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A BRIEF STUDY OF HAWAII BAPTISTS



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A BRIEF STUDY OF THE CHURCHES AND PEOPLE
OF THE HAWAII BAPTIST CONVENTION

July, 1972

Prepared by

Don F. Mabry

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND SPECIAL STUDIES

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INTRODUCTION

This brief paper has been prepared at the request of the Church Extension Department of the Home Mission Board for use in a Mission Forum for leadership persons of the Hawaii Baptist Convention. The study was first distributed at Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary in July of 1972. It is to be used in attempting to understand Baptist work in Hawaii at the present time, and as a tool in developing mission strategy for this very strategic area. The report is an attempt to assemble several data that are important in analysis of the community, growth in the state, and to give some brief interpretation of these data. The initial part of the paper is an analytical text which accompanies the tables of data included there and in the appendix. The first section of the report deals with the community data, while the second section deals with the church data. The conclusions have been developed by the author, as a result of his observations of the data and are an attempt to share with the reader the author's observations.

This report will be stimulative in nature rather than exhaustive since there is neither demand nor space for full treatment of all the available data. The department has previously made three studies of all of the major islands for the Hawaii Baptist Convention. The first of these was made of Oahu in 1966, followed by Hawaii in 1967, and the other islands in 1969. These reports have been used extensively in the preparation of this report, particularly the projections that were made of 1966 and 1967.

Appreciation must be expressed to the Bureau of the Census and several state agencies for their provision of data to be included in this report. Appreciation must also be expressed to the Hawaii Baptist Convention for the provision of State Convention Minutes from which the church data has been gathered. Appreciation must further be expressed to Mr. Leonard G. Irwin of the Home Mission Board Staff for his valuable counsel in assimilating, understanding, and interpreting the data relative to the state.

A very special "thank you" goes to Miss Cathy Hulsey, the department office secretary, whose diligence and efforts in preparing the statistical tables and in typing this report have made the preparation of this document possible.

A summary of the church data appears in the Appendix on Table 13.

Don F. Mabry, Secretary

Department of Survey and Special Studies

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Hawaii's Beginnings

Hawaii was first settled more than 1,000 years ago. The first white contact occurred in 1778 when Captian Cook's expedition chanced upon the islands. Captain King, one of Cook's officers, extimated (on the basis of approximate population densities in the vicinity of Kealakekua) that the total population of the entire chain was 400,000. Later writers have generally agreed on 300,000 as a more reasonable figure. Infanticide, warfare, and perhaps famine were important factors in limiting further growth during the late 18th century.

Cook's crew and other early visitors introduced numerous diseases, hitherto unknown in Hawaii. Venereal diseases appear to have been a major cause of the sharp decline in fertility among the Hawaiians during the 19th century. The population soon plummeted. Epidemics periodically decimated the Islanders. The resulting loss in workers was reflected in social and economic decline, food shortages, and deteriorating morale.

Depopulation continued well past the middle of the century. Although warfare and infanticide were no longer evident, frequent epidemics, low birth rates, and social and economic disorganization remained important factors in demographic decline. A series of devastating epidemics struck the Kingdom between 1848 and 1853. The latter year, marked by heavy smallpox mortality on Oahu, ended with an all-island population of only 73,138 as compared to an extimated 135,000 in 1823 and 266,000 in 1803. The Oahu total reached an all-time low of 19,126 in 1853 or about one-third of the number on the Island in 1778.

The "Melting Pot" Begins

Major changes in population composition occurred after 1850. The need for laborers in Hawaii's growing sugar industry resulted in the importation of indentured workers, beginning in 1852. Workers were imported first from China and later from Portugal, Japan, and other countries.

Although foreigners had lived in the islands since the 1790's, their numbers had remained relatively small. Large-scale immigration began in 1876, and soon foreign-born residents outnumbered natives. Ethnic composition of the population changed rapidly.

Since most of the new arrivals were young unmarried males, age and sex distribution underwent abrupt shifts. Interracial marriage, already common, became even more frequent. By 1900, two years after the Republic of Hawaii was annexed to the United States, only 38.3 percent of the population was Hawaii-born; only 24.4 percent was racially Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian. Health conditions gradually improved and the excess of deaths over births turned into a natural increase after the beginning of the 20th century.

Population was soon growing as rapidly as it had once declined. The low point was reached early in 1876, when only 53,900 persons lived in the islands. Chiefly as a result of immigration, the total soon spurted upward. Official censuses counted 80,578 inhabitants in 1884, 154,001 in 1900, 255,881 in 1920, and 422,770 in 1940.

Growth was especially rapid on Oahu. Total population of the Island increased from 19,799 in 1866 to 58,504 in 1900 and 257,696 in 1940. Much of the growth on Oahu was a result of the increased number of armed forces stationed there or aboard ships in Pearl Harbor. There were only 245 soldiers, sailors and marines in 1900 but 26,233 on the eve of World War II.

Recent Trends

World War II marked the transition between two major demographic periods in Hawaii. The one that ended with the attack on Pearl Harbor had endured for ninety years. It had been characterized by large-scale importation of Asian laborers, urbanization, increased fertility, drastically lowered mortality, and rapid growth. The new period, still in progress today, was one of war-time dislocation and readjustment, metropolitanization and suburbanization, and heavy influxes of both military and civilian mainlanders.

A series of social, economic, political, military and technological events and developments spurred the change. Preparations for war began in 1940, and conduct of the war itself brought thousands of mainlanders to the islands to work as civilians for the armed forces or to serve in uniform. Sugar and pineapple, mainstays of the Island economy for many years, dipped. Tourism vanished entirely, but Federal payrolls brought a new prosperity. After Philippine independence, the importation of foreign labor was discontinued. Agricultural workers were unionized and the sugar and pineapple industries underwent rapid automation.

Military cutbacks at the end of the war triggered a sharp economic decline, which was further intensified by a series of prolonged strikes. Armed forces in Hawaii fell from 407,000 in 1944 to 20,000 in 1950. Soaring unemployment rates were followed by massive outmigration. Readjustment was finally achieved late in 1954 with the return of the 25th Infantry Division, the beginnings of an extended construction boom, and the emergence of tourism as a major industry. Cheaper, faster air service contributed considerably to the steep upward trend in visitor arrivals.

Total population increased rapidly during the war, slumped badly for almost a decade thereafter, and then resumed its longtime growth trend.

Population of the territory including armed forces, rose from 427,000 in 1940 to 871,000 in 1944, then dropped to a postwar low of 493,000 in mid-1950. After four years of relatively little change, the islands embarked on a new period of growth, starting at 511,000 in 1954 and reaching 769,913 in 1970.

POPULATION TRENDS

Significant Numerical Growth

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of the Islands increased by 21.7 percent for a total increase of 137,420 persons. The bulk of this growth occurred in Honolulu county, which is made up of Oahu Island. This growth rate was above the rate of growth for the United States (13.3 percent). On Table 1 are the data from the 1970 census, which reflect the 1970 numerical population and the changes from 1960 to 1970. Casual observation will reflect that there was very little growth in the counties outside of Honolulu, since the largest growth in the other islands was Maui, with an increase of 3,580 persons.

It appears that most of the population change in Honolulu occurred by natural increase; that is, the number of births over the number of deaths which gave a net increase of 112,087 persons during the decade. The net increase by migration was only 16,680. This, of course, is drastically down from previous years, when large numbers of persons were migrating to the island. Recent trends tend to indicate that the trend has reversed during the first three years of the 1970's, and again large migrations are occurring. Most of the net migration of Honolulu was outside of the central city. There was a net increase by migration in the suburban areas of Honolulu of 41,077 persons, while there was a net decrease by migration in the city of Honolulu of 24,397. This would tend to indicate that even the residents of Honolulu have begun to suburbanize into other areas on the island of Oahu.

The population projections for the counties of the state are also contained on Table 1. In every case, the population projections call for a much larger rate of increase during the 1970's than was evident in the

TABLE 1

NUMERICAL POPULATION 1970 AND CHANGES TO 1980
IN HAWAII BY COUNTY, 1970^a

COUNTY	POPULATION		CHANGE 1970-1980		CHANGE 1960-1970	
	1970 ^a	1980 ^b	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hawaii	63,468	69,486	6,018	9.5	2,136	3.5
Honolulu	630,528	930,000	299,472	47.5	130,119	25.7
Kauai	29,761	32,242	2,481	8.3	1,585	5.6
Maui	46,156	54,553	8,397	18.2	3,580	8.4
State	769,913	1,086,281	316,368	41.1	137,420	21.7

^aSource: 1970 Census.

