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

March, 1973

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION . . . . . ii

POPULATION TRENDS . . . . . 1

    Significant Numerical Growth

    Racial and Ethnic Characteristics of the Population

    Age Characteristics of the Population

    Migration of the Population

    Educational Achievement of the Population

SOCIAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 15

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS . . . . . 17

ECONOMIC TRENDS . . . . . 22

    Labor Characteristics

SOUTHERN BAPTIST TRENDS . . . . . 27

    Baptists are Strong but Few in Pinellas County

    Significant Changes in the Past Five Years

    Churches of the PBA Have a Strong Base of Support

    Small Churches are Prevalent

    Ministries of the Churches

CONCLUSIONS . . . . . 39

APPENDIX . . . . . 44

## INTRODUCTION

This brief paper has been prepared at the request of the Division of Missions of the Florida Baptist Convention and the Pinellas 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 Pinellas 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 last 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 Pinellas 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 contributions 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. Several people have gathered the data from the community agencies and compiled the church data. These are: Bill Bricker (courts), Sam Jordan (church data), Raymond Kaderv (social agencies), and Mrs. Glenn Dick. Appreciation must also be expressed to Rev. William J. Guess, Superintendent of Missions for

the Pinellas 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 agencies who have shared materials and observations that have contributed to the report and have helped to understand some of the activities and trends in Pinellas County. They are: The Mental Health Association, The Adult Mental Health Clinic, Family and Child Services, Child Guidance Center, Boley Manor (Half-way House for Men), and Alcoholics Anonymous.

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 Pinellas County grew by 39.4 percent, or 147,664 people. The largest percentage growth in the county occurred in Largo (315.5 percent), followed by South Pasadena (216.9 percent) and Indian Rocks Beach (167.2 percent). All of the communities in the county have shown strong population gains except Madeira Beach and Tarpon Springs. There were seven communities that grew by more than 100 percent during the 1960's and several others that grew by more than 50 percent.

On Figure 1 is a map of Pinellas County which delineates the three study areas used in this report for the 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 on this map are the churches of the PBA. The corresponding list of churches with the corresponding numbers appears in the appendix.

The North Study Area is the area north of Florida Highway 584 and Highway 580 where it connects with 584 at the western edge of Oldsmar. The Central Study Area is the area from this line southward to the city limits of St. Petersburg and includes all of the beaches. The South Study Area is the city of St. Petersburg. These rather arbitrary divisions of the county have been made so as to compare community and church data and to get a more composite picture of the PBA.

On Table 1 are the population data for the county and the three study areas. It can be noted that in 1970, the total association's population was 564,780. The Central Study Area has the largest population, followed by the South, with a smaller number in the North. The North Area includes

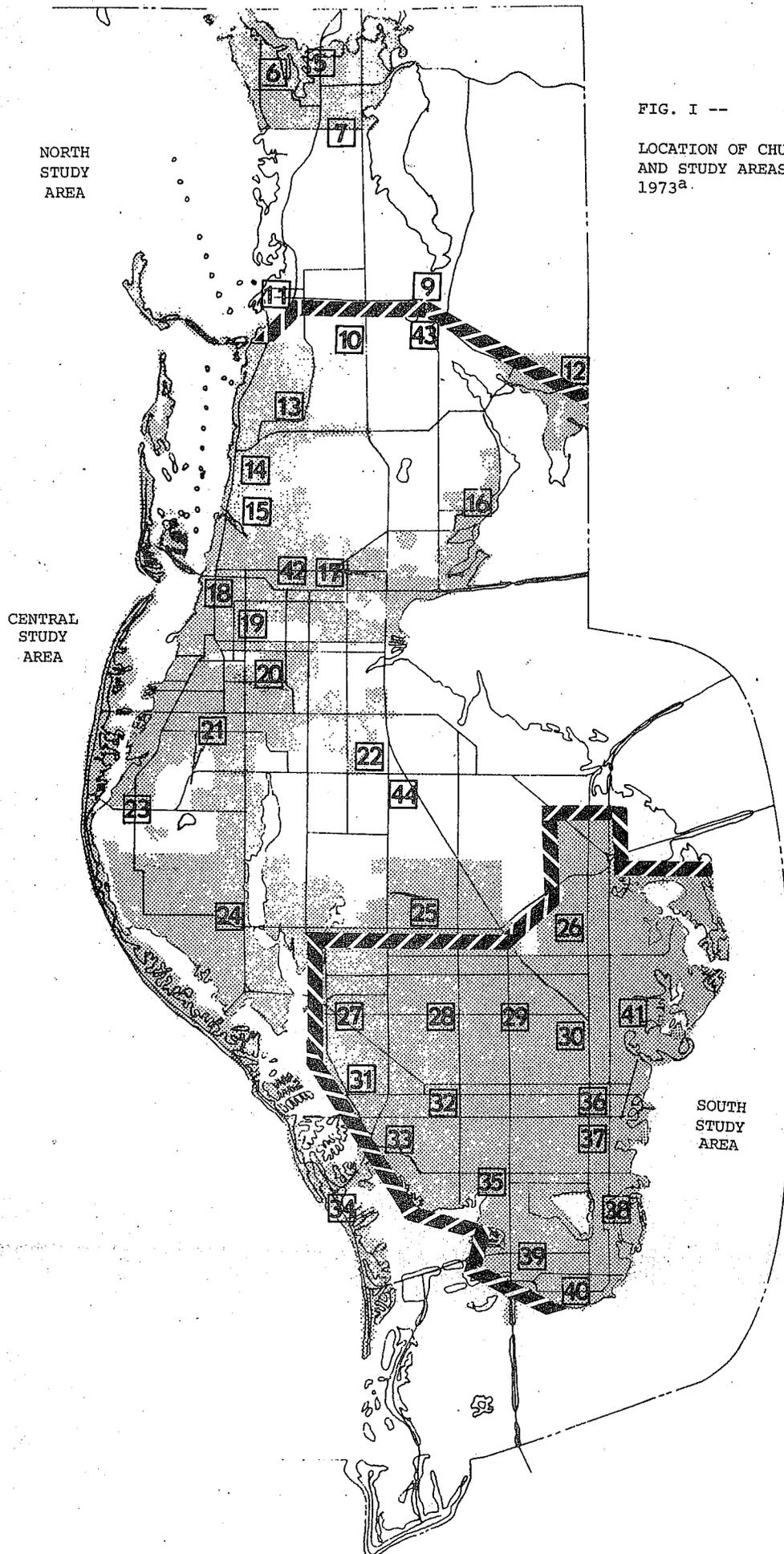


FIG. I --  
 LOCATION OF CHURCHES  
 AND STUDY AREAS IN PBA,  
 1973<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup>Source: Wm. A. Guess, Superintendent of Missions, PBA.

