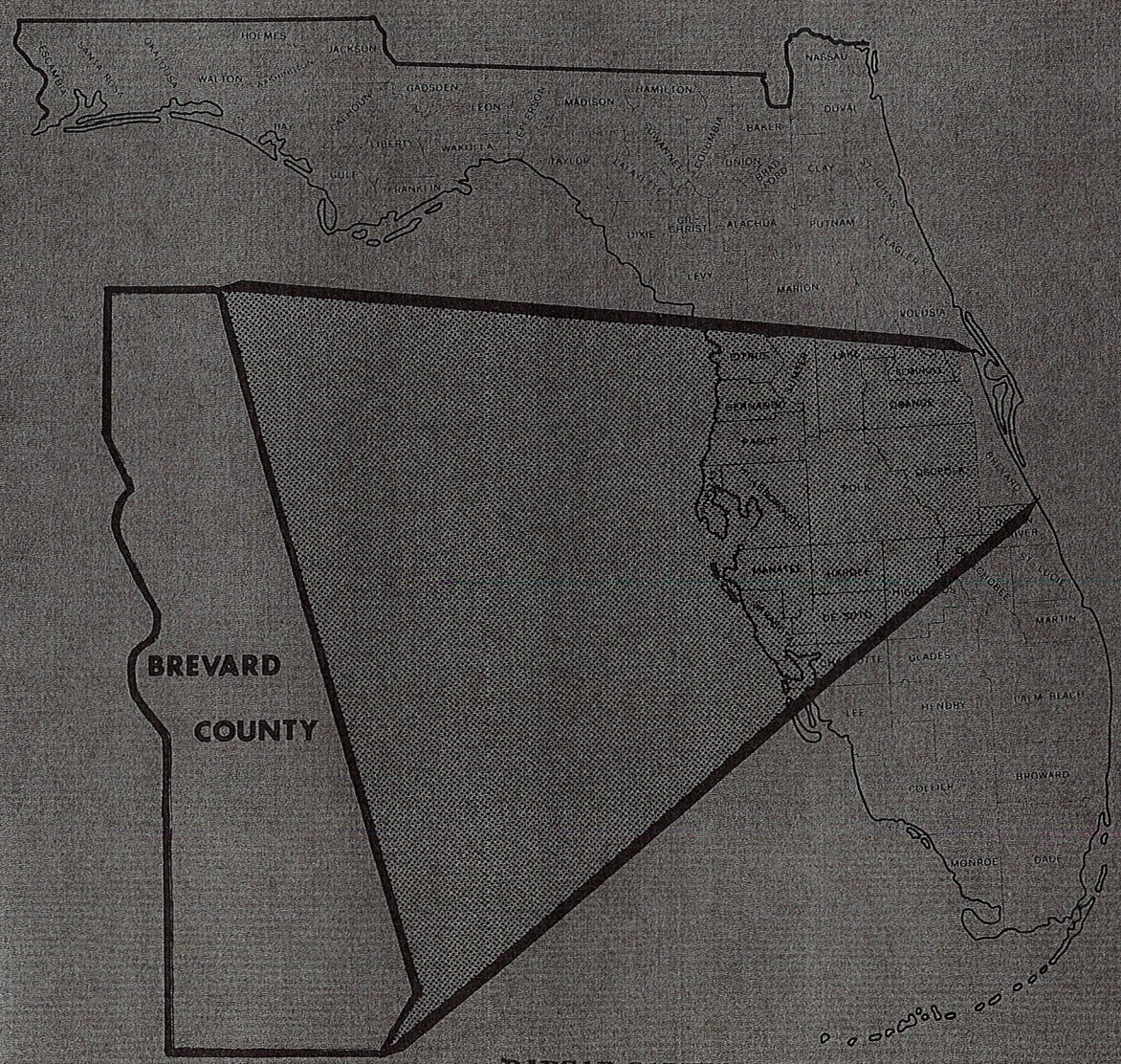


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A BRIEF STUDY OF THE CHURCHES AND PEOPLE
OF THE BREVARD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, FLORIDA

February, 1973

Prepared by
Don F. Mabry and Paul W. Stuart
DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND SPECIAL STUDIES

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INTRODUCTION

This brief paper has been prepared at the request of the Division of Missions of the Florida Baptist Convention and the Brevard Baptist Association. It is addressed to the executive board and various committees of the association, and is to be used as a tool in developing a strategy for this strategic area. The report is an attempt to assemble several data that are important in the analysis of the communities, churches and growth of Brevard County, and to give some brief interpretation of this 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 deals with 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 Brevard Baptist Association and its churches the authors' observations.

This report will be stimulative in nature rather than exhaustive, since there is neither a demand nor space for full treatment of all the available data.

Appreciation must be expressed to several people who have made significant contribution to this report. Dr. J. Woodrow Fuller and J. Ray Dobbins of the Division of Missions of the Florida Baptist Convention have made invaluable contributions through their counsel and suggestions and by assisting in the searching out of certain data contained in the report. Appreciation must also be expressed to Rev. Mitchell Maddox, Director of Associational Activities for the Brevard Baptist Association, who has given invaluable assistance in gathering data and giving counsel in the preparation of the report. Further, appreciation must be expressed to several public officials

who have shared materials and observations that have contributed to the report and have helped to understand some of the activities and trends in Brevard County. Several other state and private agencies have assisted in the production of the report by providing data which has been included.

A very special "thank you" goes to two office secretaries at the Home Mission Board for their diligence and efforts in preparing numerous statistical tables contained in this report. These two ladies are Mrs. Rachel Gill and Miss Cathy Hulsey, the department office secretary, both of whom have made the preparation of the document possible.

Don F. Mabry, Secretary

Department of Survey and Special Studies

POPULATION TRENDS

Significant Numerical Growth

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Brevard County grew by 106 percent for a total increase of 118,571 people. The greatest percentage change in the county occurred in Merritt Island (722%), Satellite Beach (695%) and Mims (536%). The greatest numerical change was in Melbourne (28,254). The county was one of the fastest growing in the state, but not the fastest.

On Figure 1 is a map of Brevard County, and delineated on this map are the three study areas used in this report for comparison of data. The reader should review this map before continuing, so as to understand how the data has been collated in the report. Also, located on this map are the churches of the BBA and the corresponding list of churches with the corresponding numbers appears in the appendix. The North Study Area is the area north of Ti-Co Airport on a line with Florida Highway 50 and the NASA Causeway. The Central Study Area is the area between this highway and Florida Highway 536 or north of Palm Shores. The South Study Area is the area south of this line to the south county line. These rather arbitrary divisions of the county have been made so as to compare community and church data and get a more composite picture of the BBA.

On Table 1 are the population data for the county and the three study areas. The South and Central Study Areas are almost equal in population, but the North Area is substantially smaller. The county has about three percent of the state of Florida's population, but this is projected to rise to 4.7 percent by 1980.

