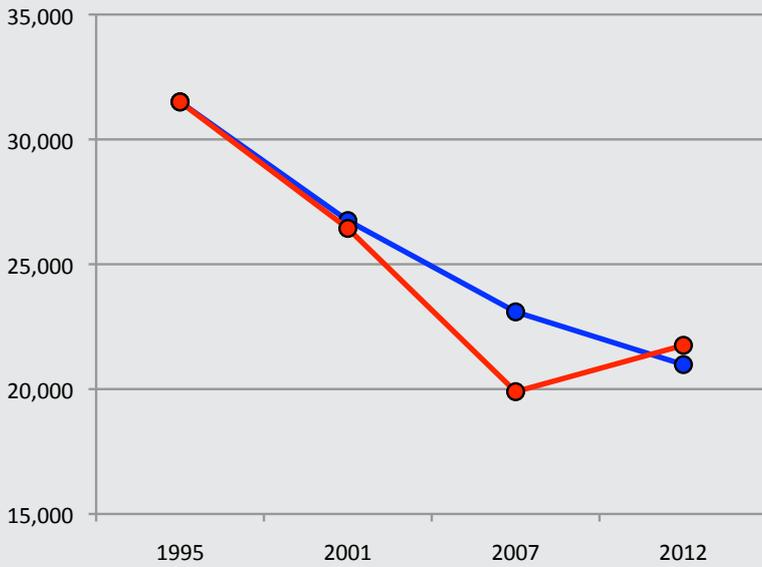
21'753



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

1.50%

Junák is, with its more than 45,000 members, the largest civic organization for children and youth in the Czech Republic. Junák is a member of WOSM and of WAGGGS and operates in accordance with their missions, principles and methods. It is one of the founders of the Czech Council of Children and Youth (CRDM). The Czech Scout movement was founded in 1911 and the NSO was happy to celebrate his centenary in 2011/2012. In the last couple of years Junak membership is significantly grown, both in market share and in absolute numbers. Scouting exists in the country since 1911.



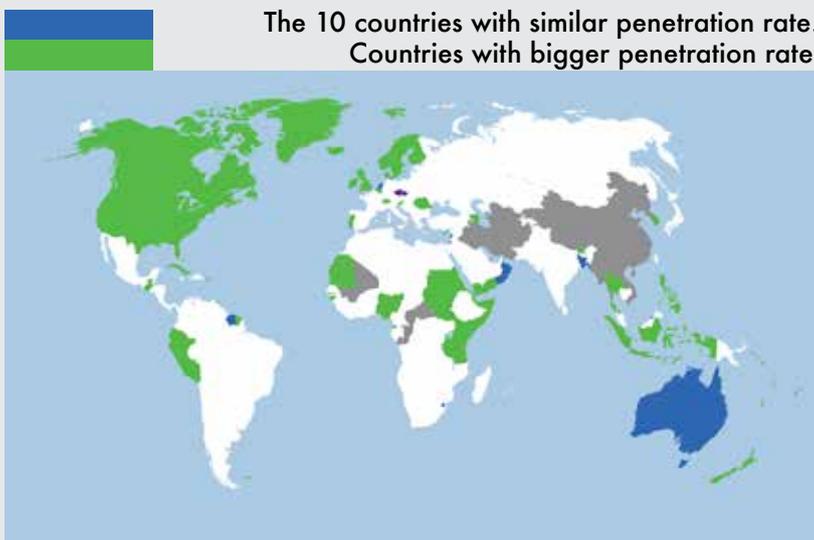
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The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.

Denmark

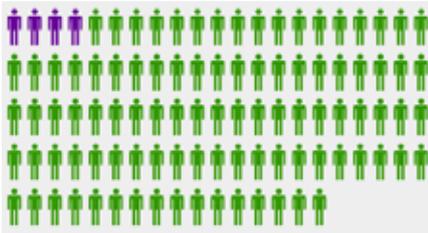


Fællesrådet for Danmarks
Drengespejdere



WOSM membership 2012

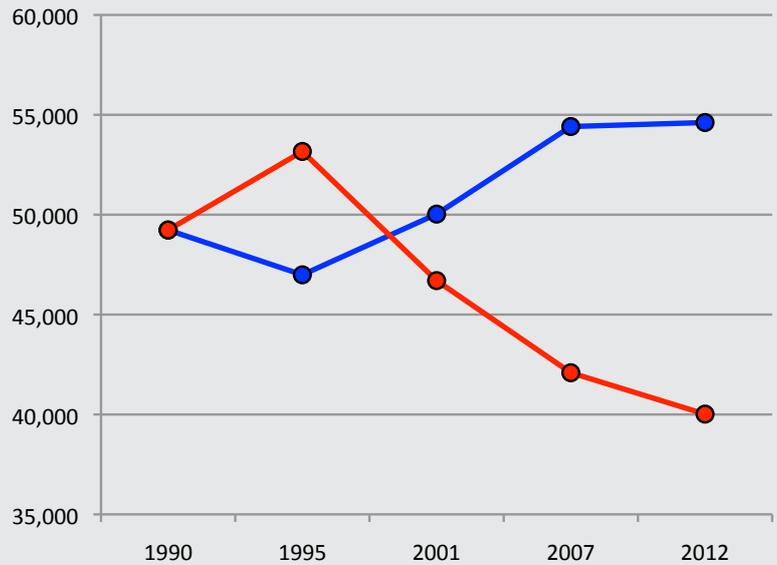
40'019



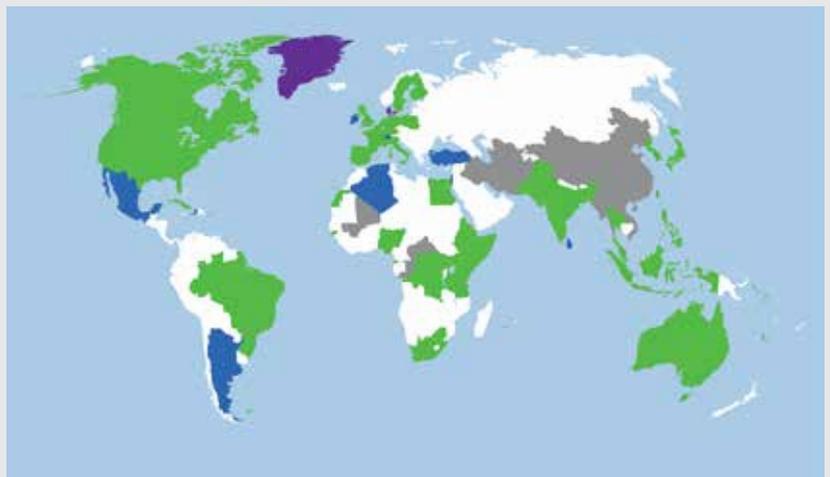
Penetration rate
youth population 2012

3.81%

The Scout and Guide movement in Denmark consists of about ten different associations. Most of them are members of two large federations, but there are also some independent organizations. Looking into the penetration rate during the last 20 years there has been a drop which is not so steep during the last five years and comes opposite to the increasing youth population trend. Nevertheless, in 2012 there has been an increase in penetration of more than 3%.



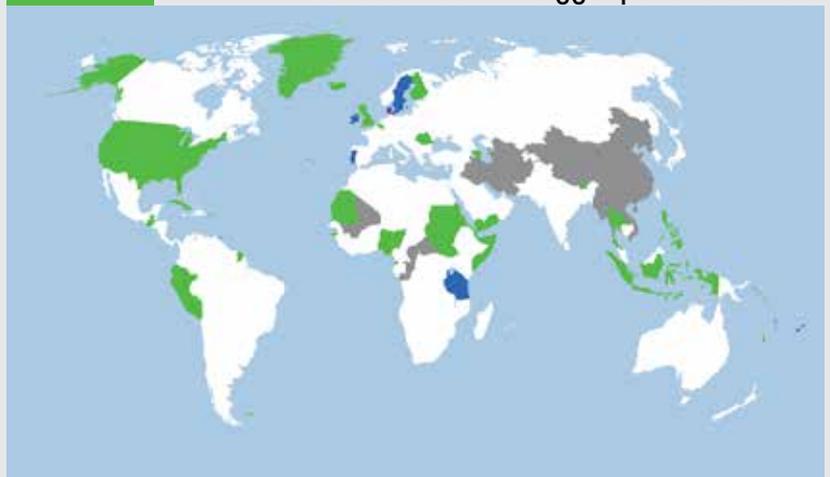
Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990. The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association. In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Estonia

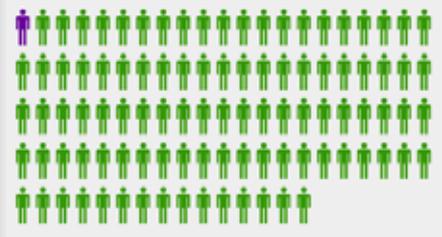


Eesti Skautide Ühing



WOSM membership 2012

1'416

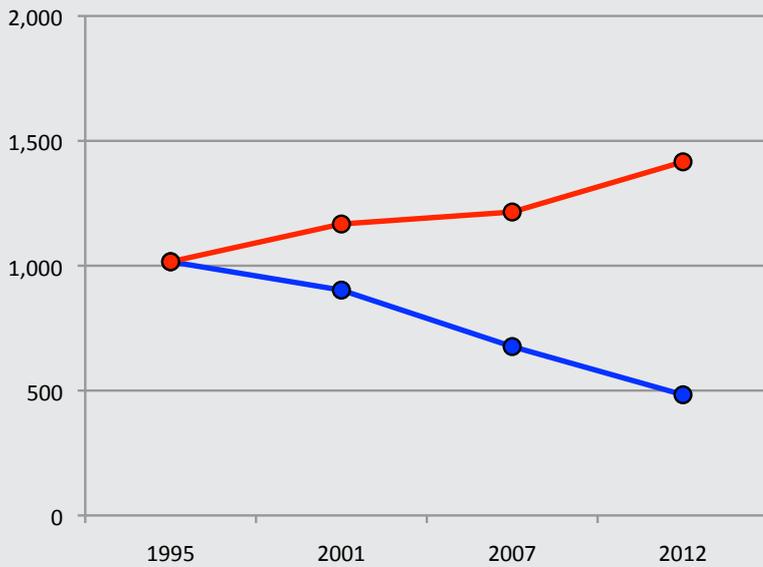


Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.72%

Of late the Estonian association has been having capacity issues – getting enough volunteers involved in the work of the association has been a key concern. Different patterns of management have been examined to see if the responsibilities of the national board can be more effectively shared.

The association has produced two new promotional videos to highlight the development of Scouting in Estonia both from an historical perspective and also including modern footage, including dome from the last World Scout Jamboree.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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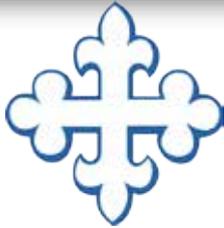


The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.

The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Finland

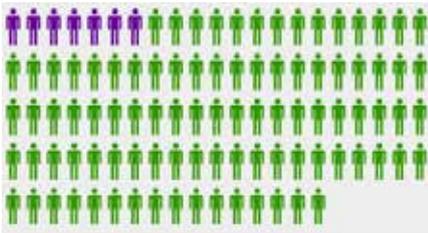


Suomen Partiolaiset
Finlands Scouter ry



WOSM membership 2012

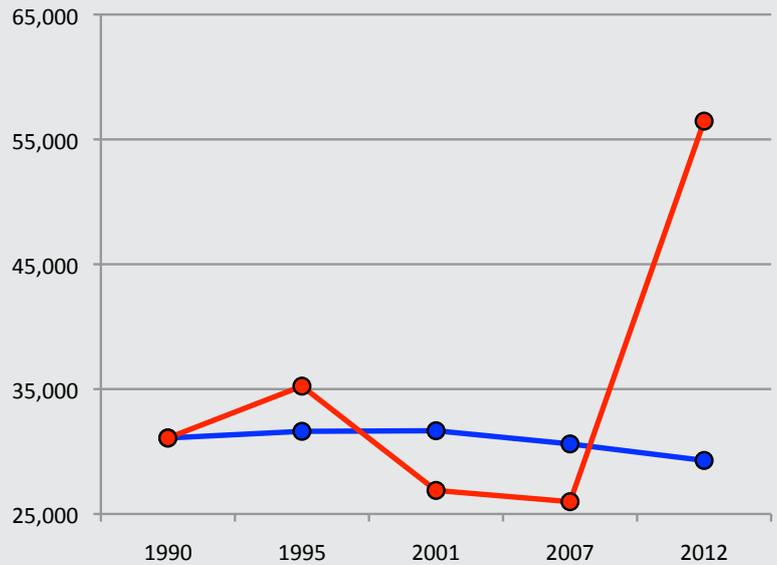
56'461



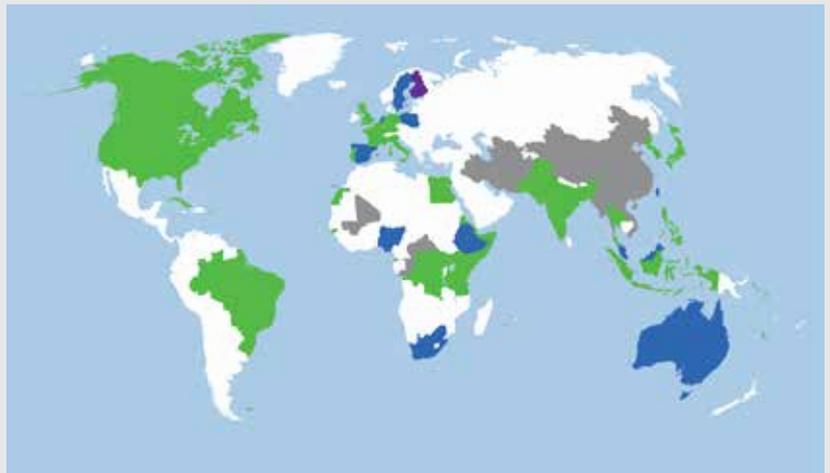
Penetration rate
youth population 2012

6.35%

Finnish Scouting was among the charter members of the WOSM in 1922. An NSO among the top 5 in the European Region in membership development between 1991-2012 and in the last 5 years they have increased their members by more than 10000; which was mainly a result of the registration of the girl members to WOSM. Absolute numbers for male and female members should be examined and compared with previous years in order to identify the membership development after 2008 where the girl members were registered to WOSM. The penetration rate is very high, approximately 3.6% for the years 2007-2012.



