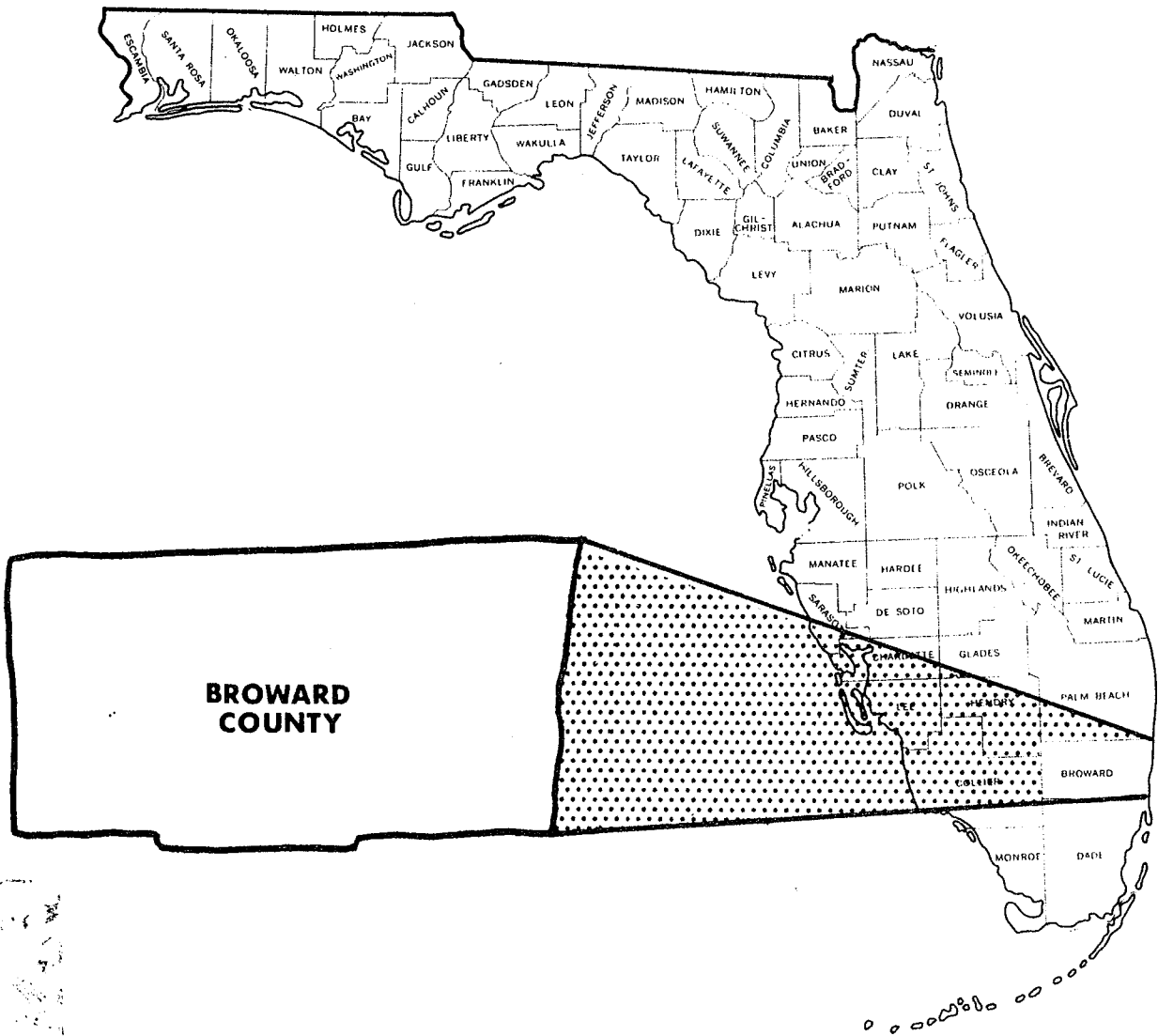


SOUTHERN BAPTISTS in BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA



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A BRIEF STUDY OF THE CHURCHES AND PEOPLE
OF THE GULF STREAM BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

May, 1972

Prepared by

Don F. Mabry
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 Gulf Stream Baptist Association. It is addressed to the executive board and various committees of the Gulf Stream Baptist Association, 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 Broward 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 of the report deals with the community data, while the second section deals with church data. The conclusions have been developed by the author, as a result of his observations of the data, and are an attempt to share with the Gulf Stream Baptist Association and its churches the author's 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. A. D. Dawson, Superintendent of Missions for the Gulf Stream 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 Ted Anderson, John Gabel, and Janice W. Mink of the Broward County Area Planning Board, and to James B. Zalanka of the

Division of Youth Services for their provision of data and personal observations regarding activities and trends in Broward 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.

POPULATION TRENDS

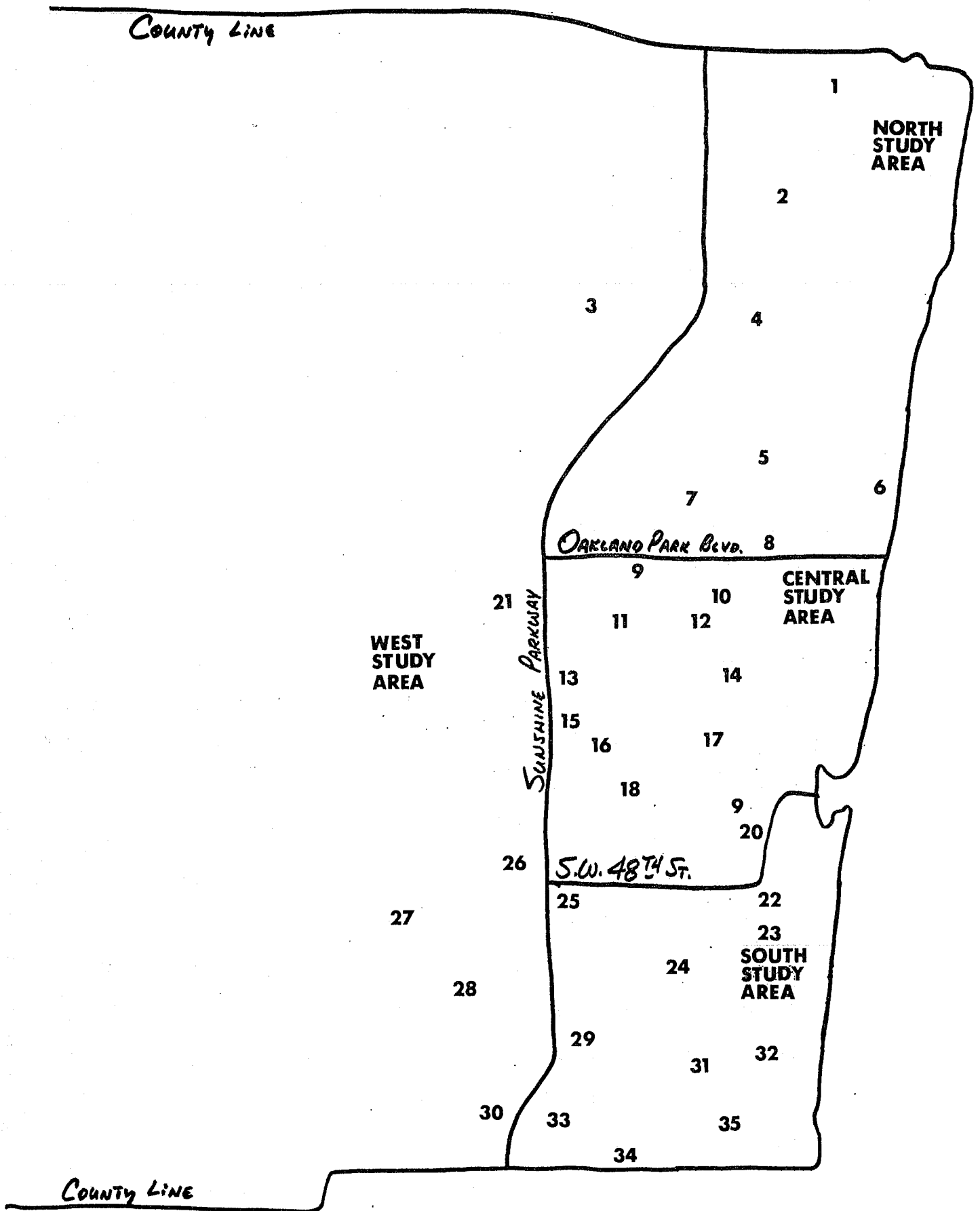
Significant Numerical Growth

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Broward County grew by 86 percent for a total increase of 286,154 people. The greatest percentage growth in the county occurred in Hollywood City (203 percent), while the greatest numerical change was in the suburban areas of the county. The county was the fastest growing county of all the metropolitan counties in the state. The next fastest growing area, West Palm Beach, had a 53 percent increase. The county was not only the fastest grower but also the largest gainer among all of the metropolitan counties of the state. Almost 70 percent of all growth in the state occurred in the nine Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). In the nation as a whole and in Florida, 69 percent of the residents lived in metropolitan areas in 1970.

Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood Cities both gained substantial population through annexation, since 42.8 percent of the increase in population in these two cities came by annexation.

On Figure 1 is a map of Broward County, and delineated on this map are the four 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 GSBA and the corresponding list of churches with the corresponding numbers appears in the appendix. It should be noted that the North Study Area is the area north of Oakland Park Boulevard and east of the Sunshine Parkway. The Central Study Area is the area between Oakland Park Boulevard and Southwest 48th Street and the airport and between Port Everglades, and the Sunshine Parkway. The South Study Area is the area between Southwest 48th

Figure 1. Location of Churches in GBSA, By Study Areas, 1972^a



^aSource: Superintendent of Missions, A. D. Dawson.

that the county will have approximately 830,000 people by 1975, and will likely pass the 1,000,000 mark about 1980 or 1981.

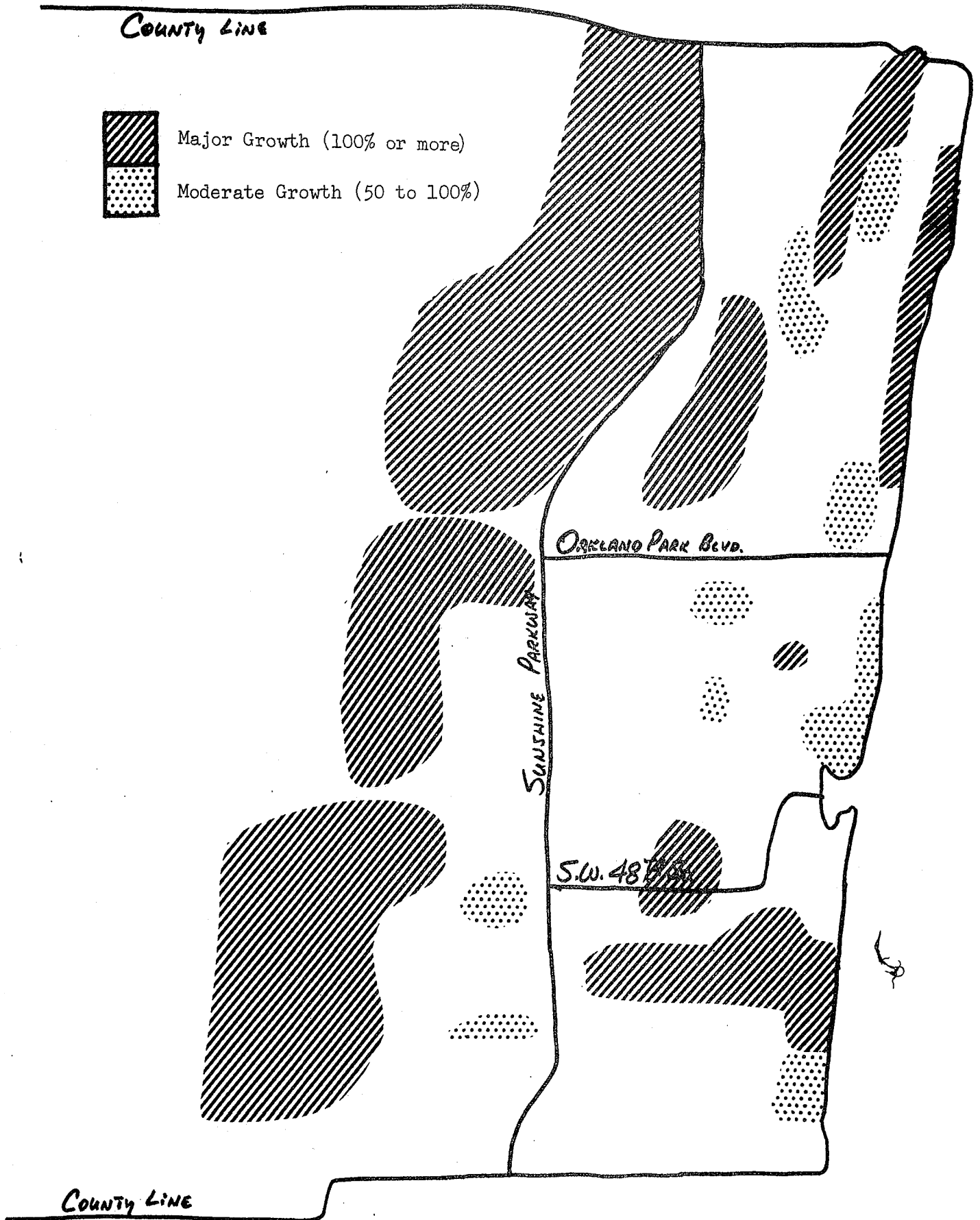
There are, of course, several factors that will have a direct bearing upon the continuing growth rate of the county. Some of these factors are:

(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 west county area; (5) The adaptability of the four large land owners in West Broward County to the needs of the economy and population of the county.

On Figure 2 are the location of the population growth areas in the county. The areas in the dot pattern are the more moderate growth areas, that is they will increase from 50 to 100 percent. The area in the lined pattern are the major growth areas, that is 100 percent or more increase. There are two factors which will largely govern the location of the increases in population. First, the population growth will occur where there are available utility services. Second, growth will occur where there is available land at a good market value. In the area east of the Sunshine Parkway, where the bulk of the population is now located, there is available land and adequate utility services. In this area, the development can likely be termed "compaction" which will lead to the development of land that had been "leap-frogged" by developers in their attempt to find "cheap" land for development purposes. The west county area will develop only as services are available and economical prices for land are a reality.

One of the major problems that could easily affect the growth of the county is the transportation problem. It is obvious to any resident of the county

Figure 2. Location of Population Growth Areas in Broward County, 1971^a



^aSource: 1970 Census and Broward County Statistical Abstract.

during the "season" that the streets and major thoroughfares of the county are almost impassable during the peak travel periods. Some of the county planners feel that the Sunshine Parkway is too far west to be utilized as a major arterial freeway by county residents, but it does offer expeditious travel through the county for cross-county traffic. Unless these transportation problems are alleviated during the next decade, it is doubtful that Broward County can continue to grow at the accelerated rate.

Migration is a Large Factor

On Table 2 are the components of change for the county and cities. Listed here are the birth, death, and net migration as components of population change. Both cities and the remainder of the county showed gains by migration. A number equal to 76 percent of the 1960 population migrated into the county during the past decade. The net natural increase was 30,000 persons during the decade. Most of the immigration was into the suburban areas, but the percentage increase by migration in Hollywood City was almost 200 percent. There was a 32 percent outmigration of Negroes and other races from Fort Lauderdale City, but a net immigration to the county of 10 percent, or 5,900 Negroes and others. In the state as a whole, the population growth stems from substantial natural increase of 512,000 and a very large net immigration of 1,326,000. The white population accounted for all of Florida's immigration as there was a net outmigration by Negroes and other races of 13,000 persons. The nine SMSA's received 70 percent of the net migration into the state during the decade.

Age Characteristics of the Population

The age distribution of the Broward County population has changed significantly between 1960 and 1970. The only decrease occurred among the population under five years and was due largely to the fall in the birth rate that

TABLE 2

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN BROWARD COUNTY, 1960-1970^a

COUNTY AND CITIES	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE			
	Births	Deaths	Net Migration	
			Number	Percent
Broward County	75,688	45,812	256,278	76.7
Negroes & other races	23,974	5,801	5,904	10.7
Fort Lauderdale City	23,977	13,861	45,826	54.8
Negroes & other races	9,384	1,873	-6,411	-32.7
Hollywood City	9,358	7,912	70,190	199.2
Outside Central Cities	42,353	24,039	140,262	65.2

^a Source: 1970 Census.

occurred in the United States during the 1960's. The greatest increase in any age group as a part of the total population was the 65 years and older age group. There was a 91 percent increase in this age group and now 18 percent of the total population of the county falls in this age group. The next largest increase in any age group as a part of the population was the 15 to 24 year age group, and this was due largely to the entry of a large number of persons born during the post World War II "baby boom" into this age group. As a result of these changes, the proportion of the county's population in the under five age group declined from 10 to 6 percent. The 65 years and over increased from 11 percent to 18 percent and the 15 to 24 year age group increased from 10 percent to 13 percent.

On Table 3 are the age characteristics in three age groupings for Broward County and the Study Areas. It is significant to note on the table that 31 percent of the population in the county is under 20, while as has been previously noted, 18 percent of the county's population is 65 years and over. It can be noted that in the North Study Area, a great percentage of the population is 65 years and older, while in the Central and West Areas, a significant percentage of the population is the under 20 age group. The county as a whole compares favorably with the state in terms of age distribution. If a similar age study were conducted of the Sunday School Attendance of the 35 Southern Baptist Churches in the county, 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 of the over 65 year age group, then the churches need to design programs and ministries that will reach this age group.