FIGURE 1

LOCATION OF CHURCHES
AND STUDY AREAS
IN THE BBA, 1972

NORTH STUDY AREA

CENTRAL STUDY AREA

SOUTH STUDY AREA

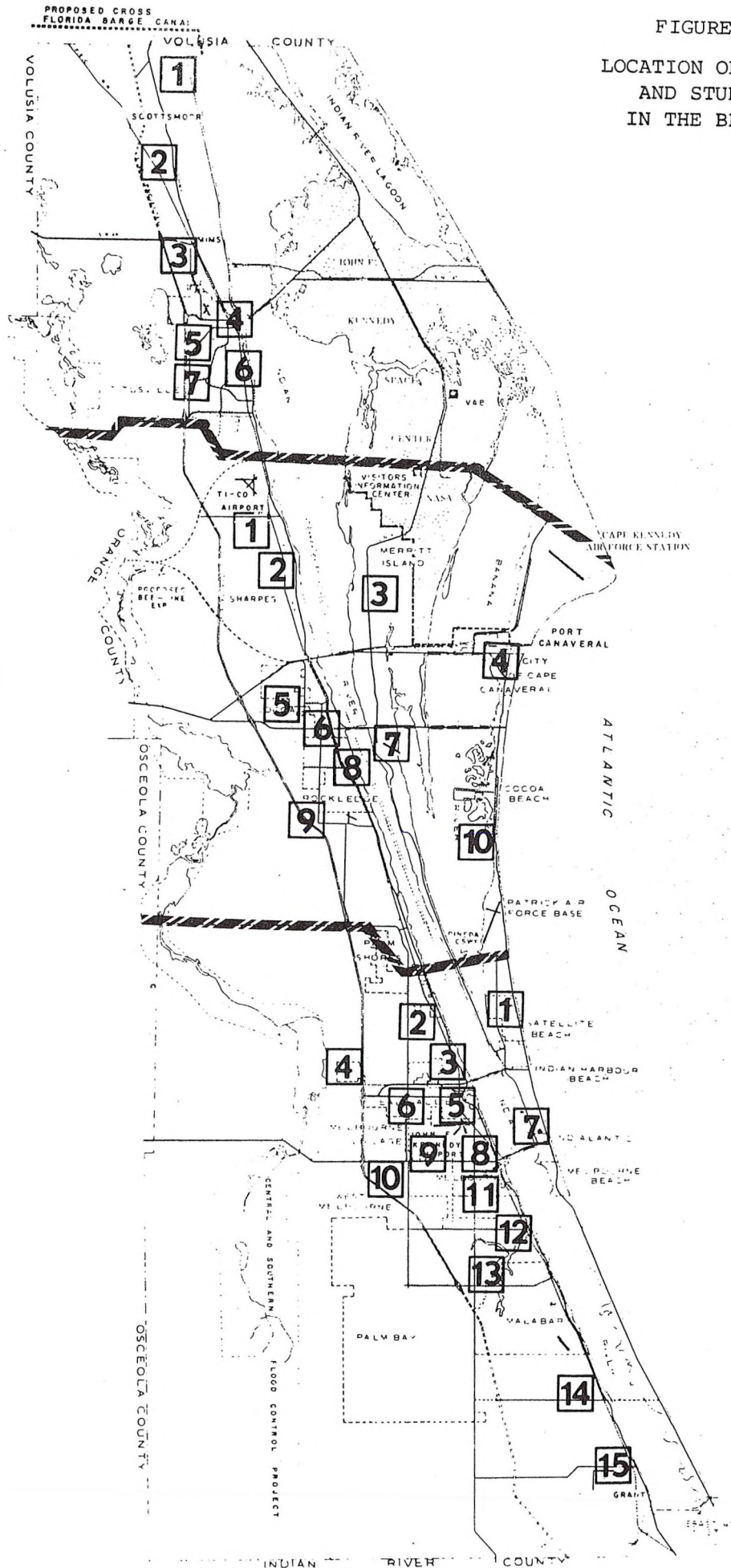


TABLE 1
POPULATION, CHANGES AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980 BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a AND 1980^b

STUDY AREAS	POPULATION				Population Change 1970-1980 Based on Low Projections	
	1970	Percent Change 1960-1970	1980		Number	Percent
			Low	High		
FLORIDA	6,789,443	37.1	8,452,000	9,299,000	1,662,557	24.5
TOTAL COUNTY	230,006	106.4	382,400	432,590	152,394	66.3
NORTH AREA	41,965	124.0	83,500	95,670	41,535	99.0
Mims	8,309	535.7				
Titusville	30,515	376.1				
Remainder	3,141	NA				
CENTRAL AREA	93,326	118.5	151,700	167,160	58,374	62.6
Cape Canaveral	4,258	NA				
Cocoa	16,110	31.0				
Cocoa Beach	9,952	186.4				
Cocoa West	5,779	NA				
Merritt Island	29,233	722.5				
Patrick North	1,652	NA				
Patrick South	1,583	NA				
Rockledge	10,523	202.3				
Remainder	14,236	NA				
SOUTH AREA	94,715	89.5	147,200	169,760	52,485	55.4
Indian Harbor Beach	5,371	NA				
Indialantic	2,685	62.4				
June Park	3,090	108.2				
Melbourne	40,236	235.8				
Melbourne Beach	2,262	125.3				
Palm Bay	7,199	146.7				
Satellite Beach	6,558	694.9				
South Patrick Shores	10,313	NA				
West Eau Gallie	2,705	NA				
West Melbourne	3,050	34.6				
Remainder	11,246	NA				

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Population Characteristics, 1970. PC(1)-B11, Florida.

^bSource: Brevard County Planning Commission. Brevard County Development Potentials Summary, 1969-1990. June, 1969.

NA - Not Available

Population Projections

Listed on Table 1 are the low and high population projections for 1980. These were prepared by the Brevard County Planning Department and published in 1969. All three study areas are projected to slow down their growth during the 70's as compared with the 60's. There are only small differences between the low and high projections. However, the greatest percentage and numerical increase during the next ten years will likely occur in the areas along the beaches south of Cape Canaveral, although sizeable increases will continue to occur in Melbourne, Cocoa, and Titusville. The growth rate for the state of Florida is projected to slow down slightly between 1970 and 1985, as compared with the growth rate of the 1960's. Perhaps the key word for future growth in the county will be "compaction," that is the areas which were "leap-frogged" during the developments of the 60's will be filled in during the 70's. This is true because of the tremendous expense of extending water and sewer lines into new areas for development. It is projected that the county will have between 382,000 and 432,000 people by 1980, and will likely pass the 500,000 mark before 1985.

There are, of course, several factors that will have a direct bearing upon the continuing growth rate of the county. Some of these factors are:

- (1) The ability of the county to continue attracting new industries;
- (2) The ability of the county to provide adequate housing for the new families migrating into the county;
- (3) The provision of adequate care and activities for persons 65 years of age and older;
- (4) The development of a workable water and sewer master plan for the suburban areas;
- (5) The adaptability of the large land owners in the county to the needs of the economy and population of the county.

Nativity of the Population

On Table 2 are the data reflecting the nativity of persons living in the county in 1970. Only 26 percent, or 59,332 persons, of the county's population were born in the state of Florida. This compares with the 37.6 percent of the total Florida population. A general observation of the data on the table indicate that the North Study Area is more Floridian than are the Central and South Study Areas, with the exception of the area west of Cocoa. Also on this table are the data indicating the foreign stock and foreign born persons resident in the county.

The county has about the same percentage foreign stock as the state does. These are those persons who were born in a foreign country or one or both of their parents were. The greatest concentration of foreign stock occurs in South Patrick Shores, followed by Rockledge and Merritt Island. Likely, these are persons related to the NASA activities of the cape and are brides of servicemen. The county has a much lesser portion of its population born in foreign countries than does the state of Florida as a whole. The data on this table will be helpful in designing programs to reach these people. It is apparent that much of the population of the area is non-Floridian and non-Southern in its background. For this reason, programming in the local churches have been rather flexible during the past few years and will likely need to continue this flexibility in order to reach the new migrants to the area.

Age Characteristics of the Population

Age distribution of the Brevard County population has changed significantly between 1960 and 1970. This is true of the nation and is true in Florida and in Brevard County. This has been caused by the large numbers

TABLE 2

NATIVITY OF POPULATION IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	NATIVE TO FLORIDA		FOREIGN STOCK		FOREIGN BORN	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FLORIDA		37.6		10.2		8.0
TOTAL COUNTY ^b	59,332	25.8	23,932	10.4	6,429	2.8
North Area ^b	11,800	30.4	2,334	5.3	686	1.8
Mims	3,311	39.9	NA	NA	90	1.1
Titusville	8,489	27.9	2,334	7.7	596	2.1
Central Area ^b	20,628	22.1	5,509	5.9	1,988	2.1
Cape Canaveral	793	18.6	NA	NA	139	3.3
Cocoa	5,468	33.9	901	5.6	183	1.1
Cocoa Beach	1,743	17.5	NA	NA	457	4.6
Cocoa West	2,371	41.0	NA	NA	45	0.8
Merritt Island	7,190	24.6	3,280	11.2	805	2.8
Rockledge	3,063	29.1	1,328	12.6	359	3.4
South Area ^b	19,250	20.3	5,414	5.7	2,509	2.7
Indian Harbor Bch.	846	15.8	NA	NA	202	3.8
Indialantic	604	22.5	NA	NA	106	4.1
June Park	830	26.7	NA	NA	74	2.4
Melbourne	11,268	28.0	3,971	9.9	1,169	2.9
Palm Bay	1,473	21.3	NA	NA	323	4.7
Satellite Beach	1,151	17.6	NA	NA	148	2.3
S. Patrick Shores	1,631	15.8	1,443	14.0	303	2.9
W. Eau Gallie	686	25.5	NA	NA	65	2.4
W. Melbourne	761	25.1	NA	NA	119	4.0

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics.
Final Report, PC(1)-C11, Florida.