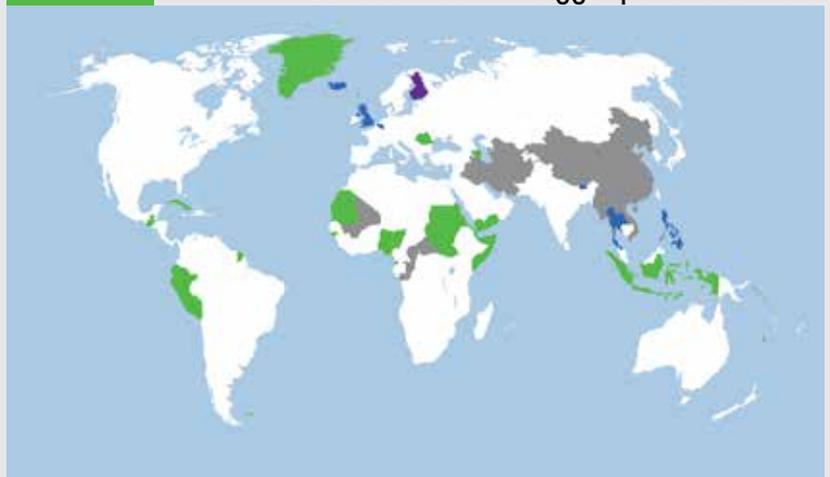
Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990. The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association. In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



France

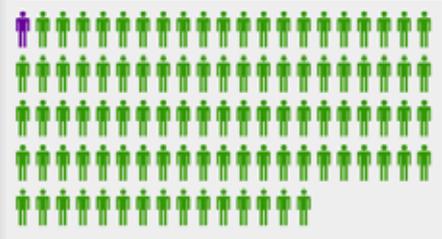


Scoutisme Français



WOSM membership 2012

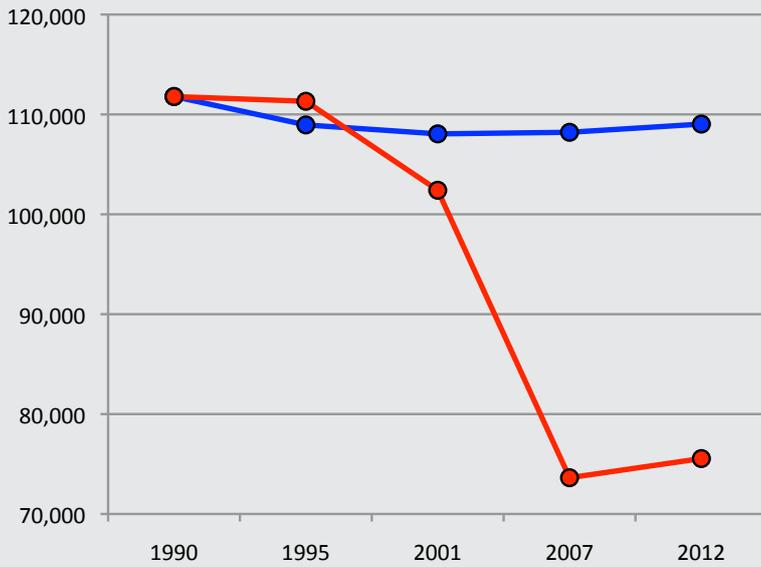
75'547



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.63%

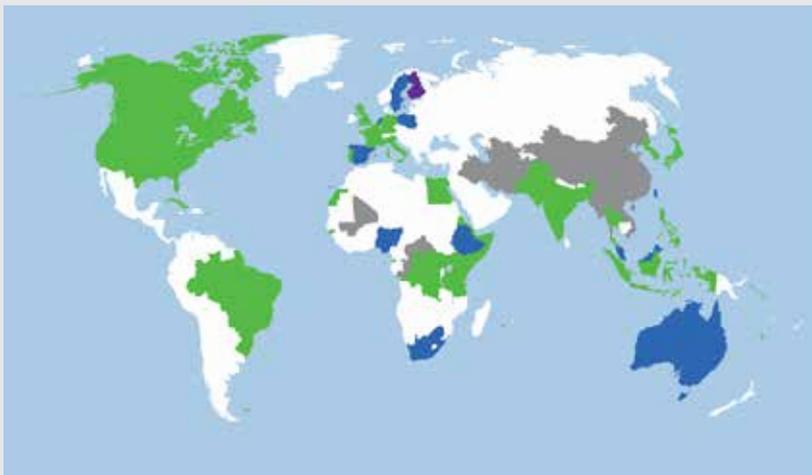
The French federation is composed of five associations, which allows a good coverage of various segments of the French society. France is showing growth in the recent years, after a significant drop in 2001-2007 which was due to a clean-up of the statistics. Despite the large absolute numbers of 75 000 Scouts, and good recent growth, the percentage of Scouts in France compared with the total youth population is still low in comparison with other countries.



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The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
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Macedonia (FYRO)

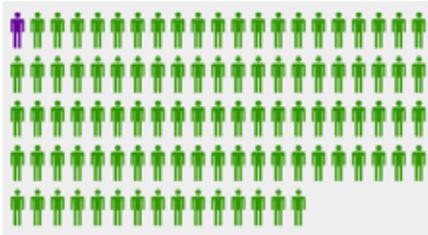


Sojuz na Izvidnici
na Makedonija



WOSM membership 2012

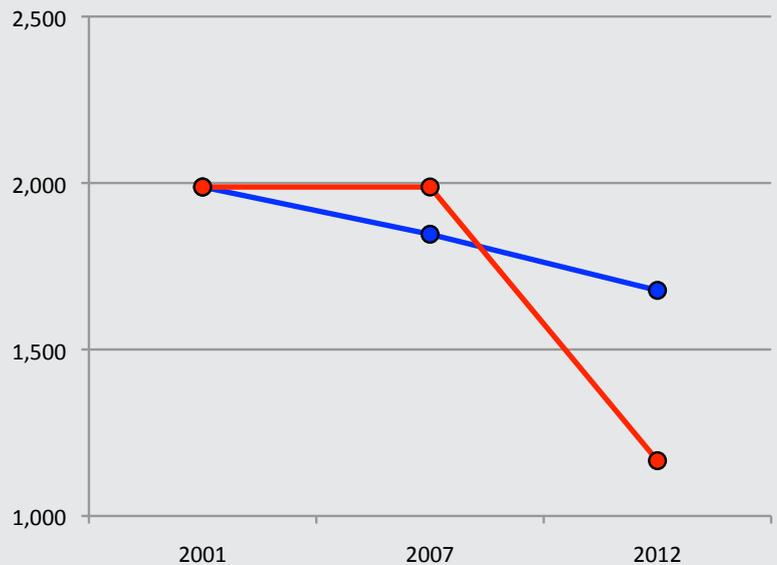
1'300



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.28%

Scouting in Macedonia is celebrating its 60 anniversary in 2013. As tradition in Scouting is present, there were periods when membership numbers were much higher than they are now. At the moment there are 15 active Scout groups, and national leadership is actively working on increase of membership by attracting new members in existing Scout groups, but also by establishing of new groups, as well as re-activating the ones that were active in previous years. Membership increase is one of priorities of the leadership, and taking into consideration existing numbers, there is a huge potential for growth.



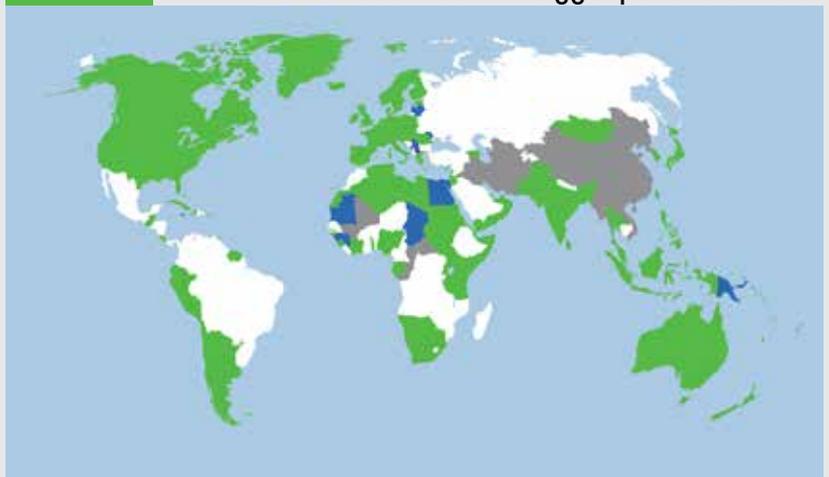
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Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
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Germany

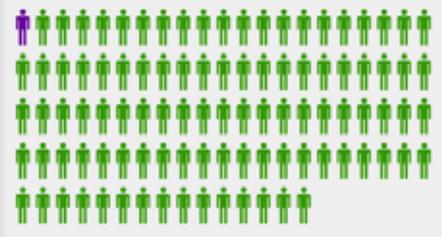


Ring deutscher Pfadfinderverbände



WOSM membership 2012

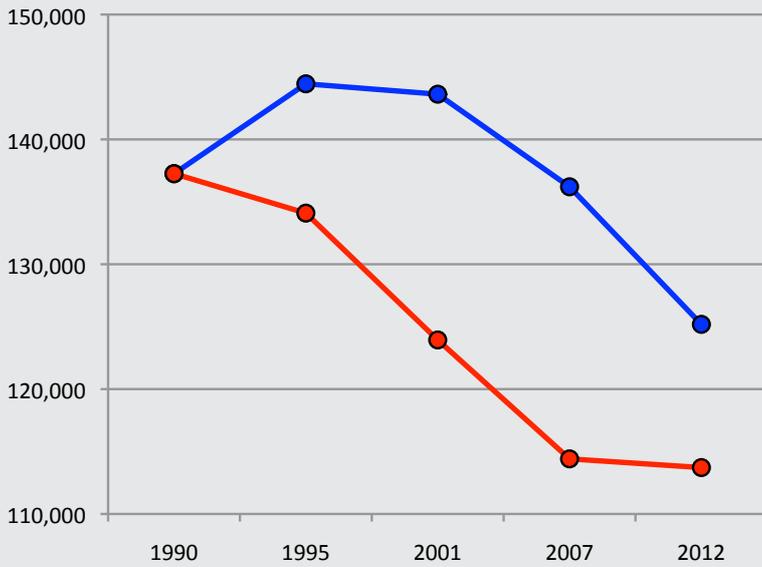
113'716



Penetration rate youth population 2012

0.99%

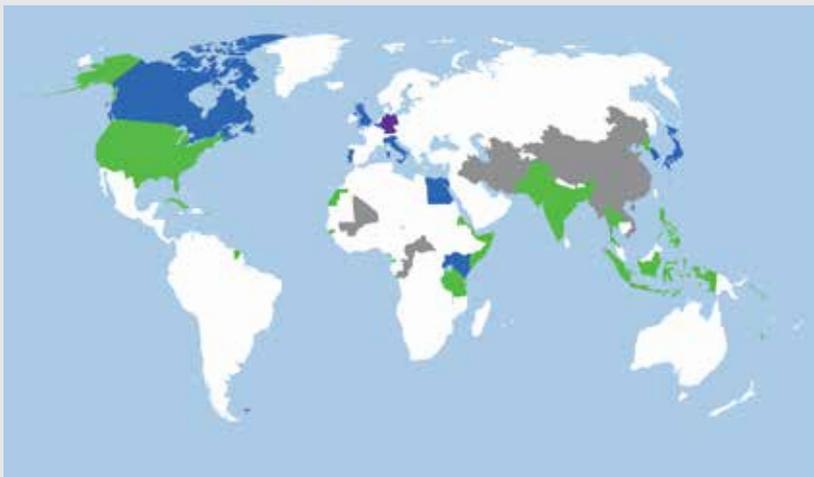
The German NSO is organized in a so called Ring Deutscher Pfadfinderverbände, which members are the following NSAs: Bund der Pfadfinderinnen und Pfadfinder (BdP), Deutsche Pfadfinderschaft Sankt Georg (DPSG), Verband Christlicher Pfadfinderinnen und Pfadfinder (VCP)..In total all German scout associations have more than 200'000 members, far more than the half are WOSM members. Since 1989 both the youth population and the scout market share are decreasing, however in the last 5 years despite a strong decrease of the youth population (especially in eastern Germany) the scouting membership stabilized significantly.



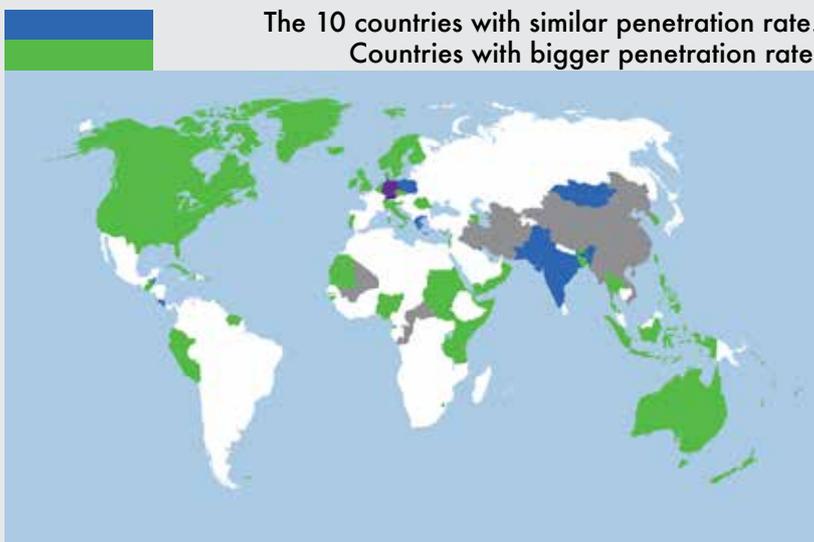
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The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
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Greece

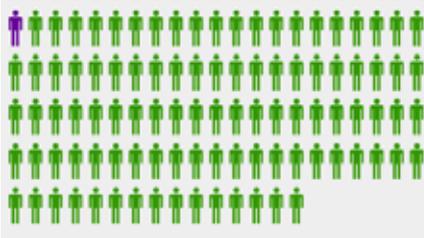


Soma Hellinon Proskopon



WOSM membership 2012

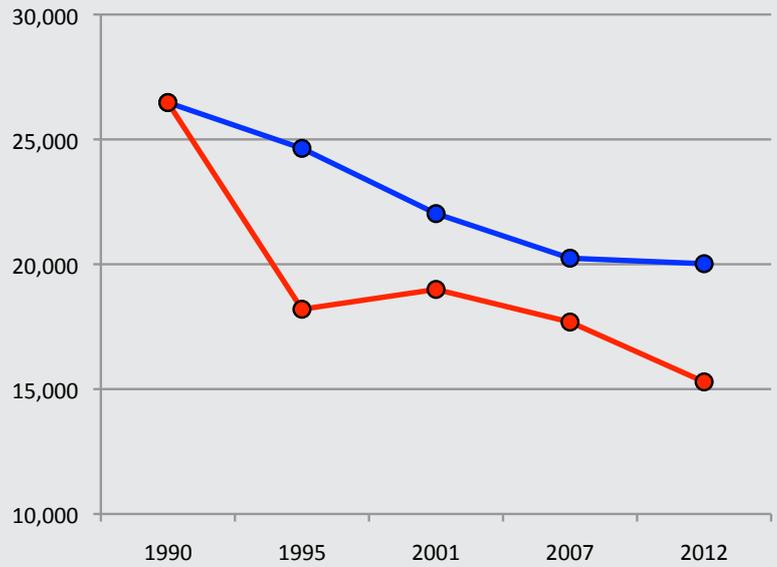
15'289



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.99%

Scouting in Greece has a strong tradition. Therefore is relatively well recognised and there are groups everywhere in the country. Facing the challenges that society in the country is witnessing, Scouting is encountered with challenges that are major obstacles in achieving more significant membership growth. As a lack of trained Scout leaders in some parts of the country, there are waiting lists of young people that want to join Scouting. Scouting in Greece exists since 1910.