Many of the young people living in the community are without parental influences, and are living alone for the first time. The older people are living

TABLE 3

AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GSBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	AGE GROUPINGS					
	Under 20 Years		20-64 Years		65 Years and Over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Broward County	192,726	31.0	318,179	51.1	111,513	17.9
North Area	47,215	27.0	86,368	49.4	41,282	23.6
Central Area	60,379	33.4	95,129	52.6	25,369	14.0
South Area	42,932	28.1	73,308	51.2	31,682	20.7
West Area	42,200	31.6	58,284	43.6	13,180	9.9
Florida Totals	2,312,998	34.1	3,487,079	51.4	989,366	14.6

^aSource: 1970 Census.

without family and have moved to the area to "enjoy their retirement". There is little or no community pressure or family influence to guide these people toward the local churches. Therefore, programs of outreach and ministry must be designed which will attract their attention and elicit the response of these two age groups.

Racial Characteristics of Broward County

During the 1960-1970 decade, the population of Negro and other races in the county increased by 43.5 percent, from 55,300 to almost 80,000 persons for a total increase of 24,000. The proportion of Negro and other races in the county's population fell from 16.5 percent in 1960 to 12.8 percent in 1970.

Table 4 reveals the number and percent of persons in each of the major racial groups represented in the county. The reader is cautioned to remember that Spanish surnamed persons are not reflected in the census data as being a racial group. These persons are enumerated among the white population, and there is no way to delineate this racial group at the present time. At a later date when additional data are available, it will be possible to identify the numerical portion of the population with a Spanish surname.

It is quite significant to note on Table 4 that 12.9 percent of the population of the county belonged to one of the four racial groupings. A total of 2,004 individuals are in the three categories entitled Indian, Oriental, and "Other". It is quite obvious from the tables that the bulk of the racial population in the county is Negro, with the largest number and percentage of these occurring in the Central Study Area. The county has slightly less of its population in racial groupings than does the state as a whole.

On Figure 3 is a map delineating the location of the Negro population in the county. Notice there are two concentrations in the North Study Area, two

TABLE 4

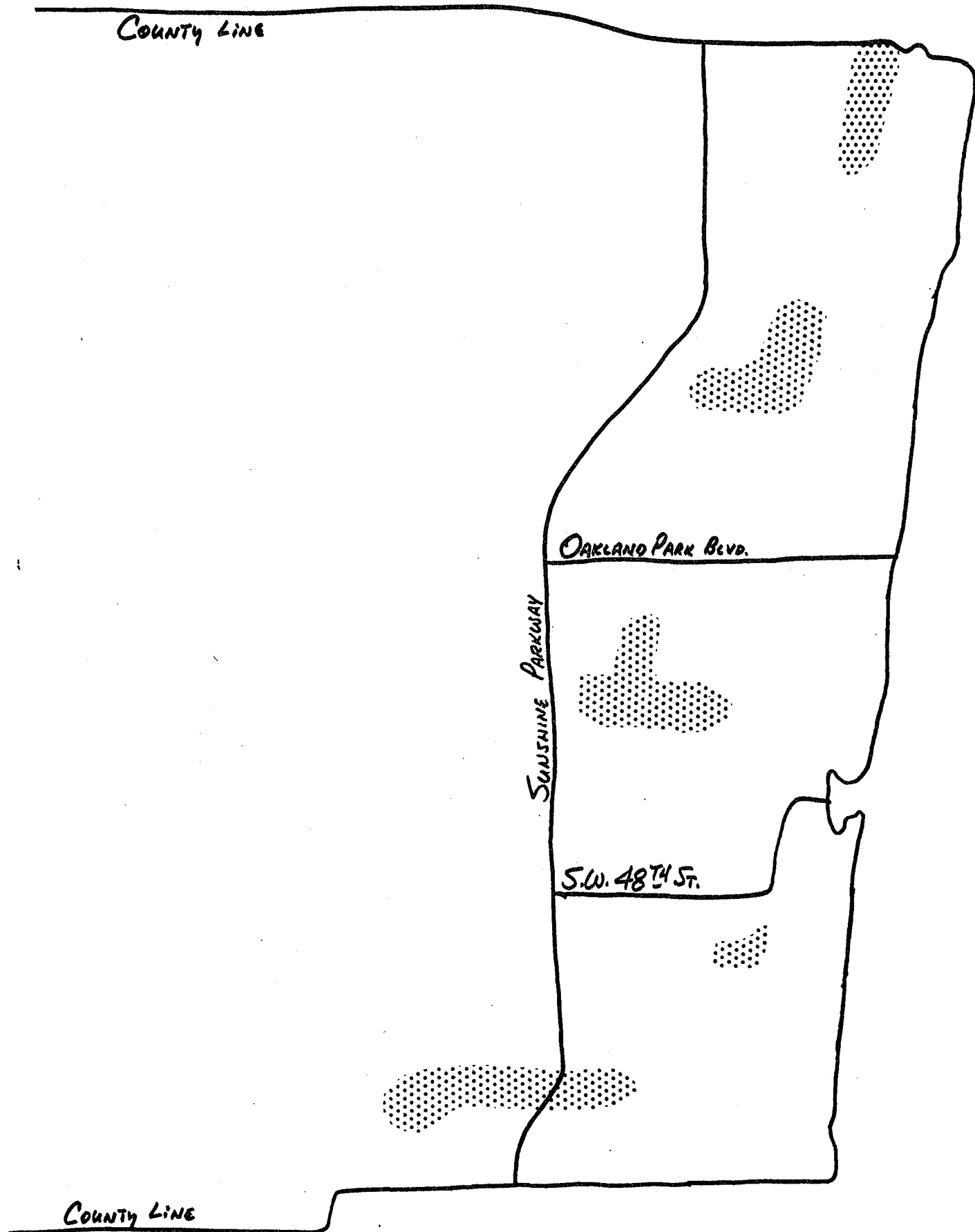
RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GSBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970^a

STUDY AREAS	RACIAL GROUPINGS								TOTAL	
	NEGRO		INDIAN		ORIENTAL		OTHER			
	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Broward County	76,958	12.5	661	0.1	804	0.1	539	0.1	78,962	12.9
North Area	18,965	11.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,965 ^c	11.4
Central Area	39,192	21.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,192 ^c	21.8
South Area	18,067	11.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,067 ^c	11.8
West Area	734	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	734 ^c	0.7
Florida	1,041,651	15.3	6,677	0.1	12,315	0.2	9,457	0.1	1,070,100	15.8

^aSource: 1970 Census.^bPercent is of the Total Population.^cNegro Population Only

NA Not Available

Figure 3
LOCATION OF NEGROES IN BROWARD COUNTY, 1971^a



^aSource: 1970 Census. Area: 50% or more Negro.

in the South Study Area, with one major concentration in the Central Study Area. Likely, 95 percent of the 40,000 Negroes in the Central Study Area live within this concentrated area.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

An attempt has been made by the author to investigate the social problems in the country. On Table 5 are several data from the 1970 Census, which indicate some of the social problems by study areas. On this table are the number and percent of persons (male and female), who are separated, widowed, and divorced. A total of almost 12 percent of the population fall into one of these three categories in the county. Almost one out of every six people in the Central and South Study Areas fall into one of the three categories which is almost the same as the state totals.

Also, on Table 5 there is a column for families with female heads where there are children in the home. Almost 9,000 families in the county, or 5 percent of the total number, fall into this category, but in the state, 6.3 percent of the families are female-headed with children under 18 years of age. This group of people offer a significant opportunity for ministry and evangelism to the churches. This is likely evident to most of the pastors because of the large amount of pastoral counseling that they must do with these people; however, additional plans and activities should be initiated that will reach and minister to this significant portion of the population.

Juvenile Delinquents

An interview was held with Mr. Jim Zalanka, who is the Chief Probation Officer for the State Juvenile Parole Office in Broward County. Mr. Zalanka shared with this author a copy of the 1970 Broward County Juvenile Court Services Annual Report. It was learned from this report that slightly over 8 percent of

TABLE 5

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN GSBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970

STUDY AREAS	NUMBER OF PERSONS						FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD WITH CHILDREN	
	Separated		Widowed		Divorced		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Broward County	9,052	1.5	41,676	6.8	21,016	3.4	8,959	5.0
North Area	2,055	1.2	12,343	7.4	5,177	3.1	2,369	NA
Central Area	3,715	2.1	12,850	7.1	7,979	4.4	3,463	NA
South Area	2,330	1.5	11,762	7.7	5,382	3.5	2,070	NA
West Area	952	.8	4,721	4.2	2,478	2.2	1,057	NA
Florida	113,118	3.2	460,145	6.8	220,171	3.2	113,164	6.3

^aSource: 1970 Census

^bPercent is of the Total.