^bTotals do not balance because data on some communities and areas were not available.

NA - Not Available

of persons who were born between 1946 and 1950. The "baby boom" is very much a part of the population of Brevard County and offers some very real challenges for the churches of the area. On Table 3 are the age characteristics of the population and a greater portion of the population of the county is under 18 than in the state. Also, a much lesser portion of the population is 65 years and older in the county than in Florida. The under 18 group offers a very real challenge for the churches since most of these young people and children are not presently attending services in any of the churches of the county.

Also listed on this table are percentages of population that are Negro and other races. Negro, of course, is the predominant racial characteristic of Florida and the county. The largest concentration of Negroes occurs in the area west of Cocoa city and in Cocoa itself. This is followed by Mims, Melbourne, and Palm Bay.

If a similar age study were conducted of the Sunday School attendance of the churches of the BBA, it would likely reveal that the 15-24 year and the over 65 age groups are not proportionate in the local churches. This is generally true over the Southern Baptist Convention and in churches of other denominations. Since much of the migration to the county has been among the young and middle-age families, these persons have tended to dominate the enrollment and attendance of the local churches.

Migrations of the Population

On Table 4 are the data reflecting the migration of persons to Brevard County. In 1970 during the census, one of the questions asked was "What was your place of residence in 1965?" It can be noted on the table that

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS AND PLACES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	PERCENT			
	Negro and Other Races	Age		
		Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	65 Years or More
FLORIDA	15.8	31.1	54.4	14.6
TOTAL COUNTY	9.4	38.7	55.7	5.6
North Area	11.2	41.3	53.8	4.3
Mims	19.3	41.8	53.7	4.5
Titusville	9.4	41.8	53.9	4.3
Central Area	12.5	39.3	56.4	4.3
Cape Canaveral	1.1	25.4	71.8	2.8
Cocoa	29.2	38.6	55.5	5.9
Cocoa Beach	1.2	34.6	61.3	4.1
Cocoa West	43.1	45.6	51.0	3.3
Merritt Island	5.9	41.3	55.1	3.6
Rockledge	6.5	41.3	53.8	4.9
South Area	7.3	38.6	54.6	6.8
Indian Harbor Beach	0.7	40.9	55.8	3.2
Indialantic	0.4	33.5	56.5	10.0
June Park	0.2	35.1	55.8	9.0
Melbourne	12.2	37.5	54.4	8.1
Palm Bay	11.9	33.9	55.8	10.3
Satellite Beach	0.6	43.1	54.3	2.6
South Patrick Shores	3.3	45.9	52.2	1.9
West Eau Gallie	0.2	37.8	55.5	6.7
West Melbourne	0.4	38.1	54.3	7.6

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics.
Final Report, PC(1)-C11, Florida.

TABLE 4

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1965 IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS AND PLACES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	Percent									
	Same House	Different House								
		Same County	Different County	Same State	Different State					Abroad
Total	N.E.				N.C.	South	West			
FLORIDA	44.1	21.8	25.2	6.7	18.5	6.2	5.0	5.8	1.5	2.9
TOTAL COUNTY	38.3	21.1	33.1	8.4	24.7	6.1	5.0	9.8	4.0	2.0
North Area	36.4	22.2	36.5	10.1	26.5	4.7	6.2	10.9	4.8	.8
Mims	50.0	24.3	22.3	4.7	17.7	3.7	3.5	8.4	2.0	.5
Titusville	32.7	21.6	40.3	11.5	28.8	5.0	6.8	11.5	5.5	.9
Central Area	36.6	22.6	34.0	9.4	24.4	7.0	3.7	7.7	4.2	1.6
Cape Canaveral	18.4	26.2	37.4	10.7	26.7	7.2	4.7	10.6	4.2	3.3
Cocoa	43.1	27.8	23.1	8.1	15.1	3.6	3.2	6.9	1.4	1.0
Cocoa Beach	32.8	14.8	45.6	8.1	37.5	12.7	5.4	11.6	7.8	3.0
Cocoa West	47.3	32.6	17.6	6.2	11.8	3.1	1.3	6.1	.7	.3
Merritt Island	34.1	20.1	39.1	10.3	28.8	7.1	4.7	11.4	5.8	1.4
Rockledge	39.2	22.2	32.7	11.6	21.1	8.0	2.4	7.9	2.8	2.0
South Area	42.0	20.9	29.9	6.7	23.2	5.5	5.3	8.8	3.6	2.8
Indian Harbor Bch.	29.2	21.1	43.3	9.0	34.3	7.1	10.6	12.3	4.3	2.9
Indialantic	58.8	15.4	23.9	6.0	17.9	2.9	3.3	10.4	1.0	.3
June Park	48.9	30.6	17.4	6.2	11.2	3.0	6.0	1.8	.4	.6
Melbourne	47.3	20.8	25.8	6.5	19.3	5.0	5.0	7.1	2.2	1.2
Palm Bay	36.1	18.6	33.2	4.5	28.6	9.5	6.4	10.8	1.9	4.7
Satellite Beach	39.7	23.7	30.5	4.3	26.1	6.5	1.7	12.1	5.8	3.4
S. Patrick Shores	25.6	12.7	45.2	8.7	36.6	6.2	6.4	13.6	10.4	9.9
W. Eau Gallie	37.8	43.0	31.6	11.2	20.5	3.0	5.6	8.3	3.6	.3
West Melbourne	52.1	24.1	16.0	6.7	9.2	1.2	3.2	3.9	.9	.7

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report, PC(1)C11, Florida.

38 percent of all persons in the county were living in the same house in 1970 as in 1965. This was true of 44 percent of the persons in the state. There are several communities within the county where more than 50 percent of all persons in the community were living in the same house. An additional 21 percent of the persons in the county had moved to a different house but remained in Brevard County. In the third column are persons who have moved from a different county either within Florida or outside of the state. The percentage of persons who moved within Florida was 8.4%, and 24.7% from a different state. Of those who moved from a different state, 6.1 percent moved from the Northeast, 5% from the Northcentral states, 9.8% from the South, and 4% from the West. An additional two percent of the population was living abroad in 1965. Some of the communities have more than 35% of their population having moved from a different county.

A general observation of the table would indicate that the South Study Area is more "permanent" than the other two study areas. Perhaps the most significant thing to be pointed out on this table is that the migration from different states is distributed fairly equally from all four regions of the nation. It should be fairly evident to the reader that there is a great deal of "permanent" population in the county and this likely is the largest segment of the population.

Educational Achievement of the Population

Perhaps one of the best indicators of a person's life-style is the educational achievement which he has made. On Table 5 are the data reflecting the school year completed by persons 25 years of age and over. Only a very small portion of the county's population is functionally illiterate

TABLE 5

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OF AGE OR MORE IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	Persons 25 Years Old and Over								Median School Years Completed
	No School and 1-4 Years Completed		5-8 Years		High School 1-3 and 4 Years		College 1-3 and 4 Years		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL COUNTY	2,977	2.5	13,669	11.5	64,037	53.8	38,264	32.2	12.6
North Area	683	3.5	2,266	11.6	10,960	56.2	5,593	28.7	NA
Mims	237	5.8	668	16.3	2,547	62.0	652	15.9	12.2
Titusville	446	3.0	1,598	10.4	8,413	54.6	4,941	32.1	12.6
Central Area	1,125	2.7	4,390	10.1	22,537	51.7	15,573	35.7	NA
Cape Canaveral	15	0.7	194	0.8	1,210	52.5	888	38.5	12.7
Cocoa	532	6.7	1,369	16.9	4,388	54.1	1,821	22.5	12.3
Cocoa Beach	50	0.9	274	5.1	1,957	36.1	3,142	58.0	14.0
Cocoa West	224	8.6	580	22.3	1,503	57.8	295	11.3	11.2
Merritt Island	219	1.3	1,382	8.0	7,917	53.2	5,353	36.0	12.7
Patrick South	43	0.9	203	4.1	2,780	55.4	1,988	39.7	12.8
Rockledge	42	0.8	388	7.3	2,782	52.5	2,086	39.4	12.8
South Area	914	2.2	4,971	11.8	23,387	55.4	12,983	30.8	NA
Indian Harbor Bch.	25	0.9	67	2.5	1,244	46.2	1,356	50.4	13.0
Indialantic	4	0.3	55	3.5	625	40.0	885	56.4	13.9
June Park	36	2.1	380	21.9	1,025	59.1	292	16.9	12.1
Melbourne	644	3.1	2,916	13.9	12,119	57.7	5,324	25.4	12.4
Palm Bay	73	1.9	641	16.2	2,340	59.3	894	22.6	12.3
Satellite Beach	10	0.3	81	2.5	1,480	46.0	1,652	51.3	13.2
S. Patrick Shores	43	0.9	203	4.1	2,780	55.4	1,988	39.7	12.8
W. Eau Gallie	46	3.1	299	20.2	850	57.3	289	19.5	12.1
West Melbourne	33	2.1	329	20.7	924	58.2	303	19.1	12.2
FLORIDA	234,871	5.9	869,242	21.9	1,997,640	50.4	866,128	21.8	12.1