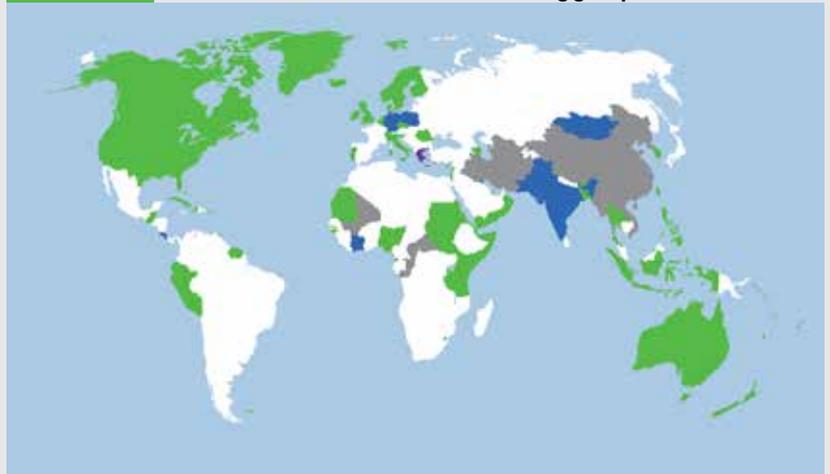
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The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
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Hungary

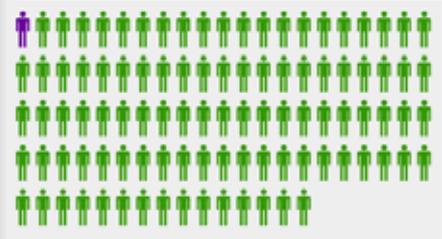


Magyar Cserkészszövetség



WOSM membership 2012

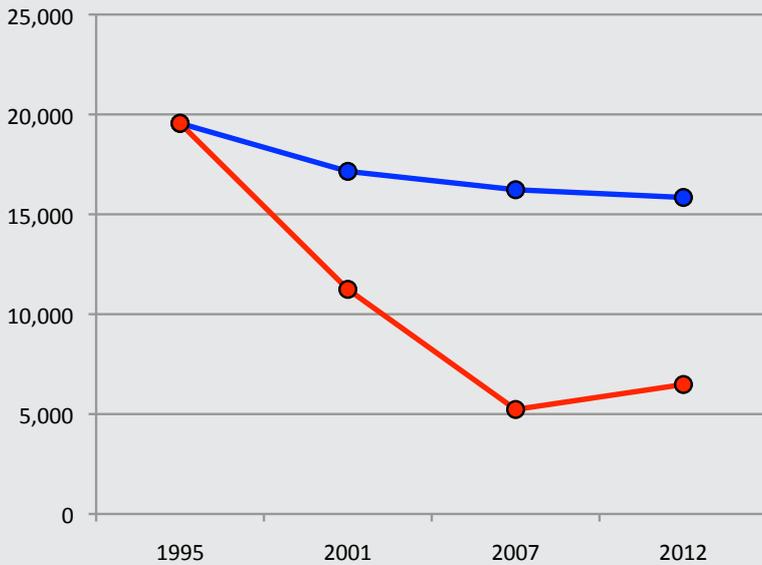
6'480



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.41%

During the triennium Magyar Cserkészszövetség, the Hungarian Scout Association, has responded to increased levels of interest in developing and growing Scouting, particularly in rural areas and amongst young people who had no previous contact with Scouting. The 'Be Prepared For Life' project ran over 18 months and attracted more than 300 non-Scouts towards Scouting in the summer of 2012. This project was supported by the Partnership Fund. In December 2012 Magyar Cserkészszövetség celebrated its centenary.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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Iceland

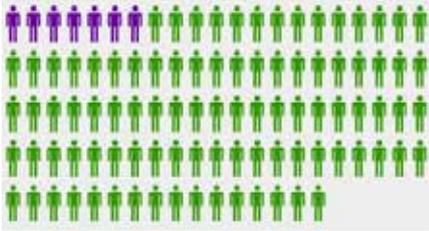


Bandalag íslenskra skáta



WOSM membership 2012

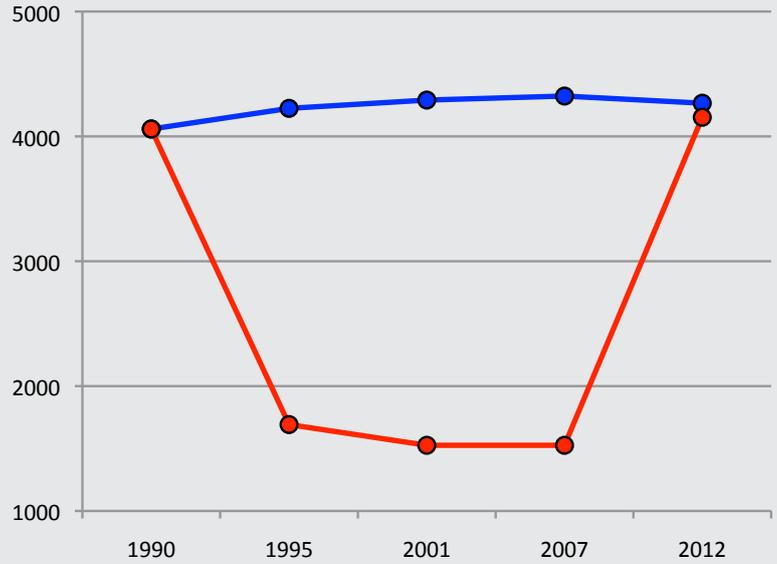
4'153



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

6.39%

Scouting idea was brought to Iceland in 1911. The membership of Bandalag íslenskra skáta after a deep crisis in the years between 1995 and 2007 raised again and is still raising. The Icelandic NSO with more than 4000 members has nowadays a good market share (in perfect line with the youth population of the island, youth population which is quite stable). The new strategy and programme are partly responsible for the growth.



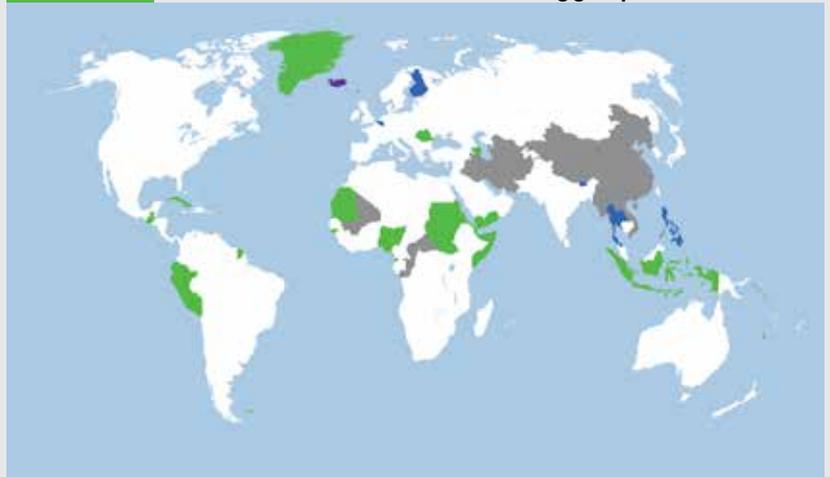
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The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
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Ireland

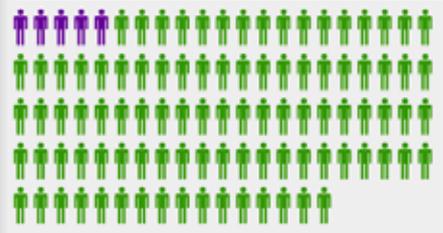


Scouting Ireland



WOSM membership 2012

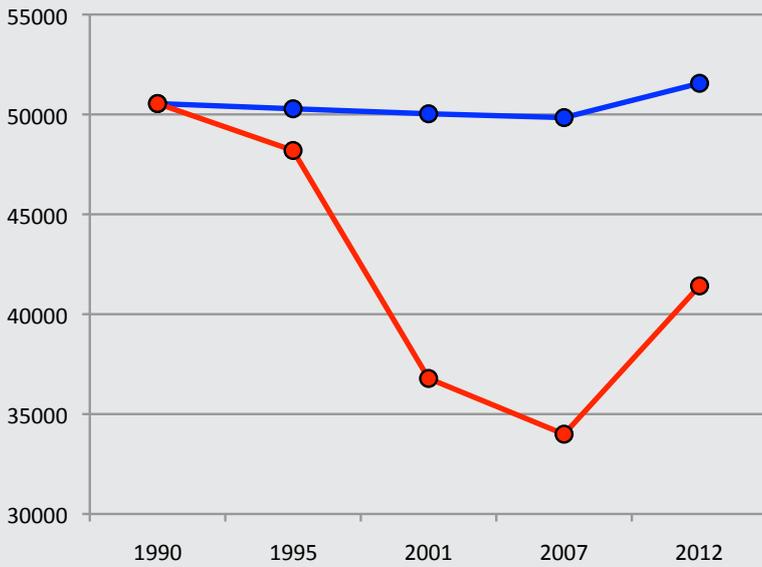
41'418



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

4.54%

Following unification of the two constituent members, Scouting Ireland has continued to develop, serving the community in the whole of the island with the express consent of UK Scouts in N. Ireland. Year on year growth in the region of 5% has reflected the settling in of the organisation with the development of its policies and practices. Of note has been the One Programme project – introducing a new programme, with supporting documentation and training. The Region supported a seminar when Scouting Ireland shared the work undertaken with more than 10 other associations – a great example of mutual support.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

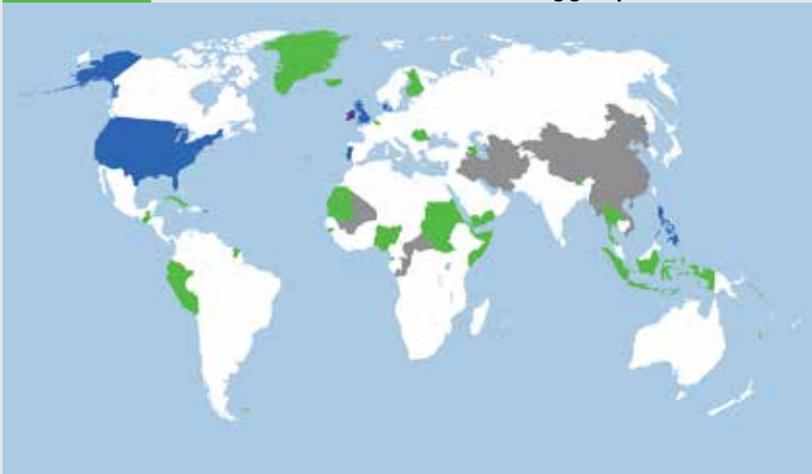
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Israel

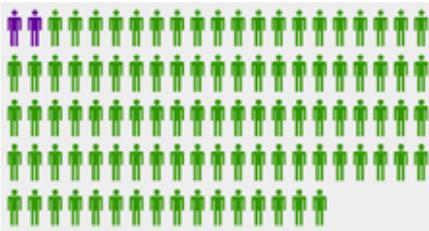


Hit'ahdut HaTzofim
VeHaTzofot BeYisrael



WOSM membership 2012

26'086

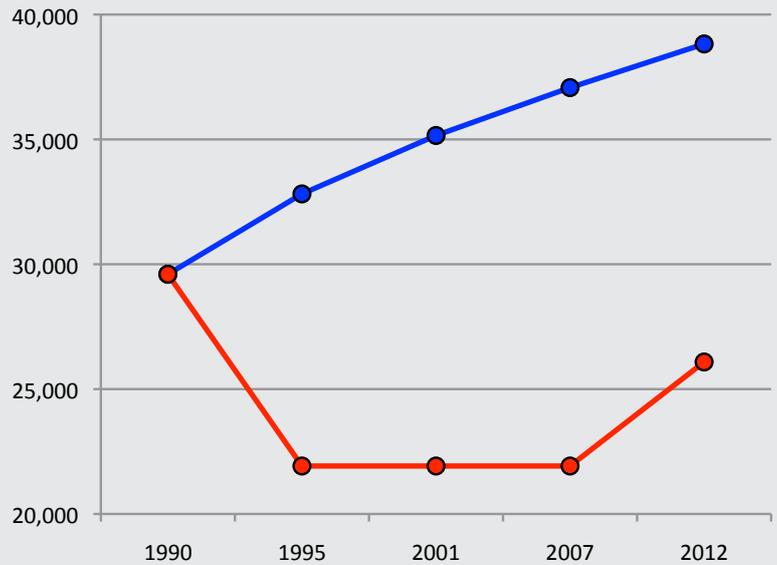


Penetration rate
youth population 2012

1.31%

The Israeli Scouting organization is the largest youth movement playing a very strong role in Israeli society especially by fostering and tightening the relationship between Arabs, Jews and Christians.

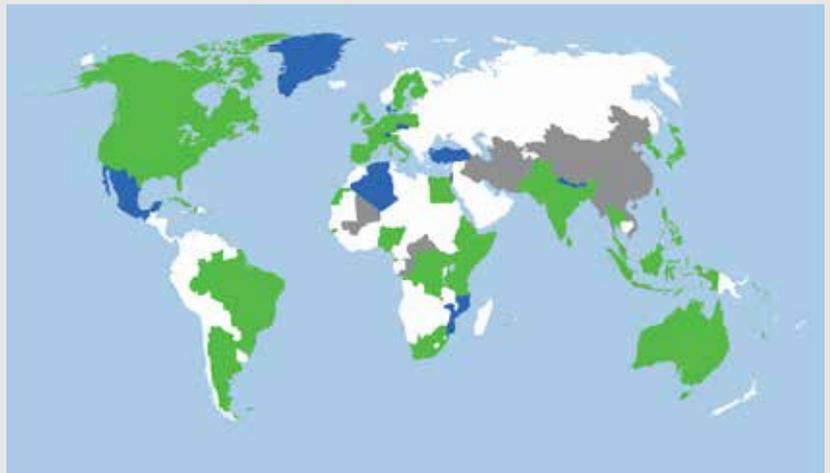
Israel has a significant increase in members the last five years following the trend of the youth population increase and the attraction of non-traditional populations from the periphery of Israel. This trend reflects mostly the increase of Hebrew Scouts membership number. This brings The Israel Boy and Girl Scouts Federation to the top 5 NSOs in membership development within the European Region for the period of 2007-2012.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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Italy



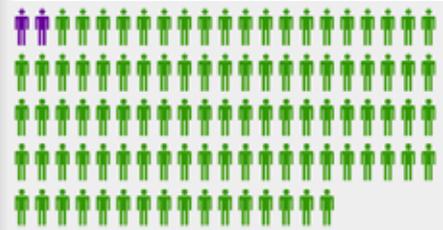
Sotto l'Alto Patronato del Presidente della Repubblica