NA-Not Available

the school population was referred to the Juvenile Courts in 1970. The percentage of the school population referred to the court has been rising during the past several years, but the most significant increases have been in the past five years. It was also learned from reading the report that 57 percent of all cases handled by the court in 1970 were delinquent juveniles, while almost 12 percent of the juveniles placed with the court was because of parental or custodial neglect. Further, it was noted that larceny represented the largest number of delinquent cases.

In the interview with Mr. Zalanka, it was learned that the "poor" blacks and "poor" whites provide a disproportionate number of juveniles in trouble. Forty percent of the cases come from the 12 percent of the population that is black, but there is also a disproportionate number of cases from the upper socio-economic groups of the population. There are also disproportionate representations from the poor white areas, integrated and migrant areas of the county. The northwest portion of Pompano Beach and the area of South Hallandale, east of Highway 7, also provide a large number of cases. Thirty percent of the cases before the court are detained, but 80 to 90 percent of the new cases will repeat before the court at some future time.

The court has a large number of workers, since there are 33 counselors in Broward County. Eleven of these work with the juvenile court, and 22 with the Probation and Parole Department of the State. Mr. Zalanka feels that there is a felt need for additional volunteer workers with the court and parole and probation officers in working with the juvenile delinquents. Since almost 8 percent of the school-age population are represented among this group each year, then the Southern Baptist Churches of the GSBA should investigate the possibility of being involved.

Mr. Zalanka feels that it is possible for a court to work with churches, and there are many good working relationships with churches in the county and

with certain pastors presently. However, Mr. Zalanka feels there should be a change in philosophy among the churches in the county so as to provide more organization and a more systematic approach to the involvement of laymen in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. There seems to be adequate activities and personnel for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, and it was his feeling that most of the efforts of the churches should go toward prevention, rather than rehabilitation. This would mean that programs and activities should be initiated by the churches that would involve young people in spiritual and physical activities so as to give them a foundation and basis on which to build future lives.

It was also the feeling of Mr. Zalanka that the churches have not made enough effort to work with the juvenile court, and have usually gone to one extreme or the other, that is non-involvement or extreme involvement in the wrong kind of activities. It was further his observation that most of the juveniles (98 percent) who come before the court have no church involvement. This is a significant factor in their committing acts which bring them before the court.

On Table 6 are the number of cases receiving public assistance in Broward County. There has been a 100 percent increase in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children and in the cases of disabled persons between 1963 and 1968. The churches of the GSBA must have a systematic strategy plan for dealing with the evident opportunity of ministry if the churches are going to do an adequate job.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF CASES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN BROWARD COUNTY
BY CATEGORIES, 1963 and 1968^a

CATEGORIES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	Number of Cases		Percent Change
	1963	1968	
Old Age Public Assistance	1737	2557	43.1
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	1298	2678	106.3
Aid to the Blind	89	100	12.4
Aid to the Disabled	372	799	114.8

^aSource: Broward County Planning Board. 1972 Statistical Abstract.
Ft. Lauderdale: 1972.

HOUSING TRENDS

The Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood SMSA, third largest in the state, had 15 percent of the metropolitan housing of the state in 1970, but accounted for 25 percent of the metropolitan housing increase. Table 7 shows that there were a total of 253,325 units in 1970 in the county with 7,786 of these being seasonal or migratory units, and were vacant on census day, April 1, 1972. Twenty-five percent of all of the year-round housing units are located in Ft. Lauderdale, 17 percent are located in Hollywood, and 55 percent are located in the remaining municipalities and suburban areas of the county.

On Table 7 are the housing characteristics for the county, and three items of information are listed here. The median number of rooms in the county is 4.5, and this ranges from a high of 5.6 in Pembroke Pines to a low of 3.8 in Lauderdale-by-the-Sea. The Table also reveals that 61 percent of all housing units in the county are single-family dwellings, while 73 percent are owner-occupied. It is quite interesting to note that only 3.5 percent of the homes in the county are mobile homes, but 88 percent of the homes in Pembroke Park are mobile homes, and 13.5 percent in Davie. A lesser percentage of the units in the county are in one-unit structures, than in the states as a whole, but a slightly greater number are owner-occupied. The median number of rooms can be used as an indicator of affluence, while the mobile homes will indicate a more economical style-of-life.

On Table 8 are reflected the indicators of housing problems in the county and the two bits of information used indicate these are the homes lacking some or all plumbing facilities, and those homes with more than one and one-half persons per room. In each case, only a small percentage of the total units are in either of these categories, but a significant amount of

TABLE 7

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN BROWARD COUNTY, 1970^a

COUNTY AND CITIES	MEDIAN NUMBER OF ROOMS	PERCENT		
		In One-Unit Structures	Owner Occupied	Mobile Home
BROWARD	4.5	60.9	72.7	3.5
Coconut Creek	NA	97.0	90.3	NA
Cooper City	4.6	80.3	74.2	1.4
Coral Springs	NA	63.4	45.6	NA
Dania	3.9	51.1	51.3	8.9
Davie	4.4	61.5	60.4	13.5
Deerfield Beach	4.3	55.8	72.9	3.1
Fort Lauderdale	4.1	49.4	59.0	1.6
Hallandale	3.4	21.9	61.8	4.8
Hollywood	4.4	60.6	70.6	2.1
Lauderdale By-the-Sea	3.8	25.4	59.0	.06
Lauderdale Lakes	5.3	92.3	97.4	.2
Lauderhill	4.4	51.2	71.5	.06
Lighthouse Point	5.0	58.5	78.5	1.2
Margate	5.1	91.2	86.7	0.0
Miramar	5.4	92.9	90.3	.3
North Lauderdale	NA	99.0	85.4	NA
Oakland Park	4.7	64.8	72.8	4.9
Pembroke Park	3.9	8.7	96.6	88.6
Pembroke Pines	5.6	96.4	94.5	.3
Plantation	6.3	85.2	88.8	.4
Pompano Beach	4.3	49.1	69.0	3.4
Sunrise	5.1	85.8	84.4	0.0
Tamarac	4.6	99.3	79.5	0.0
Wilton Manors	4.7	63.0	67.9	2.7
FLORIDA	4.7	69.9	68.6	6.1

^aSource: 1970 Census.

NA-Not Available.

TABLE 8

INDICATORS OF HOUSING PROBLEMS IN GSBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970

STUDY AREAS	HOUSING LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES		HOUSING WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	
	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Broward County	4,513	2.0	5,749	2.6
North Area	1,285	1.9	1,551	2.3
Central Area	1,286	2.0	2,396	3.8
South Area	1,510	2.6	1,416	2.5
West Area	432	1.2	386	1.1
Florida	127,523	5.6	78,462	3.4

^aSource: 1970 Census

^bPercent is of the Total Units.

housing problem areas can be defined. There are obvious implications regarding the plumbing facilities, and the number of persons per room is indicative of crowding, which brings on abrasions in family life and in communities. There are many other data available on housing, but these two tables represent selected data to give indications as to the more important trends for the churches.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

It can generally be said regarding the economy of the county that there is far more wealth than poverty represented among the residents. It might also be said generally that the county holds its own in comparison with other metropolitan areas of the state in terms of representative employment, industrial plants, financial investments, and generally disbursed economic base.

On Table 9 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 almost 32 percent of the families receive more than \$10,000 annually in income, and a like 31 percent receive less than \$5,000. The "poverty line" established by the federal government, is \$4,000 for a family of four living in a metropolitan area. This would mean that a significant number of persons in the county are living below or near the poverty line. However, it can be noted in the final column on the table that the average family income is more than \$10,000 in three of the representative areas, but is only slightly over \$7,000 in Hallandale. The average family income for the county is more than \$1,000 greater than that for the state.

Employment in the County

On Table 10 are the data for January, 1971, and January, 1972, regarding the labor force estimates by employment classifications. There have been

TABLE 9

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN FAMILY INCOME GROUPS AND PER HOUSEHOLD EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME BY COUNTY AND CITIES IN BROWARD COUNTY, 1971^a

COUNTY AND CITIES	FAMILY INCOME					PER HOUSEHOLD EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME ^c
	Net Cash Income ^b					
	0- 2,999	3,000- 4,999	5,000- 7,999	8,000- 9,999	10,000 or more	
BROWARD	17.1	14.2	23.2	13.6	31.8	10,387
Ft. Lauderdale	18.5	13.9	21.5	12.1	34.1	11,364
Hallandale	24.7	19.4	28.1	10.4	17.4	7,330
Hollywood	18.4	14.7	23.0	11.9	32.0	10,839
Pompano Beach	18.8	15.6	21.5	12.0	32.2	10,772
FLORIDA	21.5	15.8	23.1	13.0	26.6	9,154

^aSource: Sales Management Magazine. 1971 Survey of Buying Power. New York: Sales Management, Inc., June, 1971.