TABLE 1

POPULATION AND CHANGES 1970, 1972, 1980 AND ULTIMATE SATURATION IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1972<sup>a</sup>

ASSOCIATION AND STUDY AREAS	NUMERICAL POPULATION				NET CHANGES			
	1970	1972	1980	Ultimate Saturation	1970-1980		1970-Ultimate	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Assoc.	564,780	660,000	907,541	1,375,000	342,761	60.7	810,220	143.5
North Area <sup>b</sup>	58,496	77,000	106,166	368,000 <sup>d</sup>	47,670	81.5	309,504	529.1
Central Area	290,052	338,000	531,085	647,000 <sup>d</sup>	241,033	83.1	356,948	123.1
South Area	216,232	245,000	270,290 <sup>c</sup>	360,000	54,058	25.0 <sup>c</sup>	143,768	66.5
State	6,789,443	NA	8,452,000	NA	1,662,577	24.5	NA	NA

<sup>a</sup>Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-B11, Florida, and Pinellas County Department of Planning. Residential Housing Plan. Pinellas County Florida: April, 1970.

<sup>b</sup>Combination of Northern Portion of Pinellas County (data from Pinellas County Department of Planning) and Western Portion of Pasco County (based on a 75% increase 1970 to 1980). Northern Pinellas is expected to increase by 98% 1970 to 1980 and Pasco County increased 106.5% 1960 to 1970).

<sup>c</sup>Adjustment made in projections for St. Petersburg City (South Study Area) by Department of Survey and Special Studies for a 25% increase in population. The city increased 19.3% 1960 to 1970.

<sup>d</sup>Does not include Pasco County portion of PBA.

the Western portion of Pasco County, which is a part of the Pinellas Baptist Association. Also displayed on this table are the population estimates for 1972 and the population projections for 1980. There is a column indicating the ultimate saturation population of the various study areas and Pinellas County. Additional calculations have been made on this data to indicate the net changes in the population from 1970 to 1980, and from 1970 to the ultimate population. There is an anticipated increase in the population of 342,761 from 1970 to 1980. This is a 60.7 percent increase, which is about a 20 percent increase from 1960 to 1970.

Two of the study areas, north and central, are expecting an 80 percent population increase, while the city of St. Petersburg is projected by the Department of Survey and Special Studies to have a 25 percent population increase. The actual population increases projected by the Pinellas County Planning Commission are much greater than this, but it would seem to the authors that the city of St. Petersburg would not grow at the same rate as will the Central and North Study Areas. The net changes from 1970 until the ultimate saturation population are also indicated on the table in the final two columns. This would indicate that the South Study Area could accommodate an additional 143,000 people, while the Central Study Area could accommodate an additional 356,000 and the North, 309,000.

The growth rate of the state of Florida listed on the table indicates that the state will increase by 24.5 percent between 1970 and 1980. This means that the state population is projected to slow down in the 1970's over the growth rate of the 1960's.

Perhaps the key word for the future growth in the county will be "compaction," that is, the areas "leap-frogged" during the development

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.

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) provision of adequate housing for the new families migrating into the county;
- (3) provision of adequate care and activities for persons 65 years of age and older;
- (4) development of a workable water and sewer master plan for the suburban area;
- (5) adaptability of the land owners in the county to the needs of the economy and population of the county.

Perhaps one of the most interesting new developments is the new planned community which is projected for the northeast corner of the county, east of Lake Tarpon and north of Highways 580 and 584. It is now projected that the new planned community will attract a population of approximately 100,000 in its ultimate growth. The Pinellas County Planning Commission projects that this area will have a saturation population of 180,000 persons.

#### Racial and Ethnic Characteristics of the Population

On Table 2 are the data indicating the number and percentage of persons who are Negro, foreign stock, and Spanish language in the PBA. The final two columns on the table indicate the persons who are Negro and ethnic. The data indicate that 38.4 percent of all persons living in the county belong in one of the four categories listed on the table. Only 7.6 percent of the population is Negro, while 22 percent is foreign stock (either they or one or both of their parents were born in a foreign country). Seven thousand

TABLE 2

NEGRO AND ETHNIC POPULATION IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	NEGRO AND ETHNIC GROUPS									
	NEGRO		Foreign Stock				SPANISH LANGUAGE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Total		Foreign Born		Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>
			Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>				
Total Assoc.	43,018	7.6	124,226	22.0	42,339	7.5	7,032	1.3	216,614	38.4
North Area	1,679	2.9	10,344	17.7	4,689	8.0	1,849	3.2	18,561	31.7
Central Area	9,428	3.3	67,171	23.2	21,141	7.3	2,909	1.0	100,649	34.7
South Area	31,911	14.8	46,710	21.6	16,509	7.6	2,274	1.1	97,404	45.1
o State	1,041,651	15.3	1,235,983	18.2	540,284	8.0	249,094	3.7	3,067,012	45.2
U.S.	NA	11.1	NA	16.5	NA	4.7	NA	-	NA	36.9

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida, and General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida.

<sup>b</sup>Percent of total population.

NA - Not Applicable

persons, or 1.3 percent of the population have Spanish language heritage. The county has a lesser portion of its total population Negro and ethnic than the state as a whole, but is slightly more than the U. S. total. The total association has only 7.6 percent of its population Negro, while the state has 15 percent.

Only 20.8 percent of the total population in the county are native born Floridians. In the North Study Area, it is 20.7 percent; Central Area, 15.8 percent; and South Area, 23.1 percent. This compares with the 34.6 percent for the state as a whole and the 64.8 percent of the U.S. population living in the state of its nativity. About 80 percent of all persons living in the county were born in a different state. This indicates that the churches cannot depend upon a native-born population for its prospects and growth. The persons now residing in the county represent a varying life-style and background. For this reason, a multiplicity of programs and ministries must be offered to the communities if they are to be penetrated by the Baptist churches of the PBA.

