

A STUDY OF THE FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION

VOL. I



**CHURCHES
MEMBERS
BAPTISMS
OTHER ADDITIONS
POPULATION**

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A STUDY OF THE FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION

November, 1967

Prepared by the

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A vast amount of material was gathered during the process of the study of the state of Florida. It is impossible to mention every source of material and include every important reference in the report as brief as this. However, we are compelled to single out several persons because of their outstanding contribution to this, the first volume of the report.

The most significant field services were by Rev. Charles E. Peterson, Administrative Associate and Director of Promotion for the Florida Baptist Convention. He spent many hours in conferences, writing letters, and making telephone calls setting up appointments and arranging itineraries for members of this department. He also gave valuable assistance in helping us to secure complete church data and accurate maps showing district and association boundaries and locations of churches.

Our appreciation is also expressed to the district field representatives: Luther W. Woodward, Daniel F. Thomas, Ellis B. Turner, Orrin W. Stites, Thomas A. Mize, H. Clyde Harless, B. D. Locke, Joseph B. Folds, William Moyle, Charles B. Summey, James R. Thompson, A. D. Dawson, J. Ray Robbins, William C. Carr, and Frank Armstrong.

We are indebted to the following two offices for their special contribution of materials used in volume 1. These include: Florida Development Commission, Tallahassee, and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, Gainesville.

We are also grateful for the valuable assistance provided by the secretarial staff of the Department of Survey and Special Studies in the preparation of graphs, charts and for the typing of the manuscript. It has been a delightful experience for the staff and office help of the department to prepare this report.

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Department of Survey & Special Studies

INTRODUCTION TO VOLUME I

PART I - Profile of this report

This study of the Florida Baptist Convention was initiated by Dr. John Maguire, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Florida Baptist Convention. Initial contact with the Department of Survey and Special Studies was made in the fall of 1965. During the two years that has intervened, numerous visits to the state have been made by the staff of the department. These visits included the following places as related to Volume I: Florida Baptist Convention office, Jacksonville; numerous state departments and offices, Tallahassee and Jacksonville; regional planning departments (e.g. Titusville); metropolitan and county planning offices (Pensacola, Tampa, etc.); and city planning offices and Chambers of Commerce.

In this volume we concentrate on two major areas of Florida Baptist work: expansion through establishing new churches; and extension through evangelism.

The report begins by examining the projections of churches, members and evangelistic outreach, then examines the trends on which the projections were based. Attention will be given to overall population estimates and projections and certain corresponding shifts related to regional and national backgrounds. In Volume II, extensive analysis will be made of church organizations, financial potential through Cooperative Program gifts and social and economic characteristics of the population as related to specialized church ministries.

This volume of the report is divided into three parts: Part 1 - Church Projections; Part 2 - Related Projections including Membership, Evangelism and Population; Part 3 - Diagnosis of Present Trends in Churches, Members, Evangelism and Population.

Pages 50-57 are a series of statistical tables which form the appendix. These include numbers of churches reported each year by districts, 1955-1966; numbers of members (same); number of baptisms, and other additions (same). Table 15 lists the population estimates and projections by associations within each district on a five year period beginning 1960 through 1975. These and other statistical tables should provide assistance to those who wish to make additional studies.

A bibliography has been prepared and placed in the back of Volume II. This is not an exhaustive list of materials but includes all reports and books referred to in the text.

INTRODUCTION - PART II - SIGNIFICANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA

- 1513 - Ponce de Leon claimed the region for Spain - explored Coast between St. Augustine and Jacksonville in search of the "Fountain of Youth".
- 1539 - Hernando de Soto expedition began in Tampa Bay area.
- 1564 - French Huguenots built Fort Caroline (near Jacksonville).
- 1665 - Spanish founded St. Augustine - and killed most of the French settlers.
- 1698 - Spanish founded a fort at Pensacola to hold back French (from La.)
- 1763 - Spain ceded Florida to England.
- 1783 - As a result of the Revolutionary War, Florida was returned to Spain.
- 1819 - The United States purchased Florida from Spain. Cost: \$5 million.
- 1822 - Congress organized Territory of Florida - William P. DuVall, governor.
- 1835 - Massacre of Major Francis L. Dade and his troops began Seminole War.
- 1845 - Congress granted statehood - population 57,951 - cotton plantation in northern section were small with very few slaves.
- 1861 - Florida became the third state to join the Confederacy (readmitted, 1868).
- 1884 - Geologists discovered large phosphate deposits - swamplands began to be drained; citrus groves attempted.
- 1890 - The Great Freeze forced citrus and resort interests to speculate in south.
- 1905 - First dredging to drain Everglades started at Fort Lauderdale.
- 1912 - The overseas railroad to Key West was completed.
- 1925 - The post-World War I real estate boom reached its peak - 2.5 million persons moved to Florida that year.
- 1926 - Bank failures and the Great Depression struck the state early.
- 1938 - The Key West Overseas Highway was opened.
- 1954 - The Sunshine Skyway (bridge across Tampa Bay) was opened.
- 1958 - The nation's first earth satellite, Explorer I, was launched on January 31 from the missile testing center at Cape Canaveral.
- 1963 - Cape Canaveral was re-named Cape Kennedy.

INTRODUCTION - PART III - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

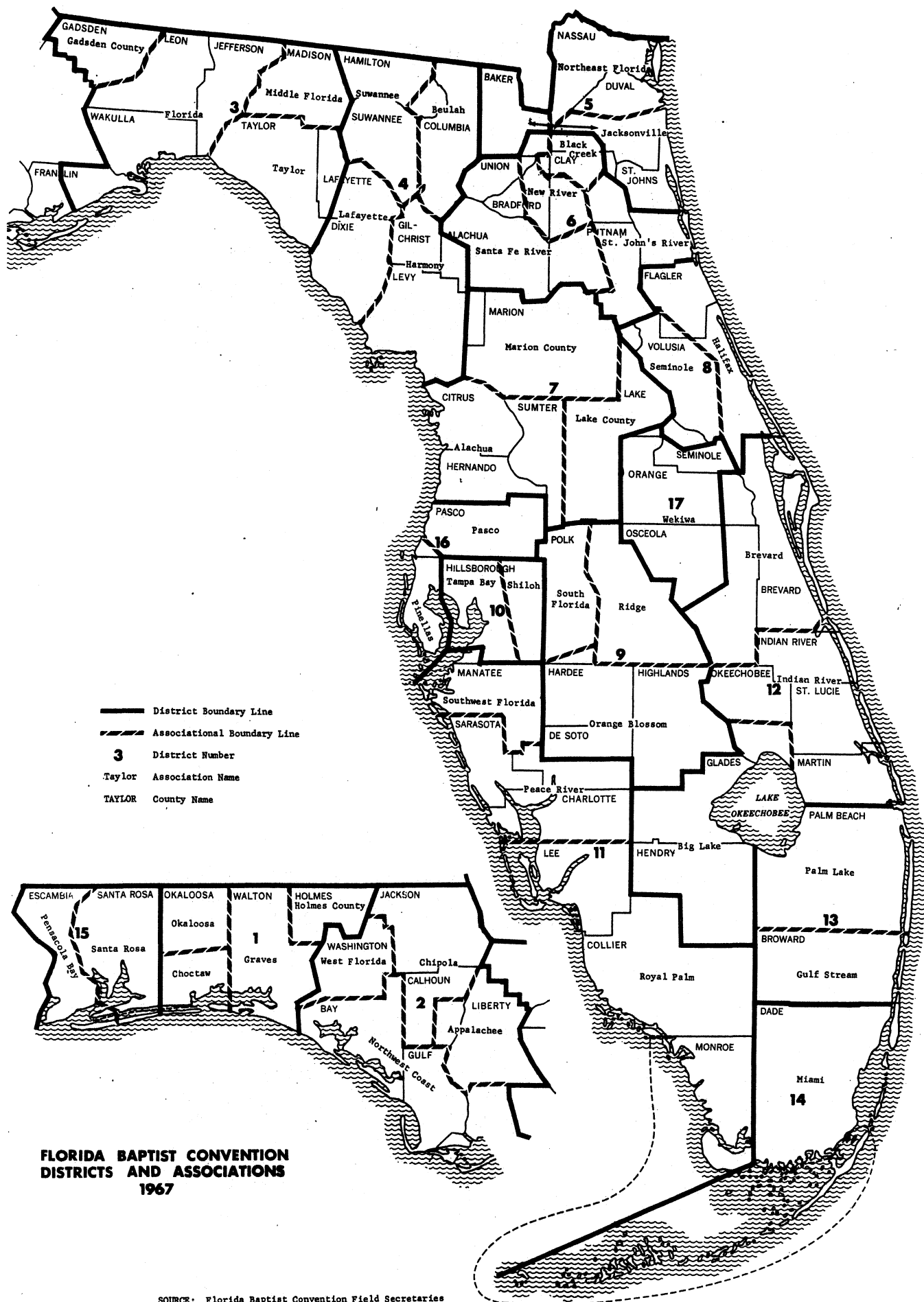
SIGNIFICANT PROJECTIONS

1. 250 to 450 more churches in 15 years.
2. At best, population is expected to increase faster than increase in number of churches.
3. Membership growth rate slowing down.
4. Medium projections shows all districts to increase in members - District 12 to nearly double by 1975.
5. Medium projections estimate 8 districts to increase in members faster than population - two districts may show problems in "keeping up".
6. New thrust in evangelism needed - baptisms static, letters to increase slightly.
7. If present trends in baptisms and letters continue downward, FBC could experience losses after 1976.
8. State population expected to gain 3.5 million for a 70% increase, 1960-1980.
9. State now ranked 9th most populous - to overtake New Jersey for 8th spot during late '70's.
10. District 13 to increase nearly one-third million, 1965-1975; Miami, one-fourth million; Orlando, one-fifth million.
11. District 11 to be fastest growing with increase 50% plus, 1965-1975 - Districts 17, 13, 12, close behind.

ANALYSIS OF PAST

1. Convention increased 338 churches, 1955-1966.
2. Nevertheless, population increased faster than number of churches during last five years (1960-1965).
3. Churches generally getting larger - doubled in members per church in District 11, 1955-1966.
4. Rate of increase in members going down.
5. Northern Florida is "Baptist Country" - however, gains in south are noteworthy.
6. Decrease in evangelistic thrust is serious - could cause eventual decreases in total membership by 1976 - extensive analysis made.
7. Every district showed a decrease in baptism rates during last 10 years (baptisms per 100 members).
8. Letter rates also falling in every district (number of letters per 100 members).
9. The loss of members by death and "lettering out" remains at constant level - therefore as in-flow declines (baptisms, letters) and out-flow remains high (losses), declines in total members are inevitable.
10. Florida: ninth biggest state is fourth biggest gainer, 1960-1965.
11. Increases in population significant, especially along east coast.
12. The most rapid increases (percentages) are noted near the Cape and along southwest coast.
13. The top three states providing largest number of in-migrants were New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania - their religious background more likely to be Jewish, Catholic and Lutheran, than SBC.

FIGURE 1



**FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION
DISTRICTS AND ASSOCIATIONS
1967**

SOURCE: Florida Baptist Convention Field Secretaries

Volume I - NEW CONGREGATIONS

PART 1 - Church Projections

250 TO 450 MORE CHURCHES IN 15 YEARS

If the present trend in the organization of churches continues, the Florida Baptist Convention will have between 1,620 and 1,860 churches by 1980. This could mean from 16 to 30 additional churches each year. This is not counting the churches needed to replace the churches that may be disbanded in either declining rural areas or that are victims of urban renewal, commercial, industrial, or governmental expansion.