^bThe money remaining after all income taxes are paid.

^cIncludes net cash income, plus income in kind - payments in non-cash goods and services and imputed income.

TABLE 10

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATIONS
IN BROWARD COUNTY, JANUARY 1971 AND 1972^a

EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATIONS	NUMBER EMPLOYED		CHANGE	
	January, 1972	January, 1971	Net	Percent
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	244,900	233,300	11,600	5.0
Unemployed	10,200	9,400	800	8.5
Percent Unemployed	4.2	4.0	---	.2
Agriculture	3,300	3,700	(-400)	(-10.8)
Manufacturing	19,800	19,800	0	0
Contract Construction	23,000	20,900	2,100	10.1
Transportation, Communi- cations, Electricity, Gas & Sanitary Services	10,900	9,900	1,000	10.1
Trade	59,000	54,700	4,300	7.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	13,200	12,400	800	6.5
Services, Miscellaneous, and Mining	38,700	37,900	800	2.1
Government	28,000	27,100	900	3.3
Other ^b	38,800	37,500	1,300	3.5

^aSource: Florida Department of Commerce. Florida Labor Market Trends. "Broward County." Fort Lauderdale; February, 1972.

^b"Other" includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers.

sizable increases in most of the employment classifications, but a sizable decrease in agriculture. It is noted that only a slight increase in unemployment has occurred during the past year. The two largest increases have occurred in the contract construction and the transportation industry. These data indicate the representative segments of the employment picture. In considering the number of persons in each of these employment categories, it is interesting to note that 24 percent of all of the employment is in the area of wholesale and retail trade.

Port Everglades

On Table 11 are the data from 1958 and 1968 relating to the shipping activity at Port Everglades. It is quite significant to note that there has been almost a 100 percent increase in the net tonnage handled by the port, while there has been over 700 percent increase in the number of passenger debarkations from the port. There has not been a corresponding increase in the number of arriving vessels since the increase has been only about 58 percent. This would tend to indicate that larger ships are arriving and departing from the port, which in turn, will involve more crew members finding themselves with liberty in the area. The port holds a very obvious opportunity of ministry for the churches of the association, and serious consideration of appropriate programs has already been given for this matter. This matter should be continually reviewed in order to give the best emphasis possible to this ministry opportunity.

Tourism

A review of the 1970 Florida Tourist Study revealed that Broward County had 1,432,913 tourists who listed the county as their destination in Florida. The following cities each received visitors: Ft. Lauderdale, 890,800; Hollywood, 252,500; Pompano Beach, 214,800; and the other cities of the

county receiving the rest of the visitors. It is obvious that the county's number one industry is doing quite well and continuing to grow. There are no projections for the future, but it seems likely that the area will continue to be a very attractive area since most of the facilities are well maintained and fairly economical during the peak summer season, when the greatest number of visitors come to Florida.

TABLE 11

SHIPPING ACTIVITY IN PORT EVERGLADES, 1958 AND 1968^c

CATEGORIES	1958	1968	Percent Change
Vessels Arriving	934	1,475	57.9
Net Tonnage	4,012,358	7,940,747	97.9
Passenger Debarkations	4,163	33,755	710.8
Pleasure Boats	8,500	12,261	44.3

Source: Broward County Planning Board. 1972 Statistical Abstract.
Ft. Lauderdale: 1972.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST TRENDS

Baptists Are Strong but Few in Broward County

The data contained in this report tend to indicate that Southern Baptists and their churches in Broward County are relatively strong within each congregation, but the penetration has been small when compared to Florida as a whole and the Southern Baptist Convention. The data also tends to indicate that the churches in the area are relatively young. As will be seen in this section of the report, Southern Baptists have grown a great deal during the past decade, but the community and population were growing at a more rapid pace.

On Table 12 are the indicators of congregational distribution over the area. There were 35 churches located in the county in 1971 and the churches were relatively evenly distributed among the population of the county. Notice in the column entitled "Church/Population Ratio", that there is one church in the county for every 17,533 persons. In the North Area, there is only one church for every 24,000, which is a greater ratio than in the West Area where it might be expected the ratio would be the highest. Nationally, Southern Baptists have one church per 6,000 and in Florida there is one church per 4,700. This ratio has decreased significantly since 1960, when there were more than 25,000 persons per church to the present 17,500.

In the matter of penetration, it can be noted on Table 12 that only one person out of 37 in the county is a member of a Southern Baptist church. It should be noted that this calculation was made on the resident membership and if the average Sunday School attendance was used for this calculation, then the ratio of penetration would rise significantly. Notice the

TABLE 12

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

STUDY AREAS	NUMBER		Church/ Population Ratio	Total Resident Members	Member/ Population Ratio	Average Size Church
	Churches	Population				
GSBA	35	613,658	1:17,533	16,369	1:37.4	467
North Area	7	167,004	1:23,858	3,656	1:45.7	522
Central Area	12	180,068	1:15,006	6,092	1:29.6	508
South Area	10	152,922	1:15,292	3,601	1:42.5	360
West Area	6	113,664	1:18,944	3,020	1:37.6	503
Florida	1,448	6,789,443	1:4,688	476,368	1:14.3	329
SBC	33,937	205,000,000	1:6,040	11,629,880	1:17.6	343

^aSource: Computation from data compiled from GSBA Associational Minutes.

drastic difference between the North and South Study Areas when compared to the Central Study Area, and then compare these figures with the Florida total and the Southern Baptist Convention.

The final column on Table 12 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 with each other, as does the South Study Area. The average size church in the remaining three study areas in the county is much larger. The average size church for the county has increased by 37 members since 1966, when it was 429, to the present 467.

Churches of the GSBA Are Relatively Young

It is obvious to the casual observer that Broward County has been inhabited for only about 50 years. It is also obvious to the casual observer that the Southern Baptist churches in the area are fairly young. It can be noted on Table 13 that 71 percent of the churches have been established since 1950, and the oldest church in the association, First Baptist Church in Fort Lauderdale, was established in 1907. Notice that in the North Study Area that two of the churches were established before 1920 and the remainder have been established since 1950. Only three of the churches in the association were established before 1920.

Small Churches Are Prevalent

One of the most interesting factors uncovered in the research of this author reveals that 26 churches or 74 percent have less than 500 resident members. This has been a significant factor in the growth of the 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. However, it should be noted

TABLE 13

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHURCHES BY YEARS OF CONSTITUTION
BY STUDY AREAS IN GSBA, 1971^a

STUDY AREAS	YEARS OF CONSTITUTION									
	1919 or Before		1920-1939		1940-1949		1950-1959		1960-1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
GSBA	3	8.6	4	11.4	3	8.6	14	40.0	11	31.4
North Area	2	28.6	0	0	0	0	2	28.6	3	42.9
Central Area	1	8.3	1	8.3	1	8.3	6	50.0	3	25.0
South Area	0	0	3	30.0	2	20.0	4	40.0	1	10.0
West Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	4	66.7

^aSource: GSBA Associational Minutes.

that nine of the churches have more than 500 resident members and three have more than 1,000. The percentage comparison with the Southern Baptist Convention and the state show some variations but these are not radical. Table 14 has been included for the information of the reader so that the study areas could be compared with the association, Florida, and the SBC.

A calculation of the Average Sunday School Attendance shows that 34 percent of the churches have less than 100 in attendance on the average Sunday, and an additional 57 percent have between 100 and 500 in attendance. Only three of the churches have an average attendance greater than 500.

There is 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 their resident membership in the activities of the congregation. It is suggested that the strategy planning group for 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 county.

Church and Membership Projections to 1985

On Table 15 are listed some projections for increase in the number of churches and members through 1985. Brief explanations of the calculations that have been made are described in the footnotes to this table. These projections do not represent goals for the association, but rather are suggestions of what must happen to maintain the present penetration of the churches in Broward county. These projections are also made for the four study areas, and, as might be expected, the West Study Area is projected to have the greatest increase due to the fact that this area will likely have the greatest

TABLE 14

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHURCHES BY SIZE IN GSBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

STUDY AREAS	0-199		200-499		500-999		1000 or More		TOTAL
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
GSBA	10	28.6	16	45.7	6	17.1	3	8.6	35
North Area	3	42.9	2	28.6	1	14.3	1	14.3	7
Central Area	3	25.0	5	41.7	3	25.0	1	8.3	12
South Area	3	30.0	6	60.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	10
West Area	1	16.7	3	50.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	6
Florida ^b	549	38.0	498	34.4	248	17.2	151	10.4	1,446
SBC ^b	16,423	48.4	11,390	33.6	4,070	12.0	2,054	6.1	33,937

^aSource: GSBA Associational Minutes.^bSource: Baptist Sunday School Board. "Southern Baptist Handbook," The Quarterly Review. Nashville: July, 1971.