Federazione Italiana dello Scouting



WOSM membership 2012

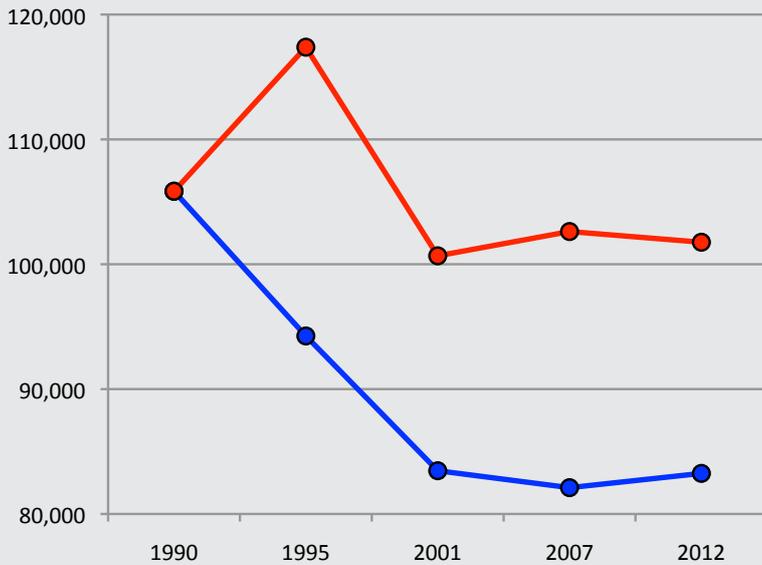
101'763



Penetration rate youth population 2012

1.18%

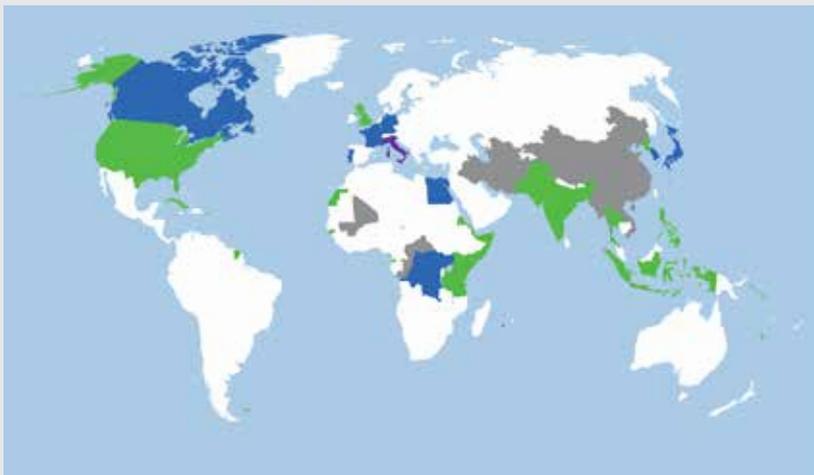
There are over 100 000 Scouts in Italy in two associations, which is among the highest absolute numbers in Europe. Scouting is well-recognised in Italy and there are groups everywhere in the country. The numbers declared by the Italian federation only include their male members, so the actual outreach of Scouting could be higher. The drop that can be seen in the 1990's was due to a split in one of the associations. In most recent years, Scouting in Italy is growing.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

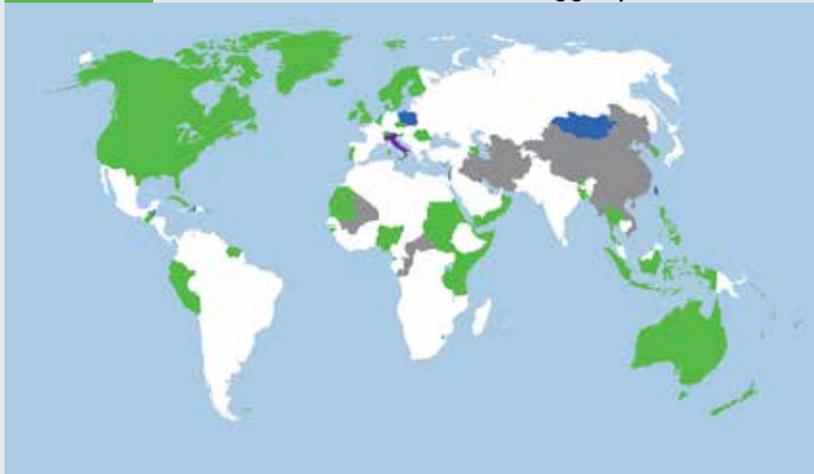
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The 10 countries with similar penetration rate. Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Latvia

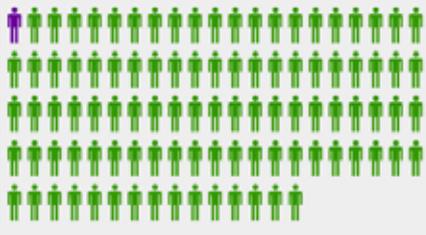


Latvijas Skautu un Gaidu centrālā organizācija



WOSM membership 2012

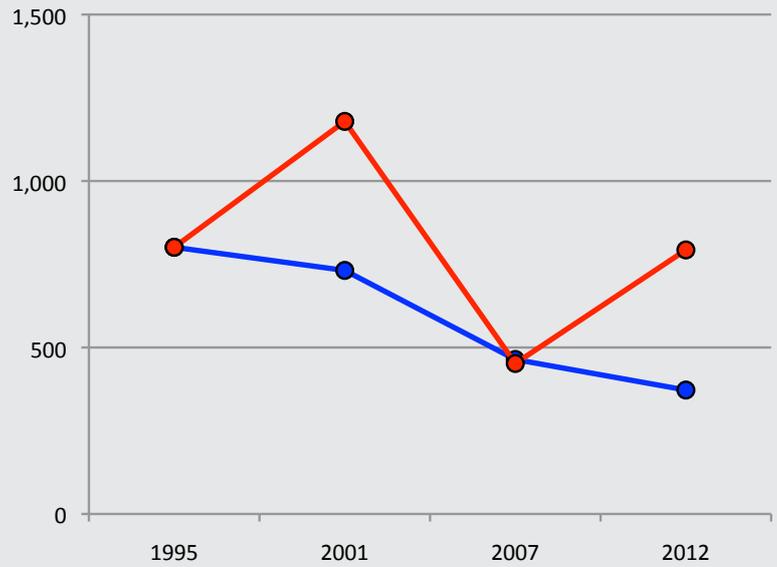
793



Penetration rate youth population 2012

0.26%

During the triennium Latvijas Skautu un Gaidu Centrālā Organizācija, continued with its strategy to provide a solid foundation from which to further develop and grow the association. Although there has been organic growth in the development of new Units, much of the growth in LSGCO has come as a result of female members also being registered with WOSM.



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The 10 countries with similar penetration rate. Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Liechtenstein

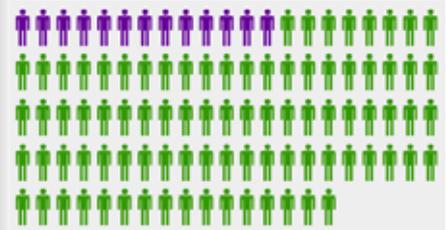


Pfadfinder und Pfadfinderinnen
Liechtensteins



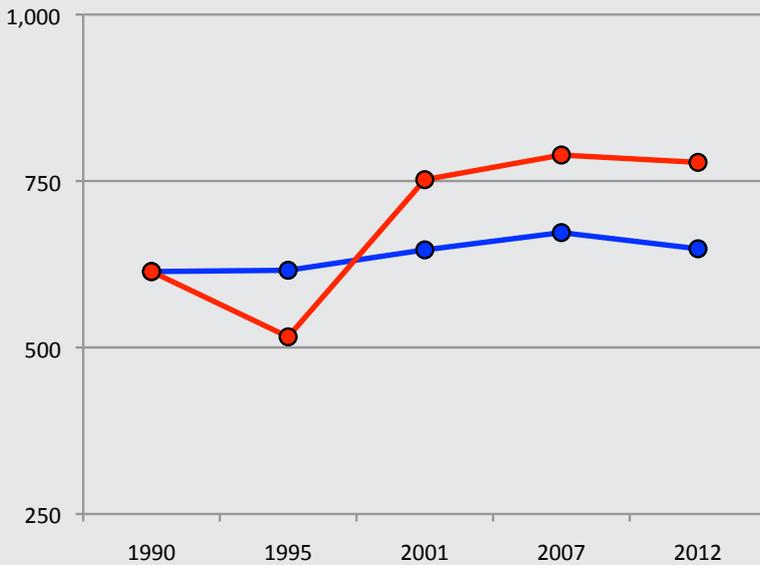
WOSM membership 2012

778



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

12.79%



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

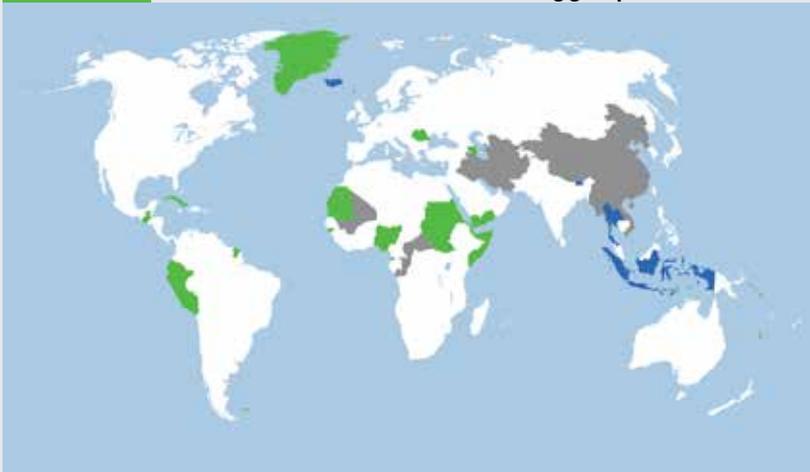
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Maintaining their profile by participating at regular events such as Jamborees, International Commissioners Forum and similar events, the Scouts in Liechtenstein hosted the recent small nations' jamboree during the summer of 2013 – Dwarfs United.

Lithuania



Lietuvos Skautija



WOSM membership 2012

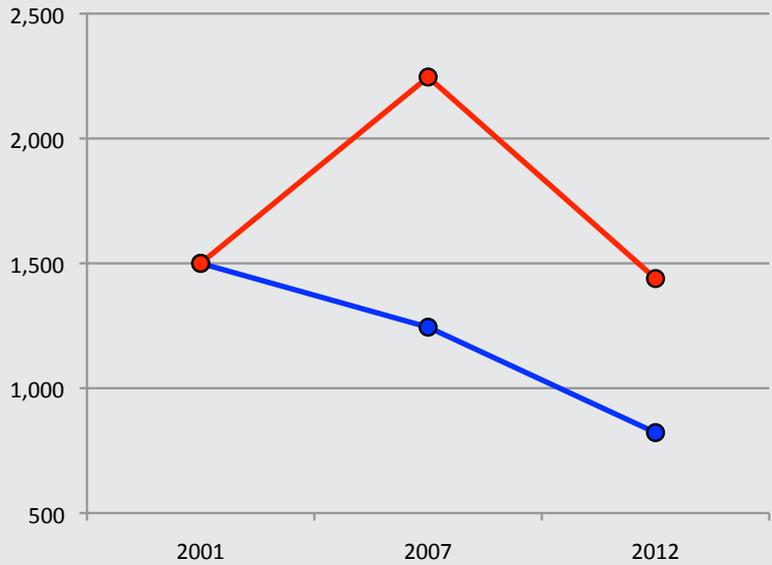
1'439



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.27%

Scouting first came to Lithuania in 1909, as part of tsarist Russia. The indigenous Lithuanian Scout movement began in 1918, when the first Scout troop was founded in Vilnius. Both market share and youth population are unfortunately decreasing, however a new strategy of local group support is being established, trying to break the membership decrease trend. First good results are also obtained by a big growth project pushed forward together by the NSO and by the WAGGGS association in Lithuania (Lietuvos skaučių seserija).



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Luxembourg

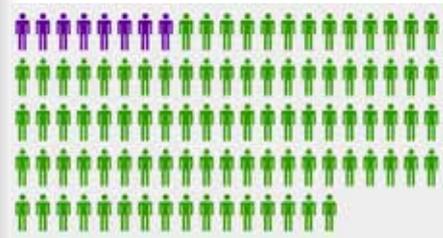


Luxembourg Boy Scouts Association



WOSM membership 2012

6'781

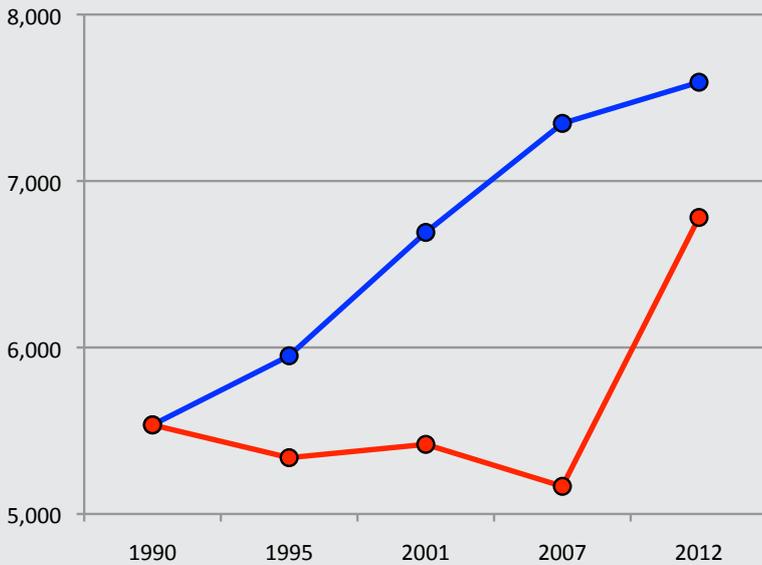


Penetration rate youth population 2012

7.20%

The Luxembourg Boy Scout Association (LBSA) is a federation of two Scout associations serving Luxembourg. Scouting in Luxembourg was founded in 1914 and became a member of the World Organization of the Scout Movement in 1922.

Despite the challenges in recruiting adult volunteers, the penetration rate the 5 last years has increased significantly; more, even comparing it to the increased trend of youth population in the country. A lot of work is being done in advancing with RAP and developing a new program during the following 2-3 years, as well as specific trainings for adult volunteers.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

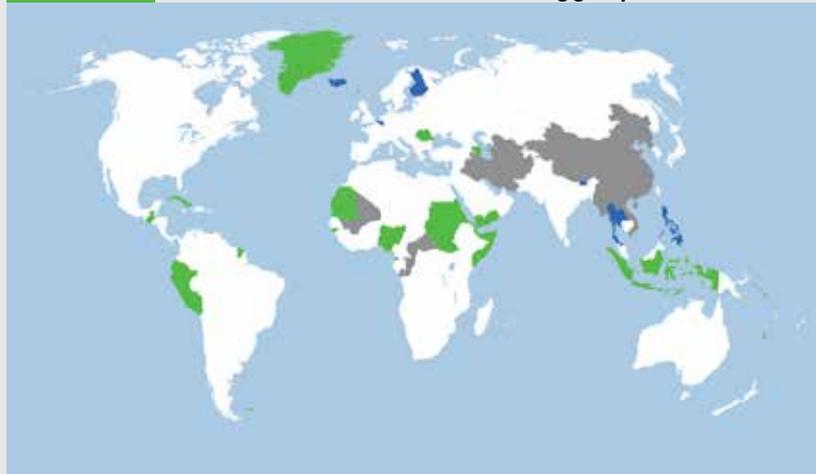
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Malta

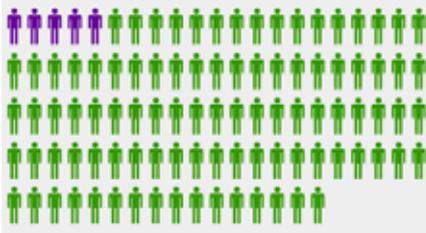


The Scout Association of Malta



WOSM membership 2012

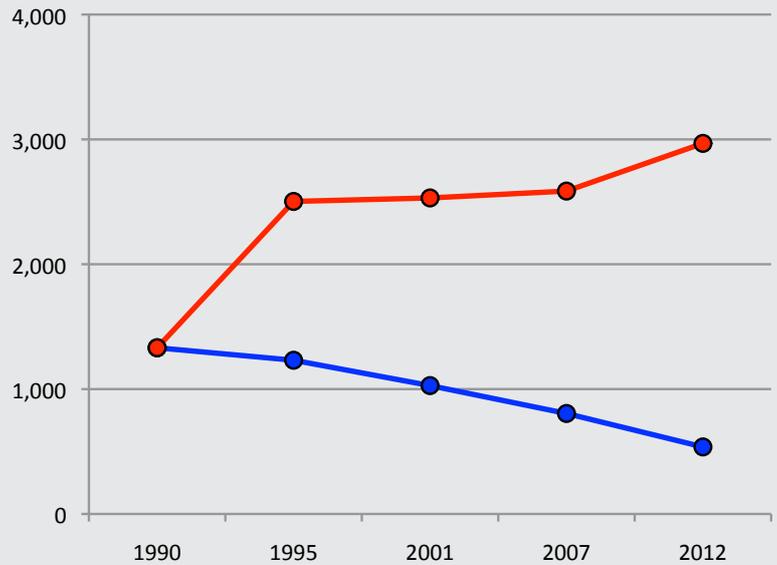
2'968



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

4.38%

Founded in 1908, TSAM has always maintained a high and respectable scouting tradition. Its leaders and members are committed to further the ideals of Scouting in line with those as traditionally established by the Founder, Lord Baden Powell and as further developed by the World Scout Movement. The Association is a forward looking organisation that enjoys great respect both locally and internationally and actually has 39 active scout groups. The decline in the membership seems to have been stopped in 2012, probably also because of both the new national leadership and the positive trend in the youth population.



