

A STUDY OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS IN NORTH DAKOTA

April, 1967

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND SPECIAL STUDIES

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A SPECIAL STUDY OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS IN THE STATE OF
NORTH DAKOTA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All materials gathered during the process of this study of North Dakota could not be included in a brief report such as this. However, whether their work is identified or not, behind this mass of information are many people - people who were generous with their material, kind in their suggestions, and helpful in sharing their insight.

Because of the outstanding contribution that certain individuals and organizations have made, we are compelled to single out several of these.

Rev. Albert Lamm, the Superintendent of Missions in North Dakota, has spent many hours in conferences, writing letters, making telephone calls, and visiting many government and religious executives and planners to secure data needed for this report.

We are indebted to the Upper Midwest Research and Development Council for sharing the series of urban reports on the Upper Midwest Economic Study. This series, which will be frequently referred to throughout this report, has provided this writer with much valuable background data and insight concerning the future.

We are also indebted to the North Dakota Economic Development Commission, U.S. Army Engineer Division, Missouri River, Corps of Engineers and the North Dakota Council of Churches for the materials they have supplied. We are especially grateful for the counsel of Dr. Elmer C. Vangsness, Resource Economist, North Dakota State University Extension Service, Fargo, North Dakota.

Planning departments in the following cities were also contacted and much helpful information was gathered through conference and written reports: Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks and Minot.

It has been a delightful experience for the staff and office help of the Department of Survey and Special Studies to prepare this report. Many other departments of the Home Mission Board have shown a genuine interest in this report and the work in North Dakota. It is our desire to assure the staff, pastors and church members of our prayerful concern and personal interest in the expansion of the cause of Christ in North Dakota.

Orrin D. Morris, Associate Secretary
Department of Survey and Special Studies

INTRODUCTION - PART I - HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS IN
NORTH DAKOTA

- 1952 - - (Fall) Rev. O. R. Delmar became Area Missionary for three states: Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota.
- 1952 - - (March 8) First Southern Baptist Church of Williston was organized.
- 1954 - - (December) First association was organized.
- 1954 - - (Dec. 10) First Southern Baptist Church of Bismarck was organized.
- 1956 - - The second association was organized. The first association was called Western Southern Baptist Association and the second Association was called Eastern Southern Baptist Association
- 1962 - - John Allen served 5½ months as Area Missionary.
- 1962 - - (Sept. 17) Area Missionary, Albert Lamm began to serve.

INTRODUCTION - PART II - HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA*

- 1682 - - La Salle claimed part of North Dakota region for France.
- 1797 - - First trading post at Pembina.
- 1804-05 - Lewis and Clark Expedition passed through North Dakota.
- 1812 - - Scottish and Irish settlers established the first permanent settlement at Pembina.
- 1857 - - First permanent military post at Fort Abercrombie.
- 1861 - - Congress organized the Dakota Territory.
- 1863 - - Dakota Territory opened for homesteading.
- 1871 - - The first railroad reached the Red River and began extending westward from Fargo in 1872.
- 1875 - - Bonanza wheat farming began.
- 1889 - - North Dakota became the 39th state.
- 1946 - - Construction began on Garrison Dam.
- 1951 - - Oil was discovered, and production began near Tioga.
- 1956 - - The first generator at Garrison Dam began producing electric power.

* SOURCE: World Book Encyclopedia

INTRODUCTION - PART III - PROFILE OF THIS REPORT

In the following report we concentrate on three major areas of Southern Baptist work in North Dakota: the expansion of the work through evangelism and establishing new churches; the financial potential as related to the organization of the four-state convention (North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana); and missionary outreach requiring specialized ministries. In addition to these three major emphases, minimum attention will be given in Section IV to church organizations.

In this study we will begin by looking at projections and then examining the trends on which the projections were based. This writing style is used in order to accommodate the various types of readers. Those persons who are interested in the report, but have little responsibility in carrying out the administrative assignments in the state, should refer first to the summary of the findings on the next page. If they are interested mainly in the projections, Part 1 of each section illustrates the results of the numerous calculations. The conclusion which is located on page 26 provides a "wrap-up". However, those persons with detailed administrative responsibility will want to study the report in its entirety.

Section I discusses the topics related to new congregations. The first part of this section gives the projections by estimating where the present trends in organizing churches point. The second part develops membership, evangelism and population projections. The third part of this section is a detailed diagnosis of the present trends.

Section II treats the financial future of the two associations. The first part of this section estimates the direction in which the present trend in Cooperative Program gifts point. The second part diagnoses the trends for total mission giving and total income to the churches.

Section III combines the study of special mission ministries, including data on Indians and foreign-born population.

Section IV treats the subjects related to church organizations.

The appendix provides several study aids referred to in the body of the report.

INTRODUCTION - PART IV - SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

SIGNIFICANT PROJECTIONS

1. Number of churches could double in next 10 years. (1)*
2. Membership may double by 1970 and triple by 1975. (3)
3. Evangelism thrust must be maintained - moderate increases probable. (3)
4. State may add 26,000 people in next 10 years - cities will gain most. (5)
5. Cooperative gifts may be as much as \$30,000 by 1975. (21)
6. Total mission dollars should triple in 10 years. (21)
7. Church income expected to top \$400,000 by 1975 - maybe \$500,000. (21)
8. As membership multiplies so should organizations. (24)

IMPORTANT FINDINGS IN ANALYSIS OF TRENDS

1. Church starts in west at standstill. (6)
2. Members doubled from '55 to '59 - doubled from '59 to '62 - and doubled for the third time from '60 to '66. (8)
3. Cooperative gifts up 177% - members up 148%, 1960-1965. (21)
4. North Dakota is the most agricultural of all 50 states.(10)
5. North Dakotans are oriented to Mimmeapolis-St. Paul metro trade area.(10)
6. One out of 6 are Catholics - Lutherans, one out of 7. (16)
7. North Dakota ranks 13th out of 50 states in number of Indians. (22)

CONCLUSIONS: (26)

1. SBC progress will be slow - patience an imperative.
2. Plains cities must expect "ups and downs".
3. Interstate 94 to make an impact.
4. All resources of Home Mission Board pledge support to ND work.

*page where discussion of topic begins.

NORTH DAKOTA

Section I - NEW CONGREGATIONS

PART I - Church Projections

NUMBER OF CHURCHES COULD DOUBLE IN NEXT 10 YEARS

If the present trend in the organization of churches continues there could be between 21 and 24 Southern Baptist churches in the state by 1975. At the present time there are 12 churches and 2 missions in operation. According to the most ambitious projection there could be as many as 30 organized churches and church-type missions by 1975.

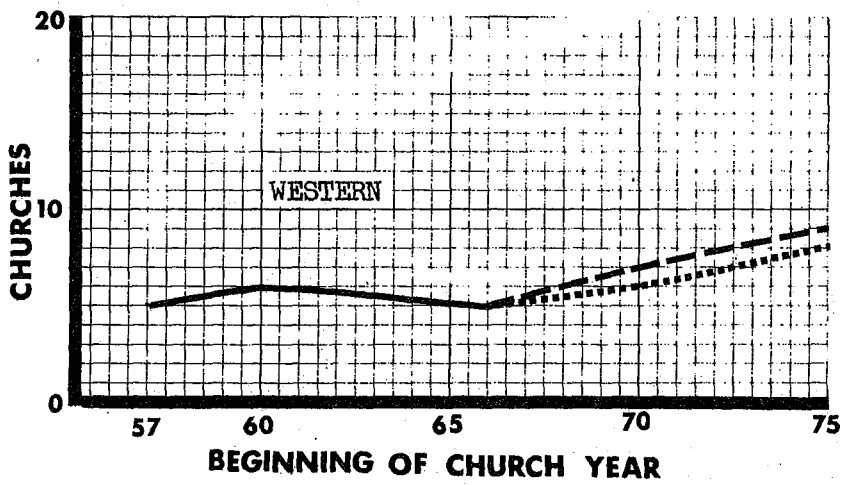
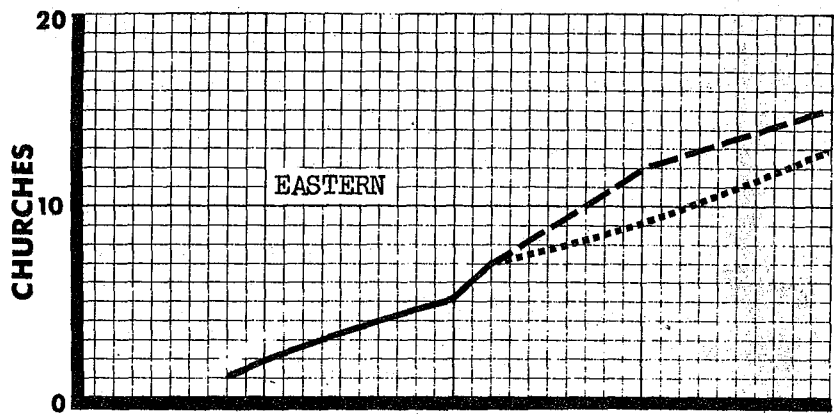
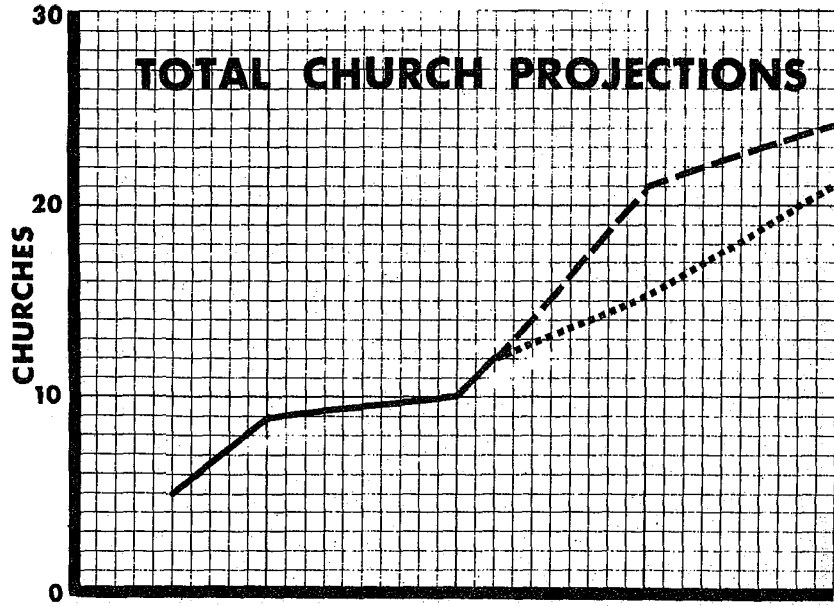
The projection of churches by associations is listed on Table 1. These data are divided to show the range between high and low projections, corresponding to the high and medium membership projections discussed in the next topic. If the high membership projections become a reality, the number of churches must follow the high church projection.

TABLE 1 - NUMBER OF SBC CHURCHES BY ASSOCIATIONS, '70 - '75

<u>Associations</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Eastern Association	9-12	13-15
Western Association	6-7	8-9

On page 2 we have constructed graphs to illustrate these projections. Fig. 4, page 11 notes the cities in North Dakota that are expected to increase substantially in population to 1980. This chart with accompanying graphs (Figs. 5-8) needs to be carefully studied when additional locations are sought.

FIGURE 1



PART 2 - Related Projections

MEMBERSHIP MAY DOUBLE BY 1970 AND TRIPLE BY 1975

In the last five years, SBC membership in North Dakota increased from 508 to 1260. The medium membership projection for 1970 anticipates approximately 2400 members, and more than 4000 by 1975. We have prepared three sets of membership projections in order to allow for several possible adjustments in the rate of growth. The high projection assumes that the present rate of evangelism will change slightly. That is, the number of baptisms per member will slightly rise from 8.0 in 1966 to 10.4 in 1975. The medium projection reflects a moderate rise in baptism ratio as church members increase - the trend of the last eight years. The low projection predicts the results of a poorer outreach caused by the following factors: very few new churches started; the present churches getting much larger; and therefore causing baptism ratios to rise to a level equal to churches of comparable size in new areas.