TABLE 15

PROJECTIONS OF CHURCHES AND MEMBERS IN GSBA BY STUDY AREAS TO 1985^a

STUDY AREAS	PROJECTIONS							
	Churches				Members			
	Chs./Pop. ^b		Percent Increase ^c		Mems./Pop. ^b		Percent Increase ^c	
	New ^d	Total ^e	New ^d	Total ^e	New ^d	Total ^e	New ^d	Total ^e
GSBA	30	65	24	59	13,456	29,825	9,660	26,024
North Area	6	13	7	14	3,121	6,776	1,850	5,506
Central Area	2	14	4	16	73	6,166	2,951	9,043
South Area	4	14	1	11	1,354	4,955	1,350	4,951
West Area	18	24	12	18	8,908	11,928	3,509	6,524

^aSource: Calculations from Tables 1 and 12.

^bChurches to population and members to population in 1971 used as a base and calculated later on the 1985 population.

^cPercent increase is a straight line projection based on the increase in churches from 1966 to 1971.

^d"New" = the number of new churches and members that will be added.

^e"Total" = the total number of churches and members in 1985.

increase in population. The next greatest increase should be expected in the North Study Area, which will have the second greatest increase in population. It does seem from population projections that the Central and South Study Areas will have only moderate increases in their population. However, it should be noted on Table 15 that the Central Study Area had the greatest percentage increase in members during the past five years, and should this trend continue, it will have almost as great an increase in membership as will the West Study Area.

Significant Changes in the Past Five Years

On Table 16 are the indicators of congregational change, and the reader should note the number and percent of change for each item listed on the table. There has been a net gain of three churches during the past five years while the state as a whole gained 62 churches, but the percentage increase was more than twice as great as Florida as a whole. In comparing the other data on the table between the association and the state, it is evident that the association has been able to have greater increases percentage wise in all of the listed data. This includes the percentage decrease in Sunday School Enrollment, which is more than twice as great as the decrease in the state's Sunday School Enrollment. One of the factors that should be noted and commended is the fact that the churches have had a greater increase in their gifts to missions than they have had in the increase in their total receipts. This has not happened in any of the study areas, but did in the association as a whole.

It is also interesting to note that the association had 3.4 percent of the state's total resident membership, but accounted for 5.3 percent of the increase in resident members in the past five years.

TABLE 16

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHANGE IN GSBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1966-1971^a

STUDY AREAS	CHURCHES		RESIDENT MEMBERS		SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		TOTAL RECEIPTS		GIFTS TO MISSIONS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
GSBA	3	9.4	2,633	19.2	(- 2,322)	(-15.6)	1,130,102	72.4	143,695	75.4
North Area	1	16.7	534	17.1	(- 359)	(- 8.9)	287,710	58.1	43,930	47.3
Central Area	0	0.0	852	16.3	(- 541)	(-10.9)	374,503	65.3	50,779	54.6
South Area	0	0.0	400	12.5	(- 1,165)	(-39.5)	205,419	70.7	24,498	52.9
West Area	2	50.0	847	39.0	(- 257)	(- 8.9)	262,470	130.4	24,488	107.1
Florida ^b	62	4.5	49,859	11.7	(-27,189)	(- 6.2)	XXX	41.9	XXX	30.7
SBC ^b	368	1.1	XXX	7.3	XXX	(- 4.8)	XXX	34.4	XXX	29.8

^aSource: GSBA Associational Minutes.

^bSource: Baptist Sunday School Board. "Southern Baptist Handbook," The Quarterly Review.
Nashville: July, 1971.

XXX = Numbers too large to be meaningful.

The Churches of the Association Have a Strong Base of Support

On Table 17 are the indicators of congregational resources which are available to the churches of the association. The first portion of the table reveals the rate per 100 members of the enrollment in Sunday School and the evangelistic outreach of the churches. The strongest study areas for Sunday School Enrollment are the North and West Study Areas. Each had more than 100 persons enrolled in Sunday School per 100 resident members. The other two study areas are much less than the association as a whole. It might also be noted that the association and Florida are exactly the same and both are much greater than the Southern Baptist Convention.

In evangelism potential, i.e., baptisms and letters, the association is slightly less than the state, but greater than the SBC.

There were 12.7 persons per 100 resident members joining the churches in 1971, but there was a corresponding loss of 8 of these persons for a net gain of 4.7. Thus, only about one-third of the persons joining the churches are represented in the net gain in resident church membership at the end of the year. This, of course, is indicative of a highly mobile area, such as Broward County, and this trend will likely continue for many years to come. The net gain in membership in the county is still much greater than the state and the SBC. It is alarming to consider that the Florida Baptist Convention kept only one person out of twelve who joined the churches in 1970.

Calculations have provided the per capita dollar given to the churches by its members, and the per capita dollar given to missions by the churches. The 35 churches of the association receive and give more money per capita to missions than does the state or the SBC. It is very interesting to note that the per capita receipts in the GSBA is more than 200 percent greater than the per capita receipts in the SBC and more than 140 percent greater than the per

TABLE 17

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES
IN GSBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

STUDY AREAS	RATE PER 100 MEMBERS					PER CAPITA DOLLARS		PERCENT RECEIPTS TO MISSIONS
	Enrolled in S.S.	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Total Missions	
GSBA	85.9	5.9	6.8	8.0	4.7	164.46	20.43	12.4
North Area	101.1	5.7	6.4	7.5	4.6	214.07	19.78	9.2
Central Area	72.8	5.6	6.5	7.9	4.2	155.64	23.59	15.2
South Area	77.4	6.8	6.8	7.8	5.8	137.71	19.67	14.3
West Area	103.9	5.8	7.8	9.4	4.2	153.58	15.68	10.2
Florida ^b	85.9	4.8	7.1	10.6	1.3	113.60	14.59	12.8
SBC ^b	62.7	3.2	4.3	6.3	1.2	73.70	11.91	16.2

^aSource: Computations from data compiled from GSBA Associational Minutes.

^bSource: Baptist Sunday School Board. "Southern Baptist Handbook," The Quarterly Review. Nashville: July, 1971.

capita receipts in Florida. It can further be noted on the table that only about 12 percent of the receipts of the churches were given to missions.

CONCLUSIONS

The following information has come as a result of the author's observations of the data presented here and other material relating to Broward County and the churches. It is an attempt by the author to share his thoughts, and to give some basis for the discussion of this brief report.

1. There has been strong population growth in Broward County in the past decade, and this growth will continue through the 1970's. The data in the report seems to indicate that there will be a large significant population increase in the county and its political sub-units. The projection is that an additional 537,642 persons will be added to the population during the next decade and a half, and the bulk of this increase will be in the West and North Study Areas. Much of 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 systems, alleviation of the congested traffic condition, provision for adequate housing in all price ranges for all socio-economic groups, and be able to compete with other metropolitan areas of the state for the new industrial plants. It seems unlikely to this author that the additional half-million people will be added to the county unless some of these problems are adequately solved during the first part of the 1970's. There are, of course, many agencies in the county working on these problems already, and there is a very good possibility that solutions will be forthcoming.

It seems to this author, and the data tend to indicate, that there will be little or no population increase in the Central and South Study Areas due to the fact that these areas are already largely compacted with population and housing. It does seem that there will continue to be a significant number

of high-rise apartment housing added to the county, but it seems most of these will be added in the North Study Area with a few in the Central and South Study Areas.

2. There is evidently a good mix of all sizes and ages of churches in the Gulf Stream Baptist Association. As seen from the evidence contained in the report, there is a "church for everyone" among the 35 churches located in the county. There is insufficient data to indicate whether these churches are reaching all socio-economic groups in the area. In general, it can be said that the older churches are "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 organization, and develop a decision-making group in local congregations that can be more sensitive to the spiritual needs of the congregation, and is more effective in outreach and ministry. These churches also tend to be 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 be a high priority in the programming of the association. 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. There is much to be said for the geographical locations of these new churches, with reference to the growing communities and the areas where the ratio of population to churches is high. The associational Missions Committee should also give emphasis to church extension activities that will reach

all socio-economic groups represented in the county. As was previously mentioned, there is insufficient data to examine this aspect of Baptist life in Broward County. It is not known, therefore, if the churches of the area are reaching all socio-economic groups, and it is suggested by this author that the Missions Committee give serious consideration to further study of this matter.

A general observation regarding ministry in Broward County would suggest that, in all likelihood, the lower socio-economic groups are not being as well served by Gulf Stream Baptists as are the more affluent and middle-class groups. Therefore, serious consideration should be given by the Missions Committee to the implementation and to the suggestion of programming by the association and the churches that will minister to and serve as an outreach to the lower socio-economic groups.

