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A BRIEF STUDY OF THE CHURCHES AND PEOPLE OF THE  
CAPITAL CITY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

September, 1972

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## INTRODUCTION

This brief paper has been prepared at the request of the Capital City Baptist Association and under the sponsorship of the Division of Associational Services of the Home Mission Board for use in a Strategy Planning Retreat for leadership persons of the CCBA. The study was first distributed at Seneca Lake Assembly in September, 1972. It is to be used in attempting to understand Baptist work in the CCBA at the present time, and as a tool in developing mission strategy for this very strategic area. The report is an attempt to assemble several data that are important in the analysis of the community, growth of the area, and to give some brief interpretation of these data. The initial part of the paper is an analytical text which accompanies the tables of data included there and in the appendix. The first section of the report deals with the community data, while the second section deals with the church data. The conclusions have been developed by the authors, as a result of their observations of the data and are an attempt to share with the reader the authors' observations.

This report will be stimulative in nature rather than exhaustive since there is neither demand nor space for full treatment of all the available data. The department has previously made studies of other major metropolitan areas of the state.

Appreciation must be expressed to the Bureau of the Census and to several local agencies for their provision of data to be included in this report. Appreciation must also be expressed to the In-Depth Study Committee of the CCBA for the provision of community and church data which has been gathered. Those serving on the committee gathered, summarized, and analyzed

the data before sharing it with the authors. Those serving on the committee were Mrs. Aletha Hughes, Bob Vegiard, Ben Hubbard, Jim Nowell, J. K. Allaby, Jim Green, and Charles Magruder.

A very special "thank you" goes to Miss Cathy Hulsey and Mrs. Rachel Gill, the department office secretaries, whose diligence and efforts in preparing the statistical tables and in typing this report have made the preparation of this document possible.

Don F. Mabry, Secretary

Department of Survey and Special Studies

## POPULATION TRENDS

### Significant Numerical Growth

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of the Capital City Baptist Association increased by 18.7 percent, for a total increase of 198,179 persons. The bulk of this growth occurred in Columbus City and Suburban Franklin County since 76 percent of all of the increase occurred here. All of the other counties in the association increased significantly in their population except Fayette County and Union County, which had only small increases. The fastest growing and largest gaining area was Suburban Franklin County, which had a 38.7 percent increase for a total net gain of 81,926 persons.

The association's area accounted for 21 percent of the state's increase in population during the decade of the 60's.

On Table 1 are the data from the 1970 Census which reflects the 1970 numerical population and the changes from 1960 to 1970. The association's area grew at a rate almost double that of the state as a whole, but only slightly better than the national growth rate of 13.5 percent.

The greatest population densities occur in Columbus City, Suburban Franklin County, and Licking, Fairfield, and Marion Counties.

### Most of the Growth is by Natural Increase

On Table 2 are the components of population change in the CCBA from 1960 to 1970. The net natural increase in the association was 142,485, and of this number, 15,236 were Negroes. More than 100,000 of the natural increase occurred in Franklin County. The association's area accounted for only about 13 percent of the state's total natural increase. It is very

TABLE 1

POPULATION AND CHANGES IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1960 TO 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	POPULATION		CHANGE	
	1970	1960	Number	Percent
Columbus City	539,677	471,316	68,361	14.5
Suburban				
Franklin County	293,572	211,646	81,926	38.7
Delaware County	42,908	36,107	6,801	18.8
Fairfield County	73,301	63,912	9,389	14.7
Fayette County	25,461	24,775	686	2.8
Licking County	107,799	90,242	17,557	19.5
Madison County	28,318	26,454	1,864	7.0
Marion County	64,724	60,221	4,503	7.5
Morrow County	21,348	19,405	1,943	10.0
Pickaway County	40,071	35,855	4,216	11.8
Union County	23,786	22,853	933	4.1
Associational Total	1,260,965	1,062,786	198,179	18.7
State Total	10,652,017	9,706,397	945,620	9.7

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 2

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1960-1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	NATURAL INCREASE		NET MIGRATION			
	Total	Negro	Total		Negro	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Columbus City Suburban	69,590	14,746	(-1,229)	(-0.3)	9,371	12.0
Franklin County	34,024	490	44,215	20.9	14,781	NA
Delaware County	2,963	NA	3,838	10.6	NA	-
Fairfield County	6,684	NA	2,705	4.2	NA	-
Fayette County	1,868	NA	(-1,182)	(-4.8)	NA	-
Licking County	10,112	NA	7,445	8.3	NA	-
Madison County	3,057	NA	(-1,193)	(-4.5)	NA	-
Marion County	6,268	NA	(-1,765)	(-2.9)	NA	-
Morrow County	1,713	NA	230	1.2	NA	-
Pickaway County	4,426	NA	(-210)	(-0.6)	NA	-
Union County	1,780	NA	(-847)	(-3.7)	NA	-
Associational Total	142,485	29,982	55,694	NA	24,152	-
State Total	1,071,201	142,501	(-125,581)	(-1.3)	65,820	8.3

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census.