^bSource: Department of Planning and Economic Development. Population Projections: General Plan Revision Program, Part 4. Honolulu: State of Hawaii, 1967.

1960's. The projections call for an increase three times greater on Hawaii Island, more than twice as great on Maui Island, and a rate almost double on Kauai and Honolulu Counties. It seems to this author that these projections are too high. The projection methods in a document prepared by the Department of Planning and Economic Development of the state of Hawaii was based on the growth trends of the early 1960's. This was during the period that migration was having its greatest effect upon Hawaii. During the latter part of the decade, migration slowed down and the net gain by migration for the decade was significantly less than it had been during the 1950's.

Further, it seems to this author that even though recent trends have revealed a new wave of migration to the islands by mainlanders, the net growth of the islands will likely not achieve the projections made by the State Planning and Economic Development Department. At this time, it is

impossible to project the population growth of the state during the 1970's. There are simply too many variables that affect the population growth for any demographer to project adequately the population. Most population projections are built upon scientific models, using the past growth trends. The variables that seem to have the most effect on Hawaii's population at the present time are the stabilization of the military population, the price of land for development, the availability of housing for in-migrants from the mainland, the birth rate among women of child-bearing age, the opening up of other islands for development, such as Kona Coast and Hilo on Hawaii Island and developments on Maui. Therefore, the projections listed on Table 1 are given simply for information's sake rather than a realistic projection of the probable population of 1980. It should be evident to the reader, however, that there is the possibility that the Islands could change its rate of growth during the decade of the 70's, and achieve the projected population of 1,086,000 by 1980. Should this happen, it should be obvious to Baptist leaders in the state that many new units of work would need to be added during the decade.

On Figure 1 is a map of the state with its counties delineated on the map. The counties were used as study areas in the preparation of the report. Later in the report, it will be seen that the church data has also been adjusted to the county areas. The reader should review this map before continuing, so as to understand how the data has been collated in the report.

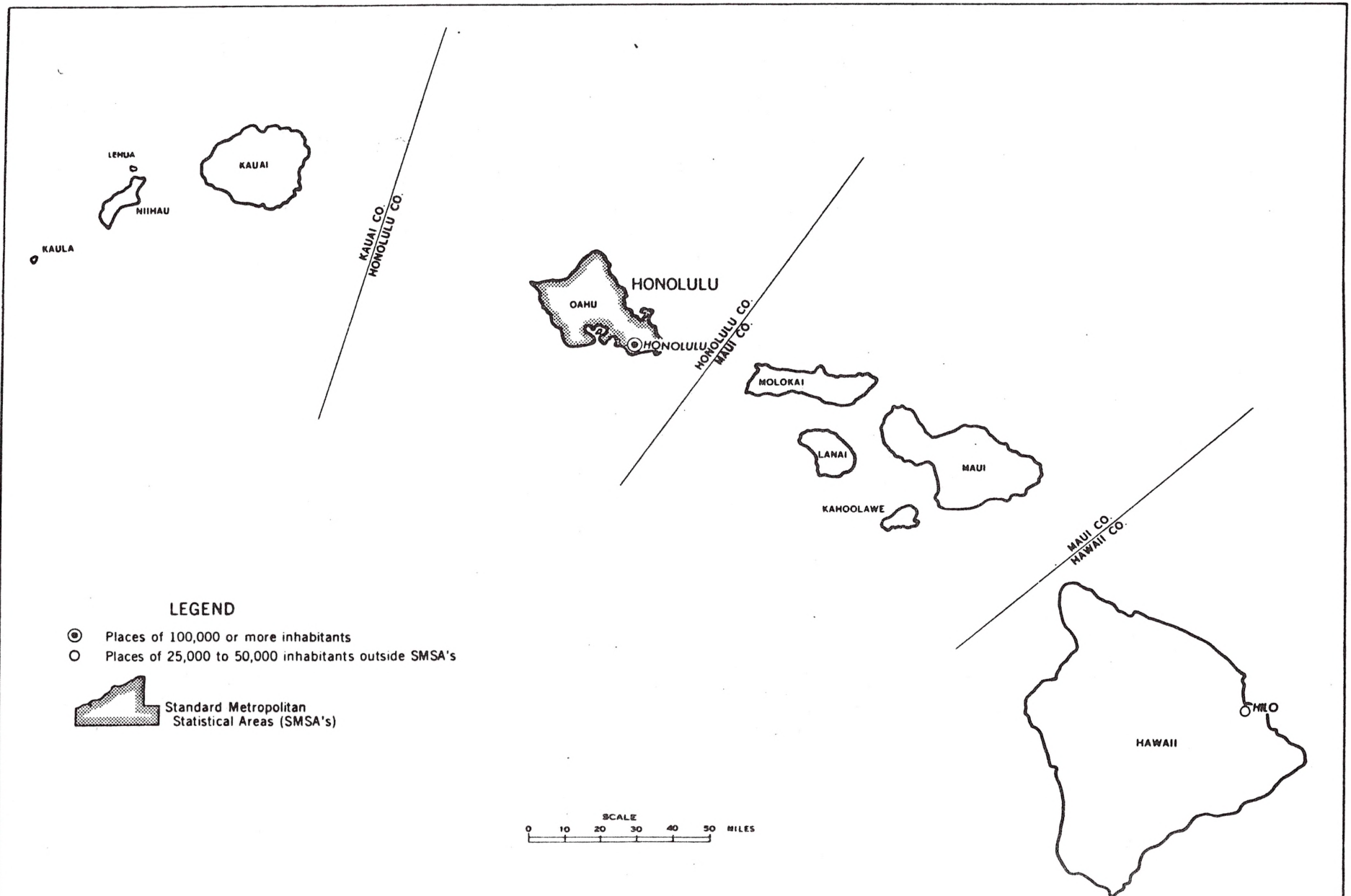
Honolulu Continues to Grow

On Table 2 are the population and general characteristics of the places 2,500 or more. It can be noted on this table that several of the places

HAWAII

FIGURE 1

Counties, Principal Islands, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, and Selected Places



in the state have had significant population increases while four have had drastic losses.

The population of the city and county of Honolulu has followed a similar course as has the state. Between 1954 and 1970, the population rose from 372,000 to 630,528. The resident population in April of 1970, including armed forces and absent residents, but excluding visitors present, was 81.9 percent of the state total.

Following World War II, growth was much more rapid in "rural Oahu" and the suburban areas than in the city of Honolulu. The city had 248,034 inhabitants in April, 1950, and 324,871 twenty years later; corresponding totals for the remainder of the island were 104,986 and 305,657. The city accounted for 49.6 percent of the state's total in 1950 (an all-time high) and 42.4 percent in 1970; it had, respectively, 70.3 percent and 51.5 percent of the Oahu total in these two years. All of this seems to indicate that the city of Honolulu has become saturated and there is very little room left to grow within the city limits, except for the high rise apartment houses. The city is not losing its influence, but it is experiencing the same trends as other metropolitan cities of the nation; that is, it is suburbanizing its population.