4. The evangelism thrust of the association and churches should be intensified during the next decade. Since there have been significant population increases during the past decade (85.7%), and since the total membership of the association's churches has grown at a much smaller rate (56.6%), the suggestion is made that serious consideration be given to implementing outreach activities and techniques that will reach a far greater number of persons during the 1970's. The suggestion of this author is that evangelism outreach should occupy a high priority in the churches of the association, and consistent and repeated evaluations should be given these techniques and activities to determine which are most productive for the churches. It is highly likely that most of the immigrants to the county are not affiliating themselves with any church within the county. Due to the high percentage of persons migrating to the county, this means that even by "Florida standards", that Broward County is a very unchurched area. Most of these immigrants 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 black, old, and represent social problems, then the churches of the association should give serious consideration to the initiation of ministry programs that will ultimately culminate in the salvation of these persons who not only have spiritual needs, but physical needs as well.

6. The life-style of many of the communities and neighborhoods of Broward County will be difficult for the Southern Baptist churches to penetrate. Since Broward county is a "playground of the rich", i.e., it takes some affluence to enjoy the winter season in Broward County, and since many of these people spend only part of the year in the county and do not consider the county their home, it seems to this author that the decisions for the county and the several cities are made by a small group of residents. An illustration of this fact is that most of the land west of the Sunshine Parkway is owned by four land owners. It should also be evident that much of the land along the beach has been held by the same persons for many years, and many of the hotels and motels on the beach are on leased land. This and other factors tend to indicate that the decision-makers of the county are the older, more established residents. There are several factors contributing to this observation: (1) In each of the communities those who "arrived first" acquired most of the land and became the decision makers for the community; (2) The settlement of the county, having taken place only about 50 years

ago, indicates that the "main line" decision makers are second and third generation residents of the county; (3) The lack of interplay between the socio-economic groups precludes a basis for understanding each other; (4) The "flight to the suburbs" of the middle-class and affluent white families have generated a new generation of community structures that are designed to exclude anyone who is not a part of the primary resident group; (5) The high mobility of the population of the county; (6) The affluence of a large segment of families in the county, and the grouping of these families in a certain geographical area tend to make for "closed" communities. It also tends to make for a one or a two-class society, and there is no mix or interplay between socio-economic groups across neighborhood and community lines.

APPENDIX I

List of Churches in Gulf Stream Baptist Association, 1971

1. Deerfield, First
2. North Pompano
3. First Margate
4. First Pompano
5. Northeast
6. Lauderdale Beach
7. Twin Lakes
8. First Oakland Park
9. Oakland Heights
10. Wilton Manors
11. Lauderdale Manors
12. Immanuel
13. First Plantation
14. First Fort Lauderdale
15. Parkway
16. West Lauderdale
17. Southside
18. Riverland
19. Southwest
20. Memorial
21. Sunrise Village, First
22. First Dania
23. Dania Heights
24. Sheridan Hills
25. Seminole, First
26. Davie, First
27. Sterling Road
28. Taft Street
29. Central
30. Pembroke Road
31. Westside, Hollywood
32. Hollywood, First
33. Miami Gardens, First
34. Forest Ridge
35. Hollandale, First

APPENDIX II

RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP AND EVANGELISM TRENDS IN GSBA
BY CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS, 1966 AND 1971^a

CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS	RESIDENT MEMBERS		BAPTISMS		OTHER ADDITIONS		LOSSES		NET	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
NORTH AREA	3,122	3,656	177	209	296	233	262	274	211	168
Deerfield, 1st	491	499	13	20	20	24	30	19	3	25
North Pompano	652	822	34	34	50	32	86	79	(-2)	(-13)
Pompano, 1st	1,553	1,747	102	96	176	134	114	144	164	86
Northeast	73	108	5	18	9	18	8	1	6	35
Lauderdale Beach		46		4		8		1		11
Twin Lakes	98	171	7	9	11	6	3	7	15	8
Oakland Park, 1st	255	263	16	28	30	11	21	23	25	16
CENTRAL AREA	5,240	6,092	280	342	429	398	454	478	255	262
Oakland Heights	129	82	16	10	11	24	12	42	15	(-8)
Wilton Manors	491	741	14	70	16	46	33	10	(-3)	106
Lauderdale Manors	386	416	16	30	23	29	14	77	25	(-18)
Immanuel	306	460	22	16	26	36	20	22	28	30
Plantation, 1st	330	520	25	10	43	28	48	57	20	(-19)
Ft. Lauderdale, 1st	1,686	2,046	67	73	154	116	109	128	112	61
Parkway	253	404	32	30	15	40	48	36	(-11)	34
West Lauderdale	380	447	25	22	26	33	21	10	30	45
Southside	83	96	0	0	7	2	10	5	(-3)	(-3)
Riverland	421	267	22	13	36	13	35	29	23	(-3)
Southwest	694	524	37	54	68	26	95	52	10	28
Memorial	81	89	4	14	4	5	9	10	(-1)	9

^aSource: Associational Minutes.

^eEstimate Based on Past Records.

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RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP AND EVANGELISM TRENDS IN GSBA
BY CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS, 1966 AND 1971

CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS	RESIDENT MEMBERS		BAPTISMS		OTHER ADDITIONS		LOSSES		NET	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
SOUTH AREA	3,201	3,601	147	246	184	246	242	279	89	213
Dania, 1st	325	376	32	8	28	0	20	6	40	2
Dania Heights	390	309	17	4	12	6	28	14	1	(-4)
Sheridan Hills	322	957	17	100	53	122	19	38	51	184
Seminole, 1st	76	117	0	7	2	1	0	1	2	7
Central	228	174	9	0	14	6	37	24	(-14)	(-18)
Westside, Hollywood	415	390	23	17	20	8	36	52	7	(-27)
Hollywood, 1st	357	448	9	47	15	40	23	96	1	(-9)
Miami Gardens, 1st	301	144	20	3	22	2	27	5 ^e	15	0
Forest Ridge	247	200 ^e	2	15	6	18	17	20	(-9)	13
Hallandale, 1st	540	486	18	45	12	43	35	23	(-5)	65
WEST AREA	2,173	3,020	185	176	230	234	95	285	320	125
Margate, 1st	256	453	26	34	20	30	14	59	32	5
Sunrise Village, 1st		206		8		17		15		10
Davie, 1st	308	442	52	43	29	68	2	60	79	51
Sterling Road		122		22		31		31		22
Taft Street	490	605	31	32	67	31	17	29	81	34
Pembroke Road	1,119	1,192	76	37	114	57	62	91	128	3

APPENDIX III

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, WMU AND BROTHERHOOD ENROLLMENT
IN GSBA BY CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS, 1966 AND 1971^a

CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS	SUNDAY SCHOOL				WMU		BROTHERHOOD	
	ENROLLMENT		Average Attendance		ENROLLMENT		ENROLLMENT	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
NORTH AREA	4,056	3,697	1,740	1,600	670	341	255	29
Deerfield, 1st	617	538	243	205	120	28	30	0
North Pompano	887	635	388	326	130	2	55	0
Pompano, 1st	2,052	1,930	858	780	258	189	150	0
Northeast	118	158	61	77	41	13		8
Lauderdale Beach		52		25		0		0
Twin Lakes	117	158	72	74	46	59		0
Oakland Park, 1st	265	226	118	113	75	50	20	21
CENTRAL AREA	4,975	4,434	2,702	2,415	924	705	330	193
Oakland Heights	130	81	77	39	22	0		0
Wilton Manors	341	541	199	310	62	92		38
Lauderdale Manors	359	241	157	165	43	12	26	15
Immanuel	336	303	189	152	58	65	34	50
Plantation, 1st	357	520	193	260	80	70	53	0
Ft. Lauderdale, 1st	1,567	1,530	861	797	365	306	130	44
Parkway	332	313	175	160	27	56	45	0
West Lauderdale	413	233	165	120	52	0		0
Southside	82	88	66	71		0		0
Riverland	257	212	157	121	79	54	25	28
Southwest	728	325	415	180	108	50	17	18
Memorial	73	47	48	40	28	0		0

^aSource: GSBA Associational Minutes.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, WMU AND BROTHERHOOD ENROLLMENT
IN GSBA BY CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS, 1966 AND 1971

CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS	SUNDAY SCHOOL				WMU		BROTHERHOOD	
	Enrollment		Average Attendance		ENROLLMENT		ENROLLMENT	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
SOUTH AREA	2,953	2,788	1,558	1,403	781	488	128	92
Dania First	400	207	200	106	88	25		0
Dania Heights	369	130	150	80	93	28		0
Sheridan Hills	386	898	226	475	100	143	14	0
Seminole, 1st	87	125	37	61	72	45	25	28
Central	136	88	78	43	48	18	27	0
Westside, Hollywood	439	454	243	192	112	26	62	20
Hollywood, 1st	280	265	165	137	151	107	NR	0
Miami Gardens, 1st	297	153	126	67	54	23	NR	6
Forest Ridge	226	74	125	46	NR	0	NR	0
Hallandale, 1st	333	394	208	196	63	73	NR	38
WEST AREA	2,881	3,138	1,449	1,468	421	353	203	57
Margate, 1st	358	294	180	182	64	0	47	0
Sunrise Village, 1st		239		127		67		0
Davie, 1st	407	378	214	208	89	0	38	0
Stirling Road		142		62		39		0
Taft Street	710	525	310	275	78	150	56	57
Pembroke Road	1,406	1,560	745	614	190	97	62	0