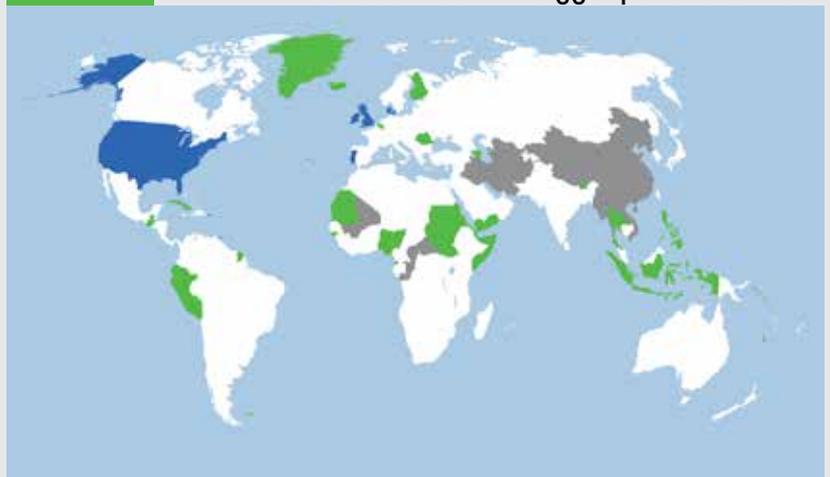
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The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
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Monaco

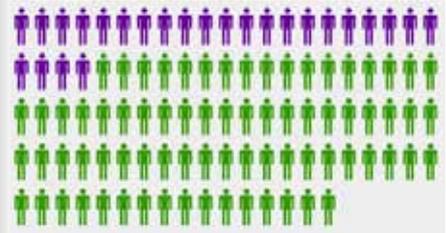


Association des Guides et Scouts de Monaco



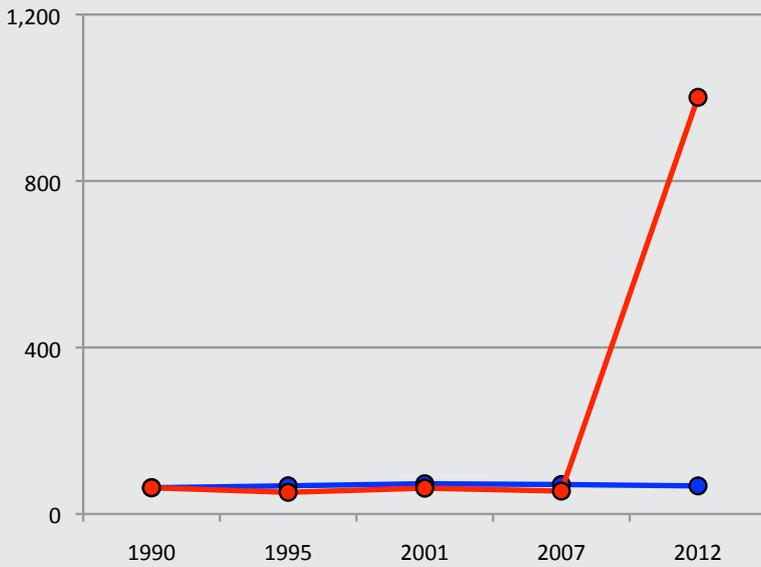
WOSM membership 2012

1'001



Penetration rate youth population 2012

24.97%



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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Monaco is an Accredited Scout Organisation. It has recently declared an increase of membership to 1000, which explains the sharp increase from the previously stable level of 50 members.

Montenegro

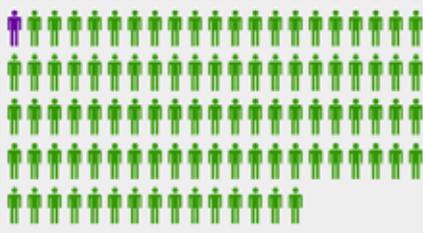


Savez Izvidjaca Crne Gore



WOSM membership 2012

780



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.78%

The Association of Scouts of Montenegro was founded on 19 November 2006 as a national independent organization with headquarters in Podgorica, the capital of Montenegro.

For the past five years the available data show a marginal increase in the penetration rate which is encouraging taking into consideration that it is a very new organization with challenges. One of the priorities set which will contribute into maintaining a positive trend is the development and implementation of a strategy and with capacity building of young leaders will be the pillars of a strong Association.

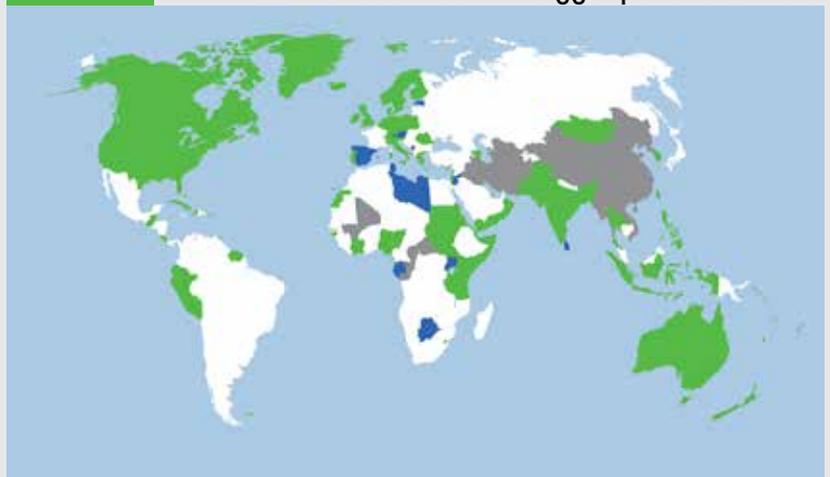
No data available for the selected period.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Netherlands

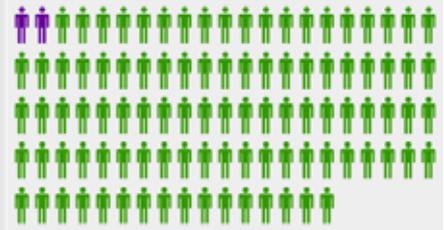


Scouting Nederland



WOSM membership 2012

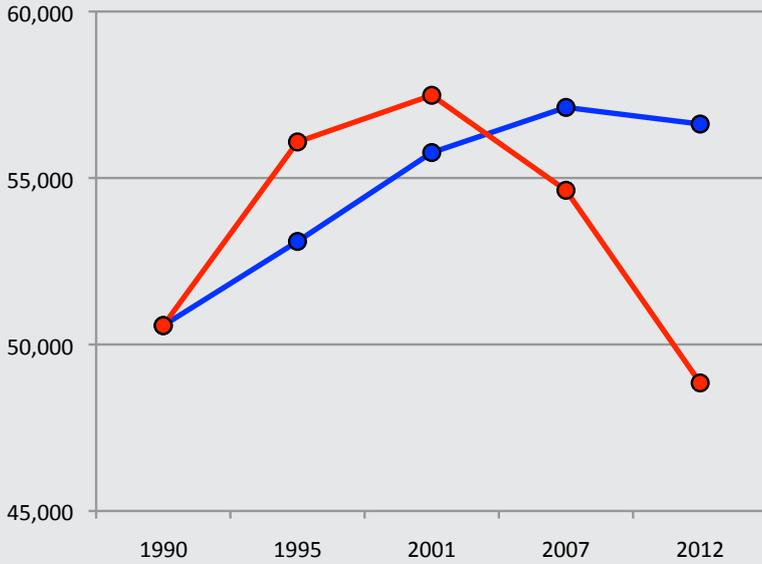
48'845



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

1.65%

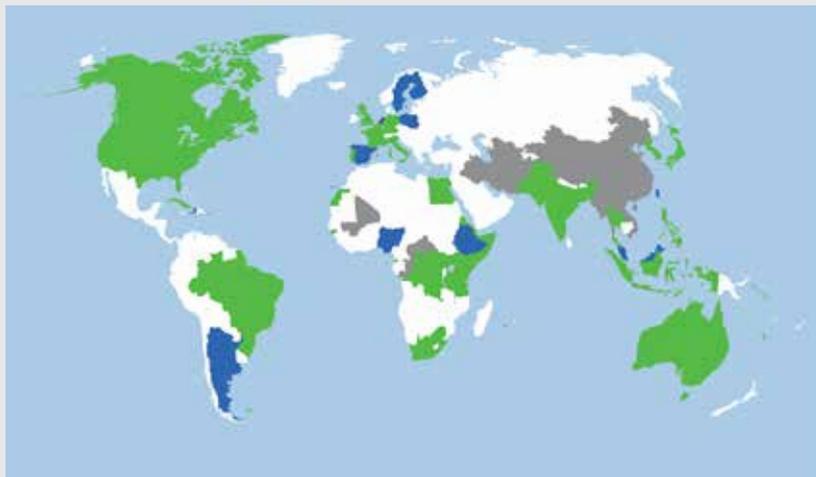
SN faced challenges especially during the last 5 years when it comes to the membership numbers and the penetration rate which declined following the trend of the youth population. Structures and the program within the association have been set around a growth policy. One of the ways to reach the policy's target is to improve the image of scouting. A strong talent program assists along with a group development program which actively helps groups to grow and improve their quality having identified five fields of work: youth program, adult resources, accommodation and equipment, finance, management and organization.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association.

In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.

The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Norway

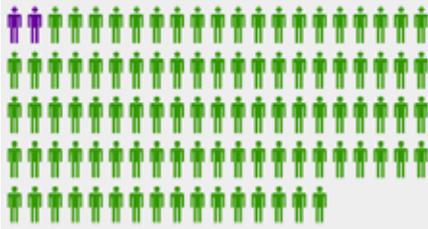


Speidernes
Fellesorganisasjon



WOSM membership 2012

17'608

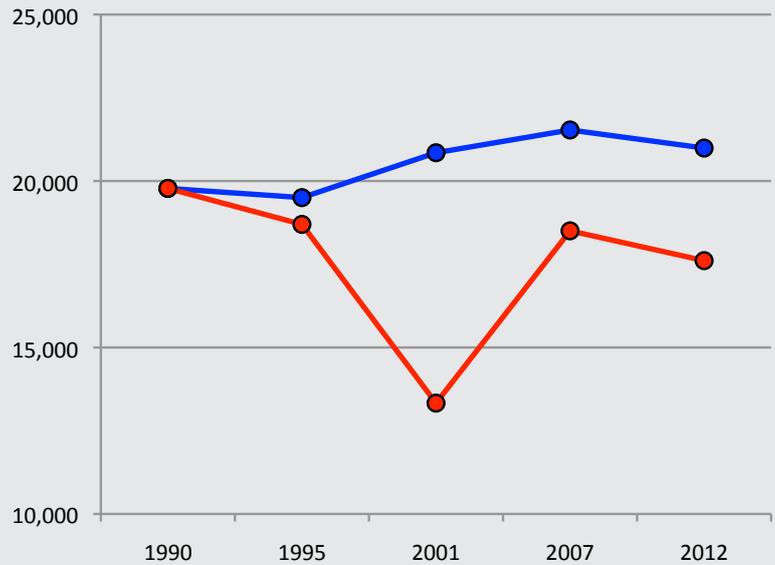


Penetration rate
youth population 2012

1.97%

Norway – comprising Norges Speiderforbund and Norges KFUM-KFUK speidere continues to develop its membership. Some visits have taken place to see how others are coping with the issue of diversity as one way in which to grow the membership. Norway has maintained its membership numbers, growing slightly in the last year. Norway is offering to host the next European Guide and Scout Conferences in 2016.

A very successful national jamboree has taken place – Stavanger 2013.



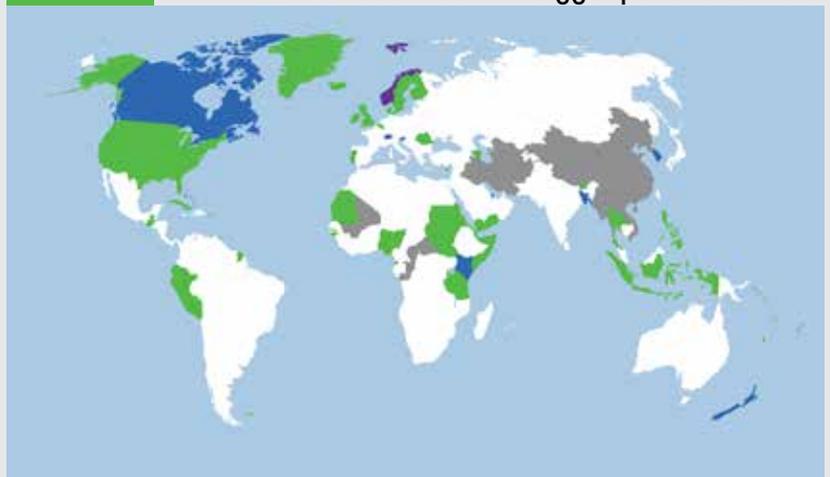
Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990. The space between the lines shows the “real” growth or decline of the association. In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Poland