On Table 3 are the data indicating the mother tongue groups of the county. Nineteen percent of all persons in the county were reared in a home in which a language other than English was used. The authors were unable to calculate the data on this item for the North and Central Study Areas, but the data was available for the city of St. Petersburg, where 31.6 percent of the population belonged to one of the mother tongue groups. This compares with 14 percent in the state of Florida and 12 percent in the nation as a whole.

TABLE 3

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF POPULATION IN MOTHER TONGUE GROUPS IN PBA BY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	MOTHER TONGUE GROUPS									
	French		German		Spanish		Other		Total	
	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>
Total Assoc.	8,084	1.4	26,896	4.8	3,818	.7	68,484	12.1	107,282	19.0
North Area	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Area	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Area	2,475	4.2	7,234	12.4	884	1.5	7,914	13.5	18,507	31.6
State	64,378	1.0	159,729	2.4	381,155	5.6	369,627	5.4	974,889	14.4
U.S.	2,598,408	1.3	6,093,054	3.0	7,823,583	3.9	8,149,266	4.0	24,665,211	12.1

<sup>a</sup>Source: U. S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida, and General Population Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-B11, Florida.

<sup>b</sup>Percent of Total Population.

### Age Characteristics of the Population

Age distribution of the Pinellas County population has changed significantly between 1960 and 1970. This is true of the nation, Florida, and Pinellas County and is caused by the large numbers of persons who were born between 1946 and 1950. The "baby boom" is very much a part of the population of Pinellas County and offers some very real challenges for the churches of the area. On Table 4 are the age characteristics of the population. A lesser portion of the population of the county is under 20 than in the state as a whole, and much less than that for the nation. Conversely, a much greater percentage of population in the county is over 65 (29.6%), in the South Study Area, this is 30.6 percent. In the state as a whole, only 14.6 percent are over 65, and in the nation 8.5%. This represents a large ministry opportunity for the churches of the area. It seems to the authors that if a comparison between the population in the community and the constituency of the local churches were made that a much lesser portion of the church population would be in the 65 and over age group than in the community. If this is true it would indicate that the churches have not reached their percentage of the older people in the community.

### Migration of the Population

On Table 5 are the data reflecting the migration of persons to Pinellas County. In the 1970 Census, one of the questions asked was, "What was your place of residence in 1965?" It can be noted on the table that 44 percent of all persons in the county were living in the same house in 1970 as in 1965. This is the same percentage as the state of Florida, but is less than the national figure. An additional 19.7 percent of the population was in

TABLE 4

AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Age Groupings					
	Under 20 Years		20-64 Years		65 Years and Over	
	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>
Total Assoc.	141,663	25.1	255,826	45.3	167,435	29.6
North Area	14,186	24.2	27,365	46.7	17,029	29.1
Central Area	72,338	24.9	133,587	46.1	84,127	29.0
South Area	55,139	25.5	94,874	43.9	66,279	30.6
State	2,334,563	34.4	3,463,706	51.0	991,143	14.6
U.S.	39,266,882	39.7	51,186,003	51.8	8,437,630	8.5

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population and Housing: 1970 Census Tracts. Final Report PHC(1)-212 Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida.

<sup>b</sup>Percent of Total Population.

TABLE 5

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1965 OF PERSONS IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970									
	Same House in 1970 as in 1965		DIFFERENT HOUSE IN 1970 AS IN 1965							
			Total		In This SMSA		North and West		South	
	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>
Total Assoc.	235,728	44.0	260,448	48.6	105,534	19.7	106,036	19.8	43,564	8.1
North Area	20,843	37.4	31,660	56.9	8,468	15.2	13,574	24.4	3,179	5.7
Central Area	115,664	42.1	138,964	50.5	54,139	19.7	61,883	22.5	24,067	8.8
South Area	99,221	48.4	89,824	43.8	42,927	20.9	30,579	14.9	16,318	8.0
State	2,772,269	44.1	2,950,929	41.2	NA		797,216	12.7	363,852	5.8
U.S.	NA	53.0	NA	40.4	NA		NA		NA	

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics.  
Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida.

<sup>b</sup>Percent of Persons 5 years old or older.

NA - Information not available or not applicable.

a different house in 1970 than in 1965, but stayed within the Tampa-St. Petersburg Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Of the total population, 19.8% came from the North and West, and only 8% came from the South.

It is interesting to note on the table that 48 percent of all persons in the South Study Area and 42 percent in the Central Area were living in the same house in 1970 as they were in 1965. The South Area is the most "permanent" of the three study areas.

#### 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 6 are the data reflecting the school years completed by persons 25 years and over. This table shows that only a very small portion of the county's population is functionally illiterate (no school or less than the fourth grade), and that more than 50 percent of the population has completed one or more years of high school, while 22 percent have completed one to four years of college. The various study areas follow the trend of the county as a whole, with some slight variations. The median school years completed is 12.1 years. This is indicated in the column at the right of the table and is exactly the same as the state of Florida and the nation. Fifty-three percent of all persons living in the county are high school graduates, and this ranges from the 64.9 percent in the Central Study Area to the 42.6 percent in the North Study Area.

This table should be studied closely by church leaders in order to understand the educational attainment of the community and to design an educational program for the constituency of each congregation. This is not

TABLE 6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	No School and 1-4 Years Completed		5-8 Years Completed		High School 1-4 Years		College 1-4 Years		Median School Years Comp.	Percent High School Grad.
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total Assoc.	13,791	3.5	93,806	23.7	201,130	50.8	87,054	22.0	12.1	53.0
North Area	2,137	5.2	12,434	30.2	20,555	49.9	6,033	14.7	11.1	42.6
Central Area	5,204	2.6	44,860	22.0	107,196	52.5	47,045	23.0	13.0	64.9
South Area	6,450	4.3	36,512	24.3	73,379	48.8	33,976	22.6	12.1	51.5
State	234,871	5.9	869,242	21.9	1,997,640	50.4	866,128	21.8	12.1	NA
U.S.	3,623,934	4.8	15,443,524	20.5	38,781,530	51.4	17,652,972	23.4	12.2	NA

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970. Final Report. PC(1)-C11, Florida.

NA - Not Available.

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 of those attending the local churches.