APPENDIX IV

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA GIFTS TO COOPERATIVE PROGRAM AND ASSOCIATIONAL MISSIONS
IN GSBA BY CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS, 1966 AND 1971^a

CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS	COOPERATIVE PROGRAM				ASSOCIATIONAL MISSIONS			
	Amount		Per Capita		Amount		Per Capita	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
NORTH AREA	16,745	32,136	5.36	8.79	2,583	11,684	.83	3.20
Deerfield, 1st	2,894	7,400	5.89	14.83	650	750	1.32	1.50
North Pompano	4,791	7,226	7.35	8.79	483	653	.74	.79
Pompano, 1st	7,250	12,400	4.67	7.10	1,035	7,922	.67	4.53
Northeast	423	1,137	5.79	10.53	175	516	2.40	4.78
Lauderdale Beach		752		16.35		90		1.96
Twin Lakes	688	1,584	7.02	9.26	295	798	4.03	4.67
Oakland Park, 1st	699	1,637	2.74	6.22	120	955	.47	3.63
CENTRAL AREA	53,504	80,041	10.21	13.14	6,621	10,959	1.26	1.80
Oakland Heights	1,135	1,000	8.80	17.20	114	100	.88	1.22
Wilton Manors	2,685	5,417	5.47	7.31	615	2,031	1.25	2.74
Lauderdale Manors	1,815	2,805	4.70	6.74	550	801	1.42	1.93
Immanuel	2,954	5,457	9.65	11.86	812	1,250	2.65	2.72
Plantation, 1st	4,083	4,414	12.37	8.49	482	441	1.46	.85
Ft. Lauderdale, 1st	31,180	53,354	18.49	26.08	1,745	4,000	1.04	1.96
Parkway	150	2,294	.59	5.68	50	617	.20	1.53
West Lauderdale	2,111		5.55		421		1.11	
Southside	20	140	.24	1.46	15	125	.18	1.30
Riverland	1,473	1,845	3.50	6.91	898	922	2.13	3.45
Southwest	5,509	2,823	7.94	5.39	812	565	1.17	1.08
Memorial	389	492	4.80	5.53	107	107	1.32	1.20

^aSource: Associational Minutes

^cEstimate Based on Past Records

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TOTAL AND PER CAPITA GIFTS TO COOPERATIVE PROGRAM AND ASSOCIATIONAL MISSIONS
IN GSBA BY CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS, 1966 AND 1971

CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS	COOPERATIVE PROGRAM				ASSOCIATIONAL MISSIONS			
	Amount		Per Capita		Amount		Per Capita	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
SOUTH AREA	29,235	28,689	9.13	7.97	3,367	7,208	1.05	2.00
Dania, 1st	6,156	1,200	18.94	3.19	454	340	1.40	.90
Dania Heights	1,221	1,183	3.13	3.83	248	495	.64	1.60
Sheridan Hills	4,745	7,494	14.74	7.83	240	3,600	.75	3.76
Seminole, 1st	158	604	2.08	5.16	25	58	.33	.50
Central	1,202	1,455	5.27	8.36	120	207	.53	1.19
Westside, Hollywood	3,699	2,166	8.91	5.55	433	217	1.04	.56
Hollywood, 1st	10,975	9,277	30.74	20.71	1,528	1,363	4.28	3.04
Miami Gardens, 1st	579	524	1.92	3.64	229	450	.76	3.13
Forest Ridge					90		.36	
Hallandale, 1st	500	4,786	.93	9.85	0	478	0	.98
WEST AREA	16,162	26,712	7.44	8.85	2,553	4,489	1.17	1.49
Margate, 1st	1,535	1,700	6.00	3.75	578	600	2.26	1.32
Sunrise Village, 1st		3,361		16.32		915		4.44
Davie, 1st	1,843	2,842	5.98	6.43	697	1,402	2.26	3.17
Sterling Road		1,214		9.95		451		3.70
Taft Street	3,084	3,729	6.29	6.16	678	521	1.38	.86
Pembroke Road	9,700	13,866	8.67	11.63	600	600	.54	.50

APPENDIX V

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA RECEIPTS AND GIFTS TO MISSIONS
IN GSBA BY CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS, 1966 AND 1971^a

CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS	TOTAL RECEIPTS				GIFTS TO MISSIONS			
	Amount		Per Capita		Amount		Per Capita	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
NORTH AREA	494,942	782,652	158.53	214.07	28,398	72,328	9.10	19.78
Deerfield, 1st	61,376	105,428	125.00	211.28	5,195	10,471	10.58	20.99
North Pompano	108,801	152,159	166.87	185.11	7,174	11,743	11.00	14.29
Pompano, 1st	282,537	436,303	181.92	249.74	12,452	40,167	8.02	22.99
Northeast	8,617	21,846	118.04	202.28	648	2,044	8.88	18.93
Lauderdale Beach		10,197		221.67		1,037		22.54
Twin Lakes	13,677	24,159	139.56	141.28	1,236	3,166	12.61	18.51
Oakland Park, 1st	19,934	32,560	78.17	123.80	1,693	3,700	6.64	14.07
CENTRAL AREA	573,670	948,173	109.48	155.64	92,937	143,716	17.74	23.59
Oakland Heights	12,499	18,000	96.89	219.51	1,284	1,128	9.95	13.76
Wilton Manors	33,168	71,898	67.55	97.03	4,099	10,025	8.35	13.53
Lauderdale Manors	31,584	46,240	81.82	111.15	3,147	4,827	8.15	11.60
Immanuel	33,516	47,315	109.53	102.86	5,064	8,839	16.55	19.22
Plantation, 1st	45,785	60,000 ^e	138.74	115.38 ^e	5,424	7,488	16.44	14.40
Ft. Lauderdale, 1st	253,300	392,873	150.24	192.02	55,724	93,725	33.05	45.81
Parkway	24,500	44,805	96.84	110.90	505	4,848	2.00	12.00
West Lauderdale	26,242	36,770	69.06	82.26	3,095	1,476	8.14	3.30
Southside	8,706	11,069	104.89	115.30	588	1,395	7.08	14.53
Riverland	26,024	30,070	61.81	112.62	3,272	3,946	7.77	14.78
Southwest	69,395	178,429	99.99	340.51	9,940	5,172	14.32	9.87
Memorial	8,951	10,704	110.51	120.27	795	847	9.81	9.52

^aSource: Associational Minutes.

^eEstimate Based on Past Records.

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TOTAL AND PER CAPITA RECEIPTS AND GIFTS TO MISSIONS
IN GSBA BY CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS, 1966 and 1971

CHURCHES AND STUDY AREAS	TOTAL RECEIPTS				GIFTS TO MISSIONS			
	Amount		Per Capita		Amount		Per Capita	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
SOUTH AREA	290,481	495,900	90.75	137.71	46,327	70,825	14.47	19.67
Dania, 1st	40,661	39,364	125.11	104.69	9,182	3,386	28.25	9.01
Dania Heights	31,827	23,650	81.61	76.54	2,052	2,165	5.26	7.01
Sheridan Hills	47,886	159,202	148.71	166.36	6,878	25,729	21.36	26.89
Seminole, 1st	3,047	6,078	40.09	51.95	646	3,701	8.50	31.63
Central	13,456	45,226	59.02	259.92	1,484	1,962	6.51	11.28
Westside, Hollywood	40,305	51,606	97.12	132.32	5,070	4,039	12.22	10.36
Hollywood, 1st	50,331	81,660	140.98	182.28	17,802	19,909	49.87	44.44
Miami Gardens, 1st	7,694	16,347	25.56	113.52	1,124	1,730	3.73	12.01
Forest Ridge	11,498	12,167	46.55	60.84	140	200 ^e	.57	1.00 ^e
Hallandale, 1st	43,776	60,600	81.07	124.69	1,949	8,004	3.61	16.47
WEST AREA	201,350	463,820	92.66	153.58	22,860	47,348	10.52	15.68
Margate, 1st	24,000	65,000	93.75	143.49	2,253	6,000 ^e	8.80	13.25 ^e
Sunrise Village, 1st		32,460		157.57		5,168		25.09
Davie, 1st	25,097	72,266	81.48	163.50	2,822	4,760	9.16	10.77
Sterling Road		17,244		141.34		1,665		13.65
Taft Street	42,841	72,300	87.43	119.50	4,692	5,755	9.58	9.51
Pembroke Road	109,412	204,550	97.78	171.60	13,093	24,000 ^e	11.70	20.13