On Table 2 are listed the medium and high membership projections made for each association. These data are plotted on Fig. 2.

TABLE 2 - MEMBERSHIP PROJECTIONS FOR ASSOCIATIONS, - '70 - '75

<u>Associations</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Eastern	1522-1577	2832-3048
Western	864-987	1255-1753

Detailed tables on the low, medium and high projections for each of the associations and for the state can be found in the Appendix on pages 35 to 37.

EVANGELISM THRUST MUST BE MAINTAINED - MODERATE INCREASES PROBABLE

Membership growth is dependent upon evangelistic activities of the churches. For this reason, an extensive analysis has been made concerning the number of baptisms and other indicators of the evangelistic outreach.

TABLE 3 - NUMBER OF BAPTISMS BY SBC CHURCHES IN NORTH DAKOTA, '70-'75

<u>Series</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Low	201	261
Medium (Probable)	221	333
High	243	409

The high membership projection assumes that the churches will be baptizing approximately 150 more persons than would the low membership projection in 1975.

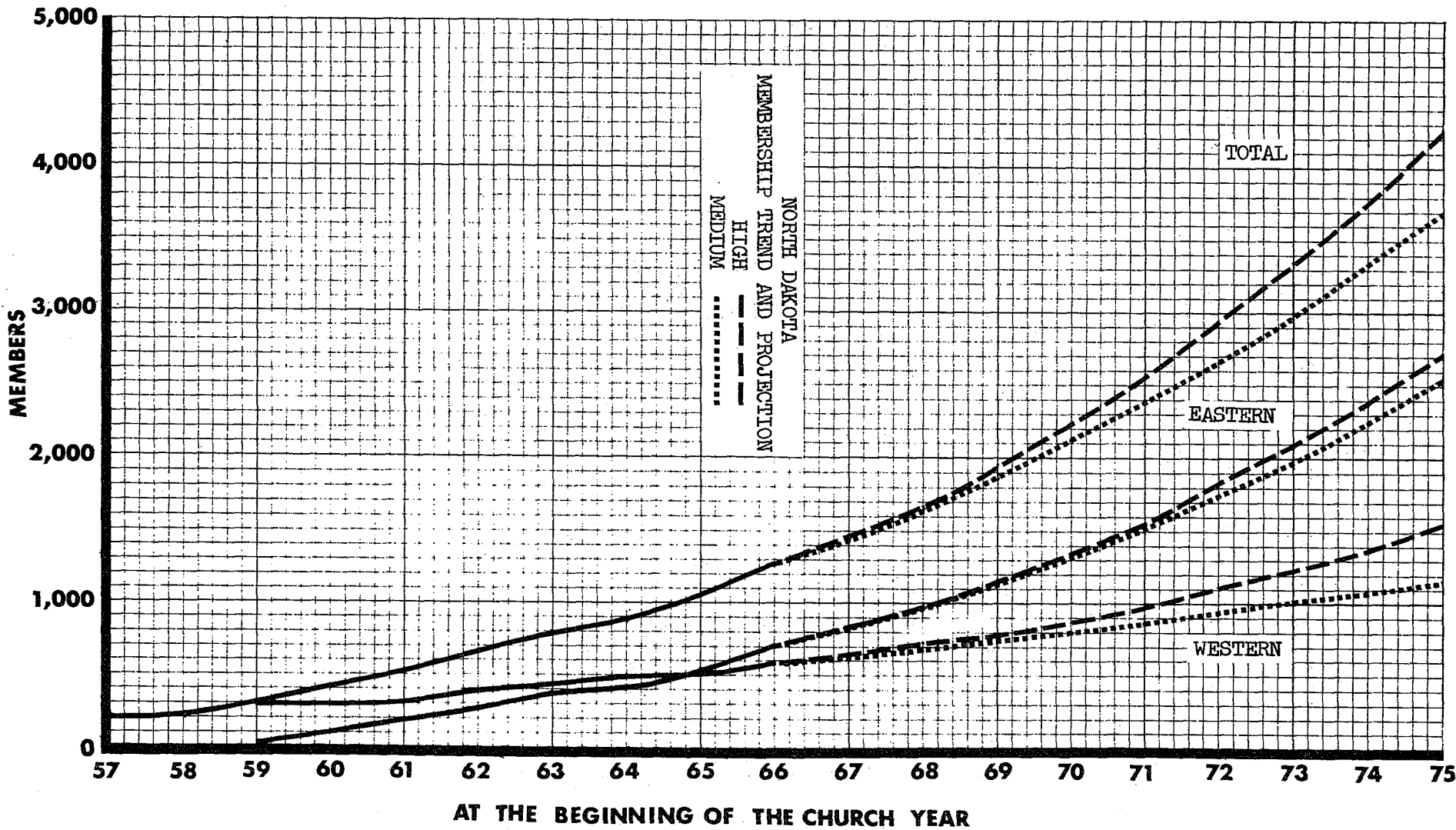


FIGURE 2

STATE MAY ADD 26,000 PEOPLE IN NEXT 10 YEARS - CITIES WILL GAIN MOST

Adequate church and membership projections must take into account population changes. Later in this report we will analyze the distinctive characteristics which influences growth. Table 4 lists the population projections which we feel reflect the current trend.

TABLE 4 - POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NORTH DAKOTA TO 1975

<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
632,446	652,000	658,500	678,750

Several different estimates were released during 1965, each of which indicated a different figure. We have selected the Population Estimates, series P-25, Number 326, February 7, 1966 of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

The projections by various agencies differed even more widely than the 1965 estimates. Thus we have selected a figure based on examination of past trends, the present situation and a limited knowledge of future developments being "talked up". The facts seem to indicate a very moderate growth for the next five years followed by a more substantial increase from 1970 to 1975. The western part of the state is expected to increase by 14,000 from 1970 to 1975, while in the east the increase may be about 6500. By 1975, approximately 58% of the population will still be living in the area served by the Eastern Association.

The detailed statistical tables on church projections contain population estimates and projections for the two associations. These tables can be found in the appendix on pages 32 to 34.

PART 3 - Diagnosis of Present Trends - Churches

CHURCH STARTS IN WEST AT STANDSTILL

It is expected that the increase in number of churches will not follow a steady line as the projections on Fig. 1 would indicate. Rather, the work usually advances by plateaus. During these plateaus, church type missions are growing. When they eventually organize into a church or churches, a new plateau is reached. See the map on page 11 for the location of present SBC missions and churches.

Table 5 lists the ratio of churches to population. In 1965, Southern Baptists had one church for every 54,333 persons in North Dakota. The low projection produces a higher ratio of population per church, than the high projections which show a lower ratio.

TABLE 5 - RATIO OF SBC CHURCHES TO POPULATION

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Past Ratio	1:70,272	1:54,333	1:43,900	1:32,321
			1:34,658	1:28,281

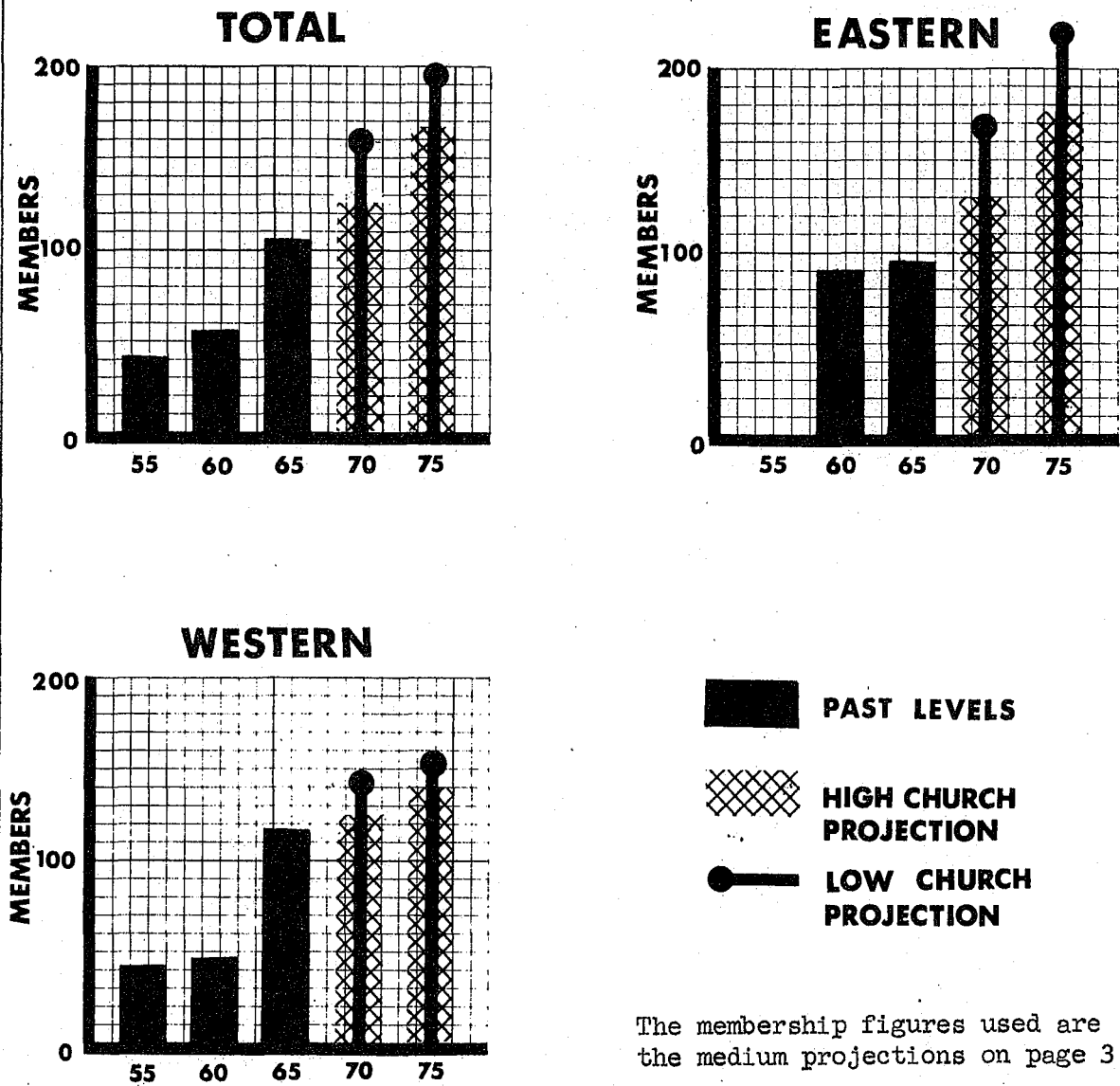
On the next page, we have constructed graphs to illustrate the average size of the churches. For the state as a whole, the SBC churches averaged 42 members in 1955; 56 in 1960; and 105 in 1965. Since it is impossible to start a church with a large number of members, the average size for the state decreases temporarily, until that new church gains numerically.

To illustrate this, let's create a hypothetical situation. Suppose there were 5 churches averaging 150 members each at the beginning of the year. During that year, each of these churches showed a net increase of 10 members. These 5 churches would then average 160 members by the end of the year. However, one new church was organized that year, with 35 members. Therefore, the average for that association at the end of the year would be 139 instead of 150 as reported at the beginning of the year.

Fig. 3 compares the average members per church by the two associations. We have used the medium membership projections that have been calculated for each association and compare the high and low projection of churches by calculating the average size of each. Thus we note that the larger number of churches will probably be smaller on the average than if the low church projection becomes reality. If the high membership projections become a reality it will probably be accomplished only by a larger number of churches at work. The low membership projections could very likely become a reality, especially if no additional churches are organized.