TABLE 1 - NUMBER OF FBC* CHURCHES, 1970-1975-1980

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Low	1455	1540	1620
High	1525	1685	1860

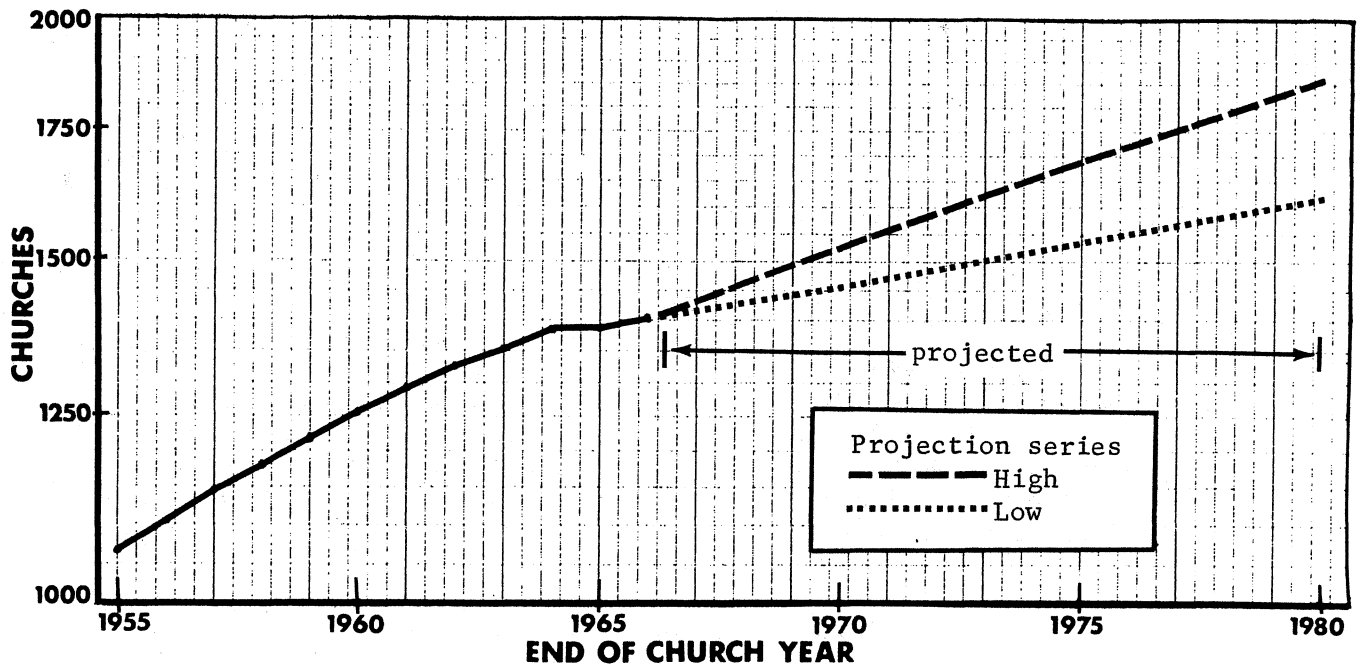
*Florida Baptist Convention

The increase of 450 churches reflected in the high projection will be harder to achieve than the equivalent number experienced in the last 12 years. For this reason a low projection was made, as can be graphically observed on Fig. 2.

The growth rate noted for 1955-1966 represents a 32.0% increase. If this present trend in organization of churches continues, the 1980 high projection on Table 1 will become a reality. The low projection is the trend line involving some of the evangelism elements which have caused a decrease in church growth in the last few years. These trends will be discussed in Part 2 on page 11.

FIGURE 2

NUMBER OF FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION CHURCHES 1955-1980



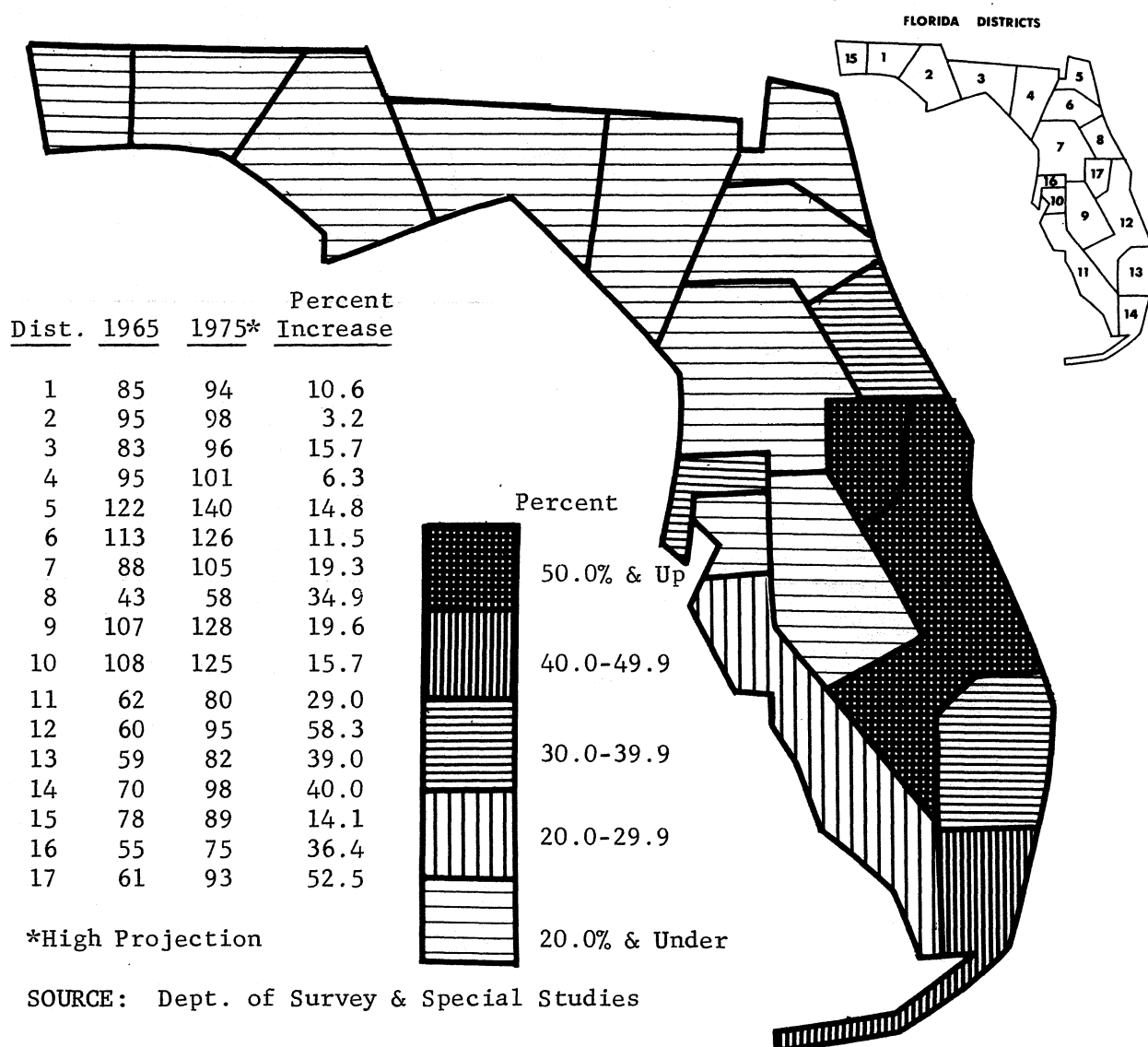
SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

These projections do not serve as recommended goals but indicate the direction which the present trends point. The high church projection corresponds to the medium membership projection to be discussed later, while the low church projection corresponds to the low membership projection. All projections were worked out for the state as a unit and then for each district as a study unit of the whole.

Fig. 3 emphasizes the districts where the major increase is expected in the next 10 years. The accompanying statistical table shows the actual high church projection calculated in the study. Most of the increase is expected from Daytona to Homestead. The largest increase is anticipated in the Orlando - Cape Kennedy districts. Significant increase is also expected in the St. Petersburg area.

FIGURE 3

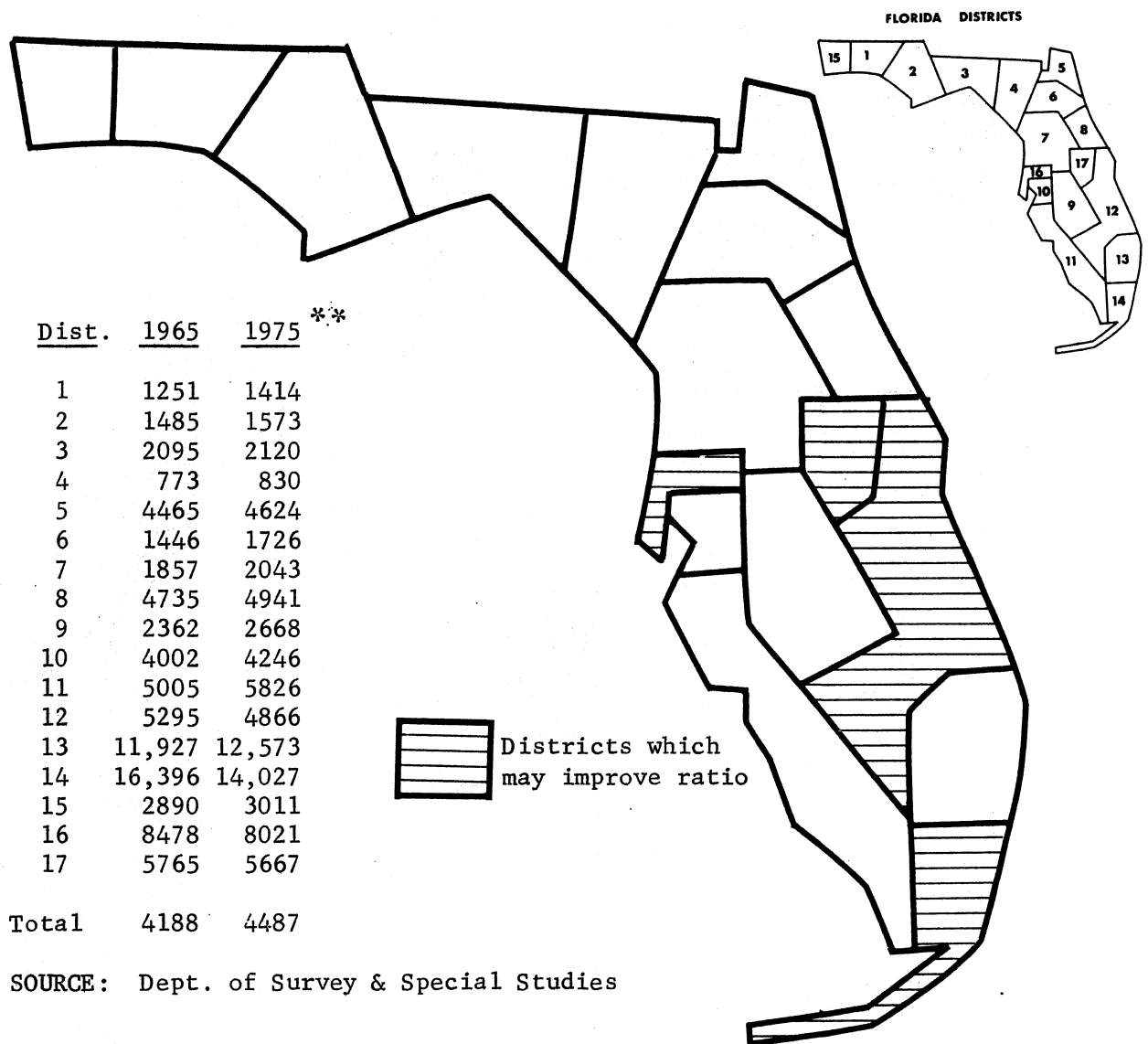
PERCENT INCREASE, IN NUMBER OF CHURCHES - 1965-1975

AT BEST, POPULATION IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE FASTER THAN INCREASE IN CHURCHES

If the high church projection becomes a reality in 1975, there will be 4,487 persons per each FBC church. This is contrasted to a more favorable ratio of 1:4,188 in 1965. However, even worse losses could be experienced, 1:4,898, if the low church projection becomes a fact in 1975. On Fig. 4 are listed the ratios of churches to population by districts.