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS

An attempt has been made by the authors to investigate the social problems in the county. On Tables 18 and 20 in the appendix are several data from the 1970 Census which indicate some of the social problems in the association. On Table 18 are the number and percent of persons who are separated, widowed, and divorced in the population. A calculation of this data indicates that 15.5 percent of all persons in the county fall into one of the three categories. In the association, 1.4 percent of all persons are separated, while in the state it is 1.7 percent. A greater percentage of the association are widowed than is true of the state, but approximately the same percentage of persons in the county are divorced as are in the state. The following are brief reports from several agencies in Pinellas County that are dealing with the "social problems." These reports represent a great deal of work done by several people in the PBA and their names are listed in the introduction.

The Mental Health Association of Pinellas County is active in providing help in the county through education and referral. It seems that the most urgent need is for a half-way house for those requiring attention.

Alcoholics Anonymous in Pinellas County is seeking to do a job which is bringing about lasting results. Pastors and church staffs are needed for counseling services. Churches can lend a hand of acceptance to many alcoholics who have been rejected by their families and their community.

The Council on Aging and Senior Citizen Services of the county is in the process of hiring a director. Health, low cost housing, and transportation seem to be major problems. Those in need can get temporary help in almost every area of need. With the heavy influx of retirees on small in-

comes and the continued inflation, much can be done by the churches in the future to help the elderly live in dignity.

The Florida Parole and Probation Commission reported 1,882 persons on parole or probation in the county. Most of these are between seventeen and 25 years of age. Volunteer counseling is needed since there is a shortage of trained personnel to handle the load. Funds for improvement of facilities is needed.

The Division of Youth Services reports the need for churches becoming more actively involved in youth programs. Problem youth should be handled by proper authorities, but most of the young people who enter the courts have spiritual needs which can be met by a caring Christian community.

The Pinellas County Welfare Department ministers to the blind, gives aid to the distressed, disabled, and needy. Church groups can aid in setting up a fund to meet the emergency needs of such people.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Three tables have been assimilated to indicate the housing characteristics of the association. These are on Tables 7 and 8, and Table 19 in the appendix.

On Table 7 are the data indicating the housing occupancy characteristics and the housing problems for the association. The first four columns on the table deal with the type of occupancy, while the final four columns indicate those homes which lack plumbing facilities and where there is crowding. It can be noted that 76.4 percent of all housing in the association is owner occupied while 23.6 percent is renter occupied. A greater percentage of the housing in the association is owner occupied than is true in the state of Florida or the nation. There are less housing problems in the association than there are in the state and nation. Only 2.5 percent of all housing units in the county are lacking some or all plumbing facilities while 4.1 percent of the homes indicate crowding. There is a greater incidence of crowding in the county than in the state and nation, but only about half as many homes have plumbing problems as is true in the state.

Table 8 indicates the types of housing occupied by persons residing in the association. The data has been arranged by single family homes in the first two columns and multi-family units in the next six columns, while the final two columns indicate the number and percent of mobile home occupants by study areas in the association. It is quite obvious that multi-family housing has not yet become predominant in the association. Note that 72.6 percent of all housing in the association is single-family housing, comparing favorably with the state and nation. The percentage of multi-family

TABLE 7

HOUSING OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS AND "PROBLEMS" IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY  AREAS	TYPE OF OCCUPANCY				LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES		1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	
	Owner		Renter		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Number	Owner	Number	Percent				
Total Assoc.	174,476	76.4	53,832	23.6	6,092	2.5	10,226	4.1
North Area	19,172	83.7	3,731	16.3	1,181	4.5	1,505	5.8
Central Area	92,556	79.5	23,942	20.6	2,328	1.9	3,347	2.7
South Area	62,743	70.6	26,159	29.4	2,583	2.7	5,374	5.5
State	1,556,911	68.6	717,922	31.4	121,564	4.9	93,327	3.8
U.S.	39,885,545	58.9	23,559,647	34.8	4,397,761	6.5	2,493,425	3.7

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population and Housing: 1970 Census Tracts. Final Report.  
PHC(1)-212 Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida SMSA.

TABLE 8

TYPE OF HOUSING IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	UNITS IN STRUCTURE								MOBILE HOMES	
	1		2-4		5-49		50 or More			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Assoc.	193,602	72.6	19,129	7.2	21,044	7.9	7,459	2.8	25,293	9.5
North Area	20,405	80.6	1,215	4.8	452	1.7	5	-	3,251	12.8
Central Area	101,499	69.6	9,114	6.3	9,355	6.4	3,822	2.6	22,022	15.1
South Area	71,698	75.2	8,800	9.2	11,237	11.8	3,632	3.8	20	-
State	1,900,659	76.3	209,808	8.4	380,371	15.3	NA	NA	320,506	12.9
U.S.	48,863,438	72.2	9,006,950	13.3	9,828,696	14.5	NA	NA	NA	5.6

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population and Housing: 1970 Census Tracts. Final Report PHC(1)-212 Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida SMSA.

NA - State and U.S. information not available for the category "50 or More." This information is included in the category "5-49."

housing is 17.9 percent, while 9.5 percent are mobile homes. There is a lesser incidence of mobile homes in the association than is true in the state but greater than in the nation. It would seem to the authors that there is a significant mission opportunity for the churches in the multi-family units and mobile homes. This would be particularly true of the mobile homes since there are 25,293 units in the association. In Pinellas County, the 1970 Census inventoried 19,703 occupied mobile home spaces and by April 1, 1972, the estimate had risen to 26,427. This does not include travel trailers or mobile home subdivisions. At the end of 1969, the State Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services had issued permits for 300 rental mobile home parks in Pinellas County. As of December, 1971, the county had risen to 345 rental mobile home parks, an increase of 15 percent for the two year period. The data would seem to indicate that there has not only been an increasing number of parks but the size of the parks has also been increasing.

During the period of January to December, 1971, Pinellas County experienced a 59 percent increase in residential building activity over 1970. Residential building permits were issued for over 19,500 single and multi-family units which is more than double the highest construction year of the 1960's. Noteworthy is the increase in the construction of multi-family units. While single family developments increased by nearly 1900 units in 1971, multi-family units increased by 5,000<sup>a</sup>.

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<sup>a</sup>Pinellas Planning Council. People in Pinellas 1972. St. Petersburg: April, 1972.

Table 19 in the appendix indicates the age of housing in the association. Forty-one percent of all housing in the association was built during the decade of the 60's. An additional 45 percent was built in the 20 years previous to this, 1940-1959. Only 13 percent of the housing in the association pre-dates World War II.