AVERAGE MEMBERS PER CHURCH

FIGURE 3



The membership figures used are the medium projections on page 3

One word of caution is needed at this point: there appears to have been several congregations that have shifted from mission status to organized churches prematurely. Some work has been started as a mission, later organized as a church, and then, because of out-migration and the shift in basic economy, lose its membership and disband. Some missions will probably be organized to meet a specific temporary need because of a construction "boom", mineral exploration, or speculation, etc., and when the

population stabilizes only enough people are left for an extension Bible class. However, these are people - they need a ministry - but such situations are not accounted for in the church projections on Table 1.

It must be remembered that even the high church projection would assume there would still be only one Southern Baptist Church for every 19,000 people in the state of North Dakota by 1975.

Diagnosis of Present Trends (continued) - Members

MEMBERS DOUBLED FROM '55 TO '59 - DOUBLED FROM '59 TO '62 - AND DOUBLED FOR THE THIRD TIME FROM 1960 TO 1966

On Table 14 in the appendix, are listed the number of members reported from 1957 to 1966 by the churches within the geographical areas that are presently served by the two associations. A phenomenal rate of growth has been experienced in both associations. However, as the churches get larger the rate of growth tapers off. The total membership doubled in the last four years, but according to the high projection it will take five more years to double again, (seven years according to the membership projection).

On Table 6 you will note that in 1965 Southern Baptists had one member for every 517 persons in North Dakota. This is compared to 1:430 in South Dakota. The high membership projection for 1975 supposes one member out of every 141 persons in the state.

TABLE 6 - RATIO OF SBC MEMBERS TO POPULATION

<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>		<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
1:1245	1:517	Low	1:289	1:190
		Medium	1:276	1:166
		High	1:256	1:141

PART 3 - Diagnosis of Present Trends (continued) - Evangelism

On Table 14 in the appendix, we have listed the number of baptisms, baptism ratios, total additions and percentage of additions by baptisms for each year from 1957, according to the two associations. From 1960 to 1964 indications were that the Western Association baptism ratio would remain high, ranging between 1:12.1 and 1:16.3. However, in the last two years the ratio has dropped below 1:10.0.

The membership projections, including the evangelism factors, are recorded on Table 18 in the appendix. It is assumed in these projections that the baptism ratio will rise slightly in the Eastern Association and more rapidly in the Western. Projection of the trends of the last 10 years bear out these conclusions.

The membership mobility index is an important factor used in making membership projections. This index gives us insight into the relationship of total additions to the churches, and the number of persons who moved off - these have either changed their membership to another church, or were removed because of death. This factor is very similar to the population shifts referred to as in-migration or out-migration. For example, in 1965 the churches took in 2.6 new members to account for a net increase of one. Another way to say this, is that 26 additions produced a net increase of 10 during that year - or, while 26 were received as new members, 16 were moving away (or deceased) - leaving a net increase of 10 members for the year. Over the last five years the Eastern Association has had a mobility index of 2.3 and the Western, 3.1.

We have already mentioned the effect that members who move away or die have on the mobility index. But more important, is the evangelistic thrust. Let me illustrate - if 16 persons moved off to every 26 additions in 1966, larger results from the evangelistic outreach would have significantly changed the index figure. If 36 persons were added instead of 26, the net increase would have been 20 - the mobility index would have been only 1.8 rather than 2.6 (only 16 moved off).

The low membership projections reflected on Table 18, not only assume that the baptism ratio will rise (poor evangelism), the mobility index would, in corresponding fashion, be higher also. On the other hand, if the high membership projection becomes a reality, it has been assumed that the mobility index will remain constant.

PART 3 - Diagnosis of Present Trends (continued) - Population

NORTH DAKOTA IS THE MOST AGRICULTURAL OF ALL 50 STATES

In 1960 nearly 33% of the employed persons in North Dakota were engaged in agriculture - and nearly 65% of its population being classified as "rural".

Since 1930, the trend in total population has been slightly downward - 681,000 in 1930; 642,000 in 1940; 620,000 in 1950; and back up to 632,000 in 1960. Only three states had a higher rate of net out-migration from 1950 to 1960. These were Arkansas, West Virginia and Mississippi. The prospects are that the urban population will increase while the farm population will continue to show a decline as a result of farms increasing in acreage.

We have prepared Fig. 4 in order to single out the principle cities of the state in which population growth is anticipated. Fig. 5 through Fig. 8 illustrates the projections that have been prepared by Dr. Elmer Vangness, Resource Economist, North Dakota State University Extension Service in Fargo. Fig. 5 begins with the smaller cities and Fig. 8 illustrates the largest cities. Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 note the middle size communities.

NORTH DAKOTANS ARE ORIENTED TO MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

In the studies produced by the Upper Midwest Council it was revealed that the residents of North Dakota are oriented for trade and services to the Twin Cities. Historically, the transportation routes of the upper midwest have tied North Dakota to the Twin Cities and the Pacific Northwest. There has been very little orientation in a north-south pattern. In the early territorial days the Missouri provided a north-south contact by river traffic. However since the advent of railroads and now with Interstate 94, a strong tie has been generated with Minnesota.

A special telephone analysis was made in 1961 which showed there were more than 400 calls to the Twin Cities per 100 inhabitants in the Bismark-Mandan area. In contrast, the study showed, this was a higher number than for the Souix Falls, S.D. area which is about half the distance to this metropolis. Grand Forks reported approximately 600 calls and Fargo nearly 1000. (See Fig. 9)

The implications of this orientation can be seen in the migration of population in and out of the state. From 1955 to 1960 nearly 22,000 persons from North Dakota migrated to Minnesota. During the same period of time more than 16,000 persons migrated from Minnesota to North Dakota. This in-migration figure is higher than the total number of persons migrating in from all states east of the Mississippi River. Thus, we conclude if SBC churches are to be started or maintained in order to reach migrating Southern Baptists, we might as well forget North Dakota, except for the military installations. However, this brings us to the consideration of the religious conditions in the state. (see next topic)

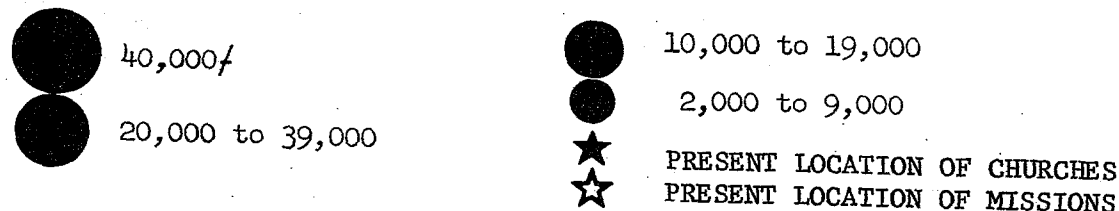
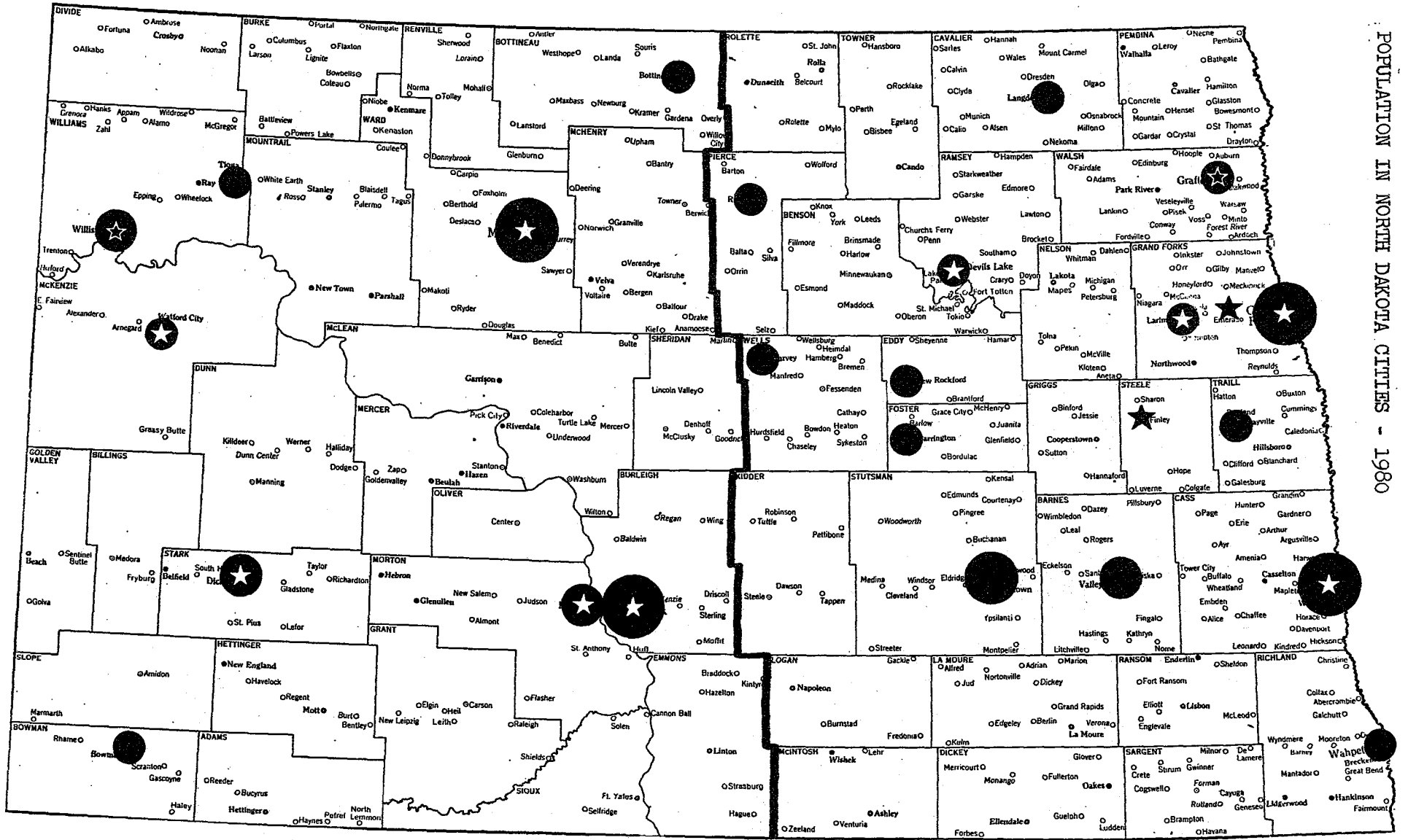