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report, PC(1)-C11, Florida.

(no school or less than the fourth grade). A significantly large portion of the population, 32.2 percent, have either attended or completed college. The median school years completed for the county is almost one-half year higher than the state total, and more than half of the county's population completed or attended high school.

This table should be studied closely by church leaders in order to understand the educational attainment of the community and design educational programs for the constituency of each congregation. This is not to say that some communities are smarter than others, but simply that the content and technique of teaching in the various congregations would need to fit the educational patterns and life-styles of those attending the local churches.

The enrollment of college students in Brevard County in the 1970 census was 7,114. The enrollment of Florida Institute of Technology in 1971 was 1,971, which means that approximately 5,000 of the college students in the county are enrolled in both the north and south campuses of Brevard Community College. In addition to this, there are 18,250 high school students in the county and 44,721 elementary students. Added to this are 5,418 nursery and kindergarten students, for a total of 75,504 persons enrolled in the schools of the county.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

An attempt has been made by the authors to investigate the social problems in the county. On Table 14 and following in the appendix are several data from the 1970 census which indicate some of the social problems in the association. On Table 19 are the number of persons who are married, separated, widowed, and divorced. A calculation of this data indicates that 2.5% of all persons living in the county are divorced, while in the state of Florida, only .4% are divorced persons.

Listed on Table 14 in the appendix are the percent of families by type of income and it can be noted that 2.5 percent of the county's population are receiving public assistance or welfare, and an additional 13.2 percent are receiving social security income. In the state of Florida, 4.8 percent of all families received public assistance and more than 28 percent received social security income. This would be indicative of limited family incomes for these families and ministries to them would demand a unique understanding of the characteristics of these families. An additional table (Table 21) indicates the housing problems in the county which are representative of social problems. Indicated on the table are the number and percent of homes where there is a lack of complete plumbing facilities and complete kitchen facilities. The table also indicates the homes where there is crowding, that is 1.01 or more persons per room. All of these factors tend to indicate that there is a fairly large portion of the population of Brevard County who are living in situations which are less than desirable. Ministries to these families and homes will take expertise and understanding in order to reach them for the local churches.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

On Table 6 are the housing characteristics for the county. This table indicates the number and percent of units that are owner-occupied and renter-occupied and the value or rent of each. This table also indicates the number of year-round housing units available in the county, and in 1970, this was 77,871. Of this number, 54 percent were owner-occupied and 25 percent were renter-occupied. The remainder of the homes were vacant at the time of the census in 1970. It can be noted on the table that some areas have 60 percent, and some 70 percent owner-occupied. This points up the fact that much of the development occurred in the middle and late 60's before the housing costs escalated to the point that many families were priced out of the housing market. During the late 60's and during the 70's, the cost of housing escalated so that more than half the families in the county are priced out of the housing market. For this reason, it seems that a fairly large number of multi-family units will be developing in the county during the next few years. The median value of housing in the county is \$16,700, which is \$1,700 greater than that for the state of Florida. This is the median value of all housing, and not just the housing on the market. There is a tendency to compare this figure with the available housing on the market. The same can be said of the median contract rent. This figure is not comparable with those units which are available to be rented, but rather is the median rent for the total number of units in the county. Again, it is interesting to note that the median contract rent in the county is higher than that for the state as a whole. Several of the areas, particularly on the beaches, have a much higher median rent than the county.

TABLE 6

OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	ALL YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS	OWNER OCCUPIED			RENTER OCCUPIED		
		Units		Median Value	Units		Median Contract Rent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
FLORIDA	2,488,968	1,566,864	68.6	\$15,000	717,922	31.4	\$ 92
TOTAL COUNTY	77,871	41,984	53.9	16,700	19,713	25.3	107
North Area	13,056	8,459	67.4	NC	2,573	18.6	NC
Mims	2,603	1,863	71.6	13,500	433	16.6	72
Titusville	10,453	6,596	63.1	16,700	2,140	20.5	109
Central Area	27,252	15,153	52.9	NC	7,917	30.2	NC
Cape Canaveral	2,782	470	16.9	17,300	1,439	51.7	118
Cocoa	5,650	2,983	52.8	14,400	2,015	35.7	84
Cocoa Beach	4,188	1,774	42.4	25,700	1,484	35.4	137
Cocoa West	1,752	1,125	64.2	11,500	401	22.9	79
Merritt Island	9,521	6,275	65.9	19,800	2,158	22.7	115
Rockledge	3,359	2,526	75.2	18,100	420	12.5	106
South Area	26,087	17,307	62.2	NC	6,799	26.1	NC
Indian Harbor Beach	1,849	970	52.5	22,600	588	31.8	156
Indialantic	953	680	71.4	27,100	191	20.0	123
June Park	1,055	851	80.7	13,600	152	14.4	75
Melbourne	13,035	9,199	70.6	13,000	2,932	22.5	92
Palm Bay	2,493	1,660	67.0	16,000	636	25.5	87
Satellite Beach	1,933	1,349	69.8	23,100	422	21.8	143
South Patrick Shores	2,934	1,321	45.0	18,500	1,416	48.3	142
West Eau Gallie	862	579	67.2	14,800	251	29.1	80
West Melbourne	973	698	71.7	13,600	211	21.7	82

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Detailed Housing Characteristics. Final Report HC(1)-B48, Florida.

NC - Not Calculable

On Table 7 are the data indicating the percent of housing by number of units. This table indicates that 71 percent of all housing in the county is single-family, which compares favorably with the state of Florida (69%). The county also compares with the state in the percentage of housing in the two to four unit buildings, and the five or more category. It might also be noted that the percentage of mobile homes is one percent greater in the county than in the state. Some of the areas of the county have greater than 75 percent, and some more than 80 percent, of the homes in single-family units. There are also several areas of the county where mobile homes are very prevalent, such as West Eau Gallie, Mims, June Park, Palm Bay, and west of Cocoa. This table will give some understanding as to the kind of housing that people are living in, and this will be indicative of their life style.

TABLE 7

PERCENT OF HOUSING BY TYPE IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS AND CITIES	PERCENT OF UNITS					
	1	2-4	5-19	20 or More	Total 2 or More	Mobile Home
FLORIDA	69.4	8.4	15.3	b	23.7	6.9
TOTAL COUNTY	70.9	7.0	6.5	7.7	21.2	7.9
North Area	76.1	5.2	11.2	0.0	16.5	7.5
Mims	72.6	4.7	1.2	0.0	5.9	21.5
Titusville	76.9	5.4	13.7	b	19.1	4.0
Central Area	64.1	9.9	14.0	6.8	30.7	5.3
Cape Canaveral	12.2	16.0	30.5	32.5	79.0	8.8
Cocoa	61.6	12.3	20.5	b	32.8	5.6
Cocoa Beach	53.0	9.4	14.9	22.7	47.0	0.0
Cocoa West	79.9	6.4	.3	.3	7.0	13.1
Merritt Island	73.5	9.9	10.3	b	20.3	6.3
Rockledge	90.0	2.8	5.9	b	8.7	1.3
South Area	77.1	8.0	7.9	1.4	17.4	5.6
Indian Harbor Beach	57.8	2.2	26.6	13.5	42.2	0.0
Indialantic	74.7	15.0	10.3	0.0	25.3	0.0
June Park	83.2	2.4	0.0	.4	2.8	14.0
Melbourne	80.0	7.3	7.6	b	14.8	5.2
Palm Bay	73.8	9.5	2.7	.2	12.4	13.8
Satellite Beach	80.6	7.6	5.9	5.9	19.4	0.0
South Patrick Shores	76.5	13.8	9.8	b	23.5	0.0
West Eau Gallie	59.5	12.7	1.0	0.0	13.7	26.8
West Melbourne	84.5	3.0	1.7	0.0	4.7	6.1

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. Detailed Housing Characteristics.
Final Report HC(1)-B11, Florida.