NA - Not Available.

interesting to note that the state had a net loss by migration of 125,000, while the association's area had a net increase by migration of 55,694 during the decade. Much of the migration in the area is from the state of Ohio, since 17.9 percent of the population of the Columbus Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (Columbus City, Franklin County, Delaware, and Pickaway Counties) lived in another Ohio County in 1965. Only 3.4 percent or 28,296 persons now living in the Columbus SMSA were living in the South in 1965. A total of 14.2 percent or 127,851 of the total population is from the South. More than 46,000 of the total net gain by migration was in Franklin County, but Columbus City had a net loss of more than 1,200 persons by migration. On the other hand, Columbus City had a net gain in its Negro population by migration of 9,300, while Suburban Franklin County had a net gain of more than 14,000 in its Negro population.

#### Population Projections

The Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission projects a population of 1,304,160 for Franklin County by 1985, resulting in a 200,000 increase in the population, or a 24 percent gain over the next 15 years, 1970-1985. This would be in line with the 22 percent gain which the county as a whole experienced in the 1960's, and would represent a slight slow-down in the population increase since the projection is over a 15-year period rather than a 10-year period. It is not known at this time what population increases are expected in the other counties of the association, but likely, those counties that have grown very little will continue to have slight increases while those counties that have had significant increase, such as Licking, Fairfield, and Delaware, will continue to experience significant growth.

Likely, the growth will not accelerate over its past performance, but rather will continue on the trend which it has experienced during the 1960's.

It seems likely to the authors that the migration patterns for the area will continue to be as they have been in the most recent past. This means that there will be a significant slow-down in the number of Southern-oriented migrants coming to the area, and most of the migrants will continue to come from the rural areas in central Ohio and other areas in the state. It does not seem likely that there will be any mass migration of Southern-oriented people into the area as was true in the late 40's, the 1950's, and the early 1960's. The bulk of the population increase will be by natural increase as the area is able to create jobs and hold its young people. There is a distinct likelihood that there will be an out-migration of Southern-oriented people from the area, as many of those who came in the late 40's and early 50's are now reaching the age of retirement and they now begin "returning home".

#### General Population Characteristics

On Table 3 are the data relating to the Negro and other races and the age structure of the study areas in the association. Note that 19 percent of the population of Columbus City and 13 percent of the population of Franklin County are Negro, but in the other counties of the association, there is only a small percent of the population which is Negro or other races. In the state as a whole, only 9 percent of the population is Negro, which means that Columbus City has more than twice as much of its population among the Negro and other races as does the state.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Negro and Other Races	Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	65 Years and Over
Columbus City	19.0	32.7	58.8	8.4
Franklin County <sup>b</sup>	13.0	34.3	58.0	7.7
Delaware County	3.0	35.0	56.2	8.8
Fairfield County	1.0	36.5	53.4	10.1
Fayette County	2.9	34.1	53.9	12.0
Licking County	1.7	35.8	55.0	9.2
Madison County	5.2	35.1	56.2	8.7
Marion County	2.9	35.6	55.0	9.4
Morrow County	0.1	37.1	52.9	10.0
Pickaway County	2.1	35.8	56.1	8.1
Union County	1.7	35.4	53.5	11.1
State	9.4	35.1	55.5	9.4

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census.

<sup>b</sup>Franklin County as a whole.

Table 3 points out that the area has a good mix in its age structure since there are no particularly significant factors that can be pointed out. There are, however, accumulations of persons 65 years of age and over in Fayette and Union Counties, followed closely by Morrow, Marion, Licking, Delaware, and Madison Counties. It is unusual that the area holds onto its retirees rather than losing them to Florida and Arizona. Many people do spend their winters outside of the area, but continue to maintain their residence within the area served by the association. This means that they are in the association seven to ten months of the year and out of the association approximately two to five months.

There are no projections regarding these factors of the population, but it seems likely that there will continue to be a significant increase in the Negro population in Columbus City and Suburban Franklin County, and likely, in 1980, a greater portion of the population will be 65 years and over in the other counties of the association. This will be brought about by the continued out-migration from these counties of younger people.

#### Summary of Social Characteristics

On Table 4 are some characteristics which describe the population of the association's area. In the counties other than Franklin County, a significant percentage of the population is rural (places of 2,500 or less), and six of the counties have more than 10 percent of their population living on farms. When comparing these counties with the state totals, there is indeed a significant trend detected here.