FIGURE 4

11

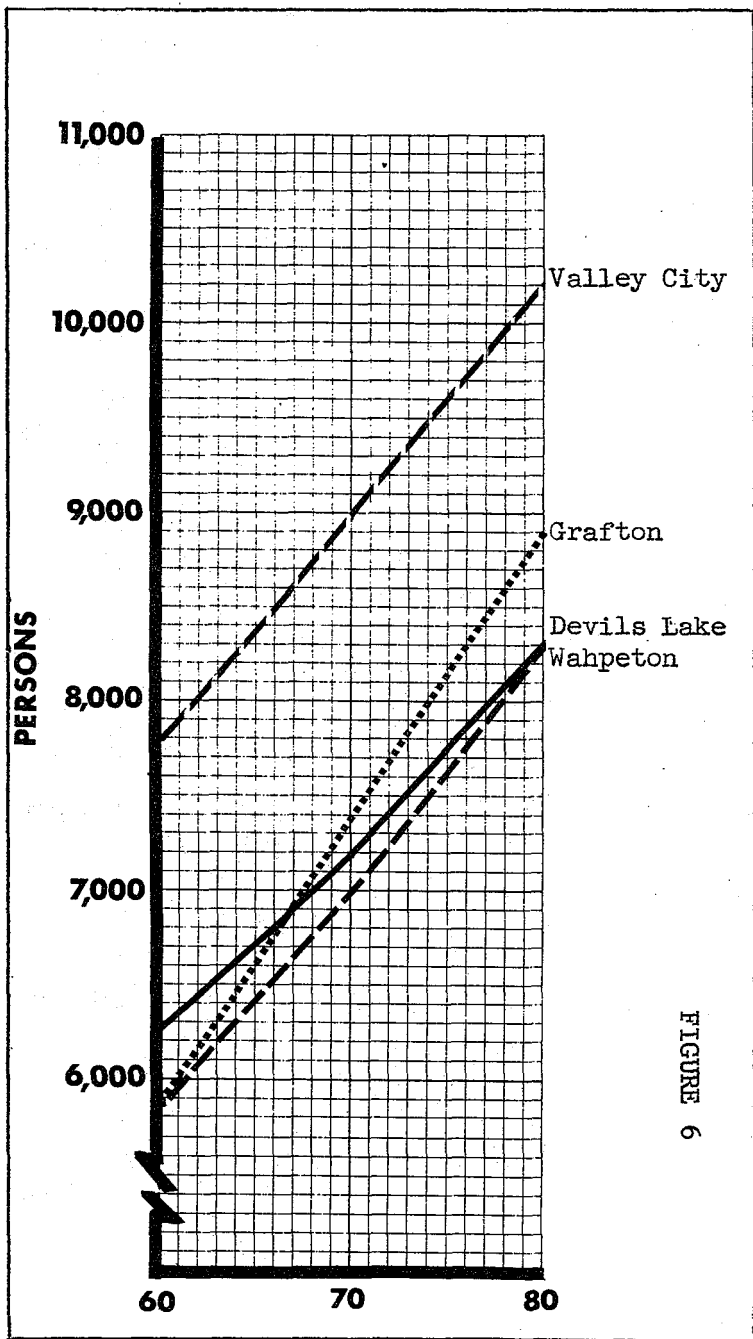


FIGURE 6

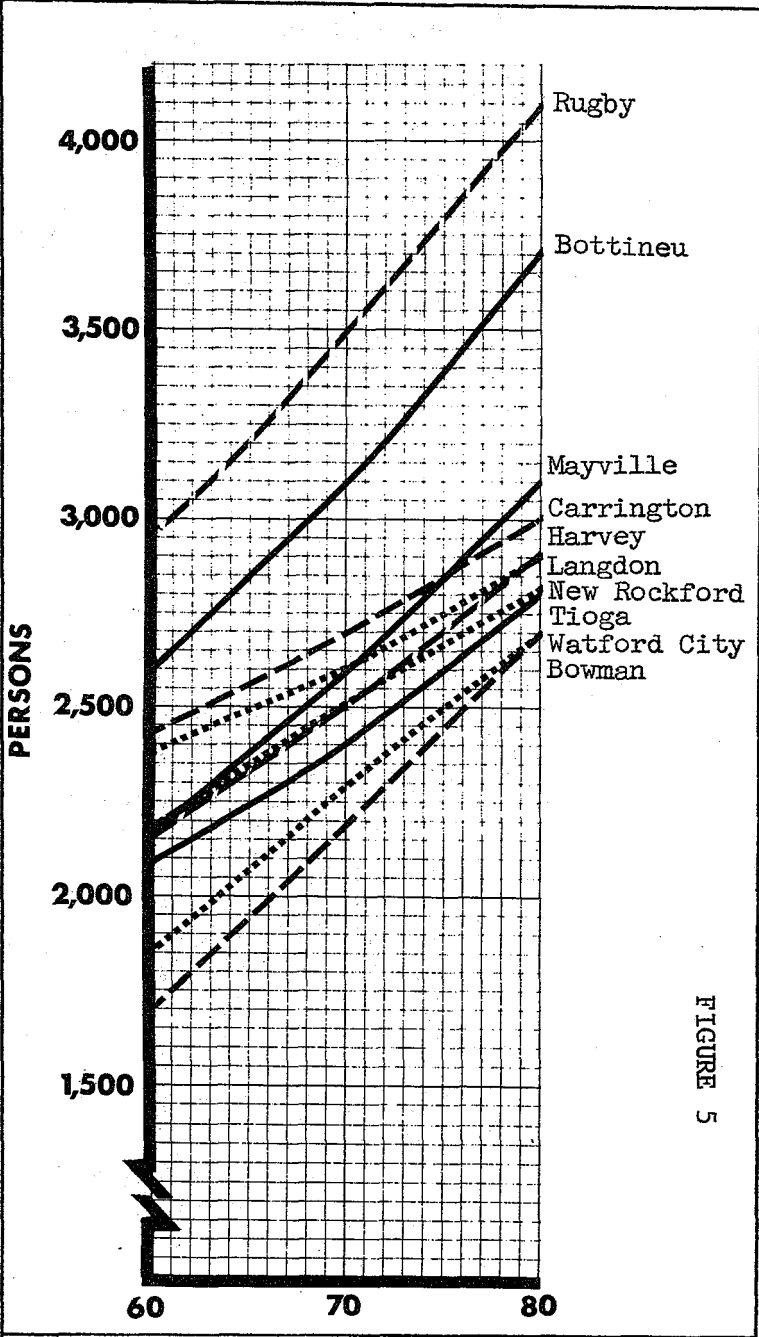


FIGURE 5

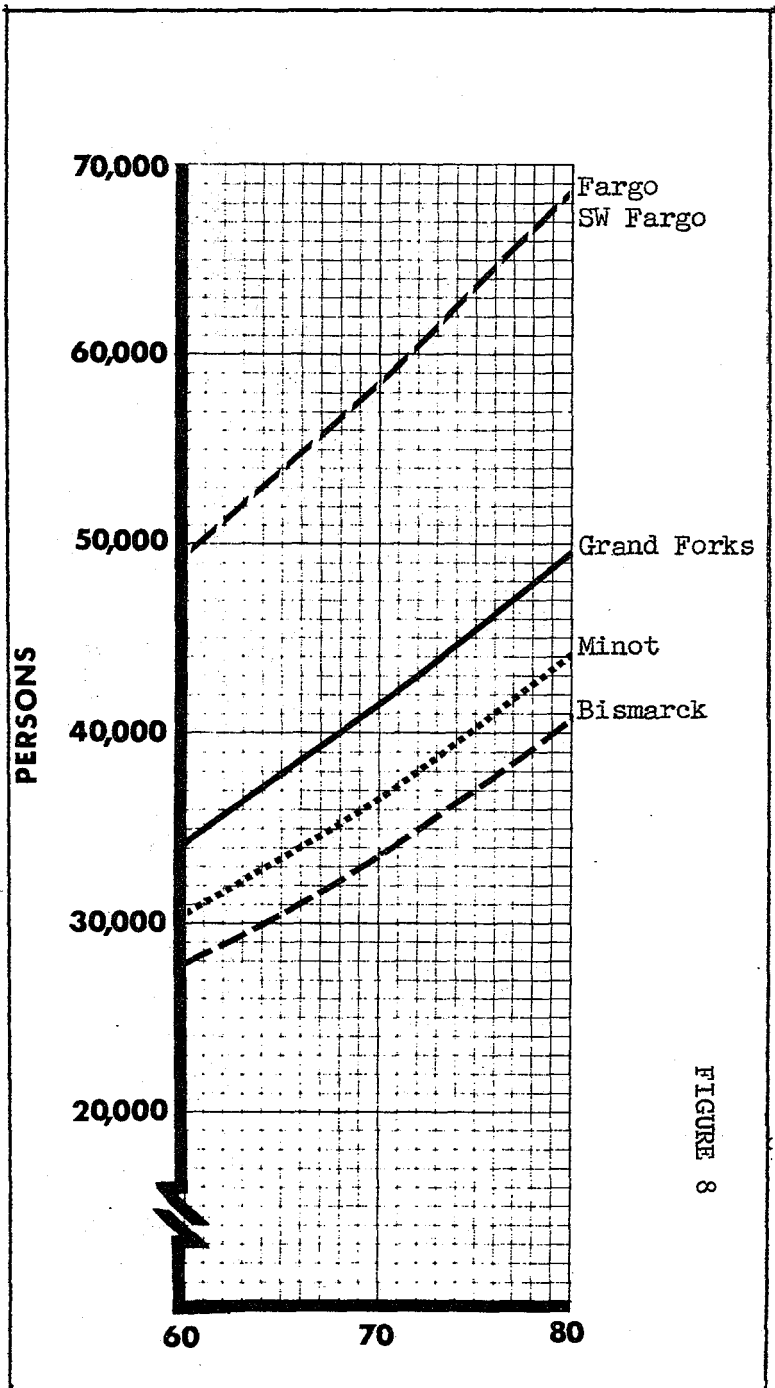


FIGURE 8

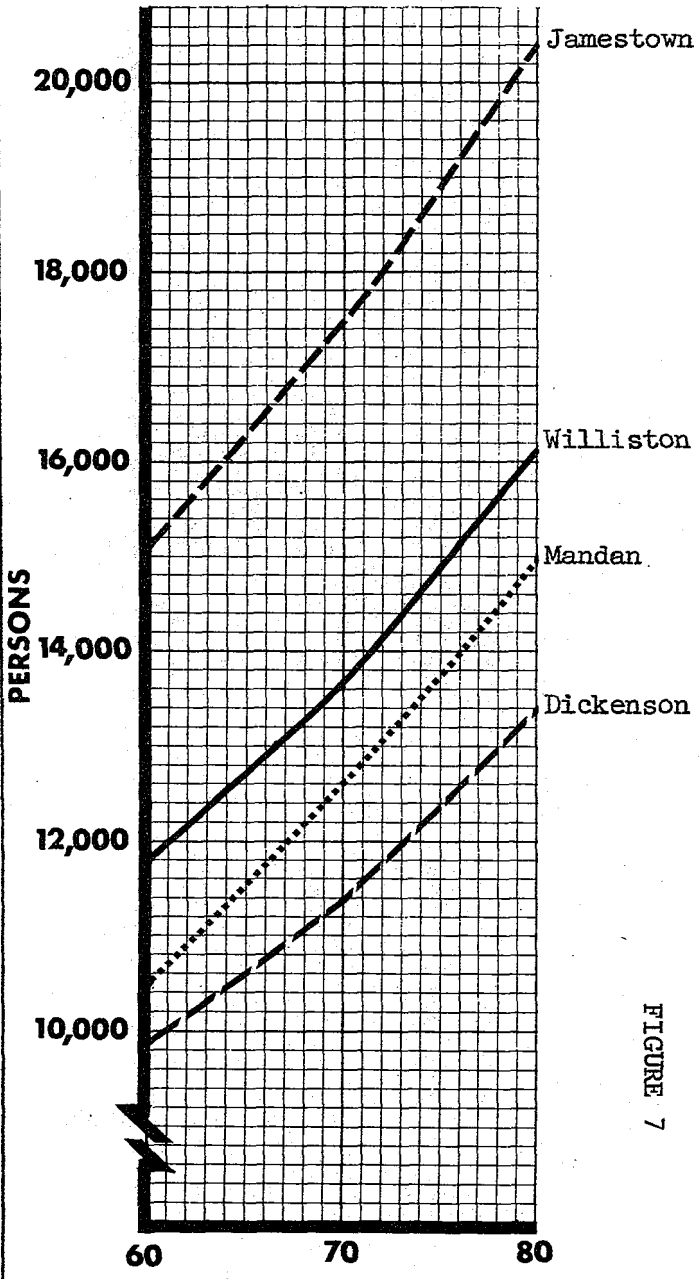
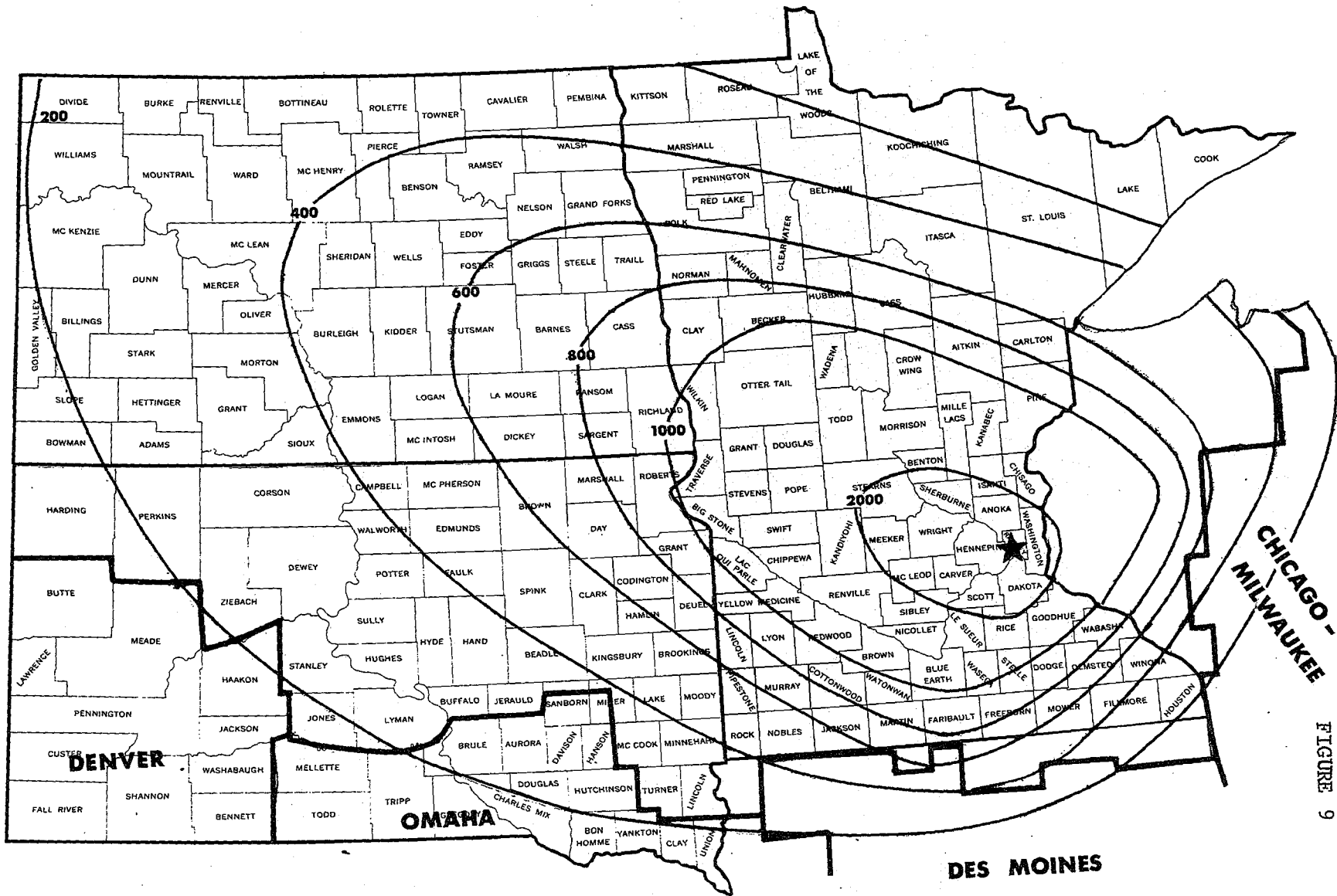