Youthful Population

On Table 2 it can be noted in the three columns to the right the percentage of population in three age groups. Data in this portion of the table reflects that there are a large number of young people in the islands. Hawaii has a youthful population with a distinct surplus of males. Median age at the time of the 1970 census was 25.0 years for the state and 24.6 on Oahu. The number of males and females has become more equal during the

TABLE 2

POPULATION AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES
2,500 OR MORE IN HAWAII, 1970^a

PLACES 2,500 OR MORE AND COUNTIES	POPULATION					
	Number in 1970	Percent ^b				
		Change 1960 to 1970	Negro & Other Races	Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	65 Yrs. and Over
Aiea	12,560	6.2	67.7	40.9	54.6	4.5
Ewa	2,906	(-10.8)	92.8	32.7	56.9	10.5
Ewa Beach	7,765	NA	35.9	47.4	50.7	1.9
Foster Village	3,755	NA	13.7	45.2	53.6	1.3
Halawa Heights	5,809	NA	65.4	34.7	62.8	2.5
Haleiwa	2,626	4.9	71.7	41.7	50.5	7.8
Hickam Housing	7,352	NA	11.1	41.0	58.3	0.7
Hilo	26,353	1.5	72.0	36.6	55.6	7.8
Honolulu	324,871	10.4	66.1	30.7	62.5	6.9
Iroquois Point	4,572	NA	7.9	54.1	45.8	0.2
Kahului	8,280	96.1	80.6	35.7	57.4	6.9
Kailua	33,783	NA	32.0	43.1	53.8	3.1
Kaneohe	29,903	107.5	64.3	43.8	42.7	3.5
Kapaa	3,794	10.3	71.8	36.2	52.3	11.4
Lahaina	3,718	8.6	73.9	33.8	57.8	8.4
Laie	3,009	NA	60.6	36.5	60.6	2.9
Lihue	3,124	(-20.1)	78.1	30.2	59.9	9.9
Maili	4,397	(-12.8)	59.0	49.0	48.1	2.9
Makaha	4,644	NA	58.4	48.3	48.1	3.5
Makakilo City	3,499	NA	40.8	50.7	48.4	0.9
Maunawili	5,303	NA	43.8	46.2	51.8	2.0
Mokapu	7,860	NA	11.7	29.7	70.1	0.3
Nanakuli	6,506	NA	76.2	52.4	44.8	2.8
Pacific Palisades	7,846	NA	65.2	48.4	50.7	0.9
Pearl City	19,552	NA	66.4	45.4	52.3	2.3
Schofield Barracks	13,516	NA	16.8	35.5	64.3	0.2
Wahiawa	17,598	13.4	63.1	39.3	55.9	4.7
Waialua	4,047	(-40.9)	75.4	36.4	56.6	7.1
Waianae	3,302	NA	63.1	43.5	51.1	5.4
Wailuku	7,979	14.5	73.4	35.2	55.2	9.6
Waimalu	2,982	NA	65.2	40.2	57.1	2.7
Waimanalo Beach	3,045	NA	77.1	45.7	51.2	3.0
Waipahu	24,150	NA	71.1	42.0	54.0	4.0
Hawaii	63,468	3.5	71.2	36.4	54.4	9.2
Honolulu	630,528	25.7	58.8	35.6	59.4	5.0
Kauai	29,761	5.6	74.0	36.8	54.1	9.2
Maui	46,156	8.4	72.7	36.2	54.7	9.0

^aSource: U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1970. General Population Characteristics. Final Report, PC(1)-B13 Hawaii.

^bPercent is of the total population.

past decade, which represents the catching-up of the females as a part of the population. There are also concentrations of older persons, since almost ten percent of the population of the three counties of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai are 65 years of age and over. However, only 5.7 percent of the population (5.0 percent on Oahu) is 65 years of age or more, while more than a third is below eighteen years of age.

Military Population

Analysis of the components of population change is complicated by the presence of a large military population. Babies born to military couples now account for about thirty percent of all live births in the state. A few years after birth, these babies usually accompany their parents to other states as their fathers are routinely rotated. Children born to military couples thus increase the birth rate and account for a large share of the out-migration. This statistical distortion can be avoided by restricting the analysis whenever possible to the civilian population exclusive of the military dependents.

Hawaii has grown as a result of both natural increase and net in-migration in recent years. Between April 1960 and April 1965, the island recorded about 88,000 live births, 18,000 deaths, and net in-migration of 40,000. If the armed forces and their dependents are excluded from these data, however, the corresponding totals are 63,000, 17,000 and 50,000. The latter figure, indicating net in-migration, represented the difference between 67,000 in-migrants (56,000 from the mainland and 11,000 from the Orient or South Pacific) and 17,000 out-migrants.

Both birth and death rates have been declining for a number of years. The crude birth rate for Hawaii (based on civilian de facto population

including military dependents) reached a postwar peak of 34.7 per 1,000 women of child-braring age in 1953, then dropped progressively to only 24.6 in 1965. The crude death rate for civilians was above 6.0 during the immediate postwar period but reached 5.3, an all-time low, in 1965. Parallel trends are evident when data are limited to the city and county of Honolulu.

In-migrants have exceeded out-migrants since late 1954. Statistics on net civilian passenger movement (which includes visitors and military dependents as well as residents) indicate a net out-migration in excess of 93,000 between mid 1948 and mid 1954. Since then, every year has brought a net gain, ranging from 800 in fiscal 1960 to 13,600 in 1965. Data restricted to Oahu show similar trends. Even the neighbor islands appear to be reaching a point at which in-migrants will balance out-migrants.

Racial and Ethnic Population

One of the most striking changes in recent years in Hawaii may well be in the ethnic composition. Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians declined from 17.2 percent of the state's total population in 1950 to 15.2 percent in 1965. Caucasians, meanwhile, increased from 24.9 percent to 38.4 percent during this same period.

On Table 3 are the data on racial groups in the state. Two of the groups listed on the table, Negroes and Indians account for only 1.2 percent of the population, but the other three and the "Other" categories are very significant. The most striking fact is that 61.1 percent of the state's population is in the racial classification. The largest group is the Japanese who represent 28.2 percent of the population, down from 36.9 percent in 1950. The next largest group is the Filipino (12.2 percent) followed by the Chinese (6.8 percent) and the various groups that compose the "Other" category

The largest concentration of people from racial groups occurs in Honolulu County, but it has the lowest percentage of its total population in racial groups. The highest percentage occurs in Kauai County.

Mainland-born island residents now account for a much larger share of the population than in previous years, increasing from 13.5 percent in 1950, to 22.6 in 1960, and to 25.8 percent in 1970. Locally-born persons made up 66.6 percent of the 1960 total and 65.8 percent in 1970. The decrease is the result of earlier migrations rather than the migrations of the late 1960's.

On Table 2 one of the columns lists the percentages of population that is Negroes and other races. In 21 of the 33 places of 2,500 in population or more, more than 60 percent of the population is Negro or other races.

Table 4 has been constructed to reveal the origins of the foreign stock population. It might also be noted on this table that the population born in the United States is also listed. The foreign stock population represents those persons who were born in foreign countries or whose parents were born in a foreign country. In other words, this represents the first and second generation migrants from other nations. In 1970, only 26.8 percent of the Hawaii population were foreign stock with an origin in Asia, and this is down from 31.5 percent in 1960. Much of the Oriental population in the islands is now native to the United States. Notice that only 13.7 percent of the total Hawaiian population is foreign stock to Japan, which is down significantly from 1960.

The European foreign stock has remained remarkably stable during the decade, while there had been a slight increase in those foreign stock persons from countries in North, Central, and South America other than the United States. There has been a significant decrease in the "all other" category and in those

TABLE 3

POPULATION IN RACIAL GROUPS IN HAWAII BY COUNTIES, 1970^a

COUNTIES	TOTAL IN RACIAL GROUPS		RACIAL GROUPS											
			Negro		Indian		Japanese		Chinese		Filipino		All Other	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Hawaii	45,170	71.2	114	.2	72	.1	23,817	37.5	1,841	2.9	10,454	16.5	8,872	14.0
Honolulu	369,657	58.6	7,388	1.2	996	.2	169,078	26.8	48,288	7.7	65,553	10.4	78,354	12.4
Kauai	22,028	74.0	41	.1	30	.1	9,780	32.9	538	1.8	8,135	27.3	3,504	11.8
Maui	33,546	72.7	30	.1	28	.1	14,632	31.7	1,372	3.0	9,773	21.2	7,711	16.7
State	470,401	61.1	7,573	1.0	1,126	.2	217,307	28.2	52,039	6.8	93,915	12.2	98,441	12.8

^aSource: 1970 Census.^bPercent is of the total population.