FIGURE 4

RATIO OF CHURCHES TO POPULATION * - 1965-1975



**Based on High Church Projections

Four districts are expected to improve their ratio of churches to population, according to the high projection. The other associations are expected to show church increases to lag behind population growth. In only one instance will this appear critical, District 11, where the spectacular increases in retirement communities present unusual circumstances.

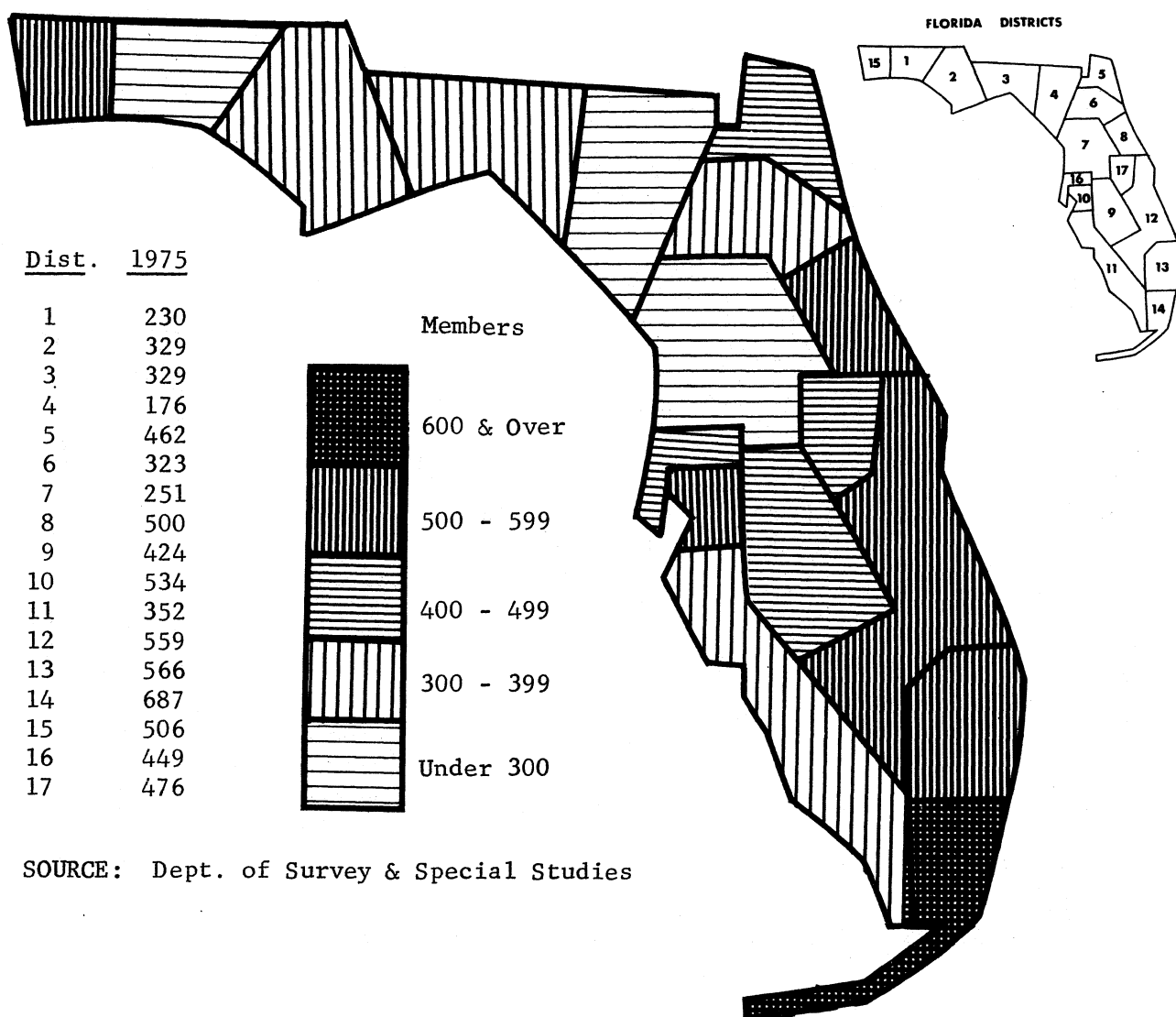
Sharp contrasts between rural and metropolitan counties in the ratio of churches to population can be noted. Rarely do rural districts have more than 2000 persons per church, while along the Florida Gold Coast there are more than 10,000 persons per FBC church. In the rest of the metro areas except Pensacola and Jacksonville, there are more than 5,000 persons per church.

Another factor which is used to test the church projections is the average number of members per church. On Fig. 5 are listed the estimates for 1975 by districts. Note how the urban churches continue to get larger. This is a long established trend in Southern Baptist life. Additional attention will be given to this subject later in the report.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER CHURCH* - 1975

FIGURE 5

*based on high church projection & medium membership projections



SOURCE: Dept. of Survey & Special Studies

PART 2 - Related Projections - Membership

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH RATE SLOWING DOWN

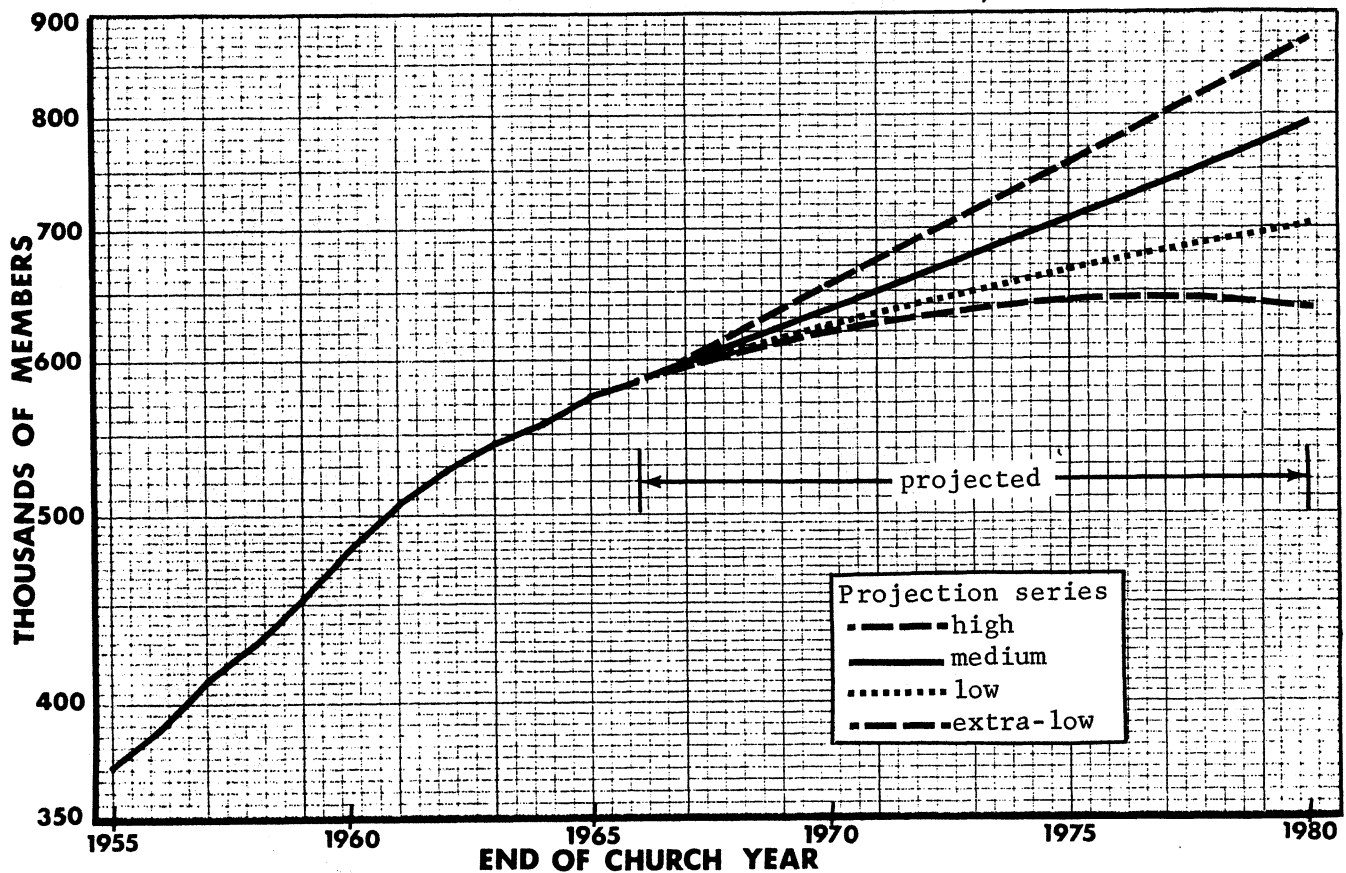
In order to produce realistic projections of numbers of churches, a careful analysis of the membership potential has been prepared. On Table 2 are listed the high, medium, low and extra low membership projections for 1970, 1975 and 1980. Each projection is a result of several assumptions concerning the evangelism and the mobility of the church members.

TABLE 2 - NUMBER OF FBC MEMBERS, 1970-1975-1980

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
High	653,725	756,008	874,294
Medium	629,928	695,490	767,875
Low	623,774	668,346	702,089
Extra Low	620,768	641,641	632,635

FIGURE 6

NUMBER OF FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION CHURCH MEMBERS - 1955-1980



SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

The high membership projection would anticipate that the membership would nearly be twice as large in 1980 as in 1960 (480,407 -1960). The evangelism factors in the formula used in this particular projection are based on the assumption that the rate of increase for the last 10 years will continue. The number of baptisms and letters per 100 members, less the rate of loss to other churches both in the area and outside, has given an average net increase of 3.0% per year.

The medium membership projection, which is probably the best that could be "hoped for" under the present circumstances, is based on the precarious position that the 1966 level of evangelism and rate of loss could be projected for 13 additional years. This medium membership projection is calculated on a 2.2% net increase per year through 1980.

The low membership projection is a moderate extension of the current trend in baptisms and letters. The trend was established by extensive analysis of the diminishing rate of baptisms and other additions and the assumption that the rate of loss in members will continue at the level experienced over the last five years. This projection estimates that the net increase in members per year would slowly diminish. In 1970, the churches are expected to have a net increase of approximately 10,000, with 8,100 in 1975 and only 5,780 in 1980. The authors of this report have concluded that this projection could very possibly become reality if present circumstances continue.