FIGURE 7



PHONE TRAFFIC BETWEEN WHOLESALE-RETAIL CENTERS AND TWIN CITIES - 1961
 (Calls per 100 inhabitants at the Wholesale-Retail center)

FIGURE 9

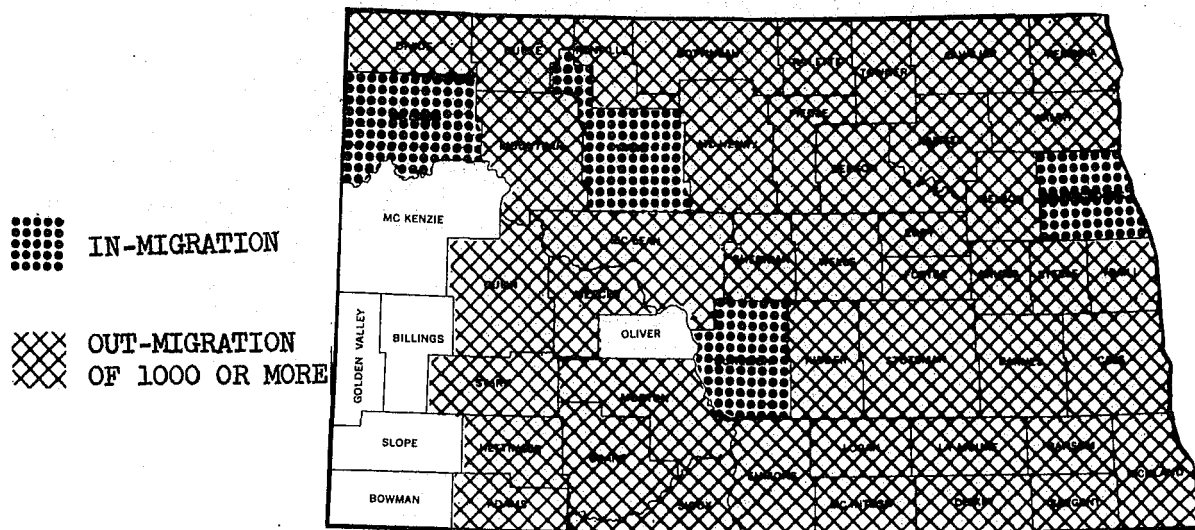
— METROPOLITAN TRADE-SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY

SOURCE: Upper Midwest Economic Study
 Urban Report Number 3.

ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION
 SOURCE: CURRENT ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT
 FOR THE UPPER MIDWEST, 1964

FIGURE 10

1950-1960



Finally, Fig. 10 was developed to illustrate the counties which were experiencing in-migration and serious out-migration. From 1950 to 1960 only four counties showed gains in population above the number that could be accounted for by natural increase. Grand Forks, Bismarck, Minot and Williston are the principle cities of these four counties. The population figures for all other counties indicate an out-migration. Only the very small counties, except McKenzie, had an out-migration of less than 1000.

PART 4 - Diagnosis Other Conditions - Other Denominations

ONE OUT OF SIX ARE CATHOLIC - LUTHERANS, ONE OUT OF SEVEN

According to the 1965 Statistical Summary prepared by the North Dakota Council of Churches, 64.1% of the population in North Dakota are members of some church. Two out of every five of these church members are Roman Catholic. Table 7 notes the affiliation of church members in North Dakota.

TABLE 7 - PERCENTAGES OF CHURCH MEMBERS BY SELECTED DENOMINATIONS

<u>All Church Members in N.D.</u>	<u>100%</u>
Roman Catholic	42.3
Lutheran	37.9
Methodist	5.1
United Church of Christ	2.9
Baptist	2.1

These data reveal that there are 234,000 persons in North Dakota without church membership. The potential for evangelism is even greater when the number of "non-evangelicals" are included.

Three significant tables have been placed in the appendix for further study. Table 22 shows the denominational census by the Council of Churches for 1964. On this table are listed all the denominational groups, their membership and number of churches. Table 23 compares the trends for 30 years by the seven largest major religious bodies in North Dakota - membership, churches and Sunday School enrollment. This table shows that Baptists, exclusive of SBC, decreased in membership from 8,981 in 1960 to 8,104 in 1965. It also shows a decrease in Lutheran churches from 930 in 1950 to 762 in 1965. Table 42 lists American Baptists, Mormons and Adventists by number of churches, members, ministers and Sunday School enrollment from 1950 to 1965. ABC churches decreased from 38 to 26 in the 15 year period. Surely these facts should speak to us concerning the potential for expansion.

One of the most significant documents for an understanding of North Dakota churches was prepared by Stanley W. Voelker for the North Dakota Council of Churches. The report is entitled "Economic and Sociological Trends Affecting Town and Country Churches in North Dakota". A copy of this report can be secured by writing Oscar W. Olsen, Executive Secretary, North Dakota Council of Churches, 13 Roxy Building, Fargo, North Dakota. Any serious planning in North Dakota must give careful consideration to the planning processes being used by other denominations. This document can provide this information.

PART 4 - Diagnosis of Other Conditions (continued) - Influencing Characteristics of the Population

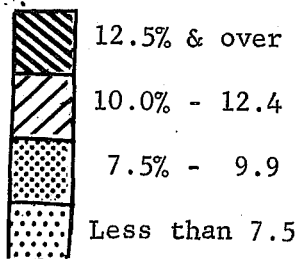
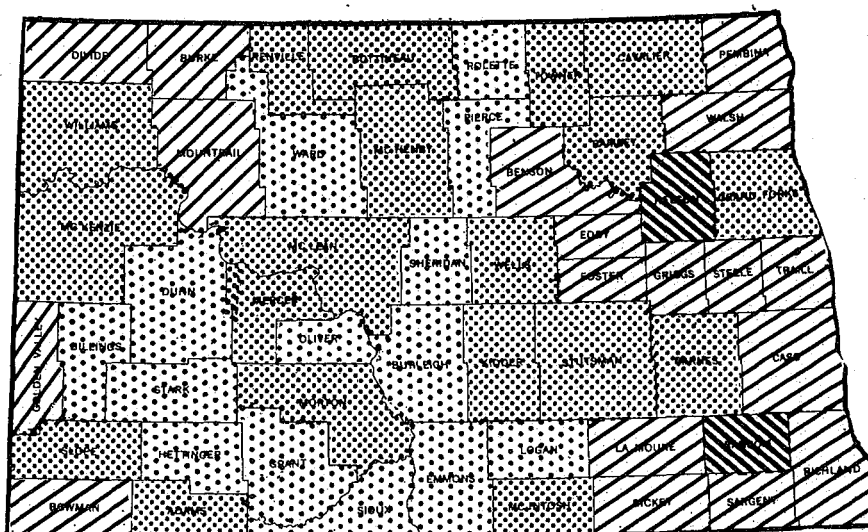
In this section of the report we deal with age differences, economic characteristics and ethnic-linguistic distinctions. On Fig. 11 the age structure of the population 65 years and older, is indicated for each county. The line patterns indicate the counties in which 10% or more of the population are 65 years of age and older. The other areas, all below the state average, are significant because of their lack of aged persons or unusually high percent of youth. There is some tendency for the population in the eastern counties to be older than those in the southcentral part of the state. These factors should be studied carefully, as church extension planning must consider the rate of evangelism in a given area, as affected by the age of the population.

On Fig. 12, we have illustrated the two extremes in family incomes for the state. The line-pattern singles out counties in which there is a high degree of poverty. The dot-pattern indicates areas where there are a high proportion of wealthy families. The wealth in North Dakota seems to be closely linked to the larger cities. Some counties, which we previously singled out because of their younger population, are also among the poorest. In a later topic we will note the distribution of American Indians and at that time observe the relationship to young families and low income.

Fig. 13 was constructed to highlight special factors that will affect the development of the economy in certain counties. Minot and Emerado are singled out because of the large number of military personnel. If further changes in administrative policy affecting some of the bases are applied to North Dakota, the number of persons and the economy of the communities can be radically changed. The heavy diagonal lines single out Indian Land Reserves. According to the 1960 census, the majority of the American Indians in North Dakota do not actually live on these reservations. A third effort was to single out the two counties which are affected by the mining of lignite. Any change in the industrial base of North Dakota or neighboring states could affect the economy in these counties. Finally, we have singled out those counties which are affected by the completion of the Garrison Diversion Project. On Table 8 we have listed the approximate acres in each of the counties affected by the project.