TABLE 4

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF POPULATION IN HAWAII BY FOREIGN
STOCK AND NATIVE GROUPS, 1970^a

FOREIGN STOCK ^b	POPULATION			
	1970		1960	
	Number	Percent ^d	Number	Percent ^d
Asia	205,916	26.8	198,993	31.5
Western Asia ^c	344	.04	259	.04
China	20,939	2.7	20,726	3.3
Japan	105,223	13.7	112,503	17.8
Other Asia	79,410	10.3	65,505	10.4
Europe	28,586	3.7	29,307	4.6
Other America	8,630	1.1	5,558	.9
All Other	6,712	.9	8,130	1.3
Not Reported	6,328	.8	596	.09
Native USA	512,387	66.7	390,188	61.7
Total	768,559	100.0	632,772	100.0

^aU.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report. PC(1)-C13 Hawaii.

^bPersons who were born outside of USA or one or both of their parents were.

^cIncludes Turkey.

whose foreign stock origins were not reported. This table does not reveal all of the ethnic groups nor the total number of persons in ethnic groups in the Hawaiian population, since much of the local population has ethnic origins, but many are now native born to the United States. Related data available on this subject are contained in the 1965 report, prepared by the Department of Planning and Economic Development for the State of Hawaii. This is the report listed earlier in this section of the report.

Those persons responsible for mission planning in Hawaii should realize that the ethnic composition of Hawaii is constantly in change. It is also likely that with the suburbanization of the population of Honolulu that many of the old neighborhood enclaves of ethnic groups are beginning to dissipate on Oahu. It may well be that these communities are migrating to certain areas and that new ethnic enclaves are in the making, made up of third or fourth generation ethnic groups. This matter should be thoroughly investigated by mission planners in order to determine how to approach and reach these groups.

HOUSING TRENDS

The increases in the supply of housing and in the number of households have paralleled the growth of the total population. The state-wide total rose from 86,855 households in 1940 to 153,064 in 1960 and to 187,254 in 1970; for Honolulu county, corresponding totals were 51,554, 117,856, and 174,170. The average household size in 1960 was 3.8, and 3.6 in 1970 for the state and Honolulu county. Hawaii had 130,871 families in 1960, and 170,358 in 1970; the respective average size was 4.29 and 3.98.

These data tend to indicate that the number of households have increased significantly, but the average size of the household has declined. The implication of this for the Baptist churches of Hawaii is that there are many more households to work with. Many of these households represent newly-weds who have little or no parental influence regarding spiritual things.

Between 1960 and 1970, the housing inventory increased from 165,506 to 215,897 units for the state and from 125,795 to 174,107 units in Honolulu County.

Additional data has been provided by the 1970 United States Census regarding the housing situation. The median number of rooms for year-round housing units is 4.6, while 65 percent of these structures are one-unit buildings. Almost 6 percent of all the year-round housing units were lacking some or all plumbing facilities, which is an indicator of housing problems. Indicative of the high land prices in Hawaii is the fact that only 46.9 percent of the occupied housing units are owner-occupied and 19.9 percent of those units are crowded (1.01 or more persons per room). The median value of housing in Hawaii is \$35,100 and the median contract rent is \$120. These prices tend to indicate that most of the people in the state are priced out of the

housing market. This accounts for the fact that only 47 percent of the people live in their own houses.

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

On Table 5 are several data indicating some of the more important social characteristics of the state and the counties. In the first column of the table are indicated the percentage of the population that is rural. Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui all have more than half of their population in rural areas, while the state has only 17 percent.

Earlier in the report, there was a discussion of the foreign stock, but on this table is revealed the percentage of the total persons that are foreign stock. The concentrations in the non-metropolitan counties are greater than in Honolulu. Likely, the migration of Caucasians to Honolulu has offset the percentage of the population that is foreign stock. This is also reflected in the next column, which indicates the percentage of population that is native to Hawaii. In Honolulu County, again the Caucasian in-migration has likely affected the percentage of persons that are native. However, even with the large migration of mainlanders, both military and civilian, 61 percent of all persons are native to the state.

The next column indicates the large concentration of children in private schools in Honolulu county, followed by Maui County. Eleven percent of the children in the state are enrolled in private schools. The median school years completed by persons 25 years of age and older is quite significant. It indicates a very high educational level on the part of the residents of the state.

TABLE 5
SUMMARY OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN HAWAII
BY COUNTY, 1970^a

COUNTY	PERCENT ^b				MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED ^c
	Rural	Foreign Stock	Native to Hawaii	Children in Private School	
Hawaii	58.5	40.4	86.0	4.1	11.4
Honolulu	7.1	31.4	61.7	12.0	12.4
Kauai	76.7	45.3	83.7	4.4	10.3
Maui	57.4	41.9	84.1	7.9	10.6
State	17.0	33.3	65.8	10.8	12.3

^aSource: 1970 Census.

^bPercent is of the total population.

^cPersons 25 years of age and older.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Based on the location, natural resources, heritage, and an able populace, the state's economy will likely continue to grow at the spiraling rate which it has in the past. It does not seem that there will be the economic problems following the slow-down in Viet-Nam that there were after the conclusion of World War II.

The 1960's saw a continuation of an earlier trend in which agriculture continued to decline in relative importance, especially in terms of employment. Agriculture has not lost its ability to generate business, but as a part of the whole fabric of the economy of Hawaii, it has lost in its percentage. In a report prepared by the Department of Planning and Economic Development, entitled PATTERNS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, it is indicated that there has been a 3.2 percent decrease in the agriculture employment of the Neighbor Islands, and a two percent decrease in the agriculture employment of Oahu. Agriculture is still a large part of the total economy of Hawaii since 11 percent of all employees in the state are employed in agricultural activities.

Recent trends in employment for the Island of Oahu and the Neighbor Islands has seen some very spectacular changes. In contract construction, there has been a one-percent decrease in the number of persons employed on Oahu, but a 14 percent increase in Neighbor Islands. Manufacturing, had a one-percent increase on Oahu, but a 3.6 percent decrease in the Neighbor Islands. Other areas of employment have remained remarkably stable, but in the area of "services", there has been a 6 percent increase in Oahu, and a

9.8 percent increase on the Neighbor Islands. The largest segment of the employment is those employed in government, exclusive of the military, (24.7 percent). This is followed closely by the 18.4 percent of the employment in retail trade and 16.5 percent employed in services. The military represents 14.4 percent of the Hawaiian employment and the total percentage of persons involved in military and government is 39.1 percent. More than 100,000 persons are employed in these two areas out of a total of 298,000 employees in the islands.

On Table 6 are several economic characteristics of the Hawaiian economy. The first part of the table reflects the percentage of employees in various segments of the economy. Almost one-half of all females 16 years of age and over are employed, but only about 11 percent of the persons are employed in manufacturing. This table also reveals that the employees of the state are highly professional since almost one half are in white-collar jobs.

The final three columns on Table 6 deal with family income. It is quite evident that family income is higher in Honolulu county than in the remainder of the state, but not significantly so when the cost of living is applied. Affluence is prevalent, but poverty is very much a part of the fabric of Hawaii's society. Poverty in the Neighbor Islands is more of a problem than in Honolulu county, but even in Honolulu the percentage in poverty is higher than the national level. It is quite significant that more than 32 percent of all families in the islands have a \$15,000 income or more.

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN HAWAII
BY COUNTY, 1970^a

COUNTY	PERCENT EMPLOYED				FAMILY		
	Female 16 Years and Over	Manufac- turing	White Collar Occupations	Govern- ment Workers	Median Income	Percent	
						Less Than Poverty Level	\$15,000 or More
Hawaii	45.5	15.0	38.2	18.6	9,750	9.7	23.2
Honolulu	49.4	10.3	53.1	26.4	12,035	7.2	35.0
Kauai	49.1	11.0	35.5	16.3	9,946	8.3	19.6
Maui	47.5	13.5	35.5	17.1	9,643	9.4	21.9
State	49.0	10.9	49.9	24.7	11,554	7.6	32.5

^aSource: 1970 Census.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST TRENDS

Baptists are Strong but Few in Hawaii

The data contained in this report tend to indicate that the Southern Baptists and their churches in Hawaii are relatively strong, but the number of units and the number of people are small. The basis for this observation are contained on Table 7 where it can be seen that the church-to-population ratio is more than three times as great in Hawaii as in the nation as a whole. On the same table is reflected the average size church, and in Honolulu County, the average size church is only slightly smaller than the average size church for the total United States among Southern Baptists. In the Neighbor Islands, where the churches are fewer and where the potential for Southern Baptist growth is less, the average church size is predictably smaller. These churches range from 160 members in Hawaii County to 47 in the average church of Maui County. As will be seen in this section of the report, Southern Baptists have grown a great deal during the past decade, but the community and population were growing at a more rapid pace.