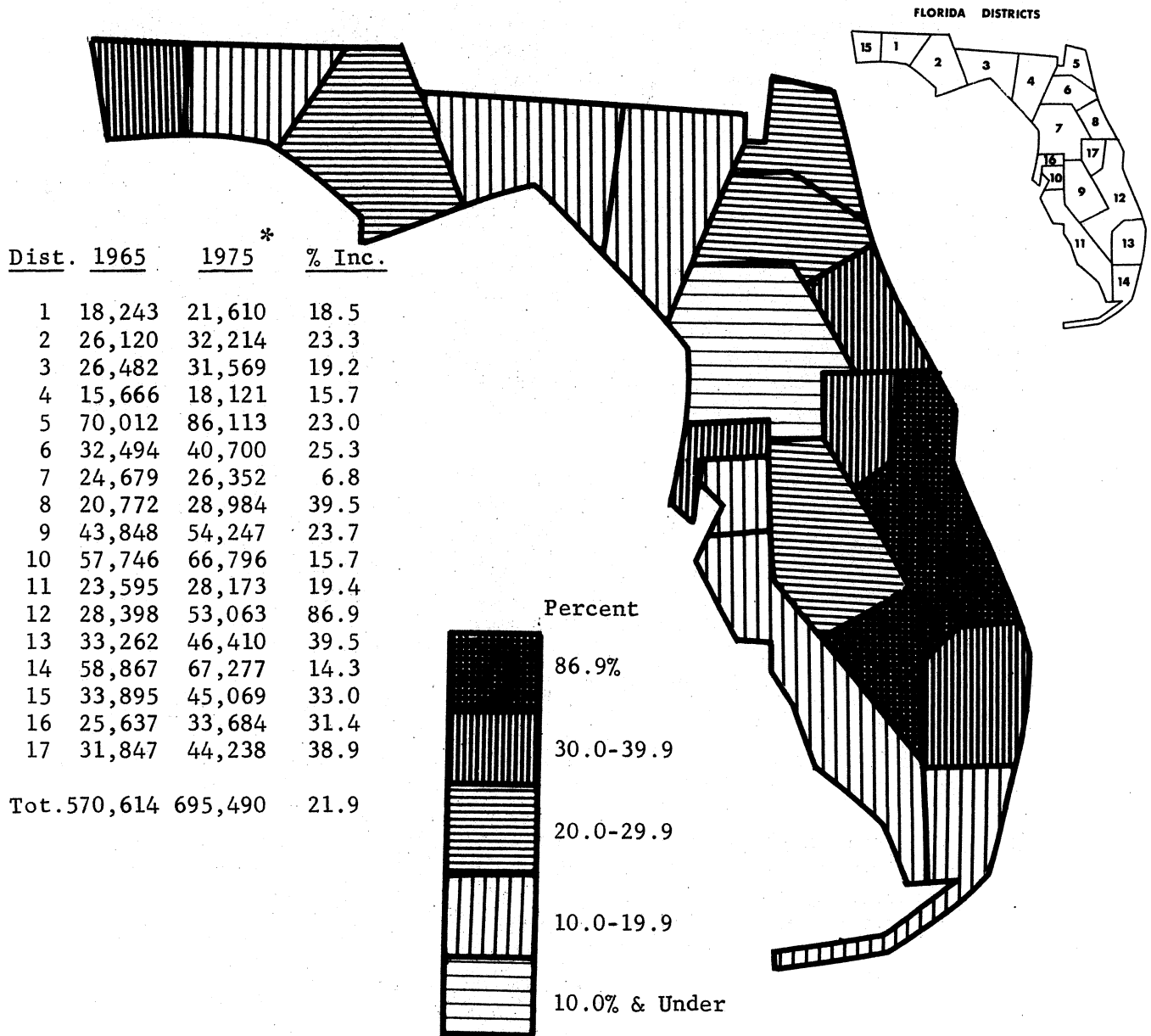
The membership projection noted as "extra low" assumes that the baptisms per 100 members will continue to drop but not as severely as the present trends would indicate (see Fig. 15, page 18), but at a sharper rate than in the low membership projection. The same assumption is made concerning the number of persons per 100 members added by letter. Further, the rate of losses by death and transfer is predicted to be less intense than for the low membership projection. This projection series assumes that as the outreach rate diminishes, so will the losses. In this extra low projection, the Florida Baptist membership is expected to reach its peak in 1976 and thereafter begin to show an actual net decrease in members, a decline from 642,150 in 1976 to 632,640 in 1980. This could occur unless a new thrust in evangelism changes the present trends.

If additional information is desired concerning the methods used in these membership projections, the authors of this report will be glad to share whatever details are requested.

ALL DISTRICTS TO SHOW INCREASE IN MEMBERS - DISTRICT 12 TO NEARLY DOUBLE

The medium membership projection for each district is recorded on Fig. 7 with the percentage of increase calculated for each. District 12 is expected to increase approximately 87% over the 10 year period. This district will be followed by Districts 13, 8, and 17. The Pensacola and St. Petersburg districts will also show outstanding increases. Nevertheless, the Jacksonville district will remain the largest, followed by Miami and Tampa.

FIGURE 7
PERCENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF MEMBERS - 1965-1975



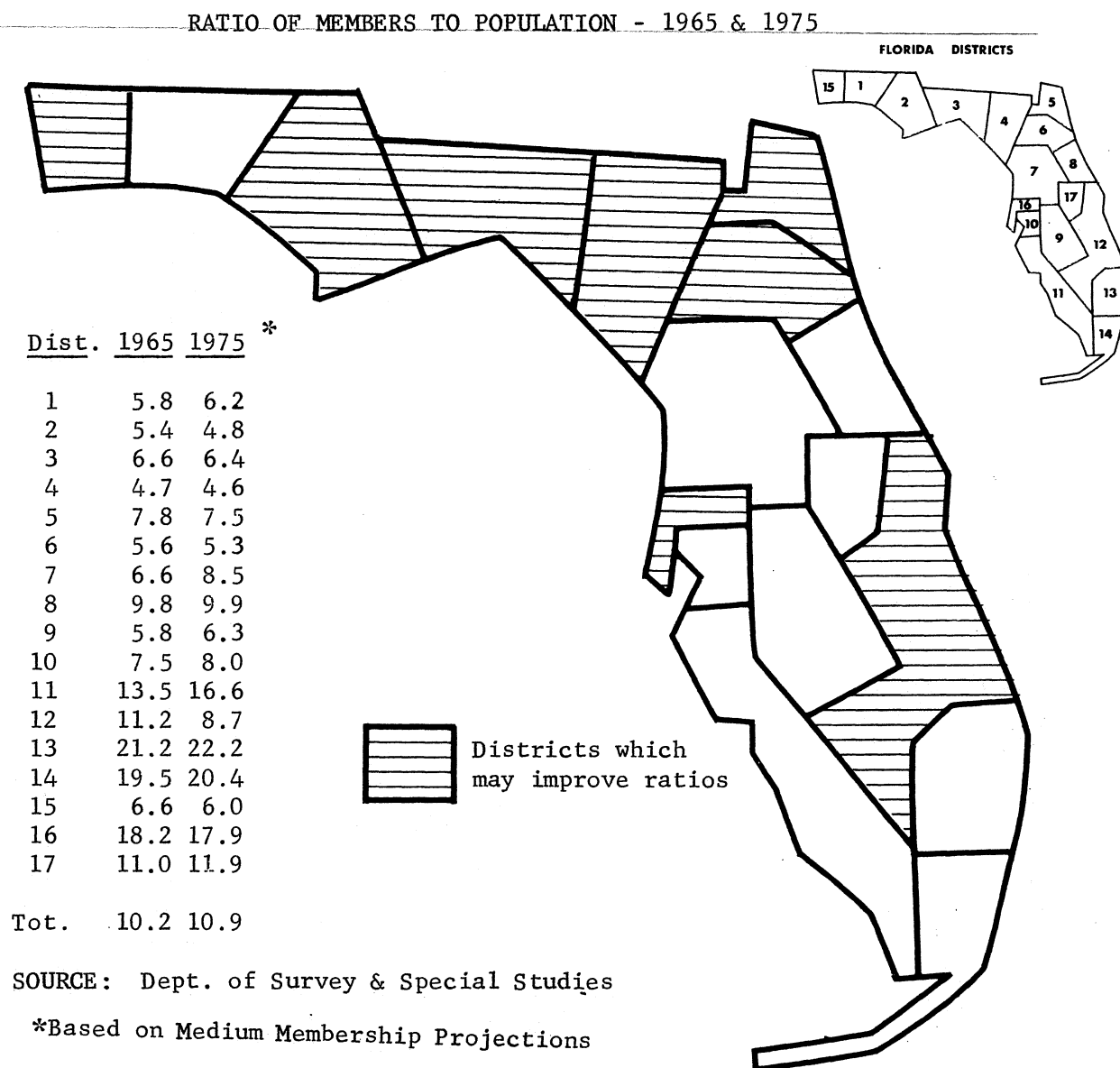
SOURCE: Survey & Special Studies

*Medium Projections

8 DISTRICTS MAY SHOW GROWTH FASTER THAN POPULATION

On Fig. 8 the ratio of members to population for 1965 are contrasted to 1975. The districts which will show gains in members above the increase of population are shaded on the map. Two districts may show special problems in membership growth in proportion to population growth. One of these is District 11, where as mentioned before, rapid increases in retirement population create unique circumstances. The other area of special note is District 7. The Cross-Florida Barge Canal is expected to produce a gradual up-swing in population which will need to be duplicated by FBC churches. However, the present projections have no way of accurately predicting when and how this might take place. Therefore, the present trend is extended which, unless reversed, will cause a serious lag in growth rates between members and the district population.

FIGURE 8



PART 2 - Related Projections (continued) - Evangelism

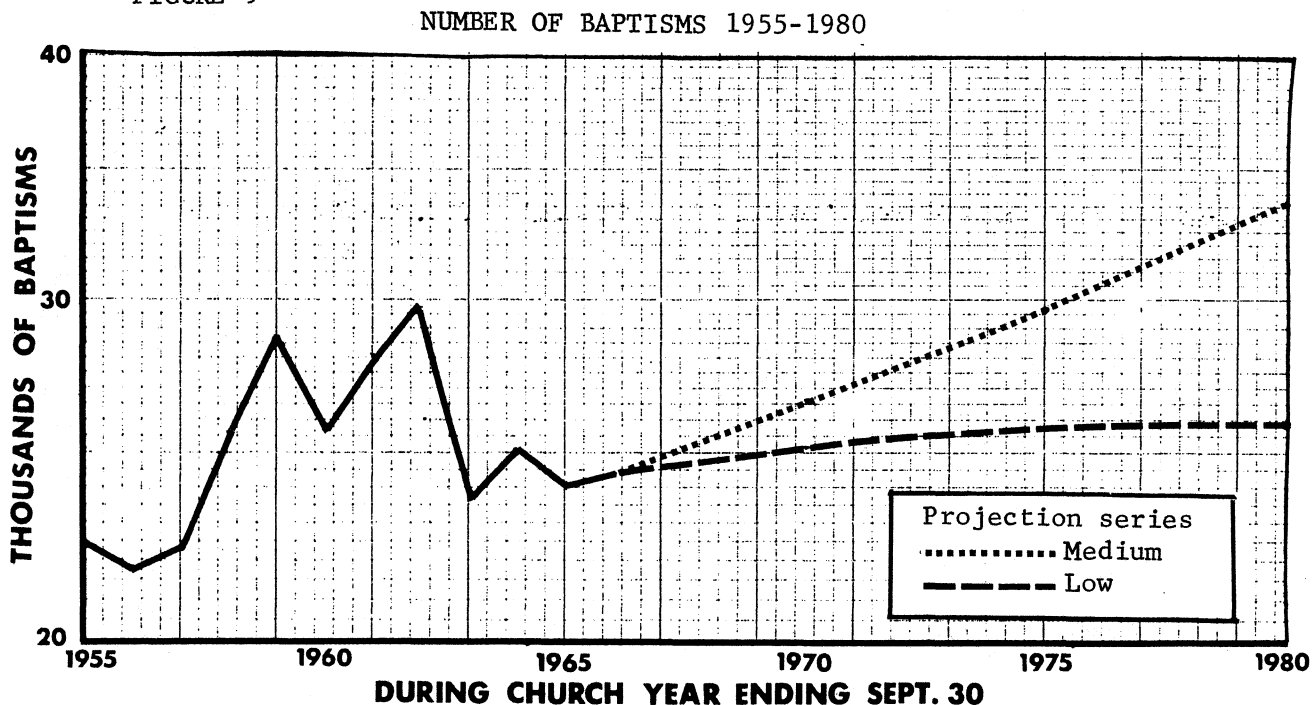
NEW THRUST IN EVANGELISM NEEDED - BAPTISMS STATIC, LETTERS TO INCREASE SLIGHTLY

Extensive analyses have been made concerning the number of baptisms and other indicators of the evangelistic outreach of the churches. Table 3 lists the high, medium, low and extra low projections for baptisms and letters in the state. The range between low and high broadens as the length of the projections increase. As was previously stated, the low projection appears to be the probable direction in which the current trends point. This projection assumes that there will be moderate adjustments on the part of the churches to stabilize the present losses and offset the "slow-down". The extra low membership projection is a moderate extension of the present "slow-down", based on the assumption that the churches will be unable to recover their former evangelistic outreach.