Perhaps the most significant data on this table is the percentage of population native to Ohio. Columbus City and Franklin County are only slightly less than the other counties of the area. The greatest percentage

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Percent				Median School Years Completed by Persons 25 Years of Age and Over
	Rural		Native to Ohio	Children in Private Schools	
	Non-Farm	Farm			
Columbus City	NA	NA	67.4	11.7	12.2
Franklin County <sup>b</sup>	3.9	0.7	68.0	11.1	12.3
Delaware County	49.3	11.1	74.4	5.4	12.3
Fairfield County	47.1	8.0	82.9	8.1	12.1
Fayette County	38.7	12.3	87.2	NR	11.6
Licking County	39.0	6.7	78.0	5.3	12.1
Madison County	45.4	18.7	80.7	8.1	11.5
Marion County	33.3	7.0	78.6	3.9	12.1
Morrow County	62.6	23.5	79.3	1.0	12.1
Pickaway County	60.2	10.6	76.2	2.2	12.1
Union County	53.9	22.0	83.7	5.9	12.1
State	19.9	4.7	71.6	14.3	12.1

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census.

<sup>b</sup>Franklin County as a whole.

NA - Not Available.

NR - No Report.

of nativity occurs in Fayette County, followed closely by Union, Fairfield, and Madison. In the state as a whole, almost 72 percent of all persons residing in the state are native of it.

The percentage of children enrolled in private schools is very significant in Columbus City, Franklin, Fairfield, and Madison Counties. There is consistently high median school years completed, and this is consistent with the emphasis on education in the state of Ohio. It should be mentioned here that the student population of colleges and universities in Franklin County is 53,919, with approximately 46,000 of these attending the main campus of Ohio State University. This would tend to indicate that there is an extremely high emphasis upon education in the area and this would likely carry over into the life styles of the churches.

It is from this group that the churches will secure their future leadership. Christian college young people can be effective in starting and leading Bible study groups, counseling, and various other ministries on the college campus. They can also help in reaching the many college students who will not attend a church even after they have been invited. Churches who go after the college and university students must become effective with a ministry to those who are not ordinarily religious. The philosophy and theology of many Southern Baptist churches has been one of "come and hear". This must change to a "go and tell" concept, for the college age young person of today is concerned about what is being offered to him in all areas of life. The churches need not wait for them to come to the churches. The churches in the area need to become available to these students with a practical and creative "go and tell" approach.

## WELFARE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Christian social ministries and evangelism work hand in hand, and the possibilities of such effective ministries in the CCBA are unlimited. The following are the results of the interviews by the members of the In-Depth Study Committee.

### Franklin County Probation Department

- Around 1,000 adults are on probation in Franklin County, with an average age of 21 years.

- Sixty percent of these are white and 40 percent are Black.

- The probation department has a regular program of counseling, but only spends 15 minutes per month with each person.

- A representative of the Franklin County Adult Probation Department has offered to meet with pastors or a committee from the CCBA and become aware of the opportunities for mutual involvement. They are anxious to have a concerned group of Christians work with them.

### Franklin County Sheriff's Department

- Only 10 percent of the inmates have membership in a church and only 5 percent of these know their pastor or have been visited by him.

- There is a need for personal visitation with the inmates.

- Some religious services are being conducted in the jails.

- The jail authorities would be glad to meet with a group of pastors or lay leaders.

#### Mental Health Association

- The Mental Health Association served 3,200 people in 1971.
- The main thrust of their program is referral, planning, and education.
- Volunteers used by the agency are called "bells" for mental health.

They are recruited through the news media and committee organizations.

•There is a need for 50 more "bell" groups and a strong leader for each group.

- CCBA could relate to this program by having a "bell" group.

#### Alcoholic Association

- In 1971 they served 900 people.
- They need attorneys, doctors, pastors, etc. to help in counseling.

#### Franklin County Children's Home

- Tries to provide a home for neglected children in Franklin County.
- It served 3,000 parents in 1971.
- Foster homes need to be recruited by outside organizations such as churches.

#### County Home

- Tries to serve the elderly in Franklin County.
- There were 212 persons served in 1971.
- Churches are involved in this program, but more are needed.

#### Metropolitan Area Community

- Most of their work is in the poverty area.
- In 1971, 20,000 people were served.
- There are 10 churches involved, but more are needed.

Council on Aging

- This is a planning office.
- There is a need for professional type people in all areas of this organization.

Program for Mentally Retarded

- Main thrust of this agency is to provide education for children 6-18 years of age with an I.Q. of 50 and below.
- There were 1,400 people served in 1971.
- Transportation is needed to help move these people to their various activities.

Franklin County Welfare Department

- This agency provides supporting services.
- In 1971, they served 82,000 people.
- Churches are involved.
- More assistance could be rendered by churches in providing food, clothing, etc. as needed.

Because of the tremendous industrial area within metropolitan Columbus, the possibility of pastoral counseling within the industries is outstanding. A practical approach of some type is advisable.

## ECONOMIC TRENDS

Columbus is a city of diversification--economically, socially, and culturally. Natural resources, adequate water supply, a good topography, good geographic location, favorable tax climate, land availability, trained labor supply, and varied transportation make Columbus a good industrial area. The economy, however, is not dependent on any single sector of industry. Its approximately 800 industries are widely diversified.