^bData combined with category "5-19" to form category "5 or More".

ECONOMIC TRENDS

It can generally be said regarding the economy of the county that there has been a recovery from the slight "recession" of the phase-down in early 1971. There is more wealth in the county than poverty, but those with poverty-level incomes are still a sizable portion of the population. Generally, the county holds its own in comparison with other counties of the state in terms of representative employment, industrial plants, financial investments, and a generally dispersed economic base. Of course, this is a recent development. With the initial build-up of NASA in the late 50's and early 60's, the county came to have a "one horse" economy, but since that time it has diversified itself with the addition of other industries. Since there is an available labor force, a desirable climate, available land and services the county will likely continue to attract desirable industries in the future.

On Table 8 are some indicators of family income groups that should be indicative of the resources available to the churches. It can be noted on the table that 44 percent of all families in the county make more than \$12,000 per year. The median family income for the county is \$11,145, which is significantly larger than the \$8,267 for the state. This same table indicates that there is a significantly large number of persons in the county (7.8 percent) whose family income is less than \$3,000. A large percentage of persons (15.6 percent) make less than \$5,000 a year, which is only a subsistent income. Further, it can be noted on the table that there are several of the communities where the median family income is significantly greater than that for the county as a whole. The mean family income is an average income; while the median is the exact middle, that is, one half make more than this amount, and one half make less.

TABLE 8

PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY INCOME GROUPS AND MEDIAN MEAN FAMILY INCOME BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	Percent of Families						FAMILY INCOME	
	Less Than \$3,000	\$3,000 4,999	\$5,000- 7,999	\$ 8,000- 11,999	\$12,000- 24,999	\$25,000 or More	Median	Mean
FLORIDA	12.9	13.6	21.7	23.9	23.6	4.4	\$ 8,267	\$10,120
TOTAL COUNTY	7.8	7.8	14.8	25.6	40.5	3.6	11,145	11,610
North Area	7.6	6.9	12.3	27.7	43.4	2.2	NC	10,668
Mims	11.6	11.4	17.8	32.5	26.0	.9	8,947	9,202
Titusville	6.5	5.6	10.7	26.4	48.3	2.5	12,118	12,135
Central Area	7.2	7.2	13.8	23.0	44.3	4.4	NC	11,803
Cape Canaveral	8.0	8.0	19.8	26.3	35.6	2.3	10,386	10,912
Cocoa	12.2	11.7	19.8	24.8	30.4	1.2	9,192	9,616
Cocoa Beach	5.0	5.3	8.4	14.9	55.5	10.8	15,507	15,579
Cocoa West	10.0	14.7	26.7	30.1	17.6	.9	7,851	8,413
Merritt Island	5.5	4.6	10.9	21.6	53.2	4.3	12,999	13,015
Rockledge	5.4	5.5	10.1	27.8	45.3	5.9	12,199	13,285
South Area	7.7	8.6	15.4	27.3	38.0	3.1	NC	11,800
Indian Harbor Bch.	4.3	2.4	8.1	21.4	57.4	6.5	13,782	14,127
Indialantic	3.0	6.5	5.4	15.7	53.3	16.2	16,575	16,561
June Park	13.0	13.1	15.4	31.0	25.3	2.2	8,817	9,242
Melbourne	8.2	10.3	16.0	30.8	32.7	2.1	10,133	10,389
Palm Bay	9.6	11.6	21.5	23.6	32.4	1.4	9,282	9,768
Satellite Beach	5.7	2.1	7.8	19.8	59.3	5.3	14,243	14,347
S. Patrick Shores	4.2	4.6	19.5	25.7	42.9	3.1	11,357	12,081
W. Eau Gallie	12.9	11.4	15.5	30.7	27.9	1.6	9,038	9,486
West Melbourne	9.0	10.8	16.4	26.1	36.1	1.7	9,794	10,204

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report, PC(1)C11, Florida.

NC - Not Calculable

In the appendix on Tables 14 and 15 are the 1970 census data indicating the types of income of families and the percent of persons by occupations in Brevard County. Both of these tables indicate some very unusual characteristics for the employed persons in the county. On Table 16 are some selected labor characteristics which indicate the percentage of women 16 years and older, the married women, the married women with small children, and the men over 65 who are employed.

These data tend to indicate to the churches the kinds of people that they are trying to reach. It would seem to the authors that Brevard County has as large a differential in the kinds of people as any in Florida. Perhaps the churches will be able to utilize this data in designing programs for each local church that will greatly enhance its ability to outreach to the various kinds of people represented in each community.

Finally, on Table 17 in the appendix are the data regarding the poverty-level families in the county. It should be noted that more than five percent of all families in the county have an income that is 25 percent below the poverty level. When the poverty line is raised to a level 25 percent above the current poverty level, more than 12 percent of all families live on a barely subsistent income.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST TRENDS

Baptists are Fairly Strong but Few in Brevard County

Data contained in this report tend to indicate that Southern Baptists and their churches in Brevard County are relatively strong within each congregation, but the penetration has been small when compared to other areas of the state and the established states of the Southern Baptist Convention. As will be seen in this section of the report, Southern Baptists have grown during the past decade, but the community and population were growing at a far more rapid pace.

On Table 9 are the indicators of congregational distribution in the area. There were 32 churches in the association in 1972 and the churches were relatively evenly distributed among the population of the county. The first column on Table 9 indicate that seven of the churches are in the North Study Area, ten in the Central, and 15 in the South. Notice in the column entitled "Church/Population Ratio," that there is one church in the county for every 7,188 persons. In the North Study Area, there is one church per 5,995; while in the Central, there is only one church per 9,000; and in the South, one church per 6,300. All of the areas in the county have a church/population ratio greater than the state or the Southern Baptist Convention. The North Study Area and the Southern Baptist Convention are very close in their ratios. There are, of course, many areas in the state of Florida and in the established areas of the Southern Baptist Convention where there is one Southern Baptist church per 1,500, and even some where there is one church per 1,000 persons. This would seem to indicate that in Brevard County, the population has grown at a far more rapid pace than has

TABLE 9

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN BBA, 1972^a

STUDY AREAS	NUMBER OF CHURCHES	TOTAL 1970 POPULATION	CHURCH/POPULATION RATIO	TOTAL RESIDENT MEMBERS	MEMBER/POPULATION RATIO	AVERAGE SIZE CHURCH
TOTAL	32	230,006	1:7,188	16,851	1:13.6	527
North	7	41,965	1:5,995	4,236	1: 9.9	605
Central	10	93,326	1:9,333	7,464	1:12.5	746
South	15	94,715	1:6,314	5,151	1:18.4	343
FLORIDA ^b	1,448	6,789,443	1:4,688	476,368	1:14.3	329
SBC ^b	34,441	NA	1:5,981	NA	1:17	343

^aSource: 1972 Uniform Church Letters, and 1970 Census.

^bSource: Baptist Sunday School Board. "Southern Baptist Handbook," The Quarterly Review. Nashville: July, 1972.

NA - Not Applicable

the number of churches. It will be noted on Table 10 that there has been an increase in churches during the past five years of five. It should be remembered at this point that the population has increased more than 106 percent during the past decade.

In the matter of penetration, Table 9 indicates that only one person out of 13.6 in the county is a member of a Southern Baptist church. This calculation was made using the resident membership and if the average Sunday School attendance was used for this calculation, the ratio of penetration would rise significantly. Notice the drastic difference between the South and North Study Areas. The penetration in the South is only about one-half that of the North Study Area.