TABLE 3 - PROJECTED NUMBER OF ADDITIONS - 1970, 1975, 1980

	<u>1970</u>		<u>1975</u>		<u>1980</u>	
	Baptisms	Letters	Baptisms	Letters	Baptisms	Letters
High	29,210	44,450	33,780	51,404	39,065	59,447
Medium	26,604	41,024	29,691	45,785	33,136	51,097
Low	25,165	39,158	25,749	40,802	25,763	41,639
Extra Low	24,514	36,098	23,677	33,084	21,896	28,962

FIGURE 9



SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

BAPTISMS

On Fig. 9, the number of baptisms reported from 1955 through 1966 are recorded while the medium and low projection series only are graphed through 1980. A more realistic projection might be made by drawing a line from the high point of 1960 through the 1966 figure and extending the line across the page to 1980. Such a projection would drop the number of baptisms anticipated in 1980 to approximately 18,000.

The number of baptisms expected as a result of the medium membership projections by districts are shown on Fig. 10 for 1975. Both Districts 5 and 12 are expected to produce more than 3,000 baptisms each that year. Orlando, Miami, and Tampa are expected to produce between 2,000 and 3,000 baptisms that year. All districts are expected to increase in number of baptisms. Several of the districts will show very slight increases, notably District 4.

FIGURE 10

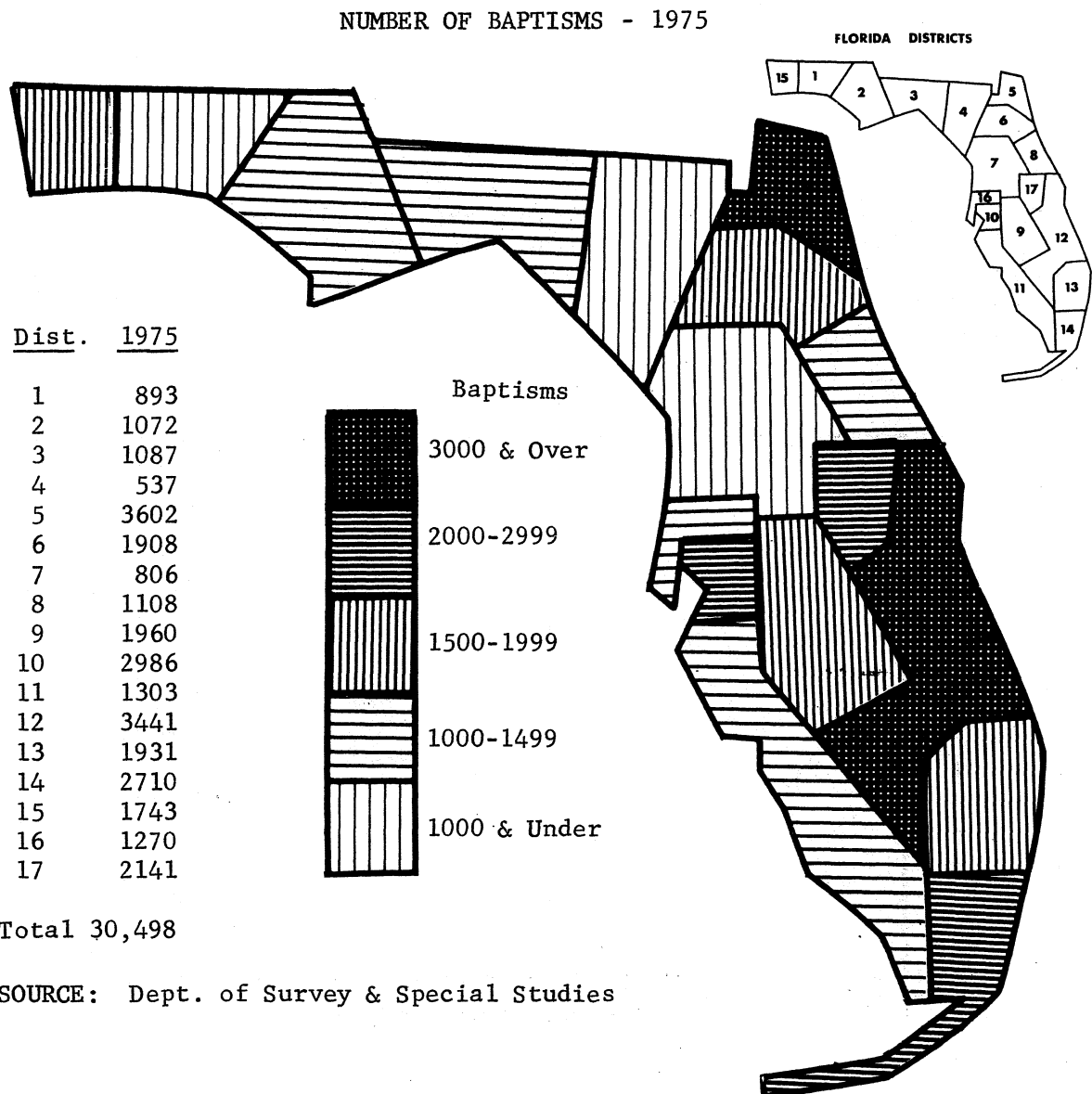


Table 4 records the baptism rate by districts for 1975. The baptism rate is actually the number of baptisms reported by the churches per 100 church members at the beginning of the church year. Only two districts stand out unusually high (12 and 17) while only three others are significantly above the state average (6, 10, 11).

TABLE 4 - BAPTISM RATE BY DISTRICTS - 1975

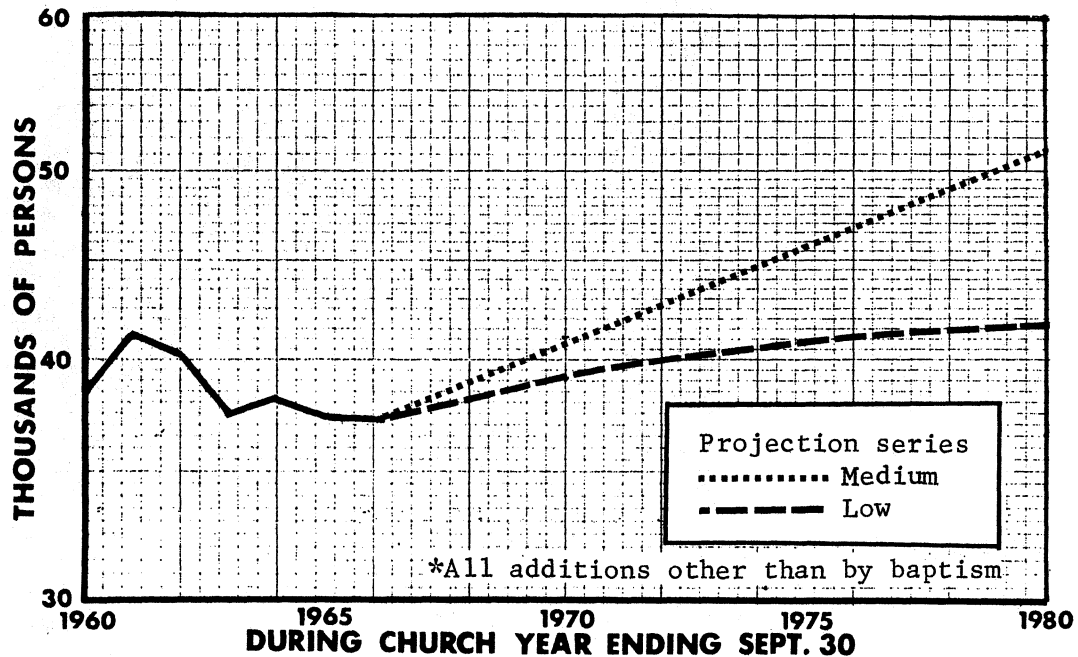
<u>District</u>	<u>Baptism Rate</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Baptism Rate</u>
1	4.20	10	4.55
2	3.40	11	4.71
3	3.50	12	6.90
4	2.98	13	4.29
5	4.27	14	4.10
6	4.81	15	3.98
7	3.08	16	3.88
8	3.95	17	5.01
9	3.69	State Total	4.28

LETTERS

The number of letters reported in 1960-1966 and projected through 1980 on the medium and low membership series can be found on Fig. 11. From this graph, it can be plainly seen that a projection of the 1961 to 1966 trend would produce approximately 28,000 additions by letter in 1980 instead of 42,000 in the low projection series.