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Hawaii increased by 137,400 persons, or a 21.7 percent increase (as seen on Table 1). The membership of the churches in Hawaii between 1966 and 1971 (Table 9), almost kept pace with this percentage growth, but the net gain in members was only 1,313 persons. Thus, the data tend to indicate that Southern Baptist churches in the islands are relatively strong and indigenous. This was reflected in earlier reports prepared by this department on Oahu and all of the neighbor islands, but at the same time, since Southern Baptists represent only 1.2 percent of the population of the state, it must be accepted as fact that Southern Baptists are relatively weak.

On Table 7 are the indicators of congregational distribution for the state by counties. There are 42 churches and missions in the islands, and the distribution of these is inequitable. Notice in the column entitled "Church/Population Ratio" that in Honolulu County, there is one church per 23,000, while in Maui County, there is one church per 5,700. Of course, the resident population of the various islands and the number of units located there make these ratios disproportionate. In the column marked "Members/Population Ratio", which is a ratio of the population to the members, distribution is more equitable. On each island, however, it is evident that there is a large challenge for church extension and evangelism.

TABLE 7
INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN
HAWAII BY COUNTY, 1971^a

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND MISSIONS	1970 TOTAL POPULATION	CHURCH/ POPULATION RATIO	TOTAL MEMBERS	MEMBER/ POPULATION RATIO	AVERAGE SIZE CHURCH
Hawaii	3	63,468	1:21,156	480	1:132	160
Honolulu	27	630,528	1:23,352	8,277	1: 76	307
Kauai	4	29,761	1: 7,440	288	1:103	72
Maui	8	46,156	1: 5,770	374	1:123	47
State	42	769,913	1:18,331	9,419	1: 82	224
SBC ^b	34,441	NA	1:5,981	11,826,463	1: 17	343

^aSource: 1970 Census and Hawaii Baptist Convention Annual.

^bSBC data is for churches only, does not include missions.

NA - Not Applicable.

If the ratio or population to churches and members of all denominations were to be examined, it would likely be found that this data would be very similar to the Southern Baptist data, except for perhaps the Roman Catholics. It is highly unlikely that very many of the in-migrants have affiliated themselves with local congregations of the various denominations represented.

In the matter of penetration, it can be noted on Table 7 that only one person out of 82 in the state is a member of a Southern Baptist church. It should be realized that this is the total membership of the churches, rather than the resident membership, and this ratio would increase significantly if the resident membership were used as a data base. Notice the drastic difference between Hawaii County and Honolulu County; then compare the ratio for the state and for the Southern Baptist Convention.

Small Churches and Missions are Prevalent

One of the most interesting factors uncovered in the research by this author reveals that 45 percent of all churches in Hawaii have less than 100 persons enrolled in Sunday School. It is a significant factor in the growth of Southern Baptists in the area. The distribution of churches by size are reflected in the data on Table 8. It is interesting to note on the table that all churches on Kauai and all but one of the churches on Maui have less than 100 persons enrolled in Sunday School, while on Hawaii, all of the churches have more than 100 but less than 500 enrolled. In Honolulu County, among three associations of churches, it is evident that there is a good mix of all sizes of churches. Eight of the churches have less than 100 and three have more than 500 enrolled in the Sunday School. In a comparison between the state convention and the SBC, it is obvious that there are a disproportionate number of small churches in the islands.

There are, perhaps, several factors that have contributed to this fact. Likely, the age of the churches has been a significant factor in producing smaller

TABLE 8

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHURCHES IN HAWAII BY SIZE AND BY COUNTY, 1971^a

COUNTY	NUMBER ENROLLED IN SUNDAY SCHOOL									
	0-49		50-99		100-199		200-499		500 or More	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hawaii	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	.0
Honolulu	3	11.1	5	18.5	8	29.6	8	29.6	3	11.1
Kauai	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Maui	6	75.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0
State	10	23.8	9	21.4	10	23.8	10	23.8	3	7.1
SBC ^b	NA	5.4	NA	15.0	NA	28.0	NA	33.6	NA	18.0

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Annual.^b1970 Data from Southern Baptist Handbook.

NA - Not Applicable.

units. It is also possible that the large numbers of unchurched persons in the islands have made for the proliferation of small churches not only among Southern Baptists, but in other denominations as well.

It is not known at this time how long it takes a church or mission in the Hawaii Convention to reach a point where it has more than 100 enrolled in Sunday School. Likewise, there is not data available to establish which size church in the convention has the most effective ministry in terms of participation by its membership. However, research in other areas of the nation have revealed that in most cases, the smaller churches are more effective in terms of involvement of the membership in the activities of the local congregation. It is suggested that those responsible for strategy planning in the convention give serious consideration to further study of this matter in order to understand the size church that is most effective in ministering to the various communities of Hawaii.

Significant Changes 1966-1971

On Table 9 are the indicators of congregational change during the period 1966-1971. Note the number and percent of change for each item listed on the table. There has been a net decrease of 8 churches and missions in the state convention during the period, and this represents a 16 percent loss. In the appendix on Table 11 are the data on the number of churches and missions in 1966 and 1971. These data reveal that there has been a net gain of five churches and a net loss of 13 missions for a net loss of eight units. At the same time, there has been a significant increase in the number of members, particularly in Kauai and Hawaii Counties. It is interesting to note that 76 percent of all membership increase occurred in Honolulu County, but nine units were lost in Honolulu County.

TABLE 9

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHANGE IN HAWAII
BY COUNTY, 1966 TO 1971^a

COUNTY	CHURCHES AND MISSIONS		MEMBERS		SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		TOTAL RECEIPTS		GIFTS TO MISSIONS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hawaii	0	0	125	35.2	(-31)	(-4.8)	93,080	293.6	8,295	114.9
Honolulu	(-9)	(-25.0)	996	13.7	(-2,501)	(-28.4)	369,730	54.6	34,126	34.2
Kauai	0	0	123	74.6	(-103)	(-32.0)	9,187	48.5	2,996	109.8
Maui	1	14.3	69	22.6	(-128)	(-27.0)	40,194	78.2	2,741	47.4
State	8	(-16.0)	1,313	16.2	(-2,763)	(-26.9)	512,191	65.8	48,158	41.6
SBC ^b	644	1.9	NA	9.8	(-518,185)	(-6.8)	NA	52.8	NA	50.4

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annual and Southern Baptist Convention Handbook.^bSBC data is for churches only, does not include missions.

NA - Not Applicable.

The Sunday School enrollment has had a decrease, which is predictable. This decrease is similar to the national decrease in Sunday School enrollment in Southern Baptist churches. What is unusual, however, is the rate of decrease in the state convention. The loss rate is four times as great as the Southern Baptist Convention.

The increase in the total receipts of the churches of Hawaii has been higher than has the SBC. The greatest percentage increase in giving has occurred on Hawaii Island, likely due to the booming economy and the increased faithfulness of the church members on the big island. There has been a \$512,000 increase in the giving during the period 1966-1971, for total receipts of \$1,291,000 by all of the churches in the state in 1971.

In examining the mission gifts, it is obvious that the churches have not increased their gifts to missions proportionately with the total receipts from their members. There has been a 66 percent increase in total receipts, but only a 46 percent in the gifts to missions by the churches. Two of the counties, Hawaii and Kauai, have had more than 100 percent increases in their gifts to missions, but Maui and Honolulu has had relatively small increases.

Churches Have a Strong Base for Support

Table 10 represents the congregational resources available to the churches of Hawaii. The first portion of the table reveals the rate per 100 members of the enrollment in Sunday School and the evangelism outreach of the churches. The second portion of the table deals with the per capita receipts and gifts to missions.

The strongest area of Sunday School enrollment occurs in the Hawaii County churches, which have 128 persons enrolled in Sunday School per 100 members. Honolulu and Kauai counties are lowest. In the state it was found that there are

almost 80 persons per 100 members enrolled in Sunday School. This is significantly higher than the enrollment rate of the total SBC.

