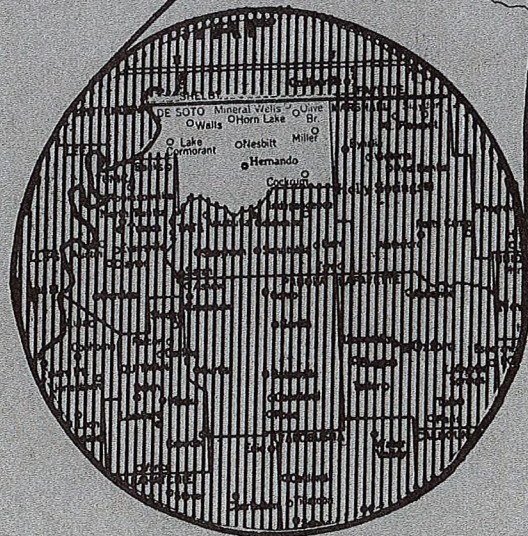
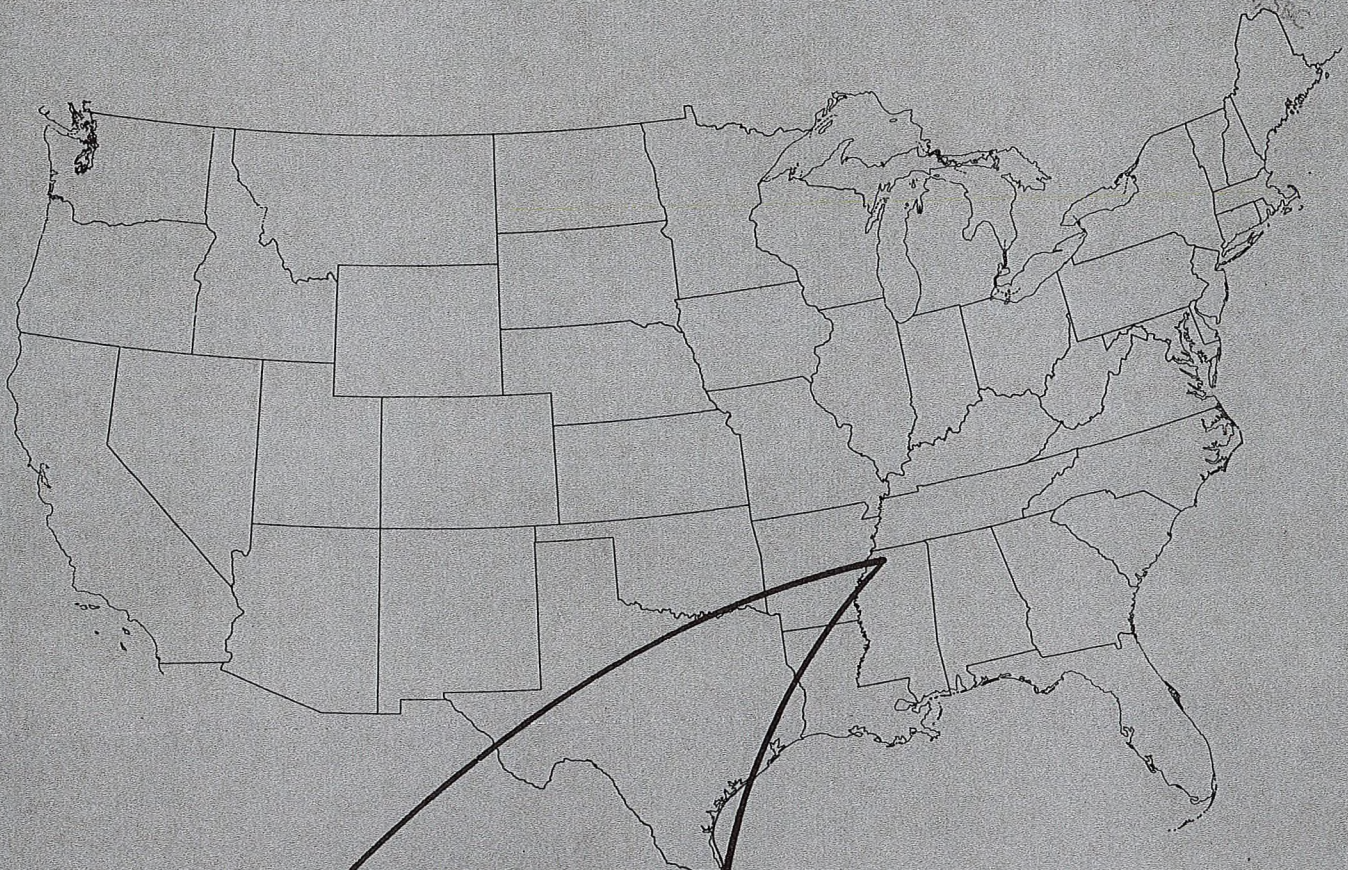


A SPECIAL STUDY OF

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DE SOTO COUNTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, MISSISSIPPI



DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND SPECIAL STUDIES HOME MISSION BOARD

A SPECIAL STUDY OF THE DESOTO COUNTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION OF

HERNANDO, MISSISSIPPI

May, 1970

Jointly prepared by the

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A SPECIAL STUDY OF
DESOTO COUNTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

The following report is an attempt to analyze the past trends in the population, economy, and DCBA churches and predict the possible conditions which will affect these churches during this decade. The purpose of this report is to provide a sourcebook for planning by the DCBA. Since the primary focus is on the Association, churches interested in long-range planning may receive indirect assistance by referring to the numerous professional sources quoted in this report and by copying the methods of analysis of church data. None of the projections regarding church outreach or organizations are presented as goals; they should be received only as mechanically produced extensions of present trends. Many factors can alter these trends in population growth or evangelistic outreach; however, these projections do indicate the direction in which the Association is headed if nothing occurs or is done to alter the trends.