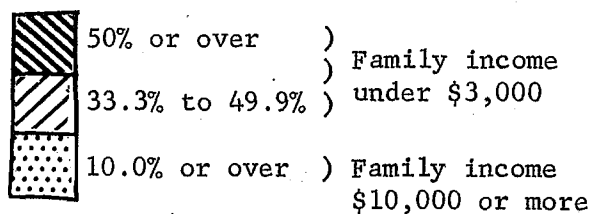
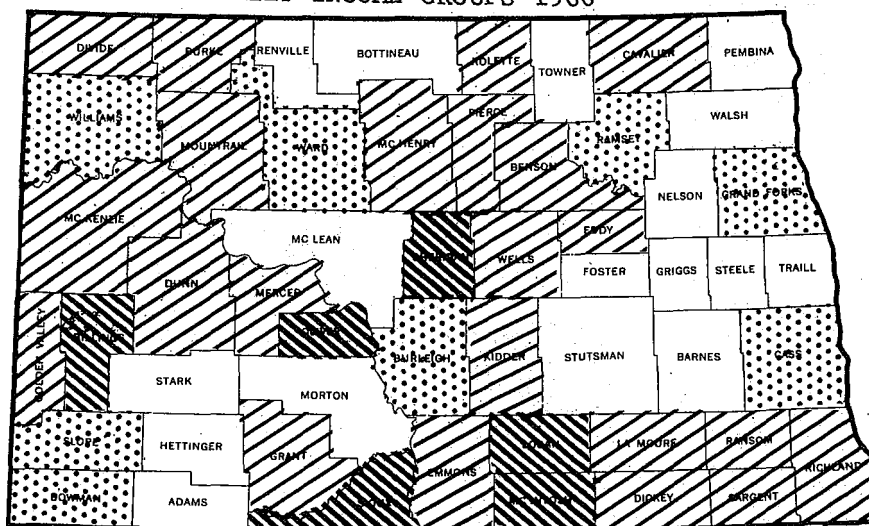
PERCENT POPULATION 65 AND OVER*

FIGURE 11



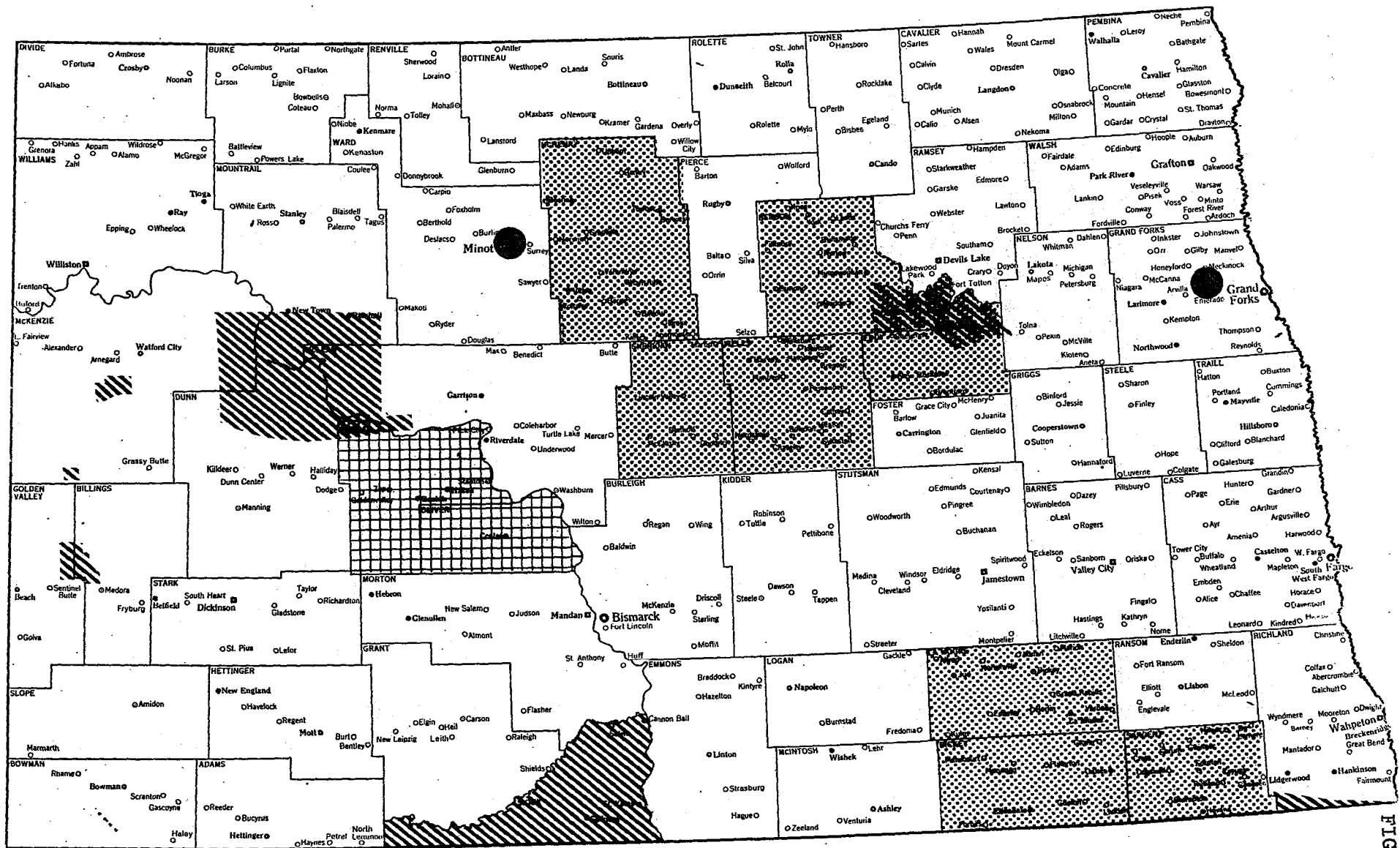
FAMILY INCOME GROUPS 1960*

FIGURE 12



* SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY







 CITIES AFFECTED BY AIR FORCE BASES
 COUNTIES AFFECTED BY GARRISON DIVERSION PROJECT
 COUNTIES TO BENEFIT FROM LIGNITE MINING
 INDIAN RESERVES

TABLE 8 - APPROXIMATE ACRES INCLUDED IN GARRISON DIVERSION IRRIGATION PROJECT BY COUNTIES, N.D.*

	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1.	McHenry	113,000
2.	Eddy	26,000
3.	Nelson	22,000
4.	Sargent	22,000
5.	Benson	20,000
6.	Dickey	20,000
7.	LaMoure	9,000
8.	Sheridan	6,500
9.	Bottineau	3,000
10.	Stutsman	3,000
11.	Ransom	2,000
		<u>246,500</u>

*Figures secured from Dan McLellan, Extension Agricultural Engineer
6/1/66

SECTION II - FUTURE FINANCIAL STRENGTH

COOPERATIVE GIFTS UP 177% - MEMBERS UP 148%, 1960 - 1965

According to Table 19 in the appendix, convention agencies should not expect more than \$30,000 in Cooperative Program gifts in 1975 from North Dakota churches. The probable projection is \$28,600, compared to \$9,617 in 1965.

On the same table, Cooperative Program gifts have been listed by the amount given per member (per capita). In 1960, the gifts averaged about \$6.85 per member and rose to \$7.65 in 1965. The projections assume that both Eastern and Western Associations will have the same per capita gifts through the Cooperative Program in 1970 and 1975. An over-all look at the giving pattern of the churches would support this conclusion.

TABLE 9 - TOTAL DOLLARS THROUGH COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	
\$3,471	\$9,617	\$16,702	\$28,609	Probable
		17,948	37,282	High

TOTAL MISSION DOLLARS SHOULD TRIPLE IN TEN YEARS

The pattern in mission giving would indicate that SBC churches in North Dakota would be spending between \$50,000 and \$60,000 for all mission causes in 1975. The per capita gifts to missions are expected to stabilize around \$12 in contrast to \$11.73 in 1960 and \$13.73 in 1965. The figures are projected according to each association on Table 20 in the appendix.

CHURCH INCOME EXPECTED TO TOP \$400,000 BY 1975 - MAYBE \$500,000

Per capita income to the churches is expected to drop as the years progress. In 1960 the average member in the Western Association gave nearly \$150.00 to his church. Though this figure has radically declined it is expected to stabilize around \$100.00 by 1970. In the Eastern Association the average has fluctuated consistently near this level.

On Table 21 in the appendix are listed numerous financial statistics. A more detailed look at the past trends can be found on Table 15.

TABLE 10 - PER CAPITA INCOME TO SBC CHURCHES

<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
\$131.57	\$106.91	\$100.00	\$100.00

SECTION III - SPECIAL MISSION OPPORTUNITIES

PART 1 - Indians

North Dakota ranks thirteenth among the states in the total number of American Indians. According to the 1960 census, there were nearly 12,000 Indians living in the state.

TABLE 11 - INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES WITH 10,000 OR MORE

1. Arizona	83,387	8. Washington	21,076
2. Oklahoma	64,689	9. New York	16,491
3. New Mexico	56,255	10. Minnesota	15,496
4. California	39,014	11. Alaska	14,444
5. North Carolina	38,129	12. Wisconsin	14,297
6. South Dakota	25,794	13. NORTH DAKOTA	11,736
7. Montana	21,182		

SOURCE: Bureau of Census, 1960

The number of Indians by counties is recorded on Fig. 14. We have also emphasized those counties which have the larger numbers. An interesting and important comparison can be made between Figs. 11, 12, 13 and 14. There appears to be a definite relationship between a proportionately small number of aged persons, the location of the Indian population, and low income families. The data on Fig. 14 cannot be heavily relied upon because of the high mobility among the Indians. Half of the Indian population in some of the smaller counties may have shifted to another region of the state since 1960.

PART 2 - Foreign Born

On Table 12 we have listed the foreign born according to the language which they regard as their mother tongue. For example, in 1960 there were approximately 160,000 persons in North Dakota who were first or second generation immigrants. These represent 25.3% of the total population. Of this number 28,000 were German. However, only 8,404 of them were actually born in Germany and regard German as their mother tongue. These seem to indicate that apart from an isolated case or two, there is very little opportunity for non-English speaking ministries, other than with the Indians.

TABLE 12 - MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN BORN FOR NORTH DAKOTA, 1960

Mother Tongue	State	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
Total	29,907	10,345	13,154	6,508
German	8,404	2,601	4,104	1,663
Norwegian	5,433	1,589	2,296	1,545
Swedish	1,416	417	617	382
Danish	619	193	273	153

Section IV - MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH ORGANIZATION DATA

AS MEMBERSHIP MULTIPLIES SO SHOULD ORGANIZATIONS

The projections for the Sunday School and Training Union organizations are listed on Table 13. The growth pattern of W.M.U. appears to be consistent but because of many unpredictable factors we do not attempt to calculate a specific figure. By 1975 the W.M.U. may increase to approximately 500 ladies enrolled. Because of the irratic pattern in the men's organization we make no attempt to even speculate. See page 31 in the appendix.

TABLE 13 - PROJECTION OF SUNDAY ORGANIZATIONS

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>		<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
S.S. Enrollment	513	1,395	Medium	2,380	3,680
			High	2,560	4,800
S.S. Attendance	274	825	Medium	1,380	2,040
			High	1,490	2,660
T.U. Enrollment	218	709	Medium	1,190	1,720
			High	1,280	2,240

In 1960 there were approximately 100 persons enrolled in Sunday School for every 100 members of the churches. In 1965 Sunday School enrollment had increased to where there were approximately 110 enrolled in Sunday School compared to 100 church members. In 1966 there were only 95 persons enrolled in Sunday School compared to 100 church members. However, for 1970 we predict that the figure will be approximately 100 Sunday School members to 100 church members. For 1975, we figure the size of membership will cause the churches to follow a pattern consistent in other larger states in the new areas. By then we expect the figure to be 90 enrolled to 100 members.

If the high Sunday School figure becomes a reality in 1975 it will mean that Southern Baptists will be teaching the Bible to only one out of every 250 North Dakotans on the average Sunday morning. Compared to the opportunities in the "old South", even if the very best advances could be made, most people in North Dakota would still not be aware that Southern Baptists were an active part of the religious community. Patient labor through the years will eventually bear fruit.