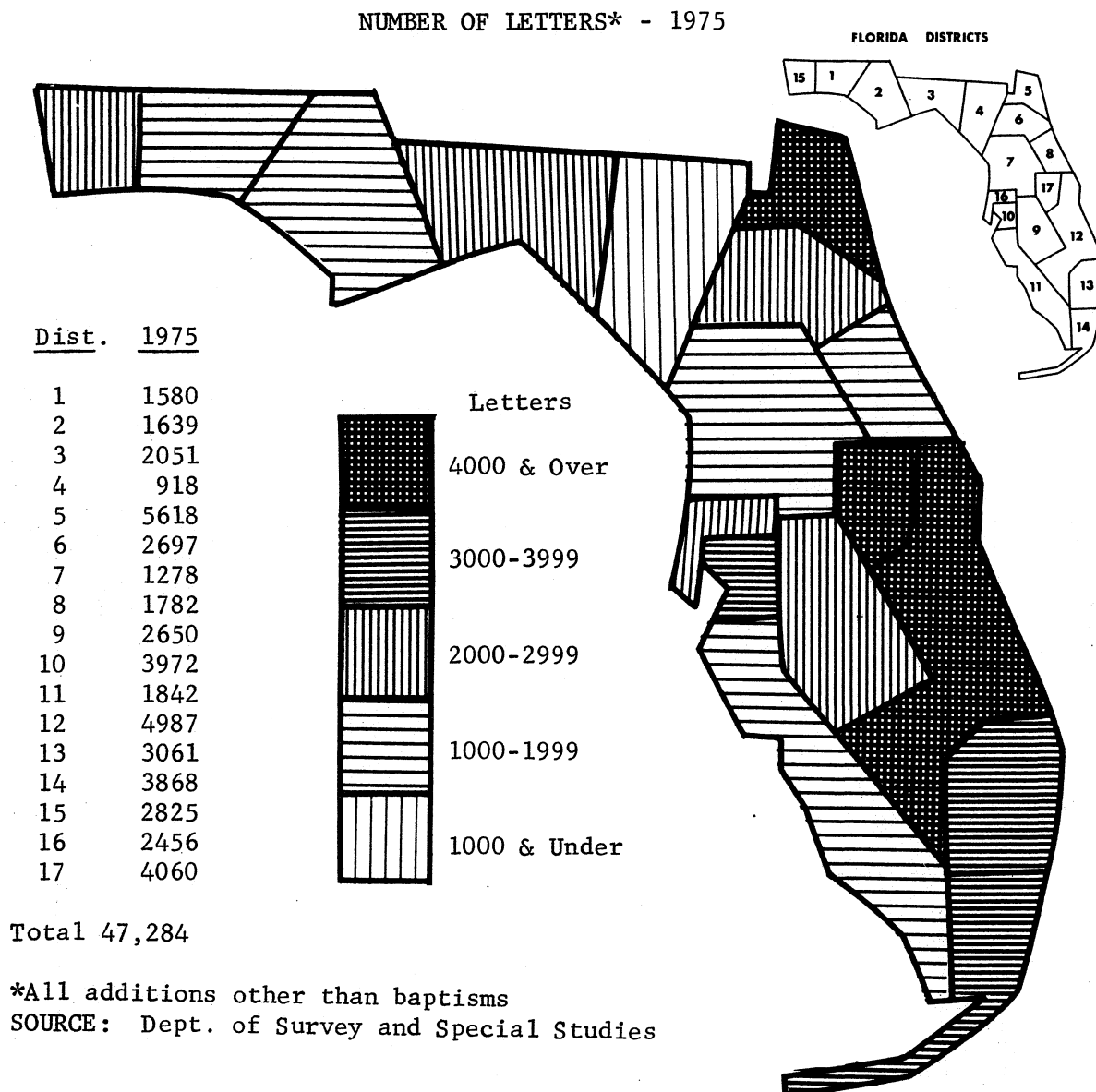
FIGURE 11

NUMBER OF LETTERS* 1960-1980



SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

FIGURE 12



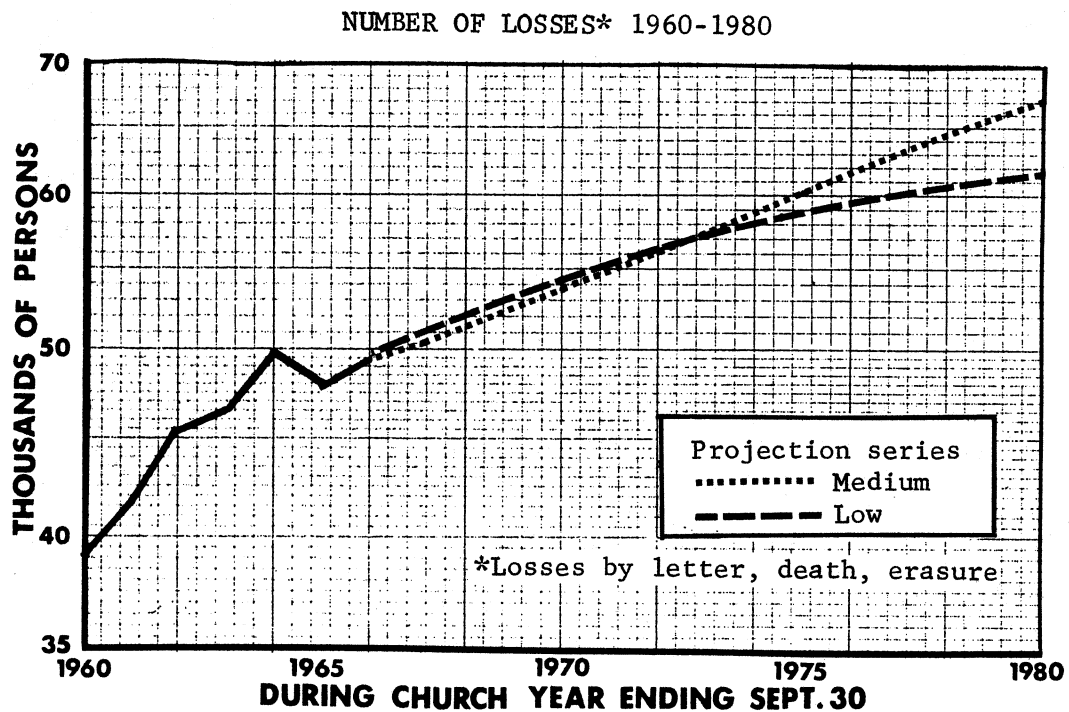
On Fig. 12, the districts are contrasted according to the number of letters anticipated in the medium membership projection for 1975. Districts 5, 12, and 17 stand out for the large number of these additions in 1975, followed by Districts 10, 13, and 14. Table 5 shows the rate of letters per 100 church members by districts for 1975. Again, District 12 is expected to gain the most, followed by 17, 16, 1, 6, and 13. These are the only districts that are significantly above the anticipated state average. An extensive analysis of baptism and letter rates will be made later (pages 34-39).

TABLE 5 - LETTER RATE BY DISTRICTS - 1975

<u>District</u>	<u>Letter Rate</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Letter Rate</u>
1	7.43	10	6.05
2	5.20	11	6.66
3	6.60	12	10.00
4	5.10	13	6.80
5	6.66	14	5.85
6	6.80	15	6.45
7	4.88	16	7.50
8	6.35	17	9.50
9	4.99	State Total	6.60

Fig. 13 graphs the number of losses experienced annually from 1960 through 1966 and is used in the low and medium projection series through 1980. Because the actual number of losses expected are based on a rate per members, the low projection series follows a progressive curve since fewer members will proportionately move away, be erased, or be removed because of death. Further, the higher rate used in the low membership projection produces more losses thus explaining why the broken line exceeds the dotted line through 1972.

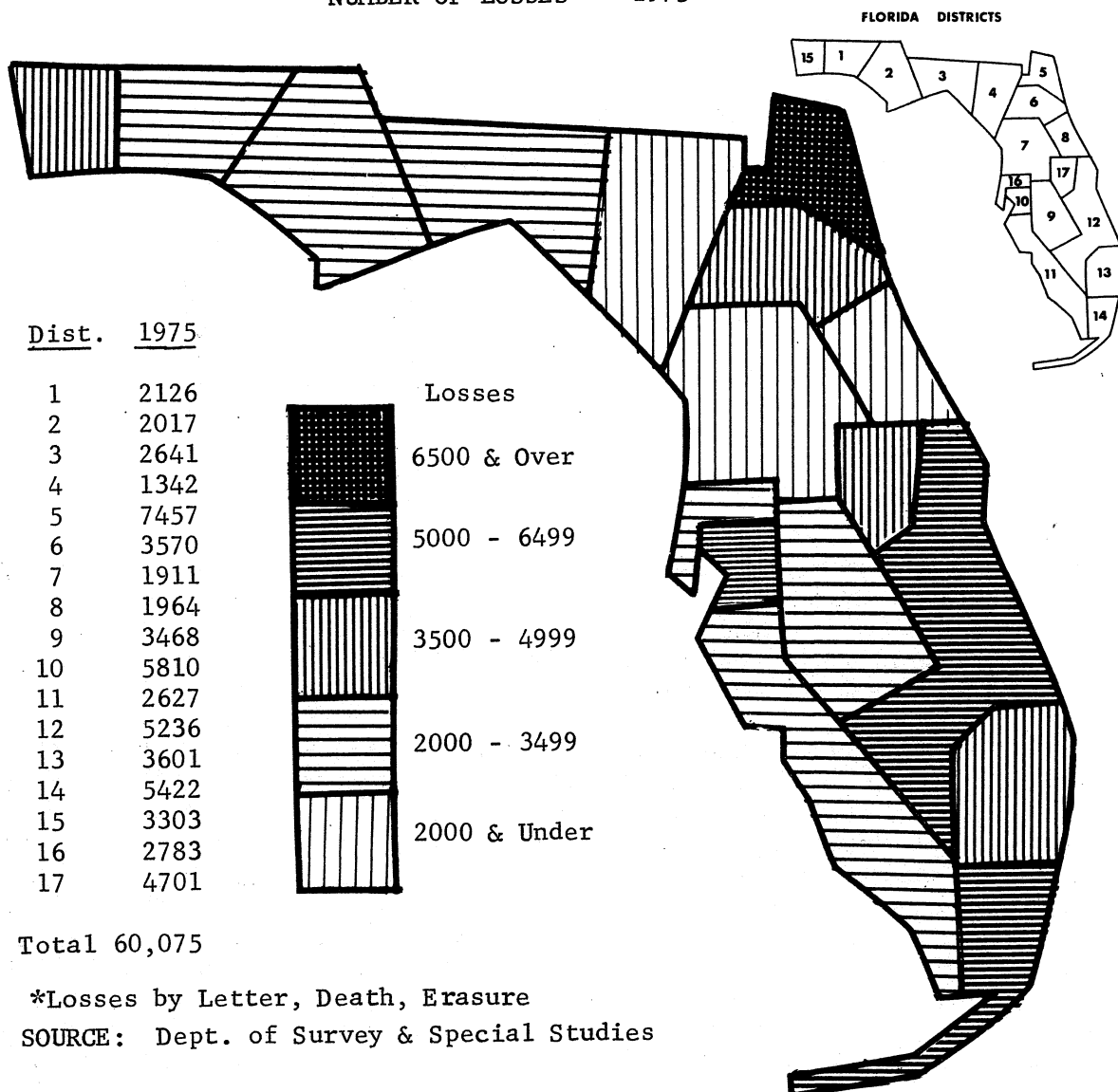
FIGURE 13



SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

FIGURE 14

NUMBER OF LOSSES* - 1975



The number of losses anticipated by districts can be studied on Fig. 14. A loss of 7,500 persons annually is expected to be experienced by the churches in District 5 by 1975. The second heaviest losses are expected to be experienced in the Tampa area followed by Miami and then the highly mobile District 12.

On Table 6 are listed the loss rate used in the medium membership projection for 1975 by districts. The greatest mobility is expected in Districts 17, 12, and 1. The least mobility of members is expected in Districts 2 and 9.