The final column on Table 9 indicates the average size church for each of the study areas, the county, Florida, and the Southern Baptist Convention. The state convention and the Southern Baptist Convention compare favorably as does the South Study Area, but the average size church in both the Central and North Study Areas is about double that of the state and the SBC.

Significant Changes in the Past Five Years

On Table 10 are the indicators of congregational change. There has been a net gain of five churches during the past five years, while the state as a whole had a net gain of 72 churches. The percentage gain in the county is more than three times greater than the state convention, and fifteen times as great as the Southern Baptist Convention. Of course, it should be realized that this is only one association.

In comparing the other data on the table between the association and the state, it reveals that the association has had a greater increase percentage

TABLE 10

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHANGE IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1967-1972^a

STUDY AREAS	CHURCHES		RESIDENT MEMBERS		AVERAGE SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		TOTAL RECEIPTS		GIFTS TO MISSIONS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	5	15.9	1,072	22.1	(-1,288)	(-23.2)	\$ 304,955	10.3	\$ (-73,145)	(-31.7)
North	1	14.3	(-975)	(-29.5)	(-807)	(-6.8)	(-146,957)	(-33.4)	(-29,237)	(-49.6)
Central	2	20.0	1,585	27.0	(-189)	(-5.9)	325,688	42.7	(-38,250)	(-38.7)
South	2	13.3	462	9.9	(-292)	(-10.5)	126,224	21.7	(-5,658)	(-6.8)
FLORIDA ^b	72	5.2	49,859	11.7	NA	NA	20,275,057	51.2	3,281,337	58.3
SBC ^b	492	1.5	NA	6.2	NA	NA	NA	45.6	NA	39.4

^aSource: 1972 Uniform Church Letters and Brevard Baptist Associational Minutes.

^bSource: Baptist Sunday School Board. "Southern Baptist Handbook," The Quarterly Review. Nashville: July, 1972.

NA - Not applicable or not available

wise in resident members than has the state. Although, the North Study Area has actually had a net decrease in resident members during the past five years.

The average Sunday School attendance data was not available for Florida and the SBC, but in the association, there has been a 23 percent decrease during the past five years. This has been during a time that Sunday School enrollment and attendance have been going down nationally.

Perhaps the most significant data on the table are in the last four columns. The 32 churches of the association have increased their total receipts by only 10 percent during the past five years, while the state had a 51% increase, and the Southern Baptist Convention had a 45% increase. Then, there has been a 32% decrease in the gifts to missions by the churches, while the state had a 58% increase and the SBC had a 39% increase.

Churches of the BBA Have a Strong Base of Support

On Table 11 are the indicators of congregational resources which are available to the churches of the association. These data have been calculated to an average for the past three years. This gives a more reliable picture as to the resources available rather than one single year. It can be noted on Table 11 that the Sunday School enrollment rate per 100 resident members is 105.6. This means that a fairly large number of lost and unaffiliated people are enrolled in the Sunday School. It can be seen on the table that Florida and the SBC are almost the same in their enrollment rate.

The columns entitled "Baptisms," "Letters," "Losses," and "Net" reflect the evangelism trends for the association. In the association, new churches have been baptizing 9.6 persons per 100 resident members and adding 9.2 persons per 100 resident members by letter. This gives a total addition rate

TABLE 11

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970-1972^a (AVERAGED FOR THREE YEARS)

STUDY AREAS	Rate Per 100 Members, Average 1970-1972					Per Capita Dollars		Percent Receipts To Missions
	Enrolled in Sunday School	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Total Missions	
TOTAL COUNTY	105.6	9.6	9.2	12.7	6.1	134.50	14.08	10.5
North Area	109.1	8.8	7.7	12.1	4.4	119.54	22.32	18.7
Central Area	107.9	10.6	9.9	11.1	9.4	146.04	8.92	6.1
South Area	100.0	8.8	9.5	15.4	2.9	129.26	15.34	11.9
FLORIDA ^{b,c}	84.7	6.0	7.4	11.5	1.9	124.69	18.56	14.9
SBC ^{b,c}	84.2	4.8	5.9	10.3	.4	114.97	18.93	16.5

^aSource: Data from Associational Minutes, 1972, Uniform Church Letters, and Calculations by the Department of Survey and Special Studies, Home Mission Board.

^bSource: Baptist Sunday School Board. "Southern Baptist Handbook," The Quarterly Review. Nashville: July, 1972.

^cData for 1971 only.

of 18.8, of whom 12.7 are lost, for a net gain in resident members each year of 6.1 per 100 resident members. This is much more favorable than the state of Florida, where there is a 1.9 net gain, and the SBC. It might also be noted that the giving per capita of the churches in the BBA is greater than Florida and SBC. The greatest per capita receipts occur in the Central Study Area, followed by the South Area. In giving to missions per capita and percent of the receipts given to missions, the association is less than Florida Convention and the SBC.

Small Churches Are Prevalent

One of the most interesting factors uncovered in the research of the authors is that 19 of the churches (or 61.3 percent) have less than 200 in average attendance in Sunday School. This has been a significant factor in the growth of Southern Baptists in the area. A proliferation of small churches across the area give a strong base from which to establish outreach activities and ministries to many different neighborhoods and communities. This also gives the opportunity of offering different kinds of churches for the different constituencies of the communities. However, it should be noted that five of the churches (almost 20 percent) averaged more than 400 in attendance in Sunday School.

In the South Study Area, more than half of the churches have less than 100 in attendance and more than 60 percent have less than 200. Only two of the churches in the South Study Area average more than 300 in Sunday School, which is the same as the North Study Area, but one less than the Central.

TABLE 12

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHURCHES BY AVERAGE SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1972^a

STUDY AREAS	0-99		100-199		200-299		300-399		400 or More	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL COUNTY	13	38.4	6	22.9	5	13.7	2	5.9	5	19.2
North Area	2	28.6	2	28.6	1	14.3	0	0	2	28.6
Central Area	3	38.3	3	33.3	0	0	1	11.1	2	22.2
South Area	8	53.3	1	6.7	4	26.7	1	6.7	1	6.7

^aSource: 1972 Uniform Church Letters.

CONCLUSIONS

The following information has come as a result of the authors observations of the data presented here and other material related to Brevard County and its churches. It is an attempt by the authors to share their thoughts and to give some basis for the discussion of this brief report.

1. There has been a strong population increase in Brevard County during the 1960's, and this will continue in the 1970's. The data in the report indicate that there will be significant population increase in the county and its political sub-units during the 70's. The projection is that an additional 150,000 to 200,000 persons will be added to the county during this decade. This growth will depend upon the ability of the county to alleviate several of its physical problems. The county must find additional funds for the extension of its utility system, alleviation of the congested traffic conditions, provision of adequate housing at all price ranges for all socio-economic groups, and be able to compete with other areas of the state for new industrial plants. It is not known at this time what the actual population increase will be, but the authors feel that perhaps the high population projections will be reached.

The housing in which these persons will be located will likely be contiguous to the "developed communities" and a fairly large part of it will be multi-family housing.

2. There is a good mix of all sizes and ages of churches in the Brevard Association. As seen from the evidence contained in the report, there is a "church for everyone" among the 32 churches in the association. There is insufficient data to indicate whether these churches are reaching all socio-economic groups resident of the area, but in general, it can be said that their

evangelism thrust has been significant. In general, it can be said that the older churches are more "set in their ways" as far as programming and organizations are concerned. The older "churches" do not tend to be innovative in programming nor in organizations for the purposes of outreach and ministry. It is also generally true that new churches are more "fluid" in their organizations, and develop a decision-making group in the local congregations that is more sensitive to the spiritual needs of the congregations, and is more able to incorporate new families joining the congregation into the decision-making processes of the group. This means that, likely, the younger and more innovative congregations will be growing at a more rapid pace than will the more established churches of the association.

3. Church extension should receive a high priority in the programming of the association during the 70's. The program of church extension in the county should be reviewed annually by the missions committee to make sure that all areas of the county are receiving a proportionate share of the church extension activities. Based on the fact that there has been an increase of only five churches in the past five years in the association and the population has increased 106 percent in the past ten years, it seems fairly evident that church extension has not been a major program of the association in the past.