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

"DeSoto County was established on February 9, 1836. It was formed from land formerly belonging to the Chickasaw Nation and ceded by the Indians under the Treaty of Pontotoc in 1832. Named after the famous explorer of the Mississippi River, DeSoto County originally covered an area approximately twice the size it does today. The first land loss occurred in 1838 when the state of Mississippi officially ceded the northernmost section of the County to the state of Tennessee as a result of a resurvey. It is interesting to note that part of what is now

the city of Memphis was considered to be in the northernmost part of DeSoto County before the resurvey. Then on December 23, 1873, the County was further reduced in size when Tate County was formed out of existing DeSoto County land immediately south of the Coldwater River and the community of Cochrum.

"The period between the establishment of the County and the outbreak of the Civil War was one of continued agricultural prosperity with numerous plantations being built. By 1850, the population of DeSoto County had reached 19,042 of which 9,532 were slaves. When the Civil War came, it dealt a hard economic blow to the County, just as it did to most of the South. Nevertheless, the County continued to develop after the Civil War. By 1900, the population of DeSoto County, in spite of being markedly reduced in area since the 1850 census, had grown to 24,751.

"Between the beginning of the century and 1960, however, there was no growth in population. In fact, the total population actually dropped slightly from 24,751 in 1900 to 23,891 in 1960. In general, this net decrease in population can be explained by a continued emigration of DeSoto County farm workers to industrial urban areas elsewhere. The pattern is a natural one, not just a local trend. But the location of new industries in the County since 1960 has provided local economic opportunity for those seeking new jobs, and provided a means for turning the trend. As a consequence, the population of the County has shown a notable increase since the beginning of this decade. In fact, DeSoto County has become one of the fastest growing counties of Mississippi. The recent industrial

development and population growth will be studied in greater depth in the economic and population sections of this report.

"There are three major population centers in the County. The two incorporated towns are Hernando and Olive Branch. The town of Hernando, which is the county seat, was incorporated in 1840. Before incorporation, it was called Jefferson. Originally, Olive Branch was known as Cow Pen Cross Road. It was incorporated under its present name in 1888.

"The third population center is Southaven, located just south of the Mississippi-Tennessee state line. Although not now incorporated, Southaven is the largest and fastest growing urban area. Its growth, which has occurred almost entirely since 1960, is attributable to its proximity to Memphis."

SOURCE: The Comprehensive Plan, DeSoto County, Mississippi.

THE PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC SETTING

DeSoto County is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Mississippi. It is bounded on the north by the state of Tennessee, on the southwest by Tunica County, and on the south by Tate County and the Coldwater River, on the east by Marshall County and on the west by the Mississippi River.

DeSoto County is classified as one of the outlying areas of the Memphis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The economy and all mass communication media are oriented to Memphis. About 180 miles to the south is the Mississippi State Capitol in Jackson. Several transportation features are significant to the County, including: Interstate 55 and U.S. Route 51 and the mainline of the Illinois Central Railroad, connecting the County with central Mississippi; U.S. Route 78 and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad which connects the County with northeast