TABLE 6 - LOSS RATE - 1975

<u>District</u>	<u>Loss Rate</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Loss Rate</u>
1	10.00	10	8.85
2	6.40	11	9.50
3	8.50	12	10.50
4	7.45	13	8.00
5	8.84	14	8.20
6	9.00	15	7.54
7	7.30	16	8.50
8	7.00	17	11.00
9	6.53	State Total	8.66

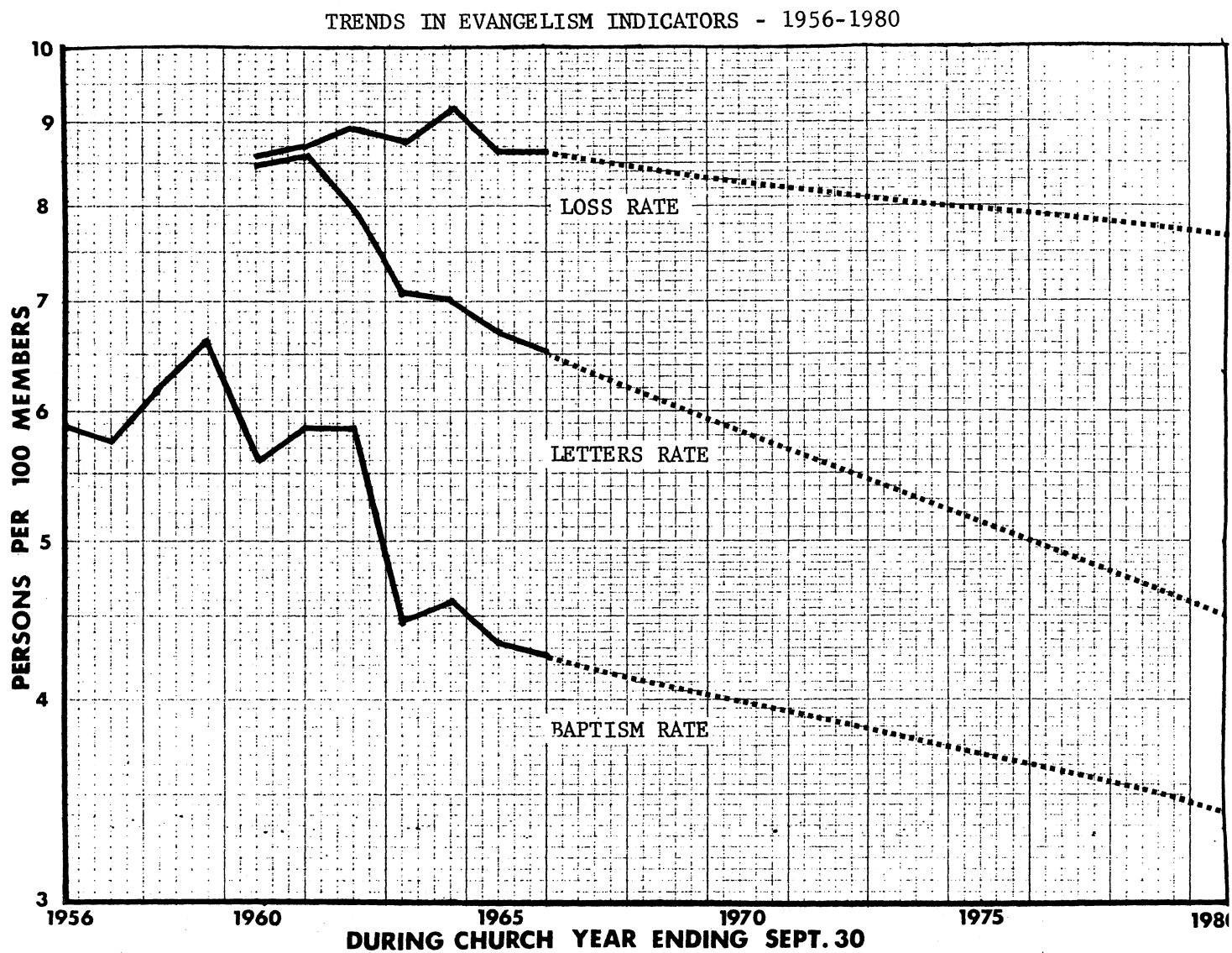
The loss rate, number of losses per 100 members, reflects the exchange of members within the state and between states as well as losses to other denominations or removals because of death. Even though it would be a helpful fact to study, there are no data available to distinguish between these several widely differing factors all grouped under "losses".

Fig. 15 is perhaps the most revealing of all graphs studied so far. The solid lines plot the actual course of these several factors which indicate the evangelistic effectiveness of the churches. The broken line defines the moderated trends used in the extra low projection. The low membership projection used a more nearly level extension while the medium and high projections assume that all three rates would remain static. The high projection, which is very optimistic, assumes that the baptism rate would stabilize beginning this year at 4.6 and letters at 7.0. The medium membership projection was based on the baptism ratio of 4.28 and a letter rate of 6.60. The low membership projection assumed that the baptism rate would drift no lower than 3.70 by 1980 and the letter rate would decline to 6.00.

SUMMARY

Thus we repeat, the medium membership projection used in this study is probably the best that could be "hoped for". The low membership projection may possibly be the course that Florida Baptists will follow for the next 13 years. Nevertheless, the extra low membership projection could very likely become reality.

FIGURE 15



SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

PART 2 - Related Projections (continued) - Population

STATE POPULATION EXPECTED TO GAIN 3.5 MILLION, 1960-1980 - 70% INCREASE

No adequate church or membership projections can be made without a careful study of the population in which these indicators of church growth take place. Later in this report, attention will be given to several characteristics which influence the growth in the districts and counties.

The population figures for the state are recorded on Table 7. These data are graphed on Fig. 16 for each decade. Note that only slight faltering can be noted in growth rate during the 1930's with a recovery during the 1940's and an acceleration during the 1950's. The projections used in this report for 1970 and 1980 are by no means extravagant. If anything, they tend to be conservative according to this graph. However, with the increasing number of persons in the non-child bearing age group coupled with the sharp declines in birth rate there is strong support for such a conservative stance.

TABLE 7 - POPULATION FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA

1920	968,470
1930	1,468,211
1940	1,897,414
1950	2,771,305
1960	4,951,560
1961	5,095,600
1962	5,434,000
1963	5,531,000
1964	5,705,000
1965	5,796,000
1966	5,941,000
1970	6,603,000)
1975	7,552,000 (Projections*
1980	8,458,000)

*Florida Development Commission

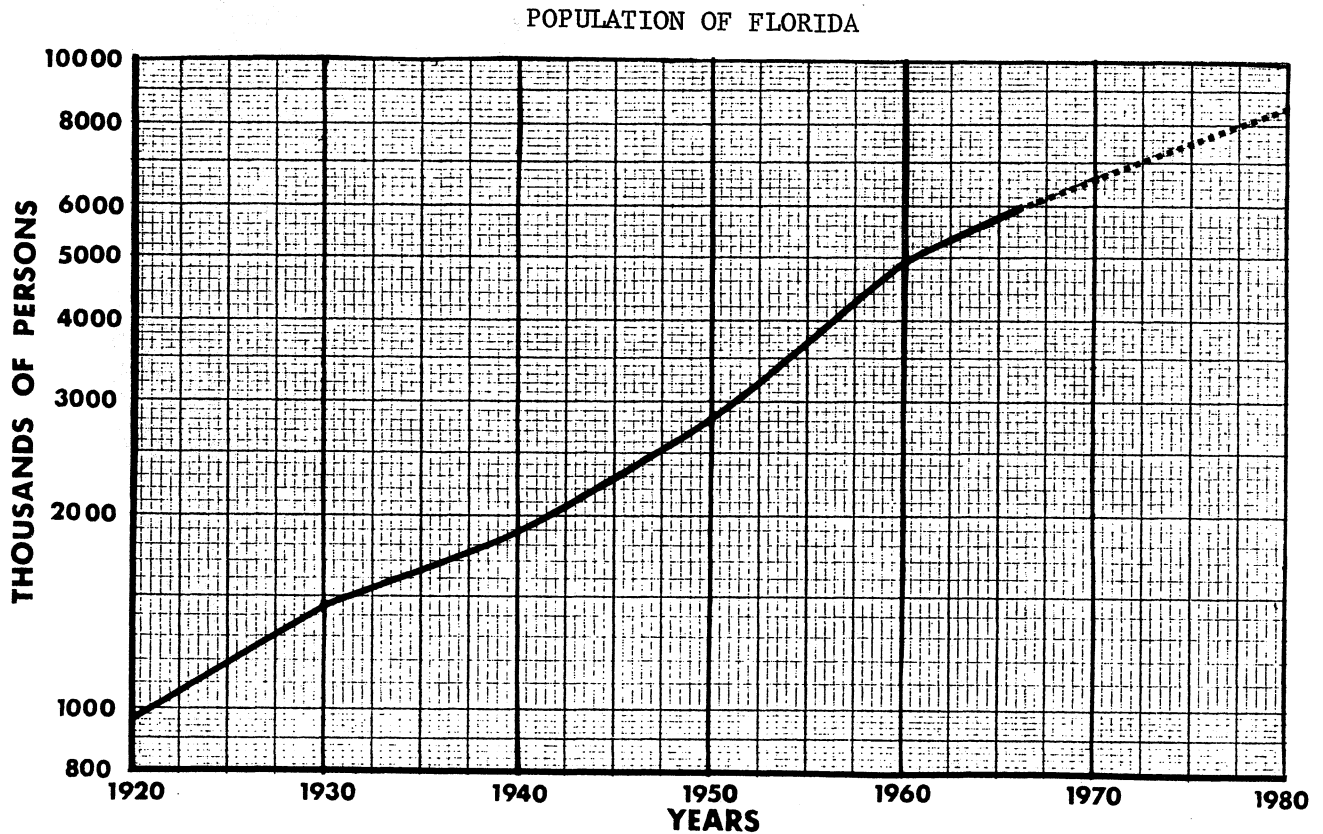
Table 8 compares the population for 1965 and 1975 by districts. Note how the growth in District 13 will push it closer to the Miami figure. Further, the Orlando district pushes much closer to the Tampa figure. In 1965, District 12 was the 7th largest and District 11 the 8th largest - in 1975, they will have changed positions. District 15, which was the 10th largest in 1965, will drop back to swap places with District 8, which was the 11th largest.

TABLE 8 - POPULATION BY DISTRICTS - 1965 and 1975

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>1965 Population</u>	<u>1975 Population</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>1965 Population</u>	<u>1975 Population</u>
1	106,374	132,890	10	432,198	530,751
2	141,050	154,134	11	310,302	466,049
3	173,866	203,490	12	317,693	462,275
4	73,442	83,860	13	703,700	1,031,000
5	544,720	647,419	14	1,147,700	1,374,600
6	181,848	217,507	15	225,400	268,000
7	163,400	222,700	16	466,300	601,600
8	203,614	286,600	17	351,693	527,025
9	252,700	341,500	Total	5,796,000	7,551,400

SOURCE: Bureau of Economics & Business Research, University of Florida
Florida Development Commission