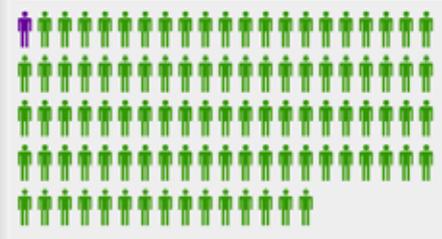


Związek Harcerstwa
Polskiego



WOSM membership 2012

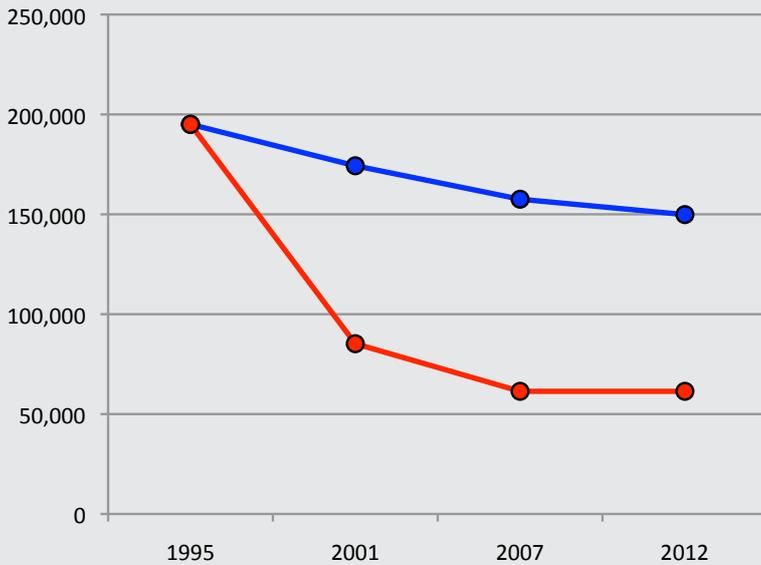
61'394



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

1.00%

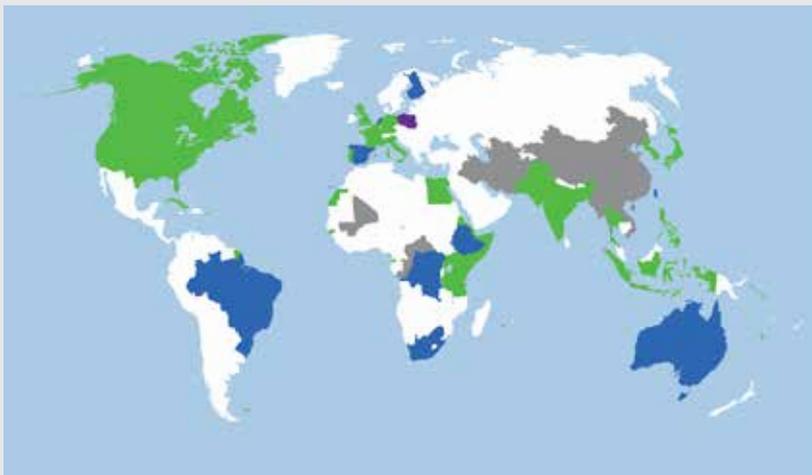
ZHP membership numbers continue to give cause for concern. The introduction of a new membership management system revealed significantly lower membership figures than anticipated and there is now work to be done in helping ZHP to address their strategic plan and ensure that the membership loss is turned around. Progress is being made in relationships with other "scout" organisations in Poland, towards a process of unification. Poland maintains strong links in the Eurasia Region and through funding available to support innovative training has just embarked on a sharing of training systems with a number of other associations.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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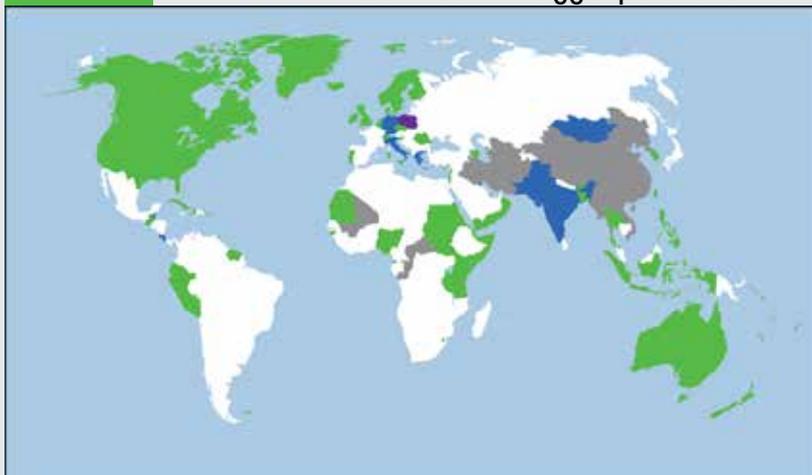
In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Portugal

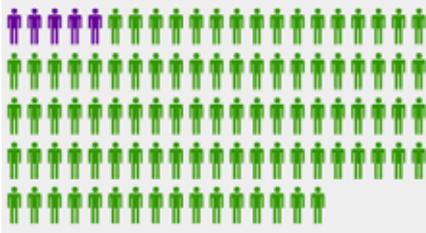


Federação Escotista de Portugal



WOSM membership 2012

76'263



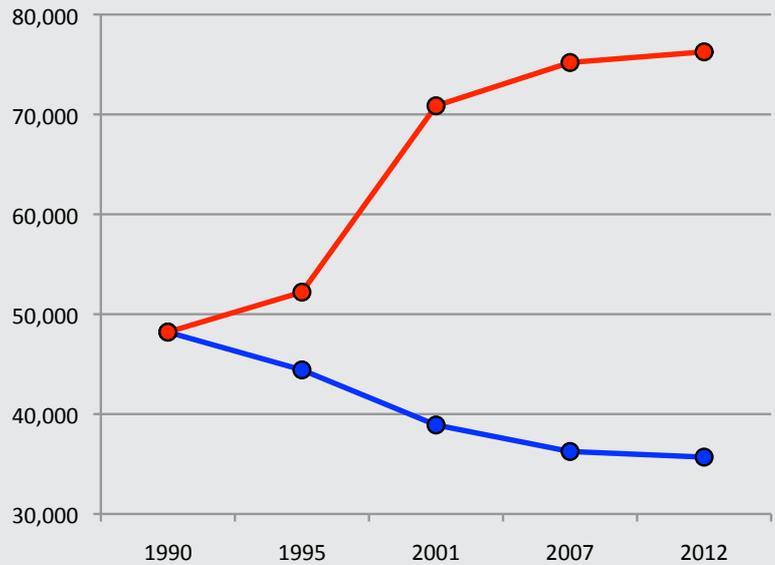
Penetration rate youth population 2012

4.25%

Comprising Associação dos Escoteiros de Portugal and Corpo Nacional de Escutas, Scouting in Portugal continues to grow in absolute numbers. The economic situation has impacted the economy, but the organisations are responding to the needs identified.

Of particular note is the work done by CNE in the understanding of youth empowerment – as witnessed by the YESS event held recently which was participated in by many other associations.

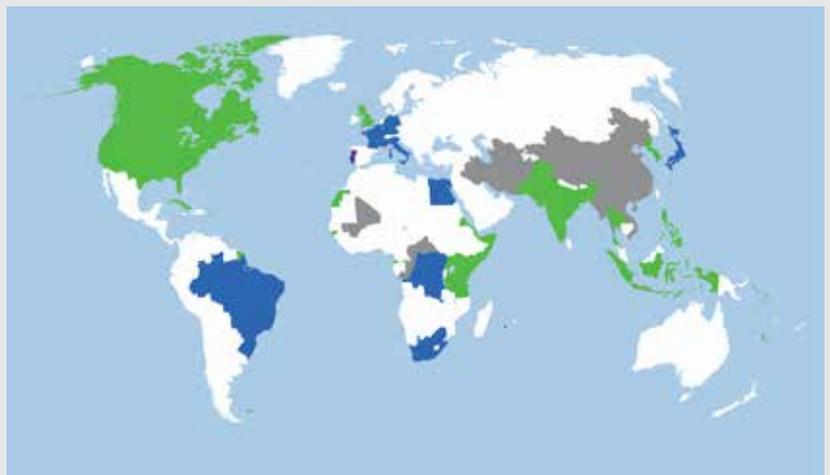
Both associations have experienced change but still respond to the needs of society by reviewing and renewing their training systems



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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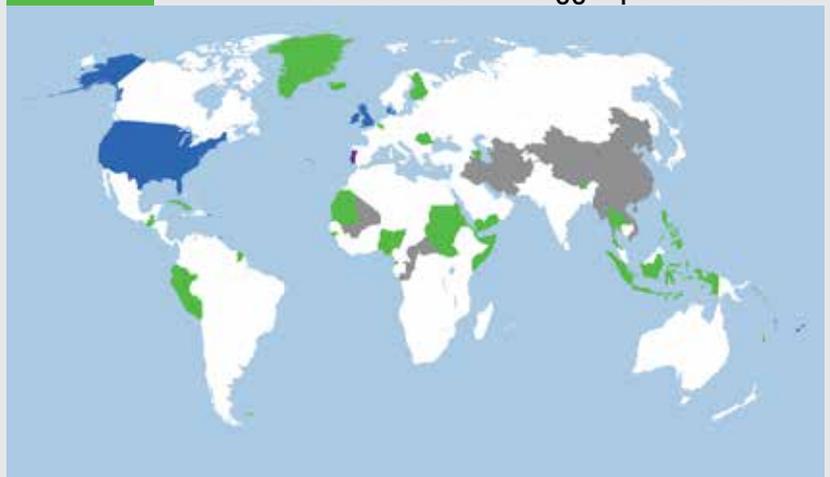
In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Romania



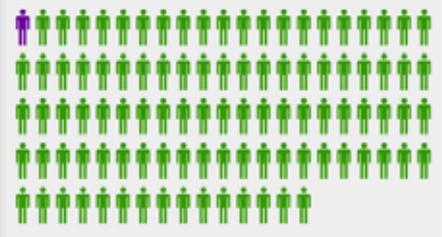
Organizația Națională
Cercetașii României

Organizația Națională
"Cercetașii României"



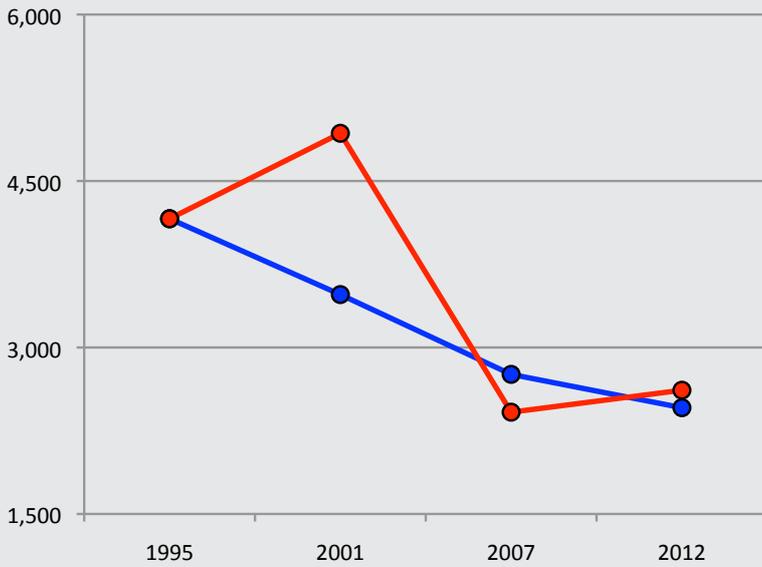
WOSM membership 2012

2'615



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.07%



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.

The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Scouting in Romania is growing again after a number of years where membership has decreased significantly. A lot of work was done in terms of external image and partnerships and the current position of the association within civil society is a very strong one. More groups are created every year also as a result of the "buzz" created by the first post-war Jamboree and the celebrations of the Centenary of Scouting in Romania.

San Marino

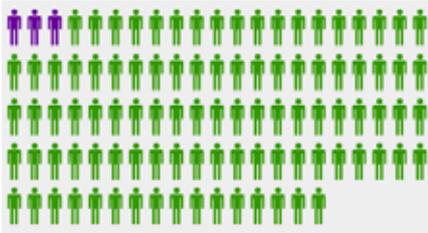


Associazione Guide e Esploratori Cattolici Sammarinesi



WOSM membership 2012

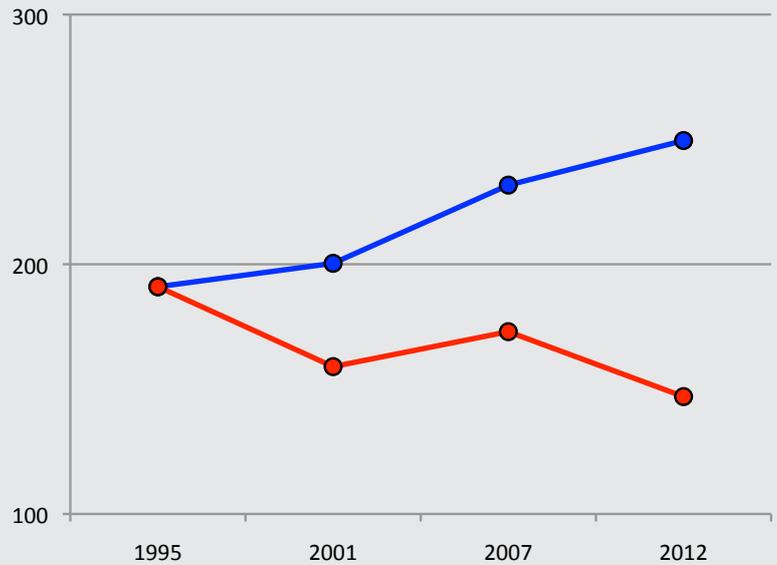
147



Penetration rate youth population 2012

2.68%

San Marino is an Accredited Scout Organisation. Due to the small size of the country, there are only 150 Scouts in San Marino. This represents a decrease from the earlier levels.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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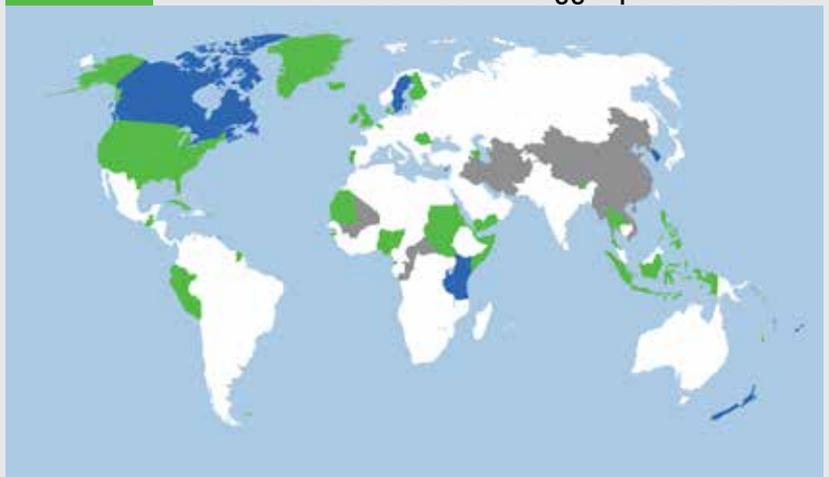
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The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Serbia

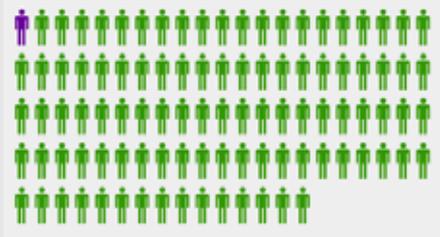


Savez Izviđača Srbije



WOSM membership 2012

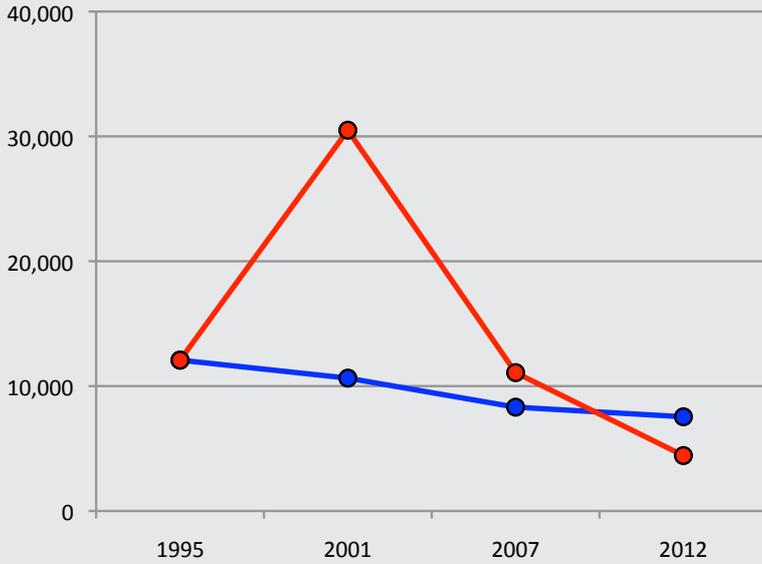
4'021



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.24%

Serbia has a tradition of Scouting in Many local communities. There are local groups in all the regions of the country, and there are more than 50 local groups in total. However, the numbers in Serbia are lower than they were decades ago, and are low in terms of market share of young population in the country, so there is great potential for growth. Scouting is established in Serbia since 1911.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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Countries with larger membership.