FIGURE 15

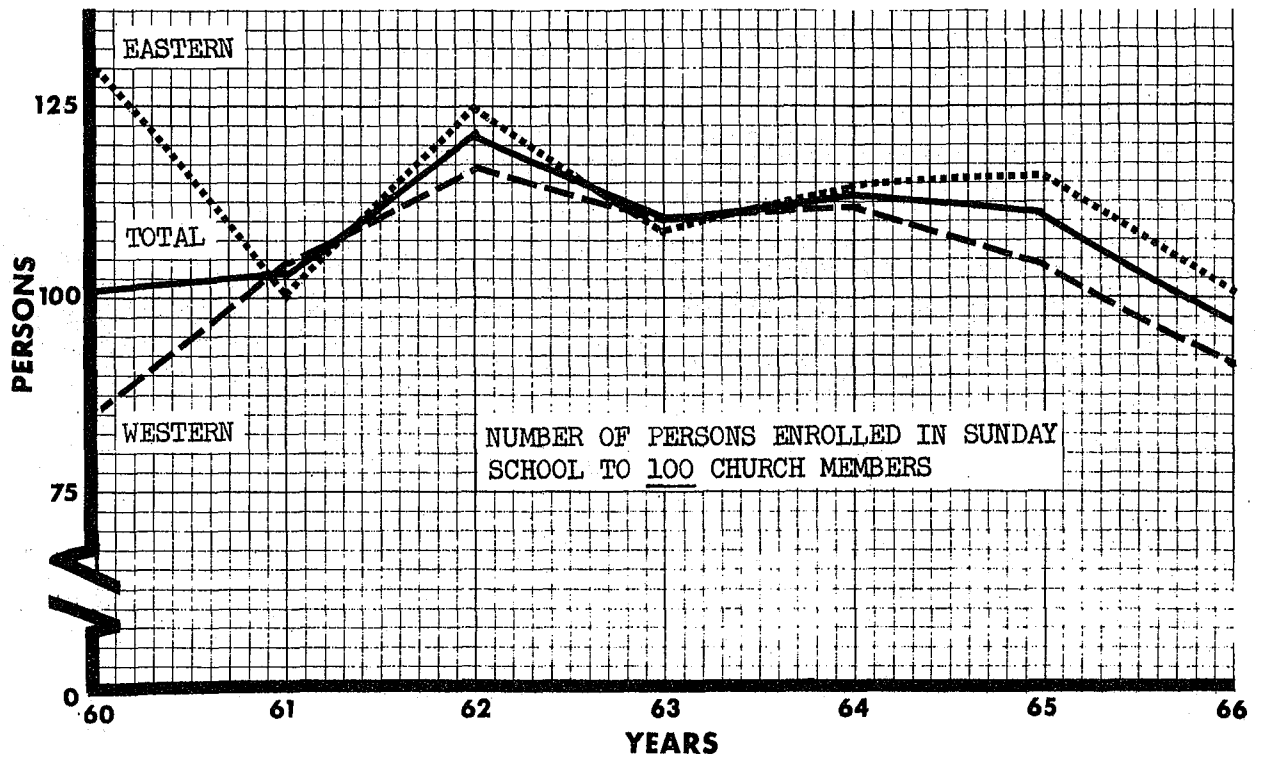
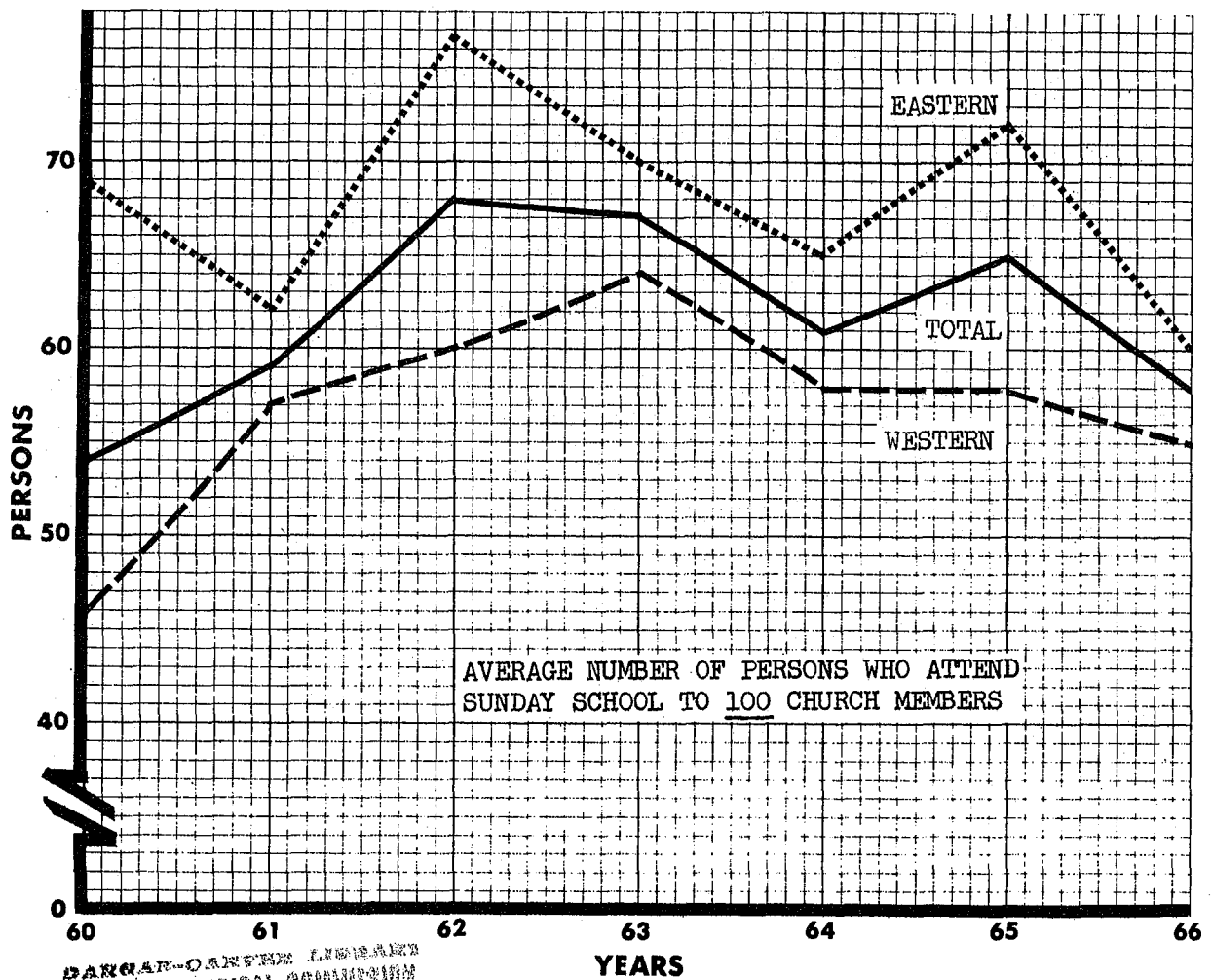


FIGURE 16



DANGAR-OAKRIDGE DISTRICT
 S. D. C. DISTRICT COMMISSION
 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CONCLUSION:

PLAINS CITIES MUST EXPECT "UPS AND DOWNS"

According to A Time of Decision, published by the University of Nebraska Center for Continuing Education, the conditions on the Great Plains are characterized as: (1) semi-arid climate; (2) agricultural land as the principal resource; (3) lack of industrial development; (4) sparse population; (5) a minority area of the nation, controlled from without; (6) drought and abundance. During the abundant years, the economy stimulates growth but in drought years serious recessions accelerate out-migration. This pattern has been true as long as historical data have been kept concerning the Plains. This is the rule and work among the Plains people must be adjusted to these patterns of "ups and downs".

Everett G. Peterson, the Extension Economist for the University of Nebraska says, "Plains cities of 5,000 to 25,000 population will gain customers, clients, patrons and church members while the small, rural towns will lose them". (page 35) The other small cities will eventually decrease - many will vanish. The only hope for small towns, the book points out, are those located 50 miles or more from major cities. These are primarily service areas for agriculture and for this reason, are not yet showing declines.

Even though some of the small towns are county seats, the penetration will be slow and costly for Southern Baptists. Because of the nature of the Plains economy, a great length of time will be required to penetrate these cities which are characterized by "ultra-conservatism, out-migration, and aging of the population".

Another factor that will affect the state in a general way will be the completion of Interstate 94. The cities strategically located along I-94 can be expected to grow if they engage in effective community planning and industrial development. These cities should receive extra attention when priorities are set concerning new locations for SBC work.

Mission planning for the work in North Dakota is presently under the direction of Dr. M. Wendell Belew of the Pioneer Missions Department, Home Mission Board, SBC. He and his associates are responsible for the administration of Mission Pastoral Aid, and other joint strategies coordinated through the Home Mission Board.

Rev. Gerald Palmer, Secretary of the Language Missions Department, is primarily responsible for strategies relating to participation and outreach to language groups.

It must be understood that all projections developed in this report are not goals. These projections may serve as yardsticks against which goals are formulated and against which progress is later tested. Further, it must be remembered that this document in no way commits the staff of the Home Mission Board to financial assistance for programs or projects initiated as

a result of this report. All financial agreements by the Home Mission Board are reviewed annually with the Executive Secretary and Missions Director for the sponsoring state convention.

In addition to Dr. Belew and Rev. Palmer, many other department leaders have shown a genuine interest in this report and the work in North Dakota. It is our desire to assure the staff, pastors and church members of our prayerful concern and personal interest in the expansion of the cause of Christ in North Dakota.

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TABLE 14

CHURCH, MEMBERSHIP AND EVANGELISM STATISTICS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	NUMBER OF CHURCHES									
EASTERN	--	1	2	2	2	3	3	5	7	7
WESTERN	5	5	6	7	7	6	5	5	5	5
	NUMBER OF MEMBERS									
EASTERN	--	20	91	182	261	369	395	539	674	797
WESTERN	213	299	315	326	388	428	491	502	586	659
	NET INCREASE MEMBERS									
EASTERN	--	--	70	91	79	108	26	144	135	123
WESTERN	31	86	16	11	62	40	63	11	84	73
	BAPTISMS									
EASTERN	--	2	18	20	30	44	44	67	80	101
WESTERN	65	50	35	20	20	32	35	38	69	59
	BAPTISM RATIO									
EASTERN	--	--	1.1	4.6	6.0	5.9	8.3	5.8	6.7	6.7
WESTERN	2.8	4.3	8.5	15.7	16.3	12.1	12.2	12.9	7.2	9.9
	TOTAL ADDITIONS									
EASTERN	--	20	59	123	156	190	136	301	290	232
WESTERN	118	139	151	80	145	170	180	123	255	116
	PERCENT BY BAPTISM									
EASTERN	--	10.0	30.5	16.2	23.8	23.2	32.4	22.3	27.6	33.0
WESTERN	55.1	36.0	23.2	25.0	13.8	18.8	19.4	30.9	27.1	29.7

TABLE 15

FINANCIAL STATISTICS
TOTAL INCOME

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
EASTERN	--	\$2262	\$9725	\$18543	\$18879	\$25209	\$25317	\$45389	\$71855	\$91,799
WESTERN	\$40205	\$38915	\$41281	\$48295	\$44487	\$61509	\$47667	\$49066	\$62853	71,985
	PER CAPITA INCOME									
EASTERN	--	\$113.	\$107.	\$102.	\$ 72.	\$ 68.	\$ 64.	\$ 84.	\$107.	\$115
WESTERN	\$189.	130.	131.	148.	115.	144.	97.	98.	107.	109
	TOTAL TO MISSIONS									
EASTERN	--	\$186	\$817	\$1587	\$2598	\$2952	\$3317	\$5789	\$8039	\$10,221
WESTERN	6549	5605	4266	4372	4832	5205	5870	5916	8467	10,716
	PER CAPITA TO MISSIONS									
EASTERN	--	\$9.30	\$8.79	\$8.72	\$9.95	\$8.00	\$8.40	\$10.74	\$11.93	\$12.82
WESTERN	30.75	18.75	13.54	13.41	12.45	12.16	11.95	11.78	14.45	16.26