Manufacturing is not a top-heavy member of the economic team. On Table 5 it can be seen that 23 percent of the employed persons in Franklin County are employed in manufacturing. In the other counties of the association, this ranges from a high 44.6 percent in Morrow County to a low of 26.6 percent in Madison County.

More than half of all workers in Franklin County and Columbus City are engaged in white-collar occupations and only a slightly lesser percentage of the employed persons are in white-collar jobs in other counties of the association (Table 5). Comparison should be made of these figures with the state totals of the workers in Columbus County, and a lesser percentage in the other counties. One of the most significant things contained on this table is the percentage of females 16 years of age and over who are employed. It is significantly high in all cases when compared to the national figure, but six of the counties have less than 40 percent of their females 16 years of age and over employed.

On Table 6 are the characteristics of the income and the poverty status of persons residing in the counties. In the first two columns of the table are the median and the average family income. The significance of the median is that this is the exact middle; one half of the families would make more

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Percent			
	Female 16 Years and Over Employed	Employed in Manufacturing	White Collar Occupations	Government Workers
Columbus City	47.3	23.0	54.1	21.0
Franklin County <sup>b</sup>	46.3	22.9	56.9	19.9
Delaware County	41.7	28.1	44.6	14.0
Fairfield County	38.6	40.5	39.1	13.0
Fayette County	36.9	29.2	35.8	14.3
Licking County	37.4	32.8	42.0	17.1
Madison County	41.8	26.6	34.0	16.6
Marion County	38.1	38.4	39.9	10.3
Morrow County	37.1	44.6	29.9	10.9
Pickaway County	35.0	30.0	38.8	15.2
Union County	40.3	34.7	38.0	13.6
State	40.1	35.6	45.4	13.1

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census.

<sup>b</sup>Franklin County as a whole.

than these figures and one half would make less. The average income for each county is derived by dividing the number of families into the total personal income for each county. In all of the counties the incomes are relatively high and are very similar in amounts. The only drastic variance occurs in Franklin County between the median and the average.

In the matter of poverty, it can readily be seen that there are a significant number of persons who are living at or below the poverty line, and the three columns of figures tend to indicate that there is a greater occurrence of poverty in the suburban counties than in Franklin County. The greatest incidence of poverty-level incomes are in Fayette and Pick-away Counties. The incidence of poverty is relatively high, but is comparative with the state of Ohio.

Two other categories of poverty indicators have been listed on the table for comparison's sake, those families with incomes 25% below poverty level and those 25% above it.

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Family Income		Percent of All Families		
	Median	Average	Income Less Than Poverty Level	Income Less Than 75% of Poverty Level	Income Less Than 125% of Poverty Level
Columbus City	9,731	10,848	7.6	5.3	10.9
Franklin County <sup>b</sup>	10,582	12,036	7.6	5.3	10.7
Delaware County	9,883	10,749	6.1	3.8	9.7
Fairfield County	8,967	9,718	8.4	5.2	13.1
Fayette County	7,891	8,810	12.5	7.3	19.0
Licking County	9,305	10,126	8.4	5.4	11.9
Madison County	8,970	9,360	8.9	5.0	13.8
Marion County	9,153	9,741	6.6	3.9	11.0
Morrow County	8,599	9,168	9.4	5.8	15.0
Pickaway County	8,705	9,447	10.8	7.2	15.7
Union County	9,165	10,669	6.9	3.4	10.9
State	10,313	11,488	7.6	5.1	10.9

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census.

<sup>b</sup>Franklin County as a whole.

## HOUSING TRENDS

Perhaps the most significant trend in housing is the demise of the single-family home. These will be fewer in number and more expensive during the remainder of the 1970's and into the 1980's. Most of the families in the low and moderate income groups will be priced out of the housing market as a result of this trend.

Apartments and condominiums will be on the rise, as has been indicated in the immediate past. It is estimated that there will be an average of 7,000 new homes per year for the next ten years in Franklin County, with most of these being multi-family dwellings. In 1971, there were 11,335 housing units built in Franklin County, compared to 9,655 in 1970, which was an 81 percent increase over the 5,328 built in 1960.

It is fairly obvious to the casual observer that Southern Baptists have not been particularly proficient in reaching persons who live in apartments and multi-family units. It seems to this author that Capital City Baptists must learn to live with this "fact of life" in order to minister to its community during the 1970's.

## SOUTHERN BAPTIST TRENDS

### Baptists are Strong but Few in CCBA

The data contained in this report tend to indicate that Southern Baptists and their churches in CCBA are relatively strong, but the number of members is small. The bases for this observation are contained on Table 7, where it can be seen that the church-to-population ratio is more than four times greater in the CCBA than in the nation as a whole for Southern Baptists. On the same table is reflected the membership-to-population ratio and in the CCBA, which is 7½ times greater than the national figure. The average size church in the CCBA is about one-half that for the SBC. However, the average size church for the CCBA is much larger than other pioneer areas, but it is almost the same as the average size church among Southern Baptists in Ohio. As will be seen in this section of the report, Southern Baptists have grown at a more rapid pace than have the communities of the area.