The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Slovakia

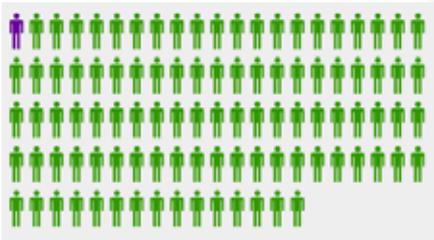


Slovenský skauting



WOSM membership 2012

3'366



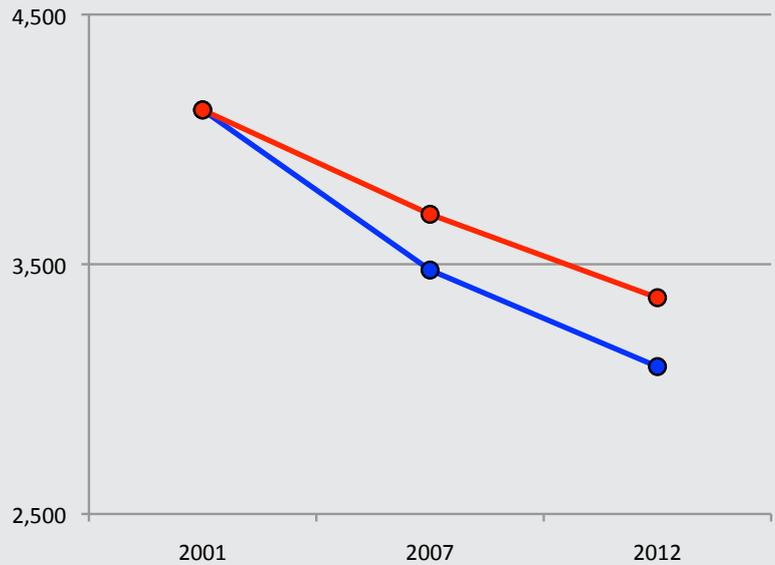
Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.37%

Scouting in Slovakia is among the largest youth organizations in Slovakia. It is a member of WOSM, and WAGGGS.

The last couple of years the membership is following the trend of the youth population which is declining but not with the exact steepness. The membership is slowly starting to stabilize by setting and implementing a Strategy for growth; changing the program, methodology are some of the ingredients that will support and help reach the strategic goal.

This year Scouting in Slovakia is celebrating its 100th anniversary.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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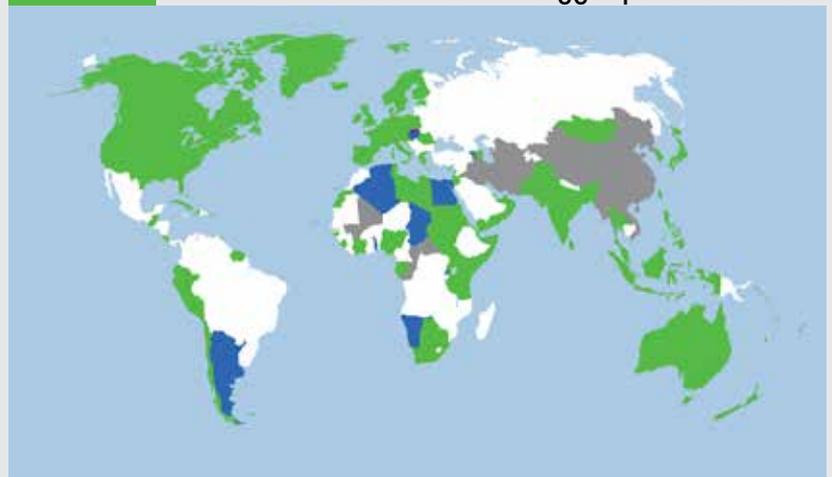
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The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Slovenia

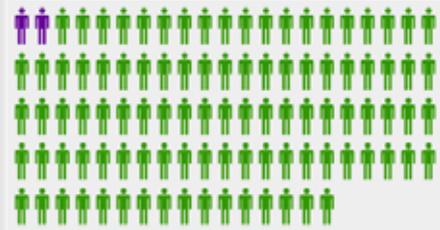


Zveza tabornikov Slovenije



WOSM membership 2012

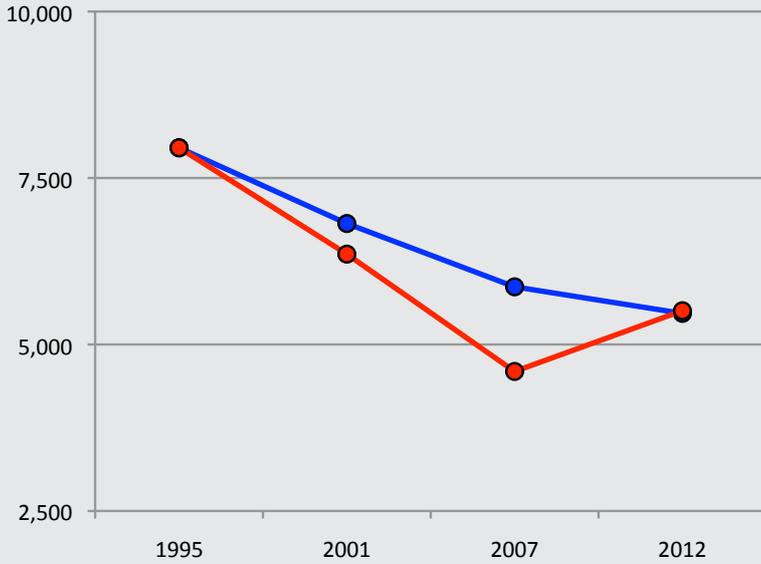
5'507



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

1.99%

Continuing its development regarding membership and looking to the future, ZTS was the successful applicant to host the next World Scout Conference in Ljubljana in 2014 and planning is going well. ZTS continues to look at programme development and was funded for a Partnership Project on growth, addressing the identity and recognition of the organisation and becoming more present throughout the country. Despite development challenges, the organisation continues to provide effective programme provision, considerable impact with environmental activities and continues to develop its highly effective training team.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

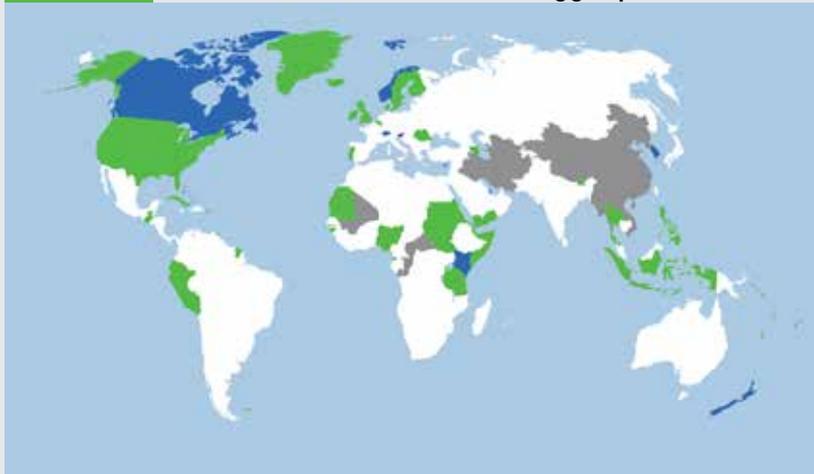
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The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.

The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Spain

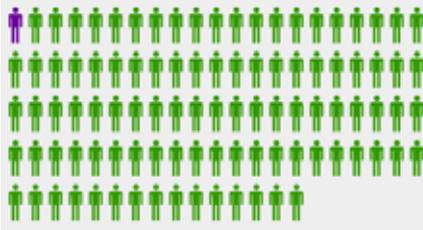


Federación de Escultismo en España



WOSM membership 2012

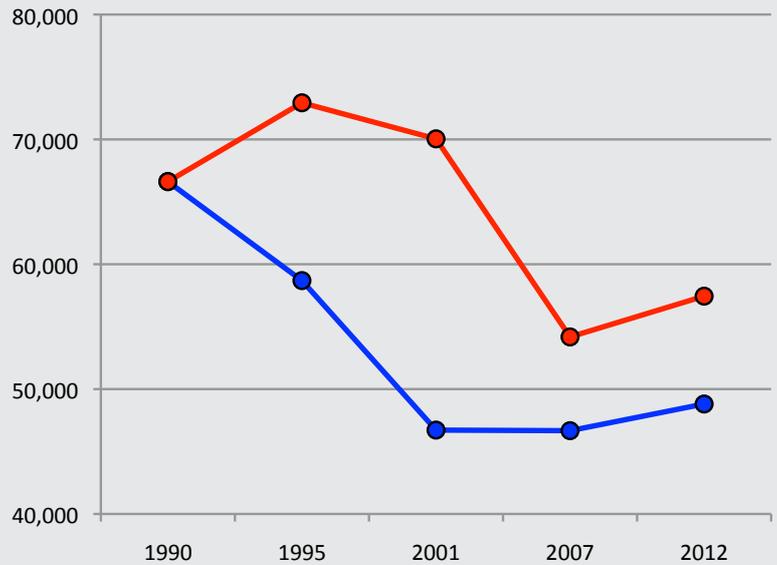
57' 443



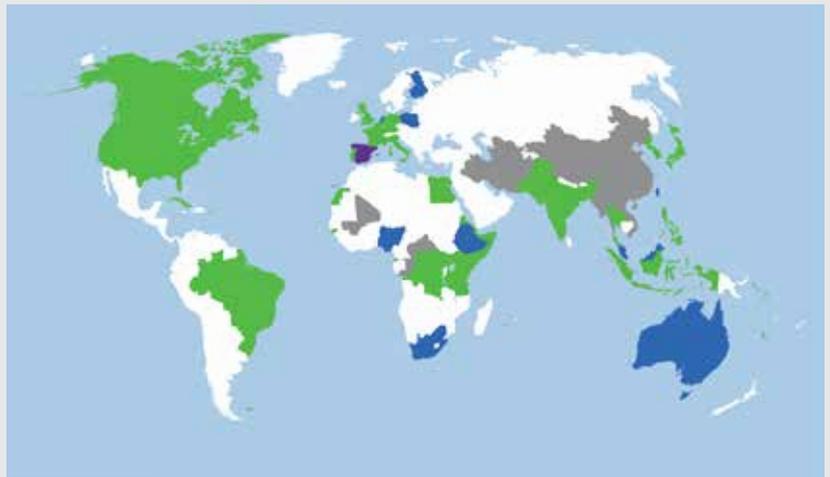
Penetration rate youth population 2012

0.84%

Scouting in Spain is very active in terms of looking at issues relating to development and growth. The European Scout Region has supported both ASDE and MSC with specific projects including making the most of their centenary as a platform for strategic development (ASDE) and renovating their programme and testing it (MSC). Scouting in Catalonia is also undergoing a deep introspection with FCEG exploring closer ties with the associations in that federation.



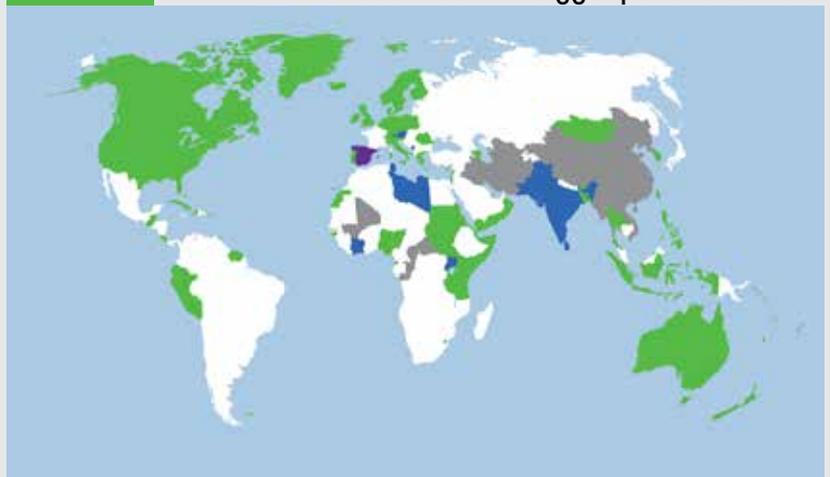
Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990. The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association. In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership. Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate. Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Sweden