The associational missions committee should also give emphasis to church extension activities that will reach all socio-economic groups represented in the county. The general observation regarding ministry and outreach in Brevard County would suggest that the lower socio-economic groups are not being as well served by Brevard Baptists as the more affluent and middle-class groups.

Therefore, serious consideration should be given the implementation of programming that will minister to and serve as an outreach to the lower socioeconomic groups.

4. Evangelism thrust of the association and churches should be intensified during the next decade. The data indicate that there has been a significant thrust in evangelism in the past five years. The baptism rate for the last three years is significantly greater than either Florida or the Southern Baptist Convention by comparison. However, since the population has increased so drastically (106 percent) and the increase in resident members in the past five years has been so small (1,072), it is suggested that evangelism outreach should continue to be a high priority for the churches of the association.

Further, it is suggested that consistent and repeated evaluation should be given to the evangelism techniques and activities to determine those which are most productive for the churches. It is highly likely that most of the in-migrants to the county are not affiliating themselves with any church, and with the high mobility, even by "Florida standards," Brevard County is a very unchurched area. Most of the in-migrants are not from the Southern states, and do not have a Baptist background. For this reason, they are not "ready-made" prospects for the churches, and a thorough going program of cultivation must be initiated to each family before they can be reached..

5. The ministry opportunities of the local churches demand attention. Since a fairly large and significant portion of the population are in or near the poverty level, and since a significant number of the population are relatively old or represent social problems, then the churches of the association should give serious consideration to the initiation of ministry programs that

ultimately culminate in the salvation and service of those persons who have not only spiritual needs but physical needs.

6. The life-style of many of the communities and neighborhoods of Brevard County will be difficult for Southern Baptist churches to penetrate. Since Brevard County has had such a significant population increase during the immediate past, and since a large part of the population represents the NASA program, the life-style developed by the families of the area is such that they have left little room for "religion." For this reason, the authors feel that unless the churches are able to make some adjustment in their programming, they will not be able to reach a fairly large portion of the population. It does not appear that there are large numbers of persons with some religious backgrounds or influence to be overcome, but there is simply an indifference toward the churches and religion in general. It would seem that by the proximity to the ocean and other recreational facilities that Sundays are used by the local population as a time of relaxation and recreation.

The attitude of "get-a-headism" is also very prevalent among persons in the area. The number of small businesses started by persons as a "second job" and the awareness of the local population of the factors that it takes to "get ahead" would seem to indicate that employment is a very time-consuming activity of the families and of the area.

For all these reasons, it would seem to the authors that the churches will have a very difficult time enlisting a fairly large number of people in the area until they have been able to make some distinctive adjustments in their programming.

APPENDIX

TABLE 13

LIST OF CHURCHES BY STUDY AREAS IN BBA, 1972^a

NORTH

1. Scottsmoor
2. Aurantia
3. Mims, First
4. Titusville, First
5. Westside, Titusville
6. Central Baptist, Titusville
7. Park Avenue, Titusville

CENTRAL

1. Port St. John
2. Frontenac
3. Orsino
4. Cape Canaveral, First
5. Clearlake
6. King Street
7. Merritt Island, First
8. Cocoa, First
9. Rockledge, First
10. Cocoa Beach, First

SOUTH

1. Satellite Beach, First
2. Sherwood Park
3. Harbor City
4. Lakecrest
5. EauGallie, First
6. Bowe Gardens
7. Indialantic, First
8. Melbourne, First
9. West Melbourne
10. June Park, First
11. Central Baptist, Melbourne
12. Palm Bay, First
13. Malabar
14. Calvary
15. Micco, First

TABLE 14

PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE INCOME IN BREVARD COUNTY BY
STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	Percent of Families ^b					
	Wage and Salary	Non-Farm Self Employment	Farm Self Employment	Social Security	Public Assist- ance or Public Welfare	Other Income
TOTAL COUNTY	90.3	8.0	.8	13.2	2.5	33.9
North Area	92.4	6.9	1.1	10.6	3.5	25.3
Mims	88.2	7.4	1.7	14.1	5.3	16.9
Titusville	93.4	6.8	.9	9.6	3.0	27.7
Central Area	92.5	8.6	1.0	10.3	3.1	33.2
Cape Canaveral	92.3	4.5	.6	9.9	4.2	36.4
Cocoa	91.1	7.5	1.0	12.7	6.7	26.8
Cocoa Beach	93.3	10.7	1.1	10.9	.9	51.1
Cocoa West	88.3	10.6	0	13.8	5.7	17.0
Merritt Island	94.2	8.6	1.2	8.4	2.1	33.5
Rockledge	91.5	8.6	1.2	9.9	.7	31.1
South Area	88.9	7.1	.3	16.2	2.0	38.0
Indian Harbor Bch.	90.9	4.8	0	12.9	.9	42.3
Indialantic	76.8	14.4	0	25.8	1.8	46.8
June Park	85.0	9.3	.6	17.9	2.0	27.8
Melbourne	89.4	6.6	.4	17.8	2.8	33.8
Palm Bay	82.0	6.7	.2	22.4	1.3	44.1
Satellite Beach	93.9	7.3	.5	9.4	.6	49.5
S. Patrick Shores	94.3	3.9	.4	8.1	.6	48.8
W. Eau Gallie	84.5	10.5	0	17.6	2.6	28.9
West Melbourne	89.1	14.7	0	13.3	1.8	23.5
FLORIDA	79.0	11.0	1.6	27.9	4.8	39.8

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics.
Final Report, PC(1)-C11, Florida.

^bTotal adds to more than 100% because some families appear in more than one column.

TABLE 15

PERCENT OF PERSONS BY OCCUPATIONS IN BREVARD COUNTY BY GROUPS, BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	Percent of Persons							
	Professionals	Managers	Sales and Clerical	Craftsmen	Operatives and Transport	Farmers	Laborers, Farm La- borers & Farmers	Service Workers & Private Household
FLORIDA	13.8	9.4	26.6	14.5	12.3	.7	7.8	15.0
TOTAL COUNTY	26.7	9.3	24.6	14.6	8.0	.2	4.3	12.4
North Area	27.6	7.6	21.7	16.8	7.6	.2	4.8	13.7
Mims	19.6	7.3	18.6	17.7	10.0	.8	8.4	17.6
Titusville	29.7	7.7	22.5	16.6	7.0	0	3.8	12.7
Central Area	29.4	9.4	25.3	13.5	7.2	.2	3.6	11.5
Cape Canaveral	36.2	8.0	26.5	11.1	6.8	0	1.4	9.9
Cocoa	15.7	7.0	27.8	15.5	7.9	.08	8.4	17.7
Cocoa Beach	41.0	14.6	23.4	7.1	2.3	0	2.3	9.4
Cocoa West	10.2	5.6	17.9	20.5	12.5	0	10.5	22.7
Merritt Island	33.2	9.1	23.8	13.3	7.4	.4	.09	6.6
Rockledge	31.4	10.3	26.5	12.0	6.2	.3	3.8	9.4
South Area	24.4	10.0	25.8	14.2	9.0	.1	4.0	12.5
Indian Harbor Bch.	40.0	14.5	28.3	7.6	2.3	0	2.9	4.4
Indialantic	44.2	17.3	22.1	5.5	2.7	0	2.4	5.9
June Park	15.0	8.4	22.9	22.2	12.4	.8	6.2	12.2
Melbourne	21.2	8.7	26.3	15.7	9.2	0	4.8	14.1
Palm Bay	17.9	8.6	24.4	17.1	13.3	0	4.9	13.8
Satellite Beach	35.8	15.1	24.4	7.4	7.4	.2	1.0	8.8
S. Patrick Shores	31.7	8.9	29.7	7.6	6.4	0	1.6	14.1
W. Eau Gallie	16.2	9.3	24.7	19.0	12.5	0	5.8	12.4
West Melbourne	18.4	11.6	22.0	19.5	14.1	0	1.9	12.5

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report, PC(1)C11, Florida.