TABLE 16

CHURCH ORGANIZATION STATISTICS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLMENT									
EASTERN	--	25	186	234	261	460	430	612	784	806
WESTERN	258	348	335	279	405	502	542	563	611	603
	SUNDAY SCHOOL AVERAGE ATTENDANCE									
EASTERN	--	16	100	125	163	283	278	348	486	477
WESTERN	169	219	228	149	221	257	313	289	339	363
	TRAINING UNION ENROLMENT									
EASTERN	--	21	52	62	97	168	176	248	367	380
WESTERN	51	140	154	156	211	133	322	265	342	341
	W.M.U. ENROLMENT									
TOTAL	61	79	92	86	136	212	126	156	142	193
	BROTHERHOOD ENROLMENT									
TOTAL	6	15	18	37	41	48	36	13	30	54

PROJECTION OF CHURCHES (POPULATION RATIOS)

TOTAL NORTH DAKOTA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projections</u>			
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total Population	632,446	652,000	658,500	678,500
Number of Churches	9	12	15-19	21-24
Number of Members	508	1260		
Probable Projection			2,278	3,575
Medium Projection			2,386	4,087
High Projection			2,564	4,801

Church and Membership RatiosProjected Range

1 Church to <u>x</u> population	1:70,272	1:54,333	if 45 1:43,900	if 21 1:32,321
			if 79 1:34,658	if 24 1:28,281
1 Member to <u>x</u> population	1:1,245	1:517		
Low			1:289	1:190
Medium			1:276	1:166
High			1:257	1:141

Average Size of Churches

Average number of members (medium members projected)	56	105		
			125-160	170-195

PROJECTION OF CHURCHES (POPULATION RATIOS)

EASTERN ASSOCIATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projections</u>			
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total Population	359,984	378,600	383,200	389,750
Number of Churches	2	7	9-12	13-15
Number of Members	182	674		
Low Projection			1465	2515
Medium Projection			1522	2832
High Projection			1577	3573
<u>Church and Membership Ratios</u>			<u>Projected Range</u>	
1 Church to <u>x</u> population	1:17,999	1:54,086	if 9 1:42,578	if 13 1:29,981
			if 12 1:31,933	if 15 1:25,983
1 Member to <u>x</u> population	1:1,978	1:562		
Low Projection			1:262	1:155
Medium Projection			1:252	1:138
High Projection			1:243	1:109
<u>Average Size of Churches</u>				
Average Number of Members (medium memb. projection)	91	96	130-170	190-220

PROJECTION OF CHURCHES (POPULATION RATIOS)

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projections</u>			
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total Population	272,462	273,400	275,300	289,000
Number of Churches	7	5	6-7	8-9
Number of Members	326	586		
Low Projection			813	1060
Medium Projection			864	1255
High Projection			987	1753

Church and Membership Ratios

Projected Range

1 Church to <u>x</u> population	1:38,923	1:54,680	if 6	if 8	
			1:45,883	1:36,125	
			if 7	if 9	
			1:39,329	1:32,111	
1 Member to <u>x</u> population	1:836	1:467			
			Low Projection	1:339	1:273
			Medium Projection	1:319	1:230
			High Projection	1:279	1:165

Average Size of Churches

Average number of Members (medium members projected)	47	117		
			125-145	140-155

TABLE 18

TOTAL NORTH DAKOTAHigh

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tot. Memb. at Beg. of year</u>	<u>Baptism Ratio</u>	<u>Baptisms</u>	<u>% Add. By Baptism</u>	<u>Tot. Add.</u>	<u>Mobility Index</u>	<u>Net Inc. Total Member</u>	<u>Tot. Memb. By end of year</u>
1968	1688							
1969	1954							
1970	2238	9.2	243	29.2	833	2.6	326	2564
1971	2564							
1972	2929							
1973	3328							
1974	3771							
1975	4267	10.4	409	29.0	1411	2.6	534	4801

Medium

1968	1649							
1969	1874							
1970	2119	9.6	221	31.8	696	2.6	266	2386
1971	2386							
1972	2678							
1973	2987							
1974	3324							
1975	3692	11.1	333	32.0	1141	2.6	395	4087

Low

1968	1627							
1969	1831							
1970	2050	10.2	201	33.6	599	2.6	228	2278
1971	2278							
1972	2519							
1973	2768							
1974	3030							
1975	3297	12.6	261	33.9	769	2.8	278	3575

EASTERN ASSOCIATIONHigh

<u>Year</u>	Tot. Memb. at Beg. of year	Baptism Ratio	<u>Baptisms</u>	% Add. By Baptism	Tot. Add.	Mobility Index	Net Inc. Total Member	Tot. Memb. by end of year
1968	972							
1969	1156							
1970	1354	8.0	169	33.0	513	2.3	223	1577
1971	1577							
1972	1827							
1973	2092							
1974	2386							
1975	2709	9.7	279	33.0	846	2.5	339	3048

Medium

1968	963							
1969	1132							
1970	1319	8.0	165	34.0	485	2.4	202	1522
1971	1522							
1972	1746							
1973	1982							
1974	2242							
1975	2526	9.7	260	34.0	766	2.5	306	2832

Low

1968	954							
1969	1112							
1970	1285	8.5	151	35.0	432	2.4	180	1465
1971	1465							
1972	1658							
1973	1858							
1974	2070							
1975	2287	11.0	208	35.0	594	2.6	228	2515

TABLE 18 continued

WESTERN ASSOCIATIONHigh

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tot. Memb. at Beg. of year</u>	<u>Baptism Ratio</u>	<u>Baptisms</u>	<u>% Add. By Baptism</u>	<u>Tot. Add.</u>	<u>Mobility Index</u>	<u>Net Inc. Total Member</u>	<u>Tot. Memb. by end of year</u>
1968	716							
1969	794							
1970	884	12.0	74	23.0	320	3.1	103	987
1971	987							
1972	1102							
1973	1236							
1974	1385							
1975	1558	12.0	130	23.0	565	2.9	195	1753

Medium

1968	686							
1969	742							
1970	800	14.3	56	26.5	211	3.3	64	864
1971	864							
1972	932							
1973	1005							
1974	1082							
1975	1166	16.0	73	26.5	275	3.1	89	1255

Low

1968	673							
1969	719							
1970	765	15.3	50	30.0	167	3.5	48	813
1971	813							
1972	861							
1973	910							
1974	960							
1975	1010	19.2	53	30.0	175	3.5	50	1060

TABLE 19

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS FOR NORTH DAKOTA

<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	
Total	508	1260	2386 2564	4087 5326	Medium* High
Eastern	182	674	1522 1577	2832 3573	Medium High
Western	326	586	864 987	1255 1753	Medium High

PER CAPITA DOLLARS TO COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Total	\$6.83	\$7.63	\$7.00	\$7.00
Eastern	5.60	7.00	7.00	7.00
Western	7.52	8.33	7.00	7.00

TOTAL COLLARS TO COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Total	\$3,471	\$9,617	\$16,702 17,948	\$28,609 37,282	Medium* High
East	1,019	4,737	10,654 11,039	19,824 25,011	Medium High
West	2,452	4,880	6,048 6,909	8,785 12,271	Medium High

*Probable

TABLE 20

TOTAL MISSION GIFTS FOR NORTH DAKOTA

<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	
Total	508	1,260	2,386 2,564	4,087 5,326	Medium* High
Eastern	182	674	1,522 1,577	2,832 3,573	Medium High
Western	326	586	864 987	1,255 1,753	Medium High

PER CAPITA TO MISSIONS

Total	\$11.73	\$13.73	\$12.00	\$12.00
Eastern	8.72	11.93	12.00	12.00
Western	13.41	14.45	12.00	12.00

TOTAL DOLLARS TO MISSIONS

Total	\$5,959	\$16,506	\$28,632 30,768	\$49,044 63,912	Medium High
Eastern	1,587	8,039	18,264 18,924	33,984 42,876	Medium High
Western	4,372	8,467	10,368 11,844	15,060 21,036	Medium High

*Probable

CHURCH INCOME FOR NORTH DAKOTA

<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	
Total	508	1,260	2,386 2,564	4,087 5,326	Medium High
Eastern	182	674	1,522 1,577	2,832 3,573	Medium High
Western	326	586	864 987	1,255 1,753	Medium High

PER CAPITA TO CHURCHES

Total	\$131.57	\$106.91	\$100.00	\$100.00
Eastern	101.88	106.60	100.00	100.00
Western	148.14	107.26	100.00	100.00

TOTAL DOLLARS TO CHURCHES

Total	\$66,838	\$134,708	\$238,600 256,400	\$408,700 532,600	Medium High
Eastern	18,543	71,855	152,200 157,700	283,200 357,300	Medium High
Western	48,295	62,853	86,400 98,700	125,500 175,300	Medium High

*Probable

NORTH DAKOTA DENOMINATIONAL CENSUS, 1964

by North Dakota Council of Churches

<u>NAME OF DENOMINATION</u>	<u>TOTAL MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>CHURCHES</u>
Adventist - Seventh Day	2,745	47
Assemblies of God	2,500	59
Baptists	8,610	81
Church of Christ	290	6
Church of God	571	21
Church of God of Prophecy	166	7
Church of the Nazarene	1,090	35
Evangelical Free	420	14
Evangelical United Brethren	6,377	52
Jewish	1,200	5
Latter Day Saints	1,654	13
Lutheran	155,455	802
Menmonite	1,017	6
Methodist	21,076	159
Moravian	812	8
Presbyterian	14,797	94
Protestant Episcopal	3,514	36
Reformed Church in America	451	5
Reformed Christian	114	1
Reformed Church in U. S.	339	6
Roman Catholic (confirmed members)	173,545	314
Salvation Army	448	8
Ukranian Catholic	625	4
Ukranian Orthodox	150	3
Unitarian	120	3
United Church of Christ	12,107	98
Others	1,023	32

TABLE 23

NORTH DAKOTA:

MEMBERSHIP

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
Baptists (excl.SBC)	6,198*	6,957	7,755	8,981	8,104
Methodist	15,558	18,722	19,902	20,037	20,640
Presbyterian	11,184	11,824	13,437	14,420	14,579
Roman Catholic	119,360	130,692	140,084	152,751	173,548
Lutheran	135,162	174,337	192,767	213,201	224,721
Ev. United Brethren	3,126	4,856	5,213	5,876	6,377
United Church of Christ	9,515	9,944	9,815	12,758	12,107

CHURCHES

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
Baptists (excl.SBC)	63*	82	75	73	72
Methodist	177	152	156	138	146
Presbyterian	138	111	101	96	87
Roman Catholic	329	321	336	320	314
Lutheran	864	930	902	835	762
Ev. United Brethren	51	61	66	59	52
United Ch. of Christ	144	121	99	108	98

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLMENT

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
Baptist (excl.SBC)	6,865*	6,004	7,901	9,022	8,135
Methodist	11,378	11,093	13,220	13,541	11,846
Presbyterian	9,440	6,486	7,194	8,197	7,119
Roman Catholic	8,401	14,774	32,737	41,266	50,423
Lutheran	39,072	43,125	43,125	60,031	65,156
Ev. United Breth.	5,509	5,010	5,553	5,420	5,282
United Ch. of Christ	7,306	5,619	6,156	6,717	5,636

*Only American Baptists and German Baptists

SOURCE: North Dakota Council of Churches

AMERICAN BAPTISTS IN NORTH DAKOTA

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
Churches	38	29	27	26
Members	3395	2911	3092	3133
Ministers	28	24	22	20
S.S. Enrolment	2340	2514	2586	2441

MORMONS (LDS & RLDS)

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
Churches	11	13	11	13
Members	842	860	755	1654
Ministers	36	32	37	49
S.S. Enrolment	294	738	696	2596

ADVENTISTS

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
Churches	63	55	55	47
Members	2455	2659	2723	2745
Ministers	18	19	19	21
S.S. Enrolment	2105	2497	2939	2692

SOURCE: North Dakota Council of Churches