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of the CCBA increased by 198,179 persons, or a 18.7 percent increase, as seen on Table 1. Resident membership in the churches in the CCBA between 1966 and 1971 (Table 9) increased by 3,682 persons, for a 60.1 percent increase. Thus, the Southern Baptist resident membership increased in five years more than three times greater than the population increased for a whole decade. However, it must be noted that the penetration of the area is very small, since only one person out of 129 is a Southern Baptist.

On Table 7 are the indicators of congregational distribution for the association by study areas. (The churches in each study area are listed on the table in the appendix.) There were 53 churches in the association in 1971, and this includes Good Faith and Grace in Columbus City, on which data

TABLE 7

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN CCBA, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	NUMBER OF CHURCHES	TOTAL 1970 POPULATION <sup>b</sup>	CHURCH POPULATION/RATIO	TOTAL RESIDENT MEMBERS	MEMBER/POPULATION RATIO	AVERAGE CHURCH SIZE
Columbus City <sup>c</sup>	29	539,677	1:18,610	6,071	1: 89	209
Suburban						
Franklin County	8	293,572	1:36,697	1,476	1:199	185
Delaware County	1	42,908	1:42,908	96	1:447	96
Fairfield County	2	73,301	1:36,651	295	1:248	148
Fayette County	1	25,461	1:25,461	131	1:194	131
Licking County	7	107,799	1:15,400	794	1:136	113
Madison County	2	28,318	1:14,159	422	1: 67	211
Marion County	0	64,724	1: 0	0	1: 0	0
Morrow County	0	21,348	1: 0	0	1: 0	0
Pickaway County	2	40,071	1:20,036	440	1: 91	220
Union County	1	23,786	1:23,786	84	1:283	84
Associational Totals	53	1,260,965	1:23,792	9,809	1:129	185
Ohio	370	10,652,017	1:28,789	69,578	1:153	188
SBC	34,441	NA	1: 5,981	11,826,463	1: 17	343

<sup>a</sup>Source: CCBA Associational Minutes.

<sup>b</sup>1970 Census.

<sup>c</sup>Data was not available on two of the churches, Good Faith and Grace. Also data on Como and Maize Road were combined since they have merged.

were not reported. More than half of the churches are located inside the city of Columbus. In the column entitled "Church/Population Ratio", it is noted that the lowest ratio occurs in Columbus City, while the highest occurs in Delaware County, where there is only one church, followed closely by Fairfield County, where there are two churches. It can also be noted that two of the study areas, Marion County and Morrow County, do not have any Southern Baptist work in them at the present time. The associational ratio is one church per 23,792 persons, and four of the study areas have a ratio better than the association as a whole, while the rest have a larger ratio.

Perhaps the most significant data on the table is the "Member/Population Ratio", which is a ratio of the population to the resident members in the association's area. In the association as a whole, there is only one person out of 129 who is Southern Baptist and only three of the study areas have a ratio better than the association's total, while the remainder are larger. It is quite evident from the data that there is a large challenge for church extension and for evangelism facing the churches of the CCBA.

#### Small Churches are Prevalent

One of the most interesting factors uncovered by the research of the authors reveals that 56 percent of all the churches in the association average less than 100 in Sunday School attendance. This is a significant factor in the growth of Southern Baptists in the area. The distribution of churches by size are reflected in the data on Table 8. In the three counties where there is only one church in the county, all of them have less than 50 in attendance. Almost one-fourth of all the churches have less than 50 in attendance, but

TABLE 8

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHURCHES BY AVERAGE SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	0-49		50-99		100-149		150-199		200 or More	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Columbus City	4	15.4	7	26.9	9	34.6	4	15.4	2	7.7
Suburban										
Franklin County	1	12.5	4	50.0	1	12.5			2	24.0
Delaware County	1	100.0								
Fairfield County	1	50.0					1	50.0		
Fayette County	1	100.0								
Licking County	2	28.6	4	57.2			1	14.3		
Madison County	1	50.0					1	50.0		
Pickaway County			1	50.0			1	50.0		
Union County	1	100.0								
Associational Totals	12	24.0	16	32.0	10	20.0	8	16.0	4	8.0

<sup>a</sup>Source: CCBA Associational Totals.

NA - Not Applicable.

in the two strongest study areas, Columbus City, and Suburban Franklin County, a lesser portion of the churches have less than 50 in attendance. Only four of the churches have more than 200 in average attendance, and these are all located in Franklin County.

There are perhaps several factors that have contributed to the number of small churches. Likely, the age of the churches has been a significant factor in producing smaller units. It is also possible that the large numbers of unchurched persons in the association have made for a proliferation of small churches not only among Southern Baptists, but also in other denominations as well. It must also be noted that this is a pioneer area and the churches would likely be smaller due to the age of the work and community acceptance factors.