## ECONOMIC TRENDS

It can generally be said that the economy of the county is alive, well and functioning. There is certainly 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 investment, and a dispersed economic base. It would seem to the authors that the number one industry of the county is recreation and tourism, although the community does have a very active business life. It appears that the county has diversified itself, and since there is an available labor force, desirable climate, available land and services, the county will likely continue to attract desirable industries in the future.

On Table 9 are some indicators of family income groups that should be indicative of the resources available to the churches. This table shows that 23.2 percent of all families have incomes greater than \$12,000 a year. The median income for the county is \$7,642, while the mean is \$9,511. In the state of Florida, the median income is \$8,267, while in the nation it is \$9,590. This indicates that the county is somewhat behind the state and the nation in the median income of the resident families.

Basically, the poverty level in the metropolitan areas is represented by a family of four who earn less than \$4,000 annually, although there are other considerations. Table 9 indicates that 12.9 percent of the families in the county earn less than \$3,000 annually. This varies from a high of 21.8 percent in the North Study Area to a low of 10.4 in the Central Area. The state is the same as the county, but the nation is 10.3 percent.

TABLE 9

PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY INCOME GROUPS AND MEAN AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	FAMILY INCOME GROUPS							MEDIAN	MEAN
	0- 2,999	3,000- 5,999	6,000- 8,999	9,000- 11,999	12,000- 14,999	15,000- 24,999	25,000- and over		
Total Assoc.	12.9	26.5	21.7	15.7	9.5	10.2	3.5	\$7,642	\$ 9,511
North Area	21.8	33.7	19.6	11.6	5.8	5.6	1.9	NC	NC
Central Area	10.4	25.4	22.0	17.0	10.4	11.1	3.6	NC	NC
South Area	13.8	26.0	21.9	15.0	99.4	10.1	3.9	7,358	9,391
State	12.9	21.0	21.1	17.1	11.2	12.4	4.4	8,267	10,120
U.S.	10.3	15.7	20.0	19.6	13.7	16.0	4.6	9,590	10,999

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970. Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida.

NC - Not Calculable.

Families earning less than \$3,000 annually are more numerous than families listed as living in poverty. On Table 10 are the indicators of the poverty level families, showing that 9 percent of the families have an income below the poverty level. It seems to the authors that there is a great deal of affluence, but poverty is still very much a factor in the lives of many persons residing in the county. It is also possible that many of the elderly persons living on fixed incomes are at or near the poverty level. These are persons who have moved to Florida anticipating a "good life" for the rest of their days, but now find themselves with the cost of living spiraling upwards and an inability to increase their income.

Table 10, in pointing out the poverty level families, lists an average family income for poverty families as \$1,766 in the county and \$1,922 for the state. This represents 13 percent of all persons in the county and 15.4 percent of all households. An additional table of data included in the appendix on Table 20 indicates the percent of families by type of income. Here it can be noted that 46.9 percent of all families in the county have a social security income. It may well be that they are listed under the "other" category since a family can have more than one source of income. It should also be pointed out that 2.8 percent of all families in the county are receiving public assistance, and 12 percent of all families are self-employed. This would indicate a self-sufficiency and ability to continue increasing their income.

TABLE 10

POVERTY LEVEL FAMILY INCOME INDICATORS IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Families Below Poverty		Average Family Income of Poverty Families	Percent of All Persons	Percent of All Households
	Number	Percent			
Total Assoc.	30,203	9.0	\$1,766	13.0	15.4
North Area	3,032	14.6	1,632	17.0	14.4
Central Area	6,765	1.7	1,859	6.5	7.0
South Area	6,503	10.8	1,809	15.9	18.8
State	229,241	12.7	1,922	16.4	17.3
U. S.	5,462,216	10.7	1,935	13.7	14.7

<sup>a</sup>Source: U. S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population and Housing: 1970 Census Tracts. Final Report. PHC(1)-212 Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida SMSA.

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### Labor Characteristics

In the appendix on Tables 21 and 22 are some selected data which indicate labor characteristics for the association and the study areas. On Table 21 are the percent of persons by occupation. This table will be helpful in finding the skills and occupation groups of persons residing in the county. A helpful comparison would be to develop this data on each individual church and compare it with the study areas and the county as a whole. Approximately the same percentage of persons in the county are professionals, managers, and sales and clerical persons as in the state and nation. A slightly lesser number of persons are operatives and laborers. There is a larger number of persons who are service workers and in private households. Table 22 indicates the number of married women who are employed in the county and married women with small children. It is interesting to note that only 28.3 percent of the married women in Pinellas Association are employed, while in the state, this figure is 36.9 percent. The state and association have the same percentage of women who are married, employed, and have small children.

## SOUTHERN BAPTIST TRENDS

### Baptists are Strong but Few in Pinellas County

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

Table 11 indicates the congregational distribution in the area. There were 39 churches in the association in 1972 and the churches were relatively evenly distributed among the population of the association. The first column of data on Table 11 indicates that 9 of the churches are in the North Area, 16 in the Central, and 14 in the South. The number of churches for Florida and the nation are also listed in this column. Notice in the column entitled "Church/Population Ratio" that there is one church in the association for every 14,482 persons. In the North Study Area, there is one church for each 6,500; while in the Central, there is one church per 18,128; and the South has one church per 15,445. All of the study areas have a "church/population ratio" greater than the state or the SBC. There are, of course, many areas in the state of Florida and the established areas of the SBC 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 Pinellas County, the population has grown at a far more rapid pace than has the number of churches affiliated with the PBA.

TABLE 11

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1972<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Number of Churches	Total 1970 Population	Church/Population Ratio	Total Resident Members	Member/Population Ratio	Average Size Church
Total Assoc.	39	564,780	1:14,482	20,638	1:27.4	529
North Area	9	58,496	1: 6,500	2,534	1:23.1	282
Central Area	16	290,052	1:18,128	7,234	1:40.1	452
South Area	14	216,232	1:15,445	10,870	1:19.9	776
State <sup>b</sup>	1,448	6,789,383	1: 4,688	476,368	1:14.3	329
SBC <sup>b</sup>	34,441	NA	1: 5,981	NA	1:17.0	343

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1972 Uniform Church Letters and 1970 census.

<sup>b</sup>Source: Baptist Sunday School Board "Southern Baptist Handbook," The Quarterly Review. Nashville: July, 1972.