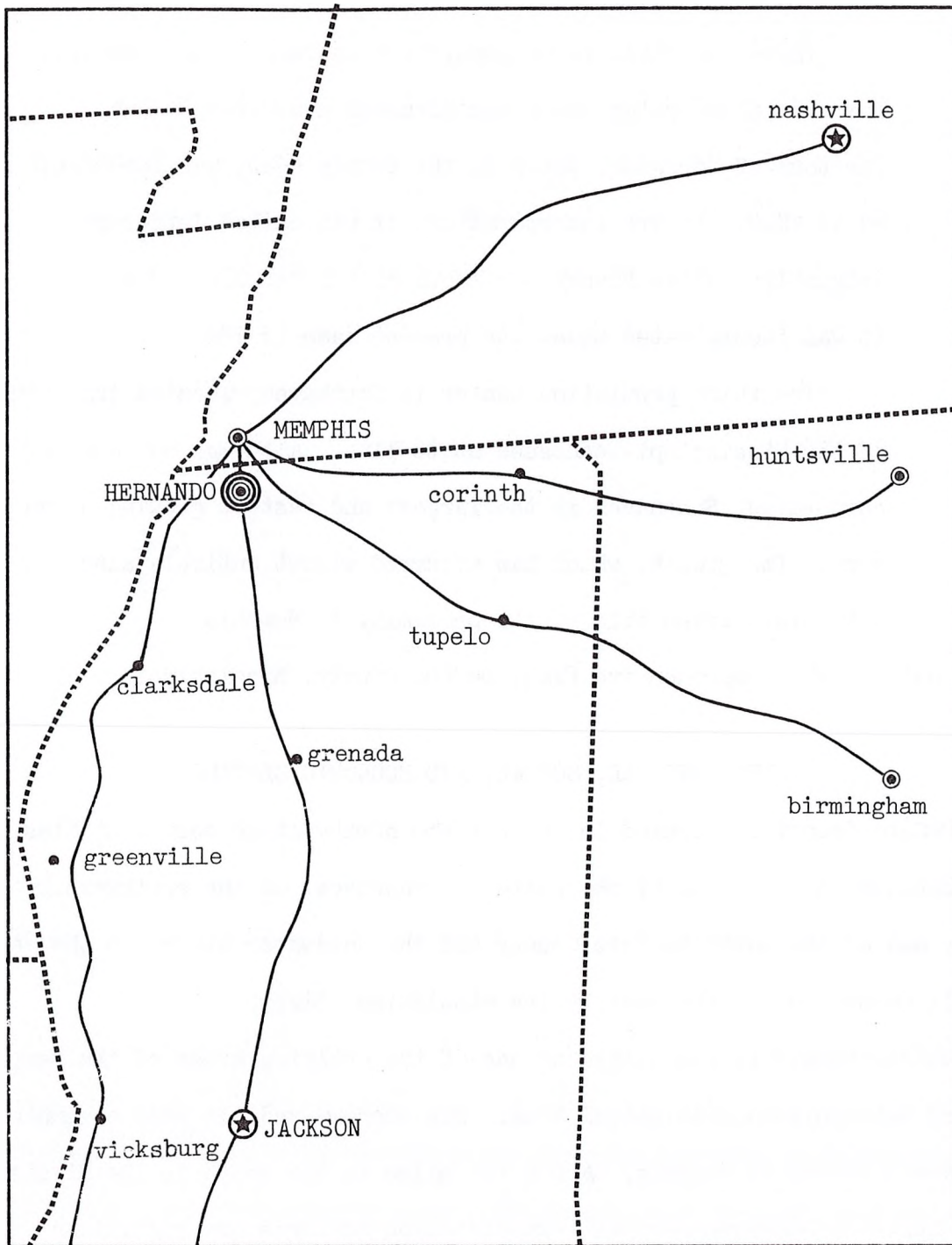


Fig. 1.--Geographical location of Hernando, Mississippi

Mississippi and Birmingham, Alabama, which is 204 miles southeast; and the connection with the Mississippi Delta primarily made through U.S. Route 61 and the Delta Line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

There are basically two topographical regions in the County. The western portion of the County is a part of the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain, locally referred to as the "Delta." The remaining 85% of the County is in the Loess Hills area. The Delta soil is among the most fertile of the lands in the nation and has a long history of agricultural exploitation. The hill country has been used for crop and pasture land, including cotton. The current Comprehensive Plan decries the environmental blight caused by the uncontrolled and unchecked exploitation of valuable sand and gravel deposits which, when "mined out", has left the land unfit for further use without major expenses of money and time.

The Comprehensive Plan notes two types of employment: basic employment, which includes most agricultural and manufacturing activities; and nonbasic, or secondary employment which is related to the recirculation of money within the community, such as grocery stores, dry cleaning establishments, and repair shops.

"In 1967, the ratio of basic to nonbasic employment in DeSoto County was estimated to be 3:2. This indicates that for every three persons engaged in a basic or export activity only two persons are presently engaged in nonbasic employment providing services and products for local consumption. As the economy of the County and of Hernando, Olive Branch, and Southaven continues to grow, there will be an increase in the proportion of nonbasic or service type jobs and the basic-nonbasic ratio may be expected to increase to 1:1 or $1:1\frac{1}{2}$. Each new job in a basic activity would thus tend to cause an increase in the County's population of two to two and one-half families or six to eight persons. This growth process is sometimes

referred to as a multiplier effect."

Table 1 illustrates the diversity of principal plants in DeSoto County.

Note that the number of employees indicates that there is only one plant which employs over 500 workers and none which would be classified as a major employer with 1,000 or more employees. Regardless of what may appear to be a small industrial base, the manufacturing wages have made a remarkable increase over the ten year period: 1956-1966. This illustrates the increasing importance of manufacturing, and it also illustrates the upward thrust which will probably continue at a substantial rate into the future.

TABLE 1

PLANTS IN DESOTO COUNTY, 1968
(Those with 100 or more Employees)^a

Name	Employment
Holiday Inn Products.	132
S.L.B. Manuf. Co.	140
L & P Utilities Co.	175
Plastics Laminates, Inc.	215
Amer. Electric Manuf. Corp.	275
Rotary Lift Co. (Dover Corp.)	575

^aDeSoto County Planning Commission.