In evangelism potential, i.e., baptisms and letters, Hawaii is slightly better than the SBC and two of the counties, Hawaii and Honolulu, have baptism rates greater than the state. Kauai and Maui both have very reduced baptism rates in comparison to the other two counties. The migration of mainlanders into Honolulu is reflected in the letter rate of the churches in Honolulu County. The fact that much of the additions by letter take place in Honolulu has greatly affected the state convention letter rate. The Neighbor Islands do not have the in-migration of Baptist people, and therefore, all have a reduced letter rate in comparison to Honolulu County; although Hawaii County is greater than the SBC letter rate. Perhaps one of the most important factors on this table is the fact that for every 13.6 additions to the churches, 12.1 of them are lost, for a net gain of 1.5. This is even more drastic in Honolulu, where the out-migration is almost as great as the in-migration. The churches in Honolulu must have 14.5 additions in order to have a net gain of one. The net gain in Hawaii County is extremely good. The data for two selected years of evangelism trends appear on Table 12 in the Appendix.

Calculations have provided the per capita dollars given to the churches by the members and the per capita dollar given to missions by the churches. The 42 churches and missions of the Hawaii convention receive and give more money per capita to missions than the SBC. The per capita receipts of Hawaii and Maui are astronomical when compared to the SBC receipts. It is interesting that both of these counties have per capita receipts more than twice as great as Honolulu. In gifts to missions, again it is noticeable that all of the Neighbor Islands give a greater amount per capita to missions than does Honolulu. The churches of Hawaii give more to missions, per capita than does the Southern Baptist Convention as a whole.

TABLE 10

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN HAWAII
BY COUNTY, 1971^a

COUNTY	RATE PER 100 MEMBERS					PER CAPITA DOLLARS		PERCENT RECEIPTS TO MISSIONS
	Enrolled in S.S.	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Total Missions	
Hawaii	127.9	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.0	259.96	32.32	12.4
Honolulu	76.3	4.6	9.8	13.5	1.0	126.44	16.20	12.8
Kauai	76.0	1.4	3.8	2.1	3.1	97.64	19.88	20.4
Maui	92.8	1.3	2.7	NA	NA	244.90	22.78	9.3
State	79.6	4.5	9.1	12.1	1.5	137.06	17.39	12.7
SBC	62.7	3.2	4.3	6.3	1.2	73.70	11.91	16.2

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Annual and Southern Baptist Handbook.

Additional data that is worthy of note is the fact that Kauai County churches give a greater percentage of their receipts to missions than do the churches of the Southern Baptist Convention as a whole. This is the only instance of this among the four counties in the state convention.

Church Projections

As has been previously mentioned in this report, there have been three other major research reports prepared on Oahu, Hawaii, and the other Neighbor Islands. In two of these reports, Oahu and Hawaii, there were projections of membership and churches made. It was suggested in the Oahu report in October of 1966, that by 1975, the Cloba Association would have between 6,200 and 8,700 members. It seems unlikely at this time that the association will reach this plateau of membership by 1975. In 1971, the total membership in Cloba Association was 3,999. The projections for Honolulu Association range from a low of 3,099 to a high of 3,384. In 1971, the association had 3,357 members. This would suggest that Honolulu Association is about on target for the projections made in 1966.

Projections for the Windward Association projected a low of 1,800 and a high of 2,097 members by 1975, and in 1971 the association had 922, or about half of the projected total for 1975. This would indicate that the association is somewhat behind the projections that were made in 1966. The total projections for Honolulu County range from a low of 11,131 to a high of 14,186. In 1971, the total membership was 8,277, again indicating that the growth of the county is behind that projected in 1966.

All of the projections were based on the growth trends from the early sixties when the in-migration was heavy. When the in-migration slowed down during the late 1960's the growth rate of the churches slowed down and then the projections made in the mid-sixties were not achieved.

In the report on Hawaii Island, published by this department in August, 1967, the projections indicated that if there were three organized churches on the island by 1975, there would be 571 members. There are actually three churches on the island in 1971, with a membership of 480. This would tend to indicate that Hawaii Island is about on schedule with the projected growth for 1975 made in 1967.

The report prepared by the department on the Neighbor Islands, and published in November in 1969, does not contain projections for membership in the churches. Therefore, no discussion of this matter will be feasible.

On Figure 2 are the membership and evangelism trends of the Hawaii Baptist Convention between 1966 and 1980. The data marked by the solid line on each of the three graphs is the actual data for all of the churches in the convention between 1966 and 1971. The data on the dotted line represents the projections based on the data from 1966 to 1971. These projections are made to indicate a continuation of the present trends. There can be noted on the membership projections that there has been a slight leveling out of membership since 1968 in the state convention. The projection calls for a continuing slow increase in total