<sup>c</sup>Curlew and Mt. Carmel church data not available.

It will be noted on Table 12 that there has been an increase of three churches in the past five years. It should be remembered at this point that the population has increased by almost 40 percent during the past decade.

In the matter of penetration, Table 11 indicates that only one person out of 27.4 in the association is a member of a Southern Baptist church. Notice the drastic difference between the Central and South Study Areas, with the penetration of the South Study Area being more than double that of the Central Area.

The final column on Table 11 indicates the average size church for each of the study areas, the association, Florida, and the SBC. The state convention and the SBC compare favorably, but there are drastic differences between the three study areas and the national and state averages. The average size church in the city of St. Petersburg is 776 members, while in the North Study Area it is only 282. This produces an average size church for the association of 529, which is almost 200 members greater than the average church of the SBC. As might be expected, churches in cities are larger since they are serving a larger constituency and more population.

#### Significant Changes in the Past Five Years

On Table 12 are the indicators of congregational change. There has been a net gain of three churches during the past five years, while the state as a whole had a net gain of 72 churches. The percentage net gain in churches in the county is greater than the state, and much greater than the SBC. It should be remembered that almost 150,000 people have been added to the population during the past ten years, while in the past five, the association has added only three new churches.

TABLE 12

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHANGE IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1967 TO 1972<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	CHANGES 1967 TO 1972									
	Churches		Resident Members		Avg. Sun. Sch. Attendance		Total Receipts		Gifts to Missions	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Assoc.	3	7.7	2,717	15.2	13	.2	1,375,262	68.7	283,226	84.2
North Area	1	-	717	39.5	3	.3	151,173	92.3	28,725	121.1
Central Area	1	-	954	15.2	137	1.0	605,985	94.8	98,078	88.6
South Area	1	-	1,046	10.7	(-127)	(-2.7)	618,104	51.5	156,423	77.4
State <sup>b</sup>	72	5.2	49,859	11.7	NA	NA	20,275,057	51.2	3,281,337	58.3
SBC <sup>b</sup>	492	1.5	NA	6.2	NA	NA	NA	45.6	NA	39.4

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1972 Uniform Church Letters and Pinellas Baptist Associational Minutes.

<sup>b</sup>Source: Baptist Sunday School Board. "Southern Baptist Handbook," The Quarterly Review. Nashville: July, 1972.

In comparing the other data on the table, they reveal that the association had a greater percentage increase in all items than the state. In resident membership, the association increased by 15 percent, while the state increased by 11.7 percent and the SBC by 6.2 percent.

The average Sunday School attendance in the association increased by 13, but there was a net loss of 127 in the South Study Area. This item was not available from the Florida convention and the SBC. Total receipts for the churches in the association increased by \$1,375,000 for a 68.7 percent increase. This is much larger than the percentage increase in total receipts for the state and the SBC. Two of the study areas had more than a 90 percent increase in their total receipts. A corresponding increase in the gifts to missions can be noted on the final two columns on Table 12. In the total association, the mission gifts increased 84 percent, but in the North Study Area, 121 percent. Both the North and South Study Areas had a greater percentage increase in their mission gifts than they did in their total receipts. The association had a greater percentage increase in gifts to missions than did the state and twice as great as the increase in gifts to missions than the SBC.

#### Churches of the PBA Have A Strong Base of Support

On Table 13 are the indicators of congregational resources which are available to the churches of the association. This data is an average for the past three years and gives a more reliable picture as to the resources available rather than a one year average. It can be noted on Table 13 that the Sunday School enrollment rate per 100 resident members is 84.2. This is approximately the same as the Southern Baptist Convention,

TABLE 13

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970-1972<sup>a</sup> (AVERAGED FOR THREE YEARS)

STUDY AREAS	RATE PER 100 RESIDENT MEMBERS, AVERAGE 1970-72					PER CAPITA DOLLARS		Percent Receipts to Missions
	Sunday School Enrollment	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Gifts to Missions	
Total Assoc.	84.2	5.4	8.9	10.9	3.4	148.23	26.61	18.0
North Area	82.5	7.0	10.6	10.6	7.0	117.14	18.43	15.7
Central Area	89.1	5.4	9.2	11.1	3.5	158.17	24.31	15.4
South Area	81.1	5.1	8.3	10.9	2.5	148.50	30.06	20.2
State <sup>b</sup>	87.1	5.4	7.4	10.5	2.2	116.78	15.90	13.6
SBC <sup>c</sup>	84.5	4.8	5.8	9.4	1.2	114.99	19.02	16.5

<sup>a</sup>Source: Data from Pinellas Associational Minutes, 1972 Uniform Church Letters, and Calculations by the Department of Survey and Special Studies, Home Mission Board.

<sup>b</sup>Florida Data based on 1969-1971, since 1972 not available.

<sup>c</sup>Source: Baptist Sunday School Board. "Southern Baptist Handbook," The Quarterly Review. Nashville: 1969-1971.

but less than the Florida convention. The indication here is that there are very few unchurched persons enrolled in the Sunday School. There are several associations in the state of Florida where the Sunday School enrollment rate is greater than 100, indicating that a large number of unchurched and lost individuals are enrolled in the Sunday School.

However, this is not true in the PBA.

The columns entitled "Baptisms," "Letters," "Losses," and "Net" reflect the evangelism trend for the association. The churches have baptized an average of 5.4 persons per 100 resident members per year for the past three years. During this same time, they have taken in 8.9 per 100 by letter and lost 10.9 for a net gain rate in resident membership of 3.4. The loss rate would indicate the difference between the additions and the net gain in the resident membership. This data indicates that for every 14.3 persons joining the churches of the association in each of the past three years, the churches were only able to retain 3.4 of these. The North Study Area had a net increase of seven per 100, which is about twice as great as the other two study areas. The net gain rate in the association is much greater than the state and SBC rates, which are also listed on the table.

The final three columns on Table 13 indicate the per capita dollars received by the churches and the per capita dollars given to missions. The final column indicates the percentage of the receipts that are given to missions. It can be noted that the association has much greater receipts per capita and larger missions giving than does the Florida convention and the SBC. Eighteen percent of the receipts are given to missions by the churches of the association, while in the state, it is about 14 percent, and in the SBC, it is 16.5 percent.