It is not known at this time how long it takes a church or mission in the CCBA to reach a point where it has more than 100 in average attendance in Sunday School. Likewise, there are no data available to establish which size church in the association has the most effective ministry in terms of participation by its membership. However, research in other areas of the nation have revealed that in most cases, the smaller churches are more effective in terms of involvement of resident membership in the activities of the local congregation. It is suggested that those responsible for strategy planning in the association give serious consideration to further study of this matter in order to understand the size church that is most effective in ministering to the various communities of the CCBA.

#### Significant Changes, 1966-1971

On Table 9 are the indicators of congregational change during the period 1966 to 1971. Note the number and percent of change for each item listed

TABLE 9

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHANGE IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1966-1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	CHURCHES		RESIDENT MEMBERS		AVERAGE SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		TOTAL RECEIPTS		GIFTS TO MISSIONS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Columbus City Suburban	11 <sup>b</sup>	61.1	2,371	64.1	338	12.4	374,672	88.9	50,794	100.1
Franklin County	1	14.3	310	26.6	(-37)	(-3.8)	91,961	72.0	28,600	193.3
Delaware County	0		43	81.1	0		4,781	60.9	423	34.6
Fairfield County	1	100.0	119	67.6	69	58.5	26,864	127.7	5,832	195.9
Fayette County	0		63	92.7	6	15.0	4,722	95.2	681	132.0
Licking County	5	250.0	486	157.8	286	143.0	83,250	246.2	8,716	167.0
Madison County	0		30	7.7	(-46)	(-18.3)	13,330	47.7	1,522	51.4
Pickaway County	0		225	104.7	57	29.2	32,430	108.6	2,874	95.7
Union County	0		35	71.4	(-17)	(-27.4)	5,659	65.4	1,564	97.0
Associational Total	18	51.4	3,682	60.1	656	14.3	637,669	93.4	101,006	121.7
State Total	16	4.5	14,151	25.5	NA	NA	3,169,030	54.5	864,662	120.6
SBC	644	1.9	NA	9.8	NA	NA	NA	52.8	NA	50.4

<sup>a</sup>Source: CCBA Associational Minutes.<sup>b</sup>Alpine was associated with the association in 1966, but not in 1971.

NA - Not Applicable.

on the table. There has been a net increase of 18 churches in the association since 1966, and a net increase of 16 churches in the state. This means that the state of Ohio had a net loss in churches outside of the CCBA. The largest numerical increase in churches was in Columbus City, but the largest percentage increase occurred in Licking County. In the second column on Table 9 are the changes in resident members from 1966 to 1971, and in the third column are the changes in Sunday School average attendance. When these two columns are compared to each other, it is fairly obvious that there has been a significant gain in resident members while Sunday School average attendance grew at only about one-fourth of the rate at which resident members increased. Where resident members increased 3,600, Sunday School average attendance increased by only 650. Three of the study areas saw a decline in Sunday School average attendance, while one, Licking County, increased by 143 percent, and Fairfield County had an increase of 58 percent

The final two items of data on Table 9 indicate that financially, the churches are increasing at a very significant rate. There has been a 93 percent increase in the total receipts of the churches in the association during the past five years, and 122 percent increase in the gifts to missions. Three of the study areas had an increase in their receipts greater than 100 percent, with one of these being Licking County at 246 percent. These were followed closely by Fayette County, with a 95 percent increase. The final column of data relating to the gifts to missions shows that five of the study areas had increases in their mission gifts of more than 100 percent, while two were at a high 90 percent level. Three of the counties, Delaware, Licking, and Pickaway Counties had a lesser increase in the gifts to missions than in their total receipts. Some of the study areas, particularly

Suburban Franklin County, had an increase in their gifts to missions that was greater than the increase in their total receipts.

All of these data can be compared with the changes in the Ohio Convention and the Southern Baptist Convention. The Ohio Convention had a 120 percent increase in the gifts to missions, while the increase in its receipts was only 55 percent.

#### Churches Have a Strong Base of Support

Table 10 represents congregational resources available to the churches of the CCBA. The first portion of the table reveals the rate per 100 members of the enrollment in Sunday School and the evangelism outreach of the churches. The second portion of the table deals with the per capita receipts and gifts to missions.

The strongest area of Sunday School enrollment occurs in those study areas listing more than 100 persons enrolled in Sunday School per 100 resident members. This is indicative of a fairly large number of "lost" people enrolled in the Sunday School. The highest Sunday School enrollment rates occur in Union and Fairfield Counties, followed closely by Suburban Franklin County.