One very important social implication of the work patterns of the population is the large number of commuters working in Memphis. These persons absent from the home during the daytime and fighting peak-hour traffic have an effect on the staffing of volunteer organizations both in the church and community. Valuable data will be available from the 1970 census which will give insight into the number of persons classified in various employment categories who work in and outside of the County. When these data are available it will be important for the churches and the Association to study the "social-mix" of the population. Such a study will reveal social factors which are related to housing, income, education, as well as types of employment. Already there is sufficient evidence to indicate that there exist many "types" of people with a broad range of life-styles expressed

because of their cultural and regional backgrounds. The differences are no longer between farm owner and tenant but can be observed between owners and renters, laborers and managers, professionals, scholars, artisans, salesmen, specialists in various areas, natives of the state and many "outsiders" who have been sent into the area to staff an organization, office, or man a plant. This wide range of "types" of people reflects different life-styles, some of which groups do not "congregate" together very well in the same church. Those facts present a special challenge for every church in DeSoto County to realistically assess those "types" of people they do and do not reach. Each church is then faced with broadening its outreach and/or cooperating more earnestly with those churches which complement their outreach.

POPULATION FORECAST

The data discussed in the section on economy and social factors prepare us to look for population increases, especially in those areas bordering Memphis. In 1950 the population of DeSoto County was reported at 24,599 and in 1965, it was estimated at approximately 32,001 according to Ellen Bryant of the Mississippi State University. Table 2 shows these data per county by race.

TABLE 2
POPULATION OF DESOTO COUNTY 1950-1965 BY RACE

Year	White	Non-White	Total
1950	8,077	16,522	24,599
1960	9,248	14,643	23,891
1965	16,389	15,612	32,001

^aEllen Bryant, Mississippi State University.

The former table revealed that there was very little change in nonwhite population over the past decade and a half while white population has more than doubled. Table 3 displays the change in the total population for the various municipalities

since 1940. Note how the main growth in Hernando was during the fifties while only a moderate change can be noted in Olive Branch. Southaven was non-existent during the census period but now is estimated to be nearing 10,000 population.

TABLE 3
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES IN DESOTO COUNTY 1940-1968^a

Year	Municipalities		
	Hernando	Olive Branch	Southaven
1940	1,072	441	b
1950	1,206	534	b
1960	1,898	642	b
1967	2,000	850	6,500

^aDeSoto County Planning Commission.

^bNot available.

According to the recently published Comprehensive Plan of DeSoto County, Mississippi, the population increases were primarily occurring around Southaven. Table 4 is a modification by this author of the data given in the Comprehensive Plan.

TABLE 4
POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR DESOTO COUNTY BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS^a

Year	DeSoto County							
	Hernando	Olive Branch	Southaven		Rest of County	Total		
			Low	High		Low	High	
1970	2,250	930	9,300	10,900	19,920	21,120	32,400	35,000
1975	2,600	1,080	13,900	18,300	18,920	20,020	36,500	42,000
1980	3,000	1,230	18,600	25,700	18,270	20,170	41,100	50,100
1985	3,350	1,380	23,200	33,100	18,270	22,270	46,200	60,100

^aComprehensive Plan of DeSoto County.

Note that the low and high projections presented by the planners indicate a great deal of speculation especially related to Southaven and the effect of these data on the total County. The areas outside of Hernando, Olive Branch and Southaven, noted on Table 4 as "Rest of County" indicate very little change. This can be deceptive when we recognize the agricultural trend toward greater mechanization and larger size farms. This would mean there would still be a movement from the farms, and yet the overall rural count would remain approximately the same indicating a rise in nonfarm residents.

The Southern Bell Telephone Company produces estimates concerning the number of households they can expect in their various exchanges so they can plan for adequate equipment to offer the needed services of a changing clientele. Table 5 shows their projections for the exchanges serving DeSoto County.

TABLE 5
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DESOTO COUNTY^a

Exchange	January 1			
	1970	1976	1981	1991
Hernando	2,785	2,953	3,123	3,522
DeSoto Port of Memphis .	3,620	7,945	b	24,650

^aSouthern Bell Telephone Company, Commercial Wire Center Forecast.

^bNot available.

THE RELIGIOUS SETTING

In 1966 the churches of DeSoto County cooperated in a religious survey in which extensive data were gathered. The survey revealed that approximately 63.9% of the population were members of some church. This is close to the national average. Of the church members 55% indicated a Southern Baptist affiliation, 21% Methodist, 7% Church of Christ, 6% Presbyterian, and 3% Roman Catholic, with the remaining 8%

members of various groups. The survey, which was estimated to be approximately a 93% complete coverage of the County, revealed that there were approximately 2,400 persons nine years of age and older who were not members of any church, while about 1,000 children under nine were not active in any church (did not attend at least once a month). The non-members represented about 20% of the "mature" population, while the inactive children represented 31% of the small children. Much detailed data are available on the survey from Ervin Brown, the associational superintendent of missions for the DCBA, or Leon Emery, of the Cooperative Missions Department of the Mississippi Baptist Convention Board in Jackson. As the suburban sprawl of Memphis continues to reach into DeSoto County, the social-mix referred to earlier will manifest itself in a greater diversity of religious congregations. There is already some evidence that the Mississippi native migrating to the Memphis area tends to prefer a Mississippi residency, thus making the newcomers more susceptible to the "Southern Baptist way of doing things." However, some persons who have chosen residency in the County, having moved from another state, are also of Baptist background. Some church expansions have been made by other denominations, but it is expected that there is a "high" rate of commuting to White Haven and Memphis in Tennessee by persons of other religions.