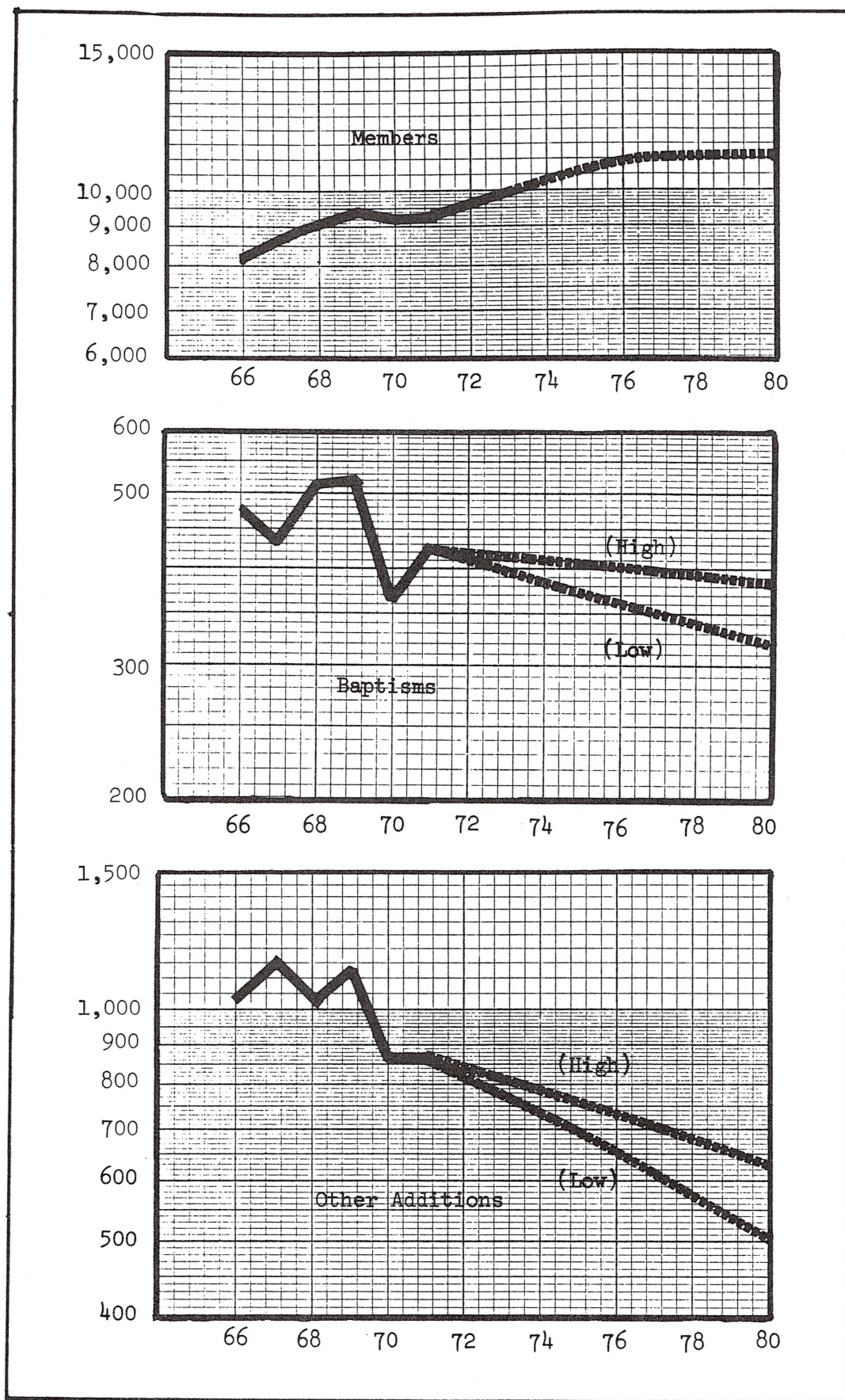


Fig. 2--Membership and Evangelism Trends in Hawaii Baptist Convention, 1966-1980

membership, achieving a total membership of approximately 11,500 members by 1980. This represents a significant slow-down in the growth rate of the churches over the growth rate of the early 1960's. The other two graphs contained on this figure indicate the trends in additions by baptisms and by letter or statement. It can be seen that there has been a decreasing trend in the number of baptisms since 1968. Projections based on this data can only call for a continuing decrease. Of course, it is immediately recognized that there are other factors to be considered in developing any projections. This statement is made not to lessen the impact of these graphs and the data which they indicate, but to suggest that the Holy Spirit has the ability to reverse any trends which may be evident from the data. It must also be recognized, however, that the same Holy Spirit who inspires men to attempt great things for the Lord gives men the ability to recognize the trends of the immediate past and to attempt to affect a change in those trends in the immediate future.

It is impossible to project from the data the number of new churches that will be added to the convention during the immediate future. It is possible, however, to suggest that there are many challenges and opportunities for church extension in the immediate future, due to the continuing population increase of the area. The phenomenal amount of construction now under way in Hawaii, Kauai, and Honolulu counties certainly indicate that Hawaii is "building for the future". Southern Baptists in the Hawaiian Islands must also have the concept of "building for the future". It will be impossible for Hawaii Baptists to maintain the status quo in the future since to stand still in Hawaii is to move backwards.

CONCLUSIONS

The following information has come as a result of the author's observation of the data presented here, and other material relative to the Hawaii Baptist Convention and the state of Hawaii. It is an attempt by the author to share his thoughts and to give some basis for discussion of this brief report.

1. There has been strong population growth in the past, the future is uncertain, but increases are expected. The data in the report indicate that there has been a large and significant population increase in Honolulu County and moderate increases in the other three counties during the 1960's. The net gain by migration during the 1960's was small. There was a significant amount of migration during the early 1960's, but sizable out-migration during the latter 1960's. The trends of the early 70's tend to indicate that the migration has increased, but this trend is not predictable.

2. The city of Honolulu has been losing its share of the Hawaii population, but Oahu Island is increasing its share. As the city of Honolulu has become compacted with development and much of the property within the city limits has turned to commercial uses, it is obvious that there is very little room for expansion in the city. On the other hand, the suburban areas are expanding. Since much of the business life, government, and decision-making processes occur on the island of Oahu, it is expected that most of the population increases of the future will occur on this island.

3. There is an abundance of young people in Hawaii. The age characteristics of the population of the state indicate that a disproportionate share of the population is under 18 years of age. This offers a significant challenge to the Hawaii Baptist Convention, but it will take a tremendous effort to reach this large group of young people.

4. Hawaii's population is largely racial and ethnic since 61.2 percent of the population falls into this category. This is one of the changing trends of the state of Hawaii. The data tend to indicate that much of the in-migration to the state is now mainland born Caucasians. This will dissipate the percentage of the Oriental population in the future.

The data also tend to indicate that the racial, ethnic, and cultural groups are dispersing out from their traditional communities. It is highly likely that these communities are migrating out to specific areas and that new enclaves of ethnical groups are in the making. Mission planners of the Hawaii Baptist Convention must take this into account and plan adequately a mission program to reach these groups.

5. Most of the churches and missions are small. Data in the report reveal that only 13 of the 42 units affiliated with the convention have more than 200 members, and only three of these have more than 500. This indicates two facts: (1) The churches are dispersed over the state; (2) Most of the units are doing more than "the average" in supporting the work of the state convention. Both of these facts suggest that the small churches are a source of strength for the state convention.

It may well be that small units are more effective in reaching a large number of people in the state since they are more dispersed and there is likely better community acceptance of the small congregations in Hawaii than would be true on the mainland.

It is likely true that most of these units are fairly young. This would suggest that most of them are "fluid" in their organization, developing a decision-making group that is more sensitive to the spiritual needs of the congregation and the community. This can also lead to a more effective outreach and ministry.

6. Church extension should be given a high priority in the programming of the Hawaii Baptist Convention. The program of church extension in Hawaii should be reviewed annually to make sure that all areas of the state are receiving a proportionate share of new churches. There is much to be said for the geographical locations of these new churches, with reference to the growing communities and in the areas where the ratio of population to churches is high. Mission planners for the convention should also give emphasis to the church extension activities that will reach all socio-economic groups represented in the population. There is insufficient data available to indicate whether the churches of the convention are reaching all socio-economic groups resident in the state at this time. It is suggested by this author that the mission planners give serious consideration to further study to this matter to determine that no socio-economic group is being overlooked.

A general observation regarding the ministry of Southern Baptists in Hawaii would suggest that the lower socio-economic groups are not being as well served by Southern Baptists as are the more affluent and middle-class groups. Therefore, serious consideration should be given to the implementation of programming that will outreach and minister to the lower socio-economic groups.

7. The outreach activities of the local churches should be intensified during the next decade. Since there have been significant population increases in the past decade, and since the churches of the area have grown at a lesser rate, it is suggested that outreach activities and techniques be implemented that will reach a greater number of the unchurched persons. Data in the report have already indicated that likely, there is an unusually large number of unchurched persons in the islands, and further investigation should be made of this matter.

The suggestion of this author is that evangelism outreach should occupy a high priority among the churches of Hawaii and consistent and repeated evaluation should be given to the techniques and activities which are most productive for the churches.

8. The life style of the state demands innovation and creativity.

Persons living in the islands and those migrating to the state are largely occupied with leisure time activities. Persons native to Hawaii are not more leisure conscious than persons on the mainland, but the economy and industries of the islands suggest that leisure and recreation are more important business wise as well as personally. If the churches of the convention are to have an effective witness among the persons who spend most of their time involved in leisure time activities, either by business or pleasure, then the churches must be innovative in their techniques. The population of the islands are approachable, but likely, they are not willing to give large blocks of their time to the outreach thrust of the churches. For this reason the author is suggesting in this conclusion that an overall evaluation of all outreach, ministry, and evangelism techniques be thoroughly evaluated as to their effectiveness in the programs of the local churches. Likely, the persons who have the most to offer in effective techniques to the churches of the state convention are those persons who work in the area. This is not to suggest that others will not have suggestions to make, but that in a very real sense, decisions about outreach activities and ministries will have to be made by the mission planners of the Hawaii Baptist Convention.

APPENDIX

TABLE 11

CHURCHES AND MISSIONS IN HAWAII BAPTIST CONVENTION
BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1966 AND 1971^a

	CHURCHES		MISSIONS		TOTAL	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
Big Island	2	3	1	0	3	3
Cloaba	8	10	3	2	11	12
Garden Isle	2	2	2	2	4	4
Honolulu	8	9	11	1	19	10
Maui	4	4	3	4	7	8
Windward	3	4	3	1	6	5
Total	27	32	23	10	50	42
Net Change		+5		(-13)		(-8)

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Annuals.

TABLE 12

EVANGELISM TRENDS IN HAWAII BY COUNTY, 1966-1971^a

COUNTY	BAPTISMS		LETTERS		LOSSES		NET CHANGE	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
Hawaii	15	29	17	26	9	26	23	29
Honolulu	424	383	987	814	1,034	1,115	377	82
Kauai	18	4	8	11	89	6	(-63)	9
Maui	21	5	10	10	NA ^b	NA ^b	60	22
State	478	421	1,022	861	1,132	1,147	397	142

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annual and Southern Baptist Convention Handbook.

^bMaui losses were uncalculable due to the increase in membership being greater than total additions.