TABLE 16

SELECTED LABOR CHARACTERISTICS IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	Percent in Labor Force			
	Female 16 Years And Over	Married Women, Husband Present		Male 65 Years And Over
		Total	With Children Under 6 Years	
FLORIDA	39.1	36.9	33.5	17.5
TOTAL COUNTY	41.5	38.1	27.9	19.1
North Area	37.2	NA	NA	NA
Mims	39.1	NA	NA	NA
Titusville	41.9	37.9	26.4	23.5
Central Area	46.5	NA	NA	NA
Cape Canaveral	61.0	NA	NA	NA
Cocoa	47.9	45.6	37.3	25.3
Cocoa Beach	37.4	NA	NA	NA
Cocoa West	47.6	NA	NA	NA
Merritt Island	40.2	37.5	26.5	20.0
Rockledge	44.5	42.6	27.7	27.3
South Area	39.0	NA	NA	NA
Indian Harbor Bch.	43.6	NA	NA	NA
Indialantic	31.9	NA	NA	NA
June Park	43.2	NA	NA	NA
Melbourne	42.7	41.3	31.3	16.9
Palm Bay	38.4	NA	NA	NA
Satellite Beach	34.3	NA	NA	NA
S. Patrick Shores	36.5	32.0	22.8	15.4
W. Eau Gallie	40.7	NA	NA	NA
West Melbourne	4.53	NA	NA	NA

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report, PC(1)C11, Florida.

NA - Not Available

TABLE 17

POVERTY LEVEL AND FAMILY INCOME IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	FAMILY INCOME		PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILIES					
			Income Less Than Poverty Level		Income Less Than 75% of Poverty Level		Income Less Than 125% of Poverty Level	
	Median	Mean	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL COUNTY	11,145	11,610	4,789	8.2	3,246	5.5	6,906	11.8
North Area	NA	NA	738	7.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mims	8,947	9,202	285	13.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Titusville	12,118	12,135	453	5.9	302	4.0	676	8.9
Central Area	NA	NA	1,565	8.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cape Canaveral	10,386	10,912	82	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocoa	9,192	9,616	560	14.3	375	9.6	808	20.7
Cocoa Beach	15,507	15,579	108	4.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocoa West	7,851	8,413	211	15.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Merritt Island	12,999	13,015	463	6.2	313	4.2	647	8.6
Rodkledge	12,199	13,285	141	5.4	109	4.2	186	7.2
South Area	NA	NA	1,715	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Harbor Bch.	13,782	14,127	50	3.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indialantic	16,575	16,561	18	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
June Park	8,817	9,242	89	10.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Melbourne	10,133	10,389	942	9.2	609	5.9	1,342	13.0
Palm Bay	9,282	9,768	198	10.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Satellite Bch.	14,243	14,347	103	6.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
S. Patrick Shores	11,357	12,081	150	6.1	93	3.8	250	10.1
W. Eau Gallie	9,038	9,486	85	11.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Melbourne	9,794	10,204	80	10.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
FLORIDA	8,267	10,120	229,241	12.7	149,286	8.2	326,545	18.0

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report, PC(1)-C11, Florida.

NA - Not Available

TABLE 18

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF POPULATION IN MOTHER TONGUE GROUPS IN BBA BY PLACES, 1970^a

STATE, COUNTY AND CITIES	MOTHER TONGUE GROUPS									
	French		German		Spanish		Other		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE	14,833	.2	123,429	1.8	451,382	6.7	25,351	.4	614,995	9.1
Total County	2,025	.9	4,864	2.1	2,529	1.1	19,617	8.5	29,035	12.6
North Area										
Titusville	213	.7	442	1.5	272	.9	2,480	8.1	3,407	11.2
Central Area										
Cocoa	145	.9	194	1.2	235	1.5	1,051	6.6	1,633	10.2
Merritt Island	255	.9	755	2.6	474	1.6	2,636	9.0	4,120	14.1
Rockledge	151	.5	221	.8	157	.5	876	3.0	1,405	4.8
South Area										
Melbourne	164	.4	969	2.4	401	1.0	3,065	7.6	4,599	11.4
South Patrick Shores	118	1.1	261	2.5	97	.9	791	7.7	1,267	12.2

^aSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics.
Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida.

TABLE 19

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS AND OVER IN BBA BY PLACES, 1970^a

STATE, COUNTY AND CITIES	MARITAL STATUS				TOTAL
	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	
STATE	318,851	58,868	66,061	27,903	681,759
TOTAL COUNTY	108,925	2,646	7,669	5,834	125,074
North Area					
Titusville	9,630	299	862	771	20,354
Central Area					
Cocoa	7,343	475	718	516	11,231
Merritt Island	14,196	258	718	693	19,640
Rockledge	5,105	78	340	171	7,098
South Area					
Melbourne	19,109	541	1,918	990	28,618
South Patrick Shores	4,785	40	164	149	6,544

^aSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida.

TABLE 20

AGE OF HOUSING AND SECOND HOME OWNERSHIP IN BBA BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						OWN SECOND HOME	
	1939 or Earlier		1940-1959		1960-1970		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
FLORIDA	NA	15.0	NA	43.8	NA	41.2	NA	6.4
TOTAL COUNTY	3,952	5.1	23,363	30.0	50,556	64.9	3,969	5.1
NORTH AREA	626	5.0	3,420	30.3	8,992	64.7	679	6.4
Mims	138	5.3	963	37.0	1,502	57.7	NA	NA
Titusville	488	4.7	2,457	23.5	7,490	71.7	679	6.4
CENTRAL AREA	1,450	5.4	6,202	23.0	19,320	71.6	825	4.7
Cape Canaveral	6	.2	52	2.1	2,444	97.8	NA	NA
Cocoa	803	14.2	2,190	38.8	2,657	47.0	302	5.2
Cocoa Beach	9	.2	1,259	30.1	2,920	69.7	NA	NA
Cocoa West	37	2.1	555	31.7	1,160	66.2	NA	NA
Merritt Island	233	2.5	1,391	14.6	7,897	82.9	346	3.7
Rockledge	362	10.8	755	22.5	2,242	66.8	177	5.1
SOUTH AREA	1,240	4.8	9,433	36.2	15,414	59.1	616	2.9
Indian Harbor Beach	0	0.0	56	2.9	1,793	97.0	NA	NA
Indialantic	92	9.7	422	44.3	439	46.1	NA	NA
June Park	33	3.1	446	42.3	576	54.6	NA	NA
Melbourne	979	7.5	5,245	40.2	6,811	52.3	577	4.4
Palm Bay	84	3.4	635	25.5	1,774	71.2	NA	NA
Satellite Beach	0	0.0	256	13.2	1,677	86.8	NA	NA
South Patrick Shores	4	.1	1,621	55.3	1,309	44.6	39	1.3
West Eau Gallie	5	.6	329	38.2	528	61.3	NA	NA
West Melbourne	43	4.4	423	43.5	507	52.1	NA	NA

^aSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida.

NA - Not applicable or not available

TABLE 21

HOUSING "PROBLEMS" IN BREVARD COUNTY BY STUDY AREAS AND CITIES, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	LACKING SOME PLUMBING FACILITIES		NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES		1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FLORIDA	121,564	4.9	98,477	4.0	196,676	7.9
TOTAL COUNTY	1,016	1.3	1,086	1.4	4,609	5.9
North Area	318	3.5	211	1.9	871	6.7
Mims	132	5.1	62	2.4	253	9.8
Titusville	186	1.8	149	1.4	618	5.9
Central Area	387	1.2	588	2.5	1,642	6.0
Cape Canaveral	10	.4	11	.4	110	4.0
Cocoa	192	3.4	194	3.4	465	8.2
Cocoa Beach	23	.6	30	1.7	152	3.6
Cocoa West	56	1.3	60	3.4	296	16.9
Merritt Island	82	.9	125	1.3	494	5.2
Rockledge	24	.7	168	5.0	125	3.7
South Area	385	1.1	363	.8	1,637	6.3
Indian Harbor Beach	2	.1	14	.8	89	4.8
Indialantic	2	.2	0	.0	18	1.9
June Park	17	1.6	11	1.0	66	6.2
Melbourne	263	2.0	272	2.1	874	6.7
Palm Bay	61	2.4	47	1.9	165	6.6
Satellite Beach	1	.1	14	.7	61	3.2
South Patrick Shores	6	.2	0	.0	240	8.2
West Eau Gallie	11	1.3	4	.5	54	6.3
West Melbourne	22	2.2	1	.1	70	7.2

^aSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Housing: 1970 Detailed Housing Characteristics, Final Report HC(1)-B11, Florida.