THE ASSOCIATIONAL SETTING

In 1969 there were 22 churches in DeSoto County, 4 of them classified as city churches, 7 as village and town churches and 11 as rural. In 1965 there were only 20 churches, two of which were classified as city churches. The addition of Colonial Hills in 1966 and Carriage Hills in 1967 accounts for the increase. The 1965 combined resident membership of the churches was 3,418. That figure increased by more than 1,000 to 4,550 in 1969. This represented an increase of 33.1%. Table 6 displays the change in size of congregations by rural and urban classifications over the last five years. Note how the increase has been confined nearly exclusively to the city churches.

TABLE 6
 AVERAGE RESIDENT MEMBERS PER CHURCH 1965 THROUGH 1969
 BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Area		
	Cities	Village & Town	Rural
1965	252	176	153
1966	249	164	165
1967	247	165	166
1968	323	152	171
1969	378	168	169

Sunday School average weekly attendance is perhaps the best indicator of the general trend of participation by the constituency in the church. Table 7 displays the number of persons attending Sunday School per 100 resident members. This does not mean there were only 44% of the resident members attending Sunday School in the city churches in 1965 but it does compare the trend to number of resident members. We would expect the rate (attenders per 100 members) to remain the same; that is, the total attendance should rise if the membership increases, or the reverse if there are declines. If all things are equal, we would assume participation would be the same if the churches held the same attraction for the population. If the churches were more attractive there would be a higher rate shown over time, while a lower rate would imply a lesser attraction. Table 7 indicates both rural and village and town churches have a lessening participation rate, while the city churches have shown some increase attraction.

TABLE 7
SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATE 1965 THROUGH 1969
BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Area		
	Cities	Village & Town	Rural
1965	44	57	50
1966	51	55	50
1967	55	50	51
1968	55	50	50
1969	54	46	47

Another measure of the "effectiveness" of the churches in reaching out is the analysis of the components of membership change: additions by baptisms; transfer by church letter and the net losses by outmigration, death or joining another church. Rates per 100 resident members were computed to aid in the comparative analysis of data from 1960 to 1969. These rates are calculated only for the total Association, because the urban and rural data display highly erratic patterns. Table 8 aids us in noting an upward trend in baptisms, but an erratic or uncertain pattern for both additions by letters and the losses. These data become the basis for preparing membership projections to be discussed in the next section of the report.

TABLE 8
 RATES^a OF COMPONENTS OF MEMBERSHIP CHANGE
 1960 THROUGH 1969

Year	Rates		
	Baptisms	Letters	Losses
1960	5.6	13.0	8.1
1961	6.1	9.0	14.2
1962	6.0	17.7	11.3
1963	7.0	12.3	16.1
1964	5.4	12.7	6.2
1965	5.8	11.1	9.6
1966	7.7	16.4	15.4
1967	5.6	15.3	14.0
1968	7.1	11.4	11.8
1969	7.0	12.3	11.8

The final trends we will observe in the analysis of church data are related to financial receipts and mission gifts. Table 9 shows the comparison of per capita church receipts by urban and rural classifications from 1965 through 1969. These data illustrate the irregular giving patterns when the data are observed by types of churches, while the County total shows a consistent increase. It is interesting to note how in 1965 and 1966 the per capita gifts of rural church members were higher than city or village and town churches, while in 1969 the cities seemed to have "the money," when compared to village and town churches.

TABLE 9
 PER CAPITA TOTAL CHURCH RECEIPTS REPORTED BY THE CHURCHES
 1965 THROUGH 1969 FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Area			
	Cities	Village & Town	Rural	Total
1965	66.54	60.47	80.22	71.10
1966	67.12	61.58	81.08	72.22
1967	112.81	60.22	89.94	87.00
1968	100.57	73.46	94.18	90.90
1969	113.89	79.50	100.06	99.33

The same pattern can be noted on Table 10 when the per capita gifts to all mission causes are analyzed. There appears to be a much more determined support of the missionary activities of the Association, state, and nation in 1969.

TABLE 10

PER CAPITA TOTAL GIFTS TO ALL MISSION CAUSES REPORTED BY THE CHURCHES
1965 THROUGH 1969 FOR THE URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Year	Area			Total
	Cities	Village & Town	Rural	
1965	12.59	7.35	9.87	9.37
1966	9.88	7.83	10.71	9.65
1967	11.94	6.48	10.73	9.80
1968	15.29	7.28	11.83	11.74
1969	16.00	8.15	14.17	13.22

All the data from which the calculations used in this section were based can be found on Table 14 in the Appendix.

MEMBERSHIP PROJECTIONS

This final section of the report will build from the previous section by extending the trends in evangelistic outreach in membership mobility to estimate the number of members the DCBA will have in 1975. No projection can be made on the rural-urban basis because no measureable trend can be predicted with confidence; therefore, what is said about the County must be conditioned by the assumption that one area will compensate for the others in accuracies, and in the long run provide a general County-wide picture.