TABLE 13

SUMMARY OF CHURCH DATA ON HAWAII BAPTIST CONVENTION
BY COUNTY, 1966-1971

COUNTY	YEARS					
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
<u>MEMBERS</u>						
Hawaii	480	451	429	391	388	355
Honolulu	8,277	8,195	8,489	7,961	7,755	7,281
Kauai	288	279	261	255	235	165
Maui	374	352	375	346	325	305
State	9,419	9,277	9,554	8,953	8,703	8,106
<u>BAPTISMS</u>						
Hawaii	29	13	24	2	19	15
Honolulu	383	335	451	494	383	424
Kauai	4	4	12	9	19	18
Maui	5	14	34	11	10	21
State	421	366	521	516	431	478
<u>LETTERS</u>						
Hawaii	26	29	30	26	19	17
Honolulu	814	795	1,041	976	1,100	987
Kauai	11	12	11	13	5	8
Maui	10	24	29	15	26	10
State	861	860	1,111	1,030	1,150	1,022
<u>S.S. ENROLL.</u>						
Hawaii	614	610	612	739	813	645
Honolulu	6,313	7,006	7,877	7,906	8,631	8,814
Kauai	219	244	244	260	289	322
Maui	347	410	451	462	469	475
State	7,493	8,270	9,184	9,367	10,202	10,256
<u>TOT. RECEIPTS</u>						
Hawaii	124,779	102,589	87,824	65,799	26,969	31,699
Honolulu	1,046,505	931,072	928,389	884,141	634,261	676,775
Kauai	28,121	26,259	25,490	27,048	19,676	18,934
Maui	91,592	70,746	83,606	90,785	39,975	51,398
State	1,290,997	1,130,666	1,125,309	1,067,773	720,881	778,806
<u>MISSN. GIFTS</u>						
Hawaii	15,515	11,739	9,973	10,411	6,282	7,220
Honolulu	134,069	114,410	108,468	98,064	96,525	99,944
Kauai	5,725	4,447	3,618	3,124	3,017	2,729
Maui	8,520	7,256	6,599	7,081	5,946	5,779
State	163,829	137,852	128,658	118,680	111,770	115,672

TABLE 14

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHANGES IN HAWAII BY ASSOCIATION, 1966 TO 1971^a

ASSOCIATION	CHURCHES AND MISSIONS		MEMBERSHIP		SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		TOTAL RECEIPTS		MISSION EXPENDITURES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Big Island	0	0	125	35.2	(-31)	(-4.8)	93,080	293.6	8,295	114.9
Cloaba	1	9.1	581	17.0	(-381)	(-10.6)	155,448	56.9	14,743	35.4
Garden Isle	0	0	123	74.6	(-103)	(-32.0)	9,187	48.5	2,996	109.8
Honolulu	(-9)	(-47.0)	421	14.3	(-1,507)	(-38.9)	192,699	57.8	17,580	37.6
Maui County	1	14.3	69	22.6	(-128)	(-27.0)	40,194	78.2	2,741	47.4
Windward	(-1)	(-16.7)	(-6)	(-.7)	(-613)	(-45.3)	21,583	30.9	1,803	15.6
Totals	8	(-16.0)	1,313	16.2	(-2,763)	(-26.9)	512,191	65.8	48,158	41.6

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annuals.

TABLE 15

MEMBERSHIP IN HAWAII BAPTIST CONVENTION
BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1966-1971^a

ASSOCIATION	YEARS					
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Big Island	480	451	429	391	388	355
Cloaba	3,999	3,971	4,251	3,917	3,723	3,418
Garden Isle	288	279	261	255	235	165
Honolulu	3,357	3,275	3,294	3,067	3,090	2,936
Maui County	374	352	375	346	325	305
Windward	921	949	944	977	942	927
Totals	9,419	9,277	9,554	8,953	8,703	8,106

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annual.

TABLE 16

EVANGELISM TRENDS IN HAWAII BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1966-1971^a

ASSOCIATION	BAPTISMS		LETTERS		LOSSES		NET CHANGE ^b	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
Big Island	15	29	17	26	9	26	23	29
Cloaba	198	202	608	534	578	708	228	28
Garden Isle	18	4	8	11	89	6	(-63)	9
Honolulu	171	138	251	220	335	276	87	82
Maui County	21	5	10	10	(-29)	NA ^c	60	22
Windward	55	43	128	60	121	131	62	(-28)
Totals	478	421	1,022	861	1,103	1,140	397	142

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annual.

^bNet change in membership 1965 to 1966 and 1970 to 1971.

^cNot available because net change was greater than additions.

TABLE 17

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES
IN HAWAII BY ASSOCIATION, 1971^a

ASSOCIATION	RATE PER 100 MEMBERS					PER CAPITA DOLLARS		PERCENT RECEIPTS TO MISSIONS
	Enrolled in S.S.	Baptism	Letter	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Total Missions	
Big Island	127.9	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.0	259.96	32.32	12.4
Cloaba	80.2	5.1	13.4	17.7	.7	107.17	14.10	13.2
Garden Isle	76.0	1.4	3.8	2.1	3.1	97.64	19.88	20.4
Honolulu	70.5	4.1	6.6	8.2	2.4	156.80	19.17	12.2
Maui County	92.8	1.3	2.7	NA	NA	244.90	22.78	9.3
Windward	80.5	4.7	6.5	14.2	(-3.0)	99.40	14.48	14.6
Totals	79.6	4.5	9.1	12.1	1.5	137.06	17.39	12.7

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annual.

TABLE 18

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN HAWAII BAPTIST CONVENTION
BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1966-1971^a

ASSOCIATION	YEARS					
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Big Island	614	610	612	739	813	645
Cloaba	3,206	3,463	3,746	3,743	3,706	3,587
Garden Isle	219	244	244	260	289	322
Honolulu	2,366	2,576	3,053	3,090	3,674	3,873
Maui County	347	410	451	462	469	475
Windward	741	967	1,078	1,073	1,251	1,354
Totals	7,493	8,270	9,184	9,367	10,202	10,256

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annual.

TABLE 19

NUMBER OF BAPTISMS IN HAWAII BAPTIST CONVENTION
BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1966-1971^a

ASSOCIATION	YEARS					
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Big Island	29	13	24	2	19	15
Cloba	202	178	299	312	195	198
Garden Isle	4	4	12	9	19	18
Honolulu	138	122	127	133	156	171
Maui County	5	14	34	11	10	21
Windward	43	35	25	49	32	55
Totals	421	366	521	516	431	478

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annual.

TABLE 20

NUMBER OF ADDITIONS BY LETTER IN HAWAII BAPTIST CONVENTION
BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1966-1971^a

ASSOCIATION	YEARS					
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Big Island	26	29	30	26	19	17
Cloba	534	445	711	574	734	608
Garden Isle	11	12	11	13	5	8
Honolulu	220	224	223	270	243	251
Maui County	10	24	29	15	26	10
Windward	60	126	107	132	123	128
Totals	861	860	1,111	1,030	1,150	1,022

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annual.

TABLE 21

TOTAL RECEIPTS IN HAWAII BAPTIST CONVENTION
BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1966-1971^a

ASSOCIATION	YEARS					
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Big Island	124,779	102,589	87,824	65,799	26,970	31,699
Cloaba	428,587	387,802	342,476	351,776	257,653	273,139
Garden Isle	28,121	26,259	25,490	27,048	19,676	18,934
Honolulu	526,372	456,925	480,719	429,897	312,781	333,673
Maui County	91,592	70,746	83,606	90,785	39,975	51,399
Windward	91,546	86,345	105,194	102,468	63,826	69,963
Totals	1,290,997	1,130,666	1,125,309	1,067,773	720,881	778,807

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annuals.

TABLE 22

MISSION EXPENDITURES IN HAWAII BAPTIST CONVENTION
BY ASSOCIATION, 1966-1971^a

ASSOCIATION	YEARS					
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Big Island	15,515	11,739	9,973	10,411	6,282	7,220
Cloaba	56,375	48,082	44,890	39,338	36,455	41,632
Garden Isle	5,725	4,447	3,618	3,124	3,017	2,729
Honolulu	64,361	51,001	50,515	46,522	47,035	46,781
Maui County	8,520	7,256	6,599	7,081	5,946	5,779
Windward	13,333	15,327	13,063	12,202	13,033	11,530
Totals	163,829	137,852	128,658	118,680	111,770	115,672

^aSource: Hawaii Baptist Convention Annuals.