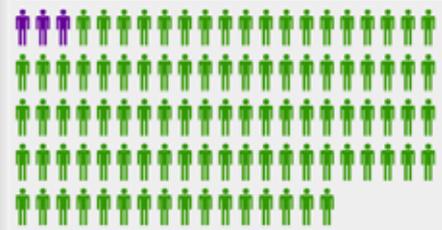


Scouterna



WOSM membership 2012

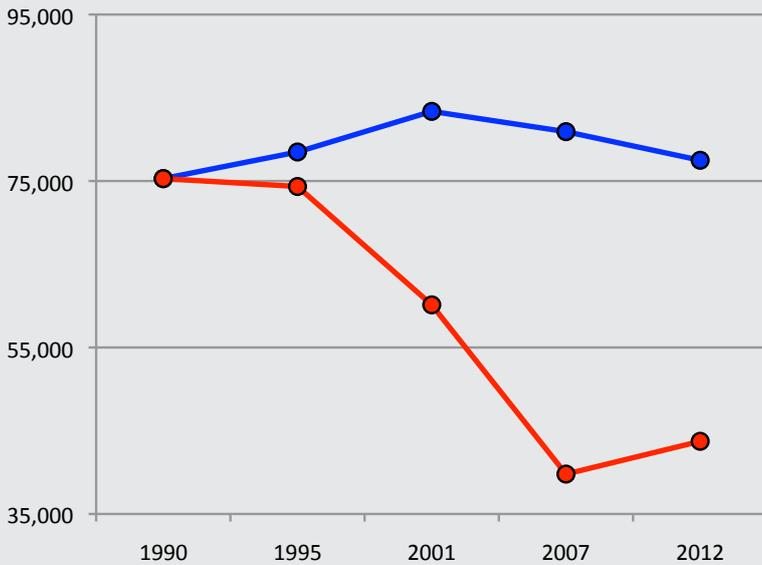
43'729



Penetration rate
youth population 2012

2.91%

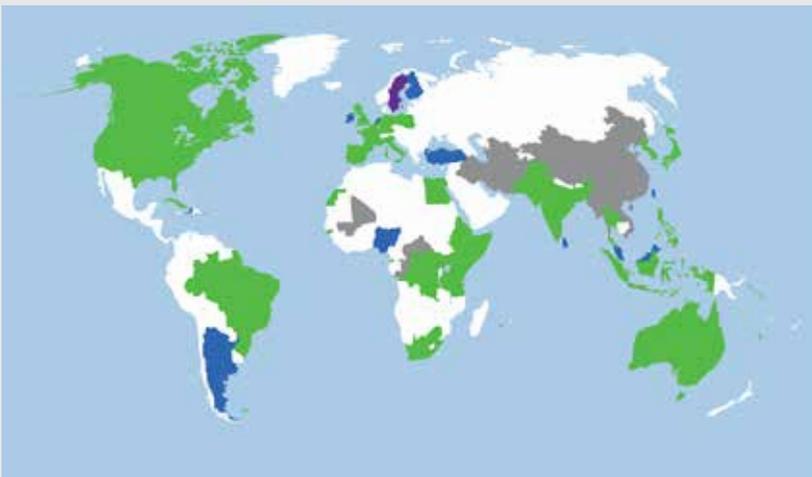
Scouting was founded in Sweden in 1910. Scouts in Sweden were previously organised in five different associations which had an umbrella organisation called the Swedish Guide and Scout Council. The associations varied in size and were organised in different ways but all shared common ground in the Scout method and the values of Scouting. On 1 January 2013, scouts in Sweden entered a new organisation - Scouterna. All members and Scout Groups now belong to the same organization but many groups can run Scouting with a specific profile, for example: temperance Scouting.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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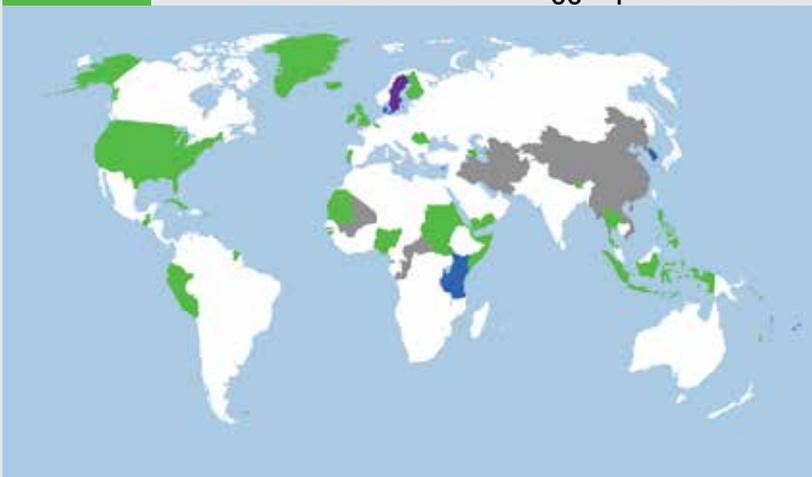
In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Switzerland

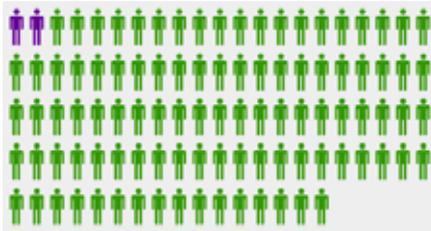


Mouvement Scout de Suisse



WOSM membership 2012

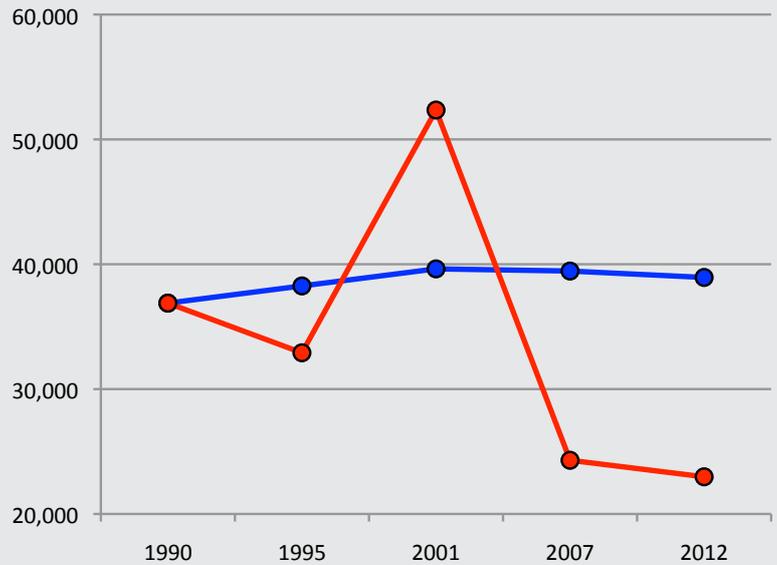
22'976



Penetration rate youth population 2012

1.83%

In 1910 the first boy scout groups were formed, whereas the girls started guiding in 1915. The following cantonal associations existed on 5th Octobre 1913: Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Berne, Bâle, Zurich and St.Gallen-Thurgau. In Berne they established the Swiss Scout Federation (SSF). There are challenges coming to the penetration rate which has decreased the last 20 years following a stable trend of youth population. This has been halted during the last five years. Specific actions have been taken to change this trend and this is being reflected in the numbers.



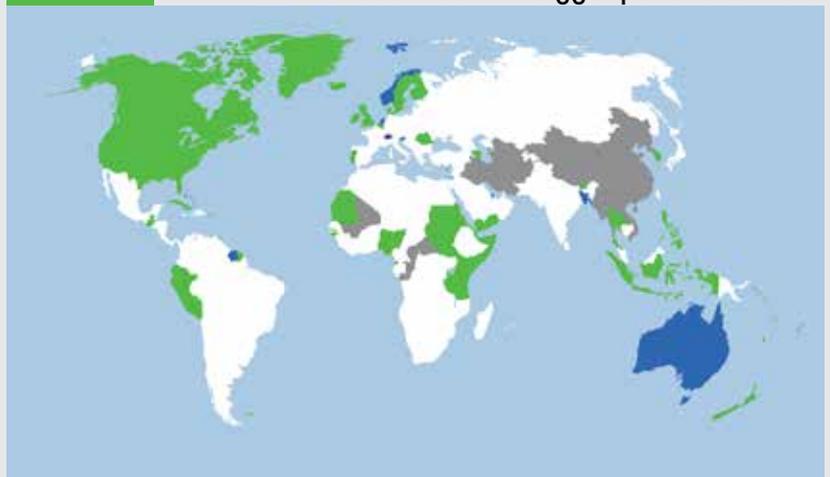
Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990. The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association. In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership. Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate. Countries with bigger penetration rate.



Turkey

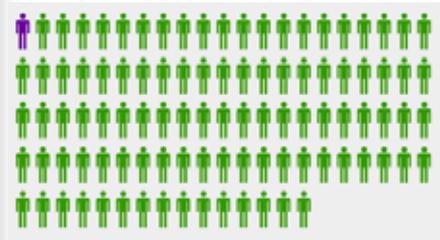


Türkiye Izcilik Federasyonu



WOSM membership 2012

40'581

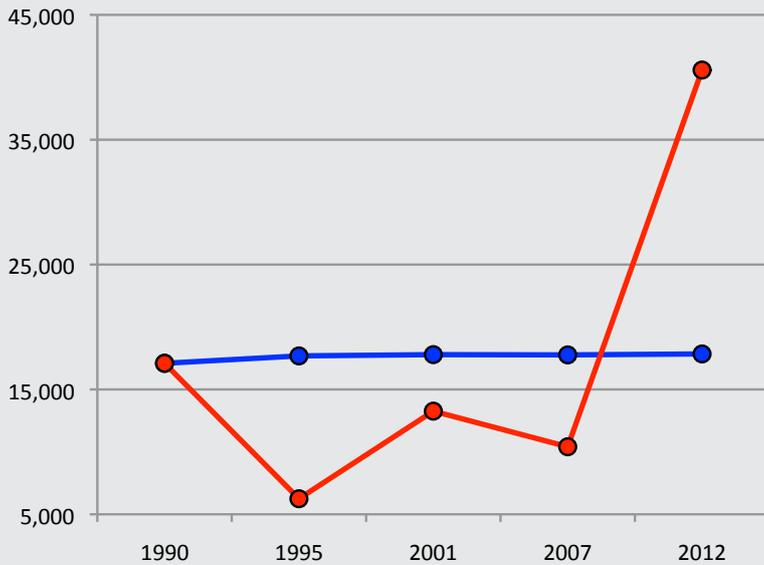


Penetration rate
youth population 2012

0.19%

Building on the final verification of the new constitution of TiF, which confirms TiF as an organisation, independent from the state, and confirms the volunteer structure of the organisation, development has continued from the new headquarters in Istanbul.

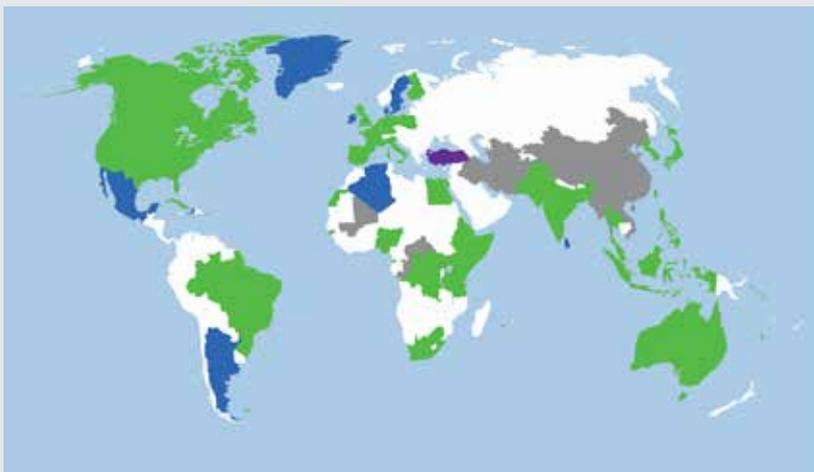
Of particular note is the work done with girls in communities where activities outside the home would not usually take place. TiF has an interactive membership management system which enables them to tell the numbers of young people involved. At the last count there were more than 79,000 registrations.



Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990.

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The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.

The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
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United Kingdom

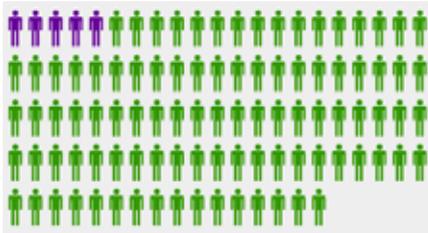


The Scout Association



WOSM membership 2012

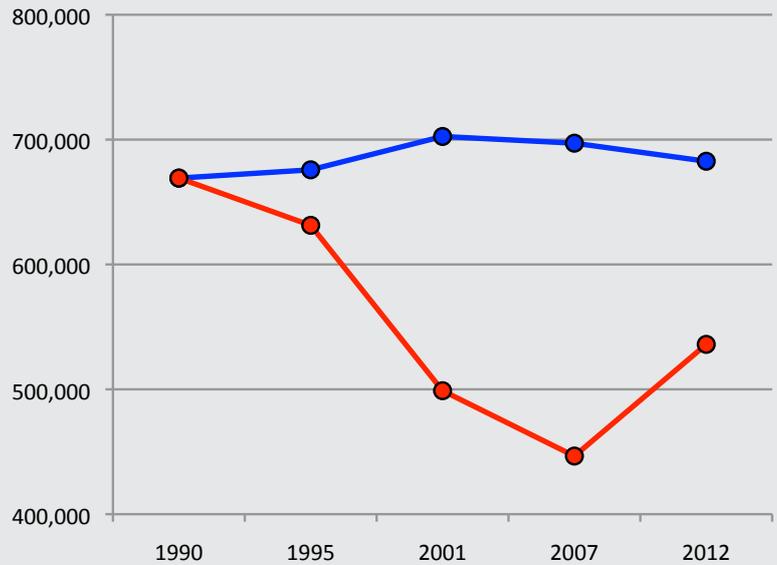
536'000



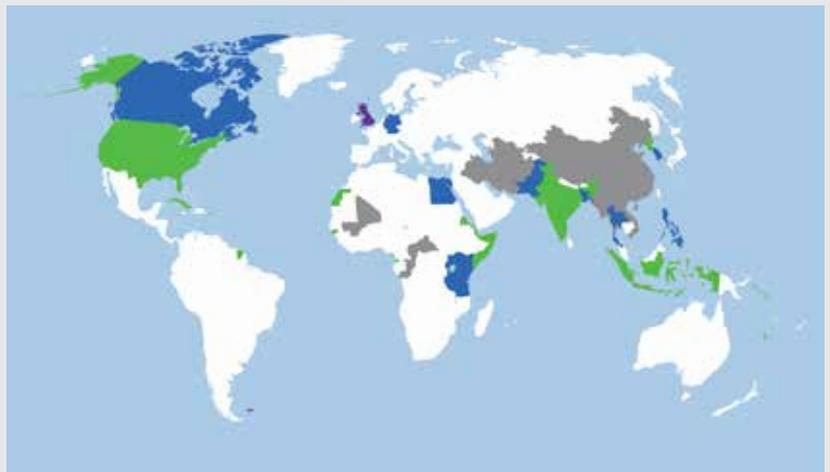
Penetration rate
youth population 2012

4.71%

Following a concerted plan of action, TSA has had a planned intervention regarding its image, programme, training, profile enhancement and all aspects of its organisational life which led up to the 2007 celebrations. This led to a growth in absolute numbers which has been sustained now for 6 years. Development continues and in particular inroads have been made in the impact of membership from many communities not previously engaged, in a more professional approach to "servicing" the organisation, in dialogue with many parties, in raising the profile with interactive use of media, personalities and social research.



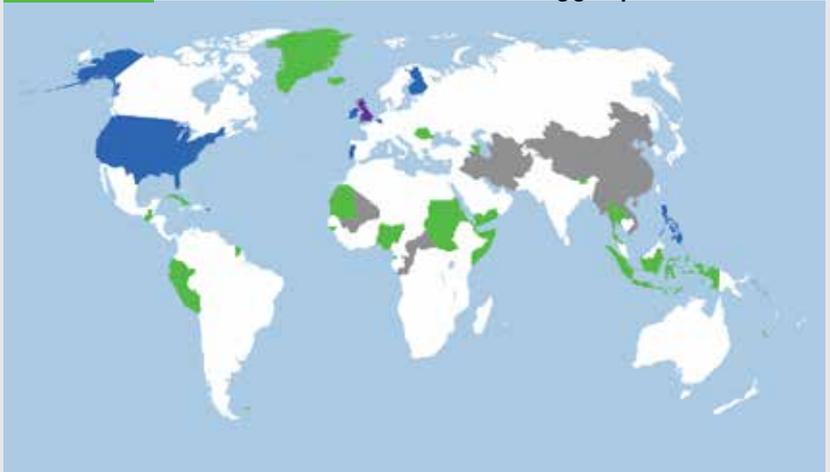
Membership development 1990-2012 in relation to the trends in youth population. For purposes of comparison, the graph shows the trend in youth population (blue line) starting from the same number as the membership (red line) of the NSO in 1990. The space between the lines shows the "real" growth or decline of the association. In other words, the blue dots show what the membership of the NSO should be if it would have followed the market trend.



The 10 countries with similar membership.
Countries with larger membership.



The 10 countries with similar penetration rate.
Countries with bigger penetration rate.





SCOUTS

Creating a Better World

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