The membership projections are made by mechanically defining and extending the trends in baptisms, letters, and losses. This is accomplished by using the rate as defined for Table 8. Table 11 shows the three rates used in constructing the high, medium, and low membership projections on Table 12.

TABLE 11
PROJECTED RATES OF THE COMPONENTS OF MEMBERSHIP CHANGE
1970 AND 1975

Year	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Baptism Rates			
1970	7.00	7.12	7.25
1975	7.00	7.60	8.25
Letter Rates			
1970	12.10	12.56	13.00
1975	10.50	12.80	15.00
Losses Rates			
1970	12.00	11.85	11.70
1975	12.00	11.25	10.50

The more favorable baptism and letter rates are the higher rates, while the opposite is true for losses. The lower the losses, the more members remain in that church. Note that by adding the baptism and letter rates and subtracting the losses rate you can estimate the percentage change in members for that year. To illustrate, the combined addition rate for the highest series in 1975 is 23.25, from which 10.50 is subtracted, giving a net change rate of 12.75 percent for that year. The low projection calls for an increase of 5.50 percent. This means that even if the low projection series is the trend of the churches for the next five years, substantial increases in membership will be seen at the rate of approximately five to six percent per year. Table 12 displays the projected membership for the three series.

TABLE 12
PROJECTED MEMBERSHIP, 1970 THROUGH 1975

Year	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
1970.	4,873	4,899	4,925
1971.	5,200	5,285	5,369
1972.	5,527	5,710	5,892
1973.	5,853	6,170	6,511
1974.	6,175	6,698	7,243
1975.	6,490	7,273	8,113

The 1970 projections do not differ much among the three series but with each new year, the range widens. This is caused by the irregularity of data reporting during the past decade which made adequate predictability of trends rather low.

Table 13 is the final table in this section and gives the range in absolute numbers of baptisms, letters, and losses for 1970 and 1975.

TABLE 13
PROJECTED NUMBER OF BAPTISMS, LETTERS AND LOSSES FOR 1970 AND 1975

Year	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Persons Baptized			
1970	341	354	369
1975	432	517	615
Persons Received by Letter			
1970	570	618	664
1975	623	861	1,122
Persons Removed from Resident Roll (Losses)			
1970	584	587	591
1975	741	803	869