In the matter of evangelism outreach, it is fairly apparent that the net gain in resident members is very low when compared to the number of additions. This was brought on by the loss rate, which is extremely high in the association. All of the areas in the association reflect a very high baptism rate except Madison and Delaware Counties, whose population are largely made up of persons native to Ohio. Licking County has the highest baptism and letter rate and with its minus loss rate, shows the greatest net gain rate

TABLE 10

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	RATE PER 100 RESIDENT MEMBERS, 1971					PER CAPITA DOLLARS		PERCENT RECEIPTS TO MISSIONS
	Enrolled in S.S.	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Total Missions	
Columbus City Suburban	109.1	10.5	7.9	18.4	0.0	127.98	16.58	13.0
Franklin County	125.8	13.5	8.5	34.1	(-12.1)	148.82	27.00	18.1
Delaware County	83.3	5.5	9.4	1.9	13.0	131.59	17.16	13.0
Fairfield County	146.1	12.9	8.3	(-9.9)	31.1	162.39	29.86	18.4
Fayette County	67.2	12.5	3.2	4.7	11.0	73.89	9.14	12.4
Licking County	115.9	16.1	11.3	(-16.7)	44.1	147.44	17.55	11.9
Madison County	110.3	5.5	2.1	3.1	4.5	107.45	11.49	10.7
Marion County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Morrow County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Pickaway County	93.9	16.1	8.0	23.6	0.5	121.70	9.68	8.0
Union County	156.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	170.43	37.82	22.2
Associational Totals	112.9	11.4	8.0	16.9	2.5	132.72	18.31	13.8
SBC	62.7	3.2	4.3	6.3	1.2	73.70	11.91	16.2

<sup>a</sup>Source: CCBA Associational Minutes.

of 44 persons per 100 resident members. It might also be pointed out that since five of the churches in Licking County have been established since 1968, that likely, these have not lost very many of the members they have reached during their lifetimes. The other county with a particularly high net gain rate is Fairfield County. In looking at the association as a whole, it is very apparent that with a loss rate of 16.9 out of 19.4 additions, and a net gain of only 2.5 that the area is experiencing large in and out migrations during a relatively short term. This means that persons are being added to the church at a very high rate, but persons are out-migrating at almost the same rate.

The churches have relatively high receipts per capita since the CCBA is almost double the SBC figure. The CCBA also has a higher per capita gifts to missions than the nation as a whole, but gives a lesser percentage of its money to missions than the Southern Baptist Convention as a whole.

## CONCLUSIONS

The following information has come as a result of the authors' observations of the data presented here and other material relative to the Capital City Baptist Association. It is an attempt by the authors to share their thoughts and to give some basis for discussion of this brief report.

1. There has been strong population growth in the past, and this will continue in the future. The data in the report indicate that there has been a large and significant population increase in the CCBA during the 1960's. The bulk of this population increase has been in Suburban Franklin County and in Columbus City, with 72 percent of the increase coming by natural increase and only 28 percent of the increase by migration. The only recipient of sizable in-migration has been Suburban Franklin County, and some of this has come from the City of Columbus. Some of the counties have experienced out-migration during the 60's, but all have had large natural increases. Likely, this trend will continue during the 1970's. If the area continues its population increase of the 60's during the 1970's, it will have approximately 1,500,000 people by 1980.

2. The City of Columbus has been losing its share of the CCBA population, but Franklin County as a whole is increasing its share. As the City of Columbus has become compacted with development and much of the property within the city limits has turned to commercial and industrial uses, it is obvious that very little room is left for expansion in the city although the City of Columbus has been annexing six to 10 square miles a year. On the other hand, the suburban areas of Franklin County are expanding at a faster rate. Since much of the business life, government, and decision-making

processes occur in Franklin County, it is expected that most of the population increases of the future will continue to occur here. Of the suburban counties, only Licking and Delaware had significant population change during the past ten years.

3. There is a large, significant Negro population in Franklin County.

The data in the report indicate that there is a significant Negro population, since 13 percent of Franklin County's population and 19 percent of Columbus City's population are Negro and other races. There has been significant Negro in-migration during the last ten years, since almost 15,000 Negroes have been added to the population through migration. This trend slowed in the late 60's and has become only a trickle in the 1970's. The South was losing large numbers of Negroes during the early 1960's, but has slowed this trend significantly in the past few years, and now only a few Black persons are leaving the South. The Black community has found that there is very little to be offered in northern metropolitan cities over metropolitan cities in the South. Therefore, it is not expected that the population of the CCBA will experience any drastic changes in its racial-ethnic makeup during the 1970's.

4. Most of the churches of the CCBA are small. Data in the report reveal that only 12 of the 53 churches in the association have more than 150 in average attendance in Sunday School, while more than half the churches have less than 100 in average attendance. This indicates that: (1) the churches are dispersed over the area of the CCBA; (2) most of the units are doing more than "the average" in supporting the work of the association and state convention. Both of these facts suggest that small churches are a source of strength for the association and the state convention.

It may well be that small units are more effective in reaching a large number of people, since they are more dispersed. Their community acceptance is likely better not only because they are small, but also because they are new. This would suggest that most of them are "fluid" in their organization, and are developing a decision-making group that is more sensitive to the spiritual needs of the congregation and the community. This can also lead to a more effective outreach and ministry.