### Small Churches are Prevalent

An interesting factor uncovered in the research of the authors is that 71 percent of 27 churches in the association have less than 200 in average attendance in Sunday School. In the North Study Area, all of the churches have less than 200 in average attendance. There are 64 percent in this category in the Central Study Area, and 57 percent in the South. The larger churches, those over 300 in average attendance, are all located in the city of St. Petersburg.

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 in the association. This provides the opportunity of different kinds of churches for the different constituencies of the communities.

### Ministries of the Churches

One of the basic research items that was accomplished during the study of the association was the ministry questionnaire sent to all churches, and a total of 23 churches responded. On Table 15 are the indicated ministries being offered by the churches. There are a total of 95 ministries among the 23 churches. Fourteen of the ministries are in the North Study Area, 32 in the Central, and 49 in the South. The most offered ministry is food and clothing distribution, followed by ministry to convalescent homes. There were only three church-type missions reported in the association. Table 16 indicates the number of churches that offer one or more ministries. Six of the churches offer one or two ministries, four offer three or four, ten

TABLE 14

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHURCHES BY AVERAGE SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1972<sup>2</sup>

STUDY AREAS	0-99		100-199		200-299		300-399		400 or More	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Assoc.	12	31.6	15	39.4	2	5.3	2	5.3	7	18.4
North	6	60.0	4	40.0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Central	5	35.7	4	28.6	1	7.1	0	-	4	28.6
South	1	7.1	7	50.0	1	7.1	2	14.3	3	21.4

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1972 Uniform Church Letters.

TABLE 15

NUMBER OF CHURCHES WITH SELECTED MINISTRIES IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1973<sup>a</sup>

MINISTRIES	CHURCHES WITH MINISTRIES			
	North Area	Central Area	South Area	Total
Kindergarten			1	1
Literacy Classes			1	1
Tutoring Services			1	1
Library Services	2	2		4
Bible Study Church	1	2	5	8
Bible Study Homes		2	2	4
Pre-School Care		2	1	3
Short Time Children Care		1		1
Mother's Day Out			1	1
Clothing Distribution	2	5	6	13
Food Distribution	3	6	6	15
Counseling Service	1	2	1	4
Rescue Mission	1		1	2
Teen Club			1	1
Mature Adult Club			1	1
Boy Scouts			1	1
Girl Scouts		4	1	5
Juvenile Delinquents			1	1
College Students			1	1
International Groups			1	1
Deaf		1	1	2
Outreach		1		1
Resort Areas	2		1	3
Convalescent Ministry		3	7	10
Jails			1	1
Rehabilitation Center			1	1
Rescue Mission			2	2
Hospital	1	1	1	3
Church-Type Mission (Self Supporting)	1		1	2
Church-Type Mission (Never Self-Supporting)			1	1
TOTAL	14	32	49	95

<sup>a</sup>Source: Questionnaire from PBA churches.

TABLE 16

NUMBER OF CHURCHES BY NUMBER OF MINISTRIES IN THE PBA, 1972<sup>a</sup>

	Number of Churches by Number of Ministries			
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10 or More
Total Assoc.	6	4	10	1
North	1	1	2	0
Central	1	2	4	0
South	4	1	4	1

<sup>a</sup>Source: Questionnaire from PBA churches.

offer five to nine, and one offers more than ten. A calculation of the data from the questionnaire indicates that a total of 21 churches are offering the ministries listed on Table 15, which is one-half of all the churches. Ten of these are in the South Study Area, seven in the Central, and four in the North.

## CONCLUSIONS

The following information has come as a result of the authors' observations of the data presented here and other material related to Pinellas and Pasco Counties and the churches of the Pinellas Baptist Association. These conclusions are 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 Pinellas County during the 1960's, and this will accelerate during the 1970's. The data in the report indicate that there will be a significant population increase in the counties and the political sub-units during the 1970's. The projection is that an additional 342,000 persons will be added to the association during the decade, but 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 utility systems, alleviate traffic conditions, provide 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 and job opportunities. It is not known at this time what the actual population increase will be, but the authors feel that perhaps the population increase projected for 1980 by the Pinellas County Planning Department is well within the range of possibility.

The housing in which these persons will be located will likely be contiguous to the "developed communities" and a fairly large part of the new housing will be multi-family. It does seem that the new planned community in the northeast corner of Pinellas County is a real possibility. The

projected population of 100,000 at some point in the future may or may not be possible. A discussion of this project by the mission planners of the association is certainly a worthwhile endeavor.

2. There is a good mix of all sizes and ages of churches in the PBA.

As seen from the evidence contained in the report, there is a church for everyone among the 39 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 organization for the purposes of outreach and ministry. It is also generally true that new churches are more fluid in their organization and tend to develop a decision-making group in the local congregation that is more sensitive to the spiritual needs of the people, and as a result tend to incorporate new families who join the congregation in the decision-making processes. This means that likely the younger and innovative congregations will be growing at a more rapid pace than will the more established churches of the association.

On Table 23 are the data indicating the ages of the churches. Fifteen of the churches were established between 1940 and 1959, which is the largest group. An additional seven churches were started between 1960 and 1969, with two having been established since 1970.

3. Church extension should receive a high priority in the programming of the association during the 1970's. The program of church extension in the association should be reviewed annually by the missions committee to be sure that all areas are receiving a proportionate share of the church extension activities. Based on the fact that there has been an increase of only three churches in the past five years in the association and that the population has increased by 40 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 in order to reach all socio-economic and age groups represented in the population of the area. The general observation regarding ministry and outreach in Pinellas County would suggest that the lower socio-economic groups are not being as well served by Pinellas Baptists as are the more affluent and middle class groups. The same can be said of persons 65 years of age and older. Therefore, serious consideration should be given to the implementation of programming and ministries that will serve as an outreach to the lower socio-economic groups and the persons 65 years of age and older.

4. The 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 has been the same for the state of Florida, and slightly better than the SBC by comparison. However, since the population has increased by 40 percent and the increase in resident members in the past five years has been only 2,717, 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 likely that most of the in-migrants to the association are not affiliating themselves with any church, and with the high mobility, even by "Florida standards," Pinellas Association is a very unchurched area. Most of the in-migrants are not from the Southern states, and thus do not have a Baptist background. For this reason they are not "ready-made" prospects for the churches, and a thoroughgoing program of cultivation must be initiated 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, the churches should give serious consideration to the initiation of ministry programs that will ultimately culminate in the salvation and service of those persons who have spiritual and physical needs.