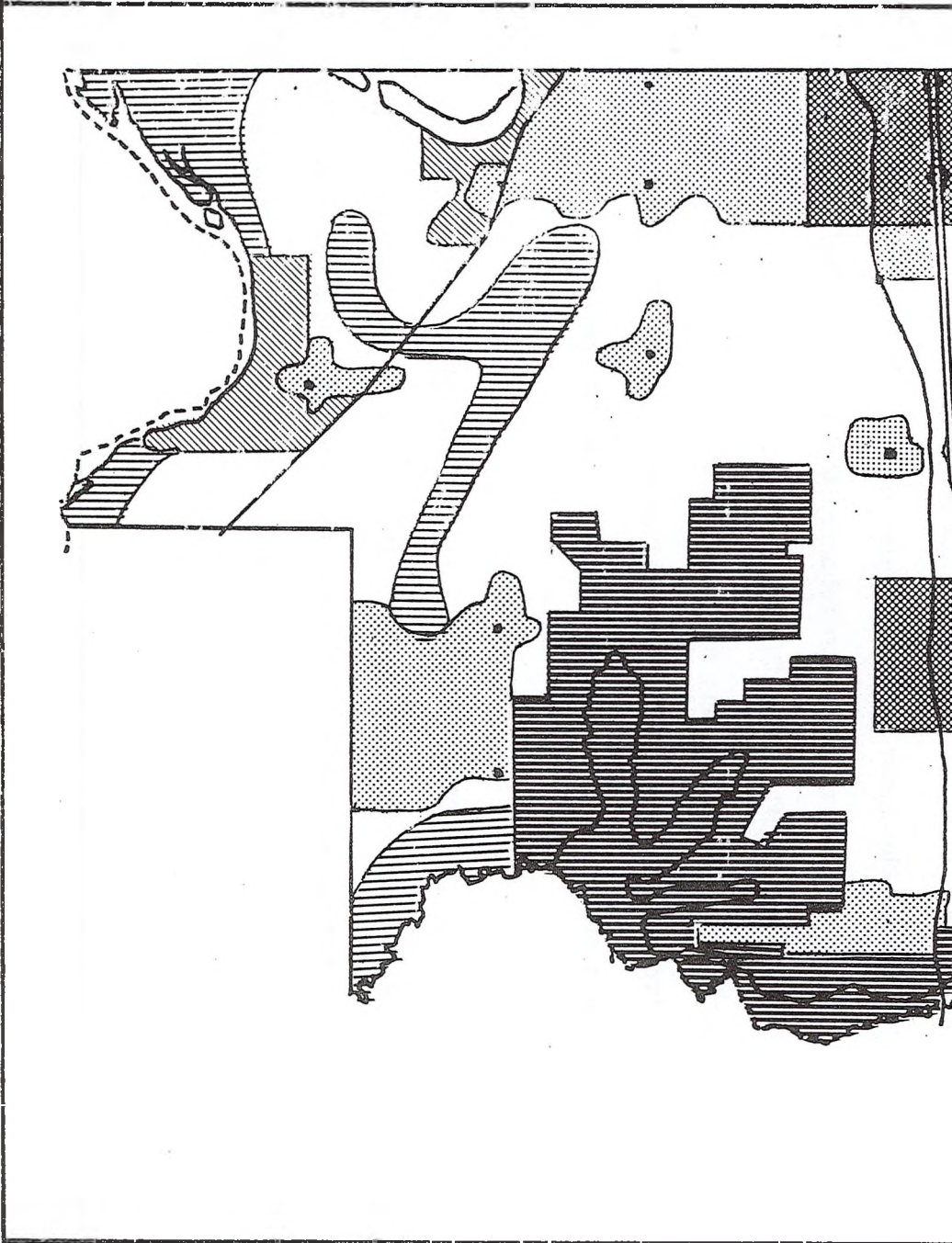
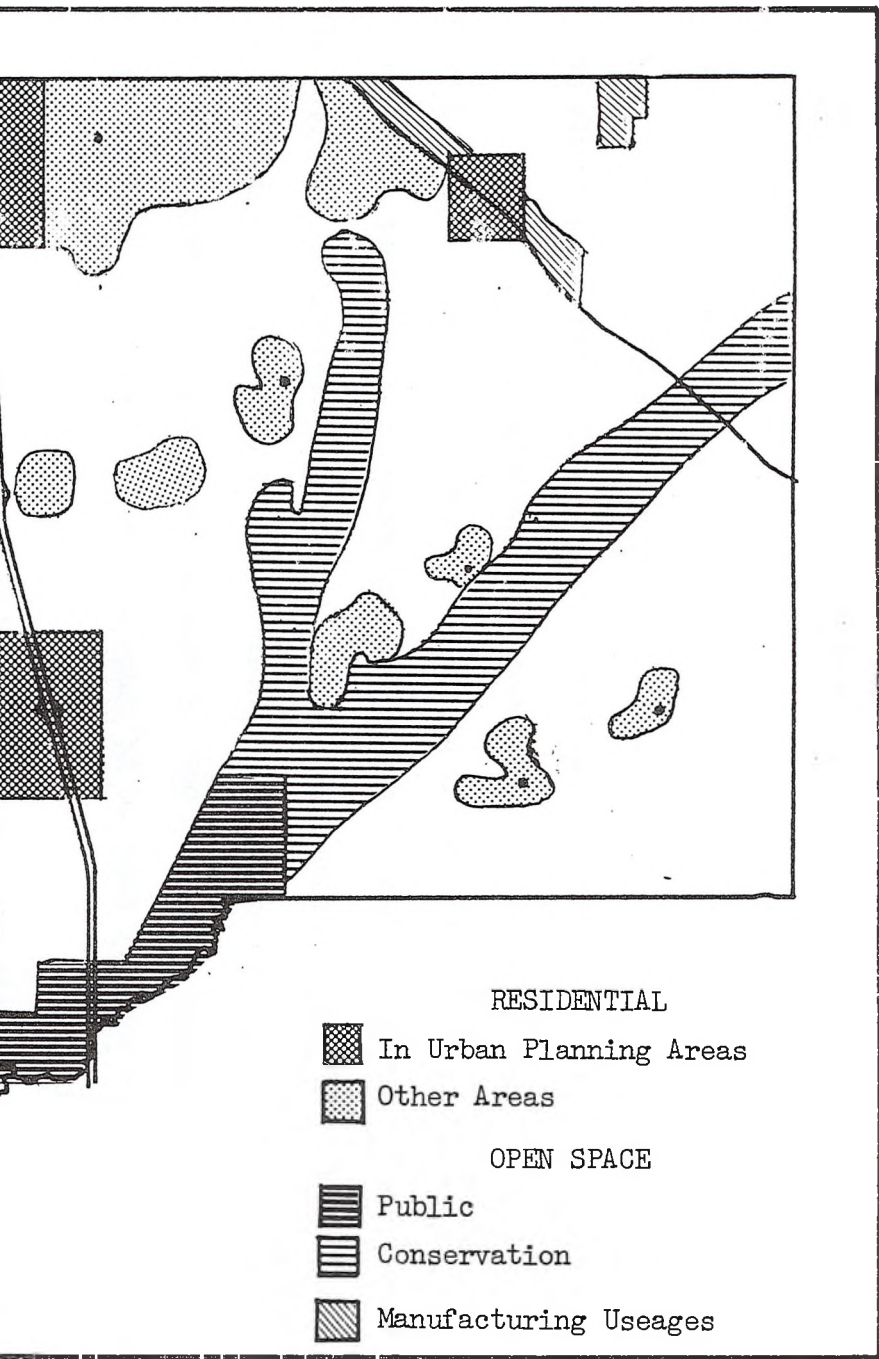







Fig. 2--Generalized Land Use Plan.