5. Church extension should be given a high priority in the programming of the Capital City Baptist Association. The program of church extension in the association has been unusually effective during the past decade. This does not guarantee an effective program for the 1970's. It is the suggestion of the authors that the association review annually the program of church extension to make sure that all areas of the association are receiving a proportionate share of new churches. There is much to be said for geographical location of these new churches, with reference to the growing communities, population expansions in existing communities, and in the areas where the ratio of population to churches is very high. Mission planners for the association should also give emphasis to church extension activities that will ensure outreach activities to all socio-economic groups represented in the population. There is insufficient data available to indicate whether the churches of the association are now reaching all socio-economic groups, but perhaps this can be investigated by the association in the near future. It is suggested by the authors that the mission planners give serious consideration to such a study to determine that no socio-economic group is being overlooked.

The general observation regarding the ministry of Southern Baptists in the CCBA would suggest that the lower socio-economic groups are not being as well served by Southern Baptists as are the more affluent, middle-class, white-collar, and upper blue-collar groups. Therefore, serious consideration should be given to the implementation of programming that will outreach to and minister to the lower socio-economic groups.

6. The outreach activities of the local churches should be intensified during the next decade. Since there have been significant population increases during the past decade and since the growth rate of the churches has been greater than the population increase, it is suggested that an evaluation of outreach activities and techniques be examined as to their effectiveness. The fact that the association's churches have been effective during the past decade does not ensure success in the 70's. Perhaps one of the reasons that the area has been so successful in the immediate past has been that the methods used by the churches have been relevant and up-to-date. A continuous evaluation of techniques being used by the churches should be carried on so as to be able to recommend those techniques which will be most effective.

The suggestion of the authors is that evangelism outreach should occupy a high priority among the churches of the association and consistent and repeated evaluation should be given to the techniques and activities which are most productive for the churches. If the churches grow, they are going to have to have progressive leadership who are aware of what is happening in their communities in terms of growth, and in turn be willing to become receptive to all means of effectively reaching those who are unchurched.

7. The churches of the association need to be aware of their indigenoussness. For some time, pastors and mission leaders have been aware that the indigenous nature of the churches in the central Ohio area has not been as great as was desired. With the slow-down in the migration of people with Southern backgrounds into the area during the late 1960's, it was obvious that the churches of the area must develop techniques and methods for reaching those who were native to Ohio. It would seem fairly evident from the data of the last five years that the churches of the CCBA have begun to make this transition. Further investigation and additional evidence should be gathered so as to determine the real indigenoussness of the churches of the CCBA. This factor is not known at this time, but it would seem that most of the churches in the association have a large percentage of their membership with a Southern background. Additional investigation and implementation of effective techniques could easily change this factor during the 1970's. If the churches of the association are to be effective in their witness among the native "Buckeyes", then the churches must be innovative and relevant in their methods and techniques. The population of the area is approachable, but likely, they are not willing to give large blocks of their time to the churches in the traditional programs until they have seen the wisdom of the more traditional methods.

For this reason, the authors are suggesting in this conclusion that an over-all evaluation of all outreach, ministry, and evangelism techniques be thoroughly evaluated as to their effectiveness in the programs of the local churches. Likely, the persons who have the most to offer in effective techniques to the churches of the association are those persons who work in the

area, pastors and lay leadership. They are the ones who must take a concentrated look at projecting specific plans for the next 10 to 15 years. This is not to suggest that others will not have suggestions to make, but that in a very real sense, decisions about outreach activities and ministries will have to be made by the mission planners of the Capital City Baptist Association. They are the key factor in determining the potential effectiveness that the churches will have in the future. The question which they must answer boils down to this: "How much of an increase in membership do we want to project for the next few years, and what kind of creative methods can we use in keeping pace with the population increase which is projected for the metropolitan area?"

APPENDIX

TABLE 11

LIST OF CHURCHES IN CCBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

<u>Columbus City</u>	<u>Columbus City</u>	<u>Fayette County</u>
Alum Creek	St. James	Immanuel
Baptist Chapel	Stelzer Road	
Barnett Road	Walnut Heights	<u>Licking County</u>
Bexley	Westgate	Central
Broadman	Westside	Eastland Heights
Como-Maize Road	Whitehall	Etna, First
Fairwood	Woodland Heights	Heath, First
Fisher Road		Lakewood
German Village	<u>Suburban Franklin County</u>	Rolling Meadows
Good Faith	Gehanna, First	Summit
Grace	Groveport, First	
Hilltop	Hamilton Meadows	<u>Madison County</u>
Indianola	Highland	London
Lane Avenue	Hilliard	West Jefferson, First
Neil Avenue	New Albany	
North Linden	Reynoldsburg	<u>Pickaway County</u>
Parsons	Westerville, First	Ashville, First
Salem		Circleville, First
Sharon Woods	<u>Delaware County</u>	
Southeast	Delaware	<u>Union County</u>
Southside		Marysville, First
Southwood	<u>Fairfield County</u>	
	Carroll, First	
	Hubert Avenue	

<sup>a</sup>Source: CCBA Associational Minutes, as adjusted by the Department of Survey and Special Studies.