6. The life-styles of many of the communities and neighborhoods of PBA will be difficult for Southern Baptist churches to penetrate. Since Pinellas Association has had such a significant population increase during the immediate past and since a large part of the population represents aging persons over 65 years of age, semi-retired persons, and persons engaged in leisure time businesses, 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 religious backgrounds which must be overcome, instead there is simply an indifference toward the churches and religion in general. It would seem by the proximity to the ocean and other recreational facilities that Sundays are used by the local populace as a time of relaxation and recreation.

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

The authors are aware, however, that the Lord who led in the establishment of the churches of the PBA can help those churches to see their opportunities and become effective in reaching those people who are indifferent. The obstacles can be overcome as the churches allow the Lord to lead them.

APPENDIX

TABLE 17

NORTH STUDY AREA

1. Jasmine Lakes
2. First, New Port Richey
3. First, Elfers
4. First, Holiday
5. Calvary, Tarpon Springs
6. First, Tarpon Springs
7. Pleasant Valley, Tarpon Springs
8. Moan Lake Chapel
9. Lake Tarpon Chapel (Temporary)
11. First, Ozoona, Palm Harbor
12. First, Oldsmar

CENTRAL STUDY AREA

10. Curlew
13. North Dunedin
14. First, Dunedin
15. Sunset, Clearwater
16. First, Safety Harbor
17. Skykrest, Clearwater
18. Calvary, Clearwater
19. Lakeview, Clearwater
20. Keene Terrace, Largo
21. First, Largo
22. New Hope, Largo
23. First, Indian Rocks
24. First, Seminole
25. First, Pinellas Park
34. First, St. Petersburg Beach
42. Mt. Carmel, Clearwater
43. Future Church Site - PBA owns three acres
44. Future PBA Office Site

SOUTH STUDY AREA

26. Gateway, St. Petersburg
27. Friendship, St. Petersburg
28. Northside, St. Petersburg
29. Clearview, St. Petersburg
30. Norwood, St. Petersburg
31. Azalea, St. Petersburg
32. Emmanuel, St. Petersburg
33. Pasadena, St. Petersburg
35. Southside, St. Petersburg
36. First, St. Petersburg
37. Fifth Avenue, St. Petersburg
38. Lake Maggoire, San Sietman
39. Maximo Heights, St. Petersburg
40. Bay Point Chapel, St. Petersburg
41. Northeast Park, St. Petersburg

TABLE 18

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS BY "SOCIAL PROBLEMS" IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	TYPE OF SOCIAL PROBLEM							
	Separated		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>
Total Assn.	7,609	1.4	61,219	10.8	18,839	3.3	87,667	15.5
North Area	733	1.3	4,743	8.1	1,300	2.2	6,776	11.6
Central Area	2,941	1.0	28,015	9.7	9,069	3.1	40,025	13.8
South Area	3,935	1.8	28,461	13.2	8,470	3.9	40,866	18.9
State	113,118	1.7	460,145	6.8	220,171	3.2	793,434	11.7
U.S.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>a</sup> Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics.  
Final Report PC(1)-B11 Florida.

<sup>b</sup> Percent of Total Population.

TABLE 19

AGE OF HOUSING IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
	1939 or Earlier		1940-1959		1960-1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Assoc.	32,472	13.1	111,707	45.1	100,517	41.0
North Area	2,805	10.9	7,519	29.3	15,206	59.3
Central Area	8,337	6.7	55,069	44.5	60,393	48.8
South Area	21,330	22.4	49,119	51.5	24,918	26.1
State	372,402	15.0	1,091,241	43.8	1,027,195	41.2
U.S.	27,457,866	40.6	23,285,143	34.4	16,956,075	25.0

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population and Housing: 1970 Census Tract. Final Report PHC(1)-212 Tampa - St. Petersburg, Florida SMSA.

TABLE 20

PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY TYPE INCOME IN PINELLAS COUNTY BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	PERCENT OF FAMILIES <sup>b</sup>					
	Wage and Salary	Non-Farm Self- Employment	Farm Self- Employment	Social Security	Public Assist- ance or Public Welfare	Other Income
Total Assoc.	62.6	11.3	.7	46.9	2.8	58.2
North Area	54.8	9.9	1.9	52.4	2.9	50.7
Central Area	62.1	11.5	.6	47.2	2.1	61.0
South Area	65.7	11.3	.5	44.9	3.8	56.4
State	79.0	11.0	1.6	27.9	4.8	39.8
U. S.	86.3	10.7	4.6	19.7	5.3	35.1

<sup>a</sup>Source: U. S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida.

TABLE 21

PERCENT OF PERSONS BY OCCUPATIONS IN PBA BY GROUPS, BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Professionals	Managers	Sales and Clerical	Craftsmen	Operatives and Transport	Laborers, Farm Laborers and Farmers	Service Workers and Private Households
Total Assoc.	14.1	10.2	28.7	14.1	10.2	6.0	16.8
North Area	9.4	8.7	24.8	15.2	16.1	11.1	14.8
Central Area	14.4	10.8	29.2	15.6	10.0	5.0	15.0
South Area	15.0	9.9	29.1	11.8	8.9	5.8	19.7
State	13.8	9.4	26.6	14.5	12.3	8.4	15.0
U.S.	14.0	7.9	23.7	12.9	16.3	7.1	11.9

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics  
Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida.

TABLE 22

SELECTED LABOR CHARACTERISTICS IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	PERCENT <sup>b</sup> IN LABOR FORCE		
	Female 16 Years and Over	Married Women, Husband Present	
		Total	With Children Under 6 Yrs.
Total Assoc.	68.2	28.3	33.5
North Area	25.2	22.4	33.0
Central Area	74.1	27.4	30.2
South Area	71.4	31.8	38.6
State	39.1	36.9	33.5
U.S.	41.4	NA	28.2

<sup>a</sup>Source: U. S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-C11, Florida.

<sup>b</sup>Percent of Females 16 years or more.

TABLE 23

AGE OF CHURCHES IN PBA BY STUDY AREAS, 1972<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	YEARS					
	Before 1900	1900- 1919	1920- 1939	1940- 1959	1960- 1969	1970 1972
Total Assoc.	3	3	6	15	7	2
North Area	1	-	1	3	3	-
Central Area	1	3	-	6	3	1
South Area	1	-	5	6	1	1

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