RESIDENTIAL

-  In Urban Planning Areas
-  Other Areas

OPEN SPACE

-  Public
-  Conservation
-  Manufacturing Useages

These data would indicate the likelihood of new records in numbers of persons baptized or received by letter being set each year. At the same time the number of persons being lost can be expected to rise sharply also. Even though each new year brings on new records, Table 13 will allow the church planners to assess the significance of these records to determine whether there is really outstanding growth or if what occurs is a more "natural" response to an established trend.

No efforts are made to project the participation ratio based on Sunday School average weekly attendance because of the downward swing in one area and the uncertain rise for the city churches. The reader, by personal knowledge of the local attitudes, is probably better equipped to "guess" what will occur than this writer. If the average attendance rate is 50 per 100 resident members in 1975, then Sunday School attendance would be expected to range between 3,300 and 4,050 as compared with 2,240 reported in 1969.

The financial data are even less predictable, since the lesser active members drift to inactivity and the inner core persevere longer. There is no way to even "guess" about the church income except to rehearse the certainty that the national and local economic trends will affect the member's earning power and that he will in turn give proportionate of his ability and motivation. In fact, financial data are the most deceptive of the "success" or "effectiveness" of a church, because many extraneous factors affect the total dollar figures that are reported.

CONCLUSION

The suburban sprawl of Memphis has resulted in DeSoto County's being one of the fastest growing counties in Mississippi. This trend is expected to continue at least for several years, but the main interest for church planners is where the concentration of population will be. Figure 2 graphically illustrates the geographical areas which will primarily dictate those areas of the County which will most likely develop. Careful assessment of the economic developments will be of equal importance for church planning, especially in terms of the number of jobs that are available

in the County and the proportion of women who will be working. Working mothers present two adjustments to churches: one being the opportunity for the churches to provide child care centers, thus increasing their contact with a larger constituency; and secondly, the restricting effect on week-day volunteer activities for school children usually provided by the women during the after school hours prior to the evening meal.

Finally, the continued geographical sprawl of Memphis should prompt a regular assessment of the need for starting new congregations. Some relocations of churches may occur but these are both a blessing and a liability. The blessing comes in that they have both a ready leadership and a relative degree of financial strength, but the liability is with the social structures and leadership roles, which to a great extent are set along the same patterns that they had in their previous locations. The need for several new congregations is not lessened by these relocations, because very little innovation in social-mix of membership occurs unless that type of social structure is built into a congregation from the very start.

TABLE 14

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH DATA FOR DCBA, 1960-1969 BY RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Area	Year									
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Resident Members										
Rural	1,288	1,366	1,575	1,439	1,564	1,685	1,814	1,830	1,876	1,860
Village & Town. . .	576	634	717	902	1,108	1,229	1,151	1,152	1,065	1,179
City.	566	451	463	504	514	504	747	987	1,292	1,511
Total	2,430	2,451	2,755	2,845	3,186	3,418	3,712	3,969	4,233	4,550
Baptisms										
Rural	92	79	84	115	93	84	97	68	126	111
Village & Town. . .	25	33	42	55	53	81	105	59	44	81
City.	6	33	21	24	8	19	60	81	110	104
Total	123	145	147	194	154	184	262	208	280	296
Letters										
Rural	205	127	256	125	156	150	165	150	172	164
Village & Town. . .	41	50	147	165	170	191	157	112	54	92
City.	39	41	31	49	36	13	238	307	227	264
Total	285	218	434	339	362	354	560	569	453	520
Sunday School Enrolment										
Rural	1,286	1,318	1,426	1,318	1,448	1,564	1,632	1,656	1,769	1,770
Village & Town. . .	476	526	726	985	1,215	1,438	1,309	1,233	1,181	1,195
City.	429	421	480	465	490	460	885	1,220	1,560	1,987
Total	2,191	2,265	2,632	2,768	3,153	3,462	3,826	4,109	4,510	4,952

TABLE 14--Continued

Area	Year									
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Sunday School Average Attendance										
Rural	647	673	708	734	838	849	904	936	933	880
Village & Town. . .	293	291	328	506	572	701	629	552	537	542
City.	226	248	251	247	247	224	382	541	712	815
Total	1,166	1,212	1,287	1,487	1,657	1,774	1,915	2,029	2,182	2,237
Total Receipts										
Rural	73,528	77,057	91,148	99,603	122,950	135,183	147,092	164,607	176,697	186,128
Village & Town. . .	20,830	13,896	23,511	35,630	51,420	74,329	70,883	69,376	78,240	93,731
City.	19,576	25,386	28,539	30,783	33,104	33,538	50,139	111,344	129,878	172,097
Total	113,934	116,339	143,198	166,016	207,474	243,050	268,114	345,327	384,815	451,956
Total Mission Gifts										
Rural	9,895	10,271	7,584	11,868	12,623	16,640	19,435	19,643	22,199	26,368
Village & Town. . .	3,268	2,871	5,047	5,609	7,542	9,040	9,022	7,474	7,758	9,616
City.	5,157	6,811	6,792	5,786	5,880	6,350	7,385	11,785	19,761	24,177
Total	18,320	19,953	19,423	23,263	26,045	32,030	35,842	38,902	49,718	60,161

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