FIGURE 16

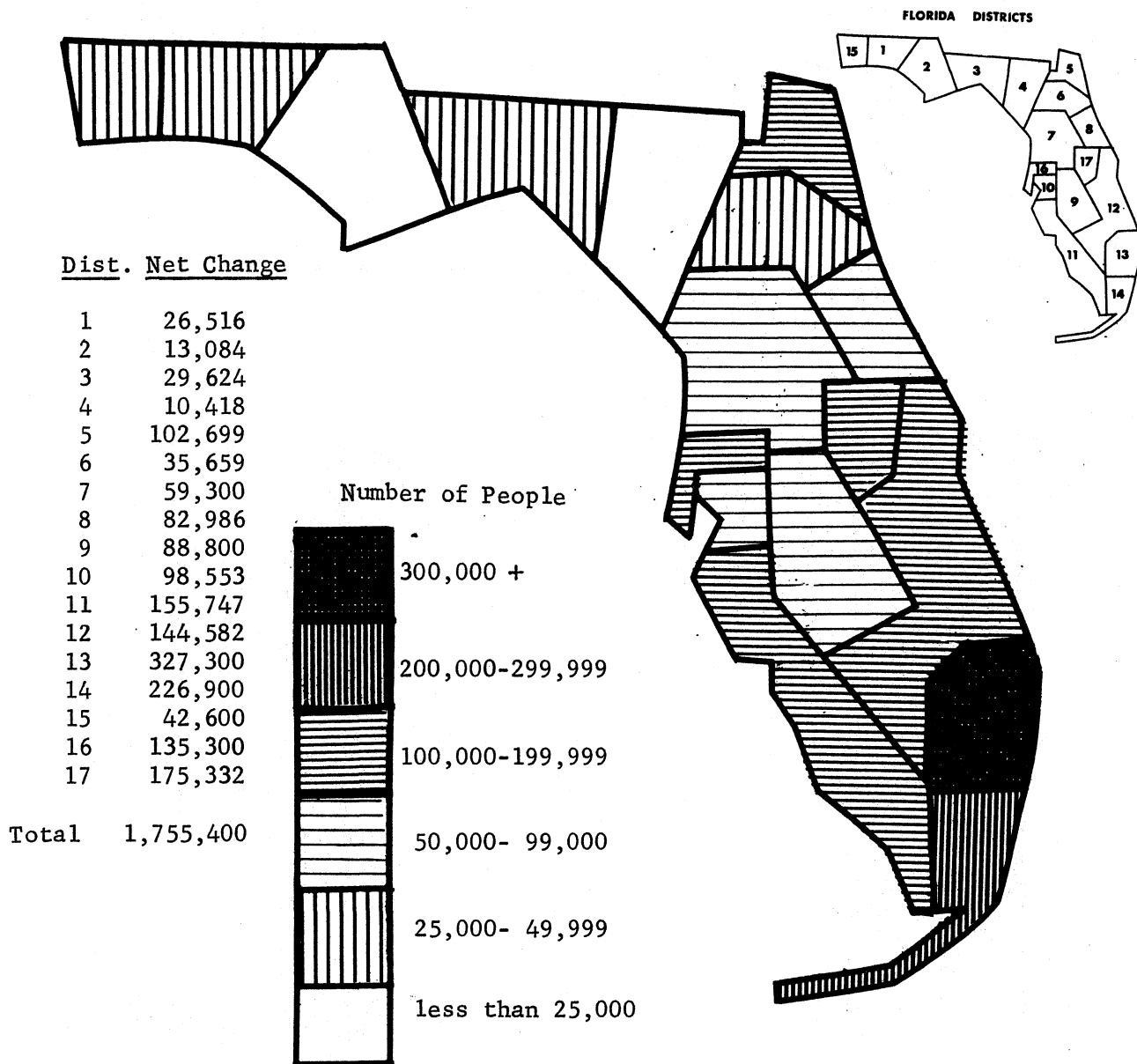


SOURCE: Bureau of the Census

On Fig. 17, we have illustrated the net change in population by districts for the 10 year period, 1965-1975. District 13 is expected to show the largest gains with nearly one-third million more population than in 1965. The Miami-Key West district is expected to continue with substantial increases followed by the new District 17.

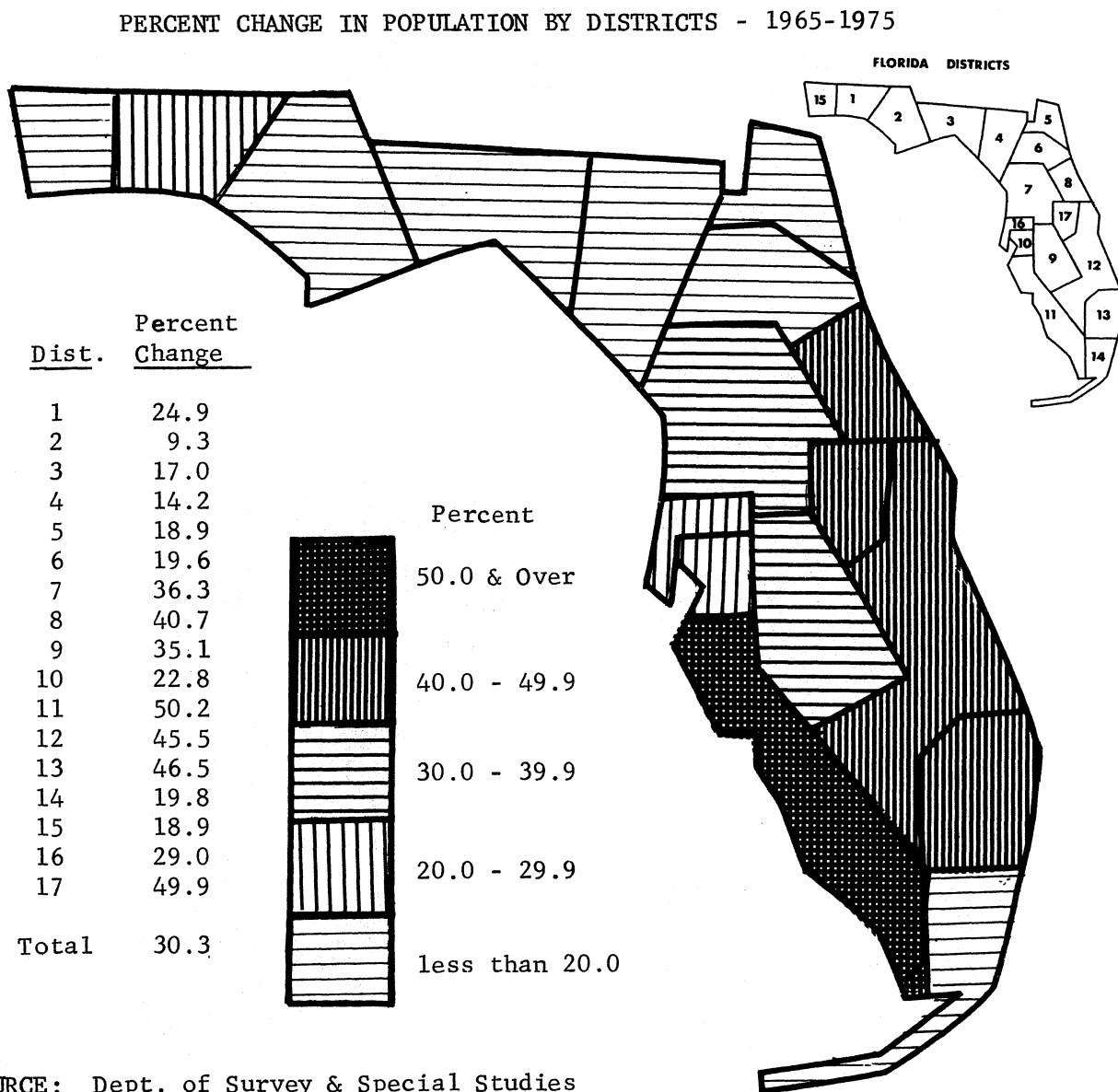
FIGURE 17

NET CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DISTRICTS - 1965-1975



SOURCE: Dept. of Survey and Special Studies

FIGURE 18



SOURCE: Dept. of Survey & Special Studies

Fig. 18 takes the increases and converts them into percentages. On this new basis, we note that the most rapidly increasing area is District 11 (50.2%). The eastern half of the state is to experience comparable growth from Fort Lauderdale to Daytona Beach and Orlando.

PART 3 - Diagnosis of Present Trends - Churches

FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION INCREASED 338 CHURCHES, 1955-1966

A consistent trend in increase in number of churches has been noted on Fig. 2, page 3 for the FBC from 1955 through 1964. A slight readjustment of the trend is noted for the past two years.

The number of churches in each district for 1966 is listed on Fig. 19. It is interesting to note that the larger districts, in number of churches, are located in the north and central part of the state. Four districts contain more than 100 churches.

FIGURE 19

NUMBER OF CHURCHES BY DISTRICTS - 1966

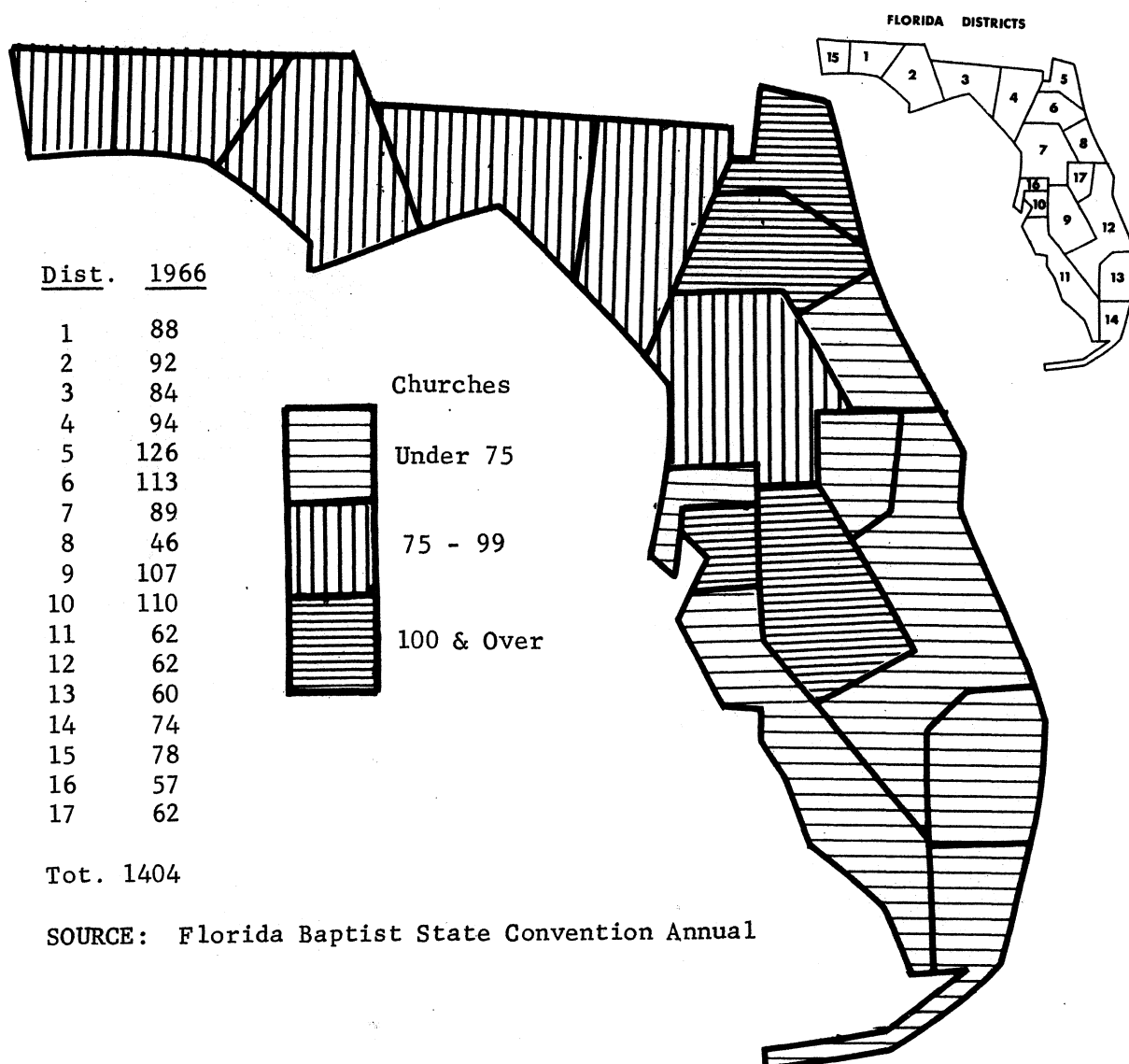


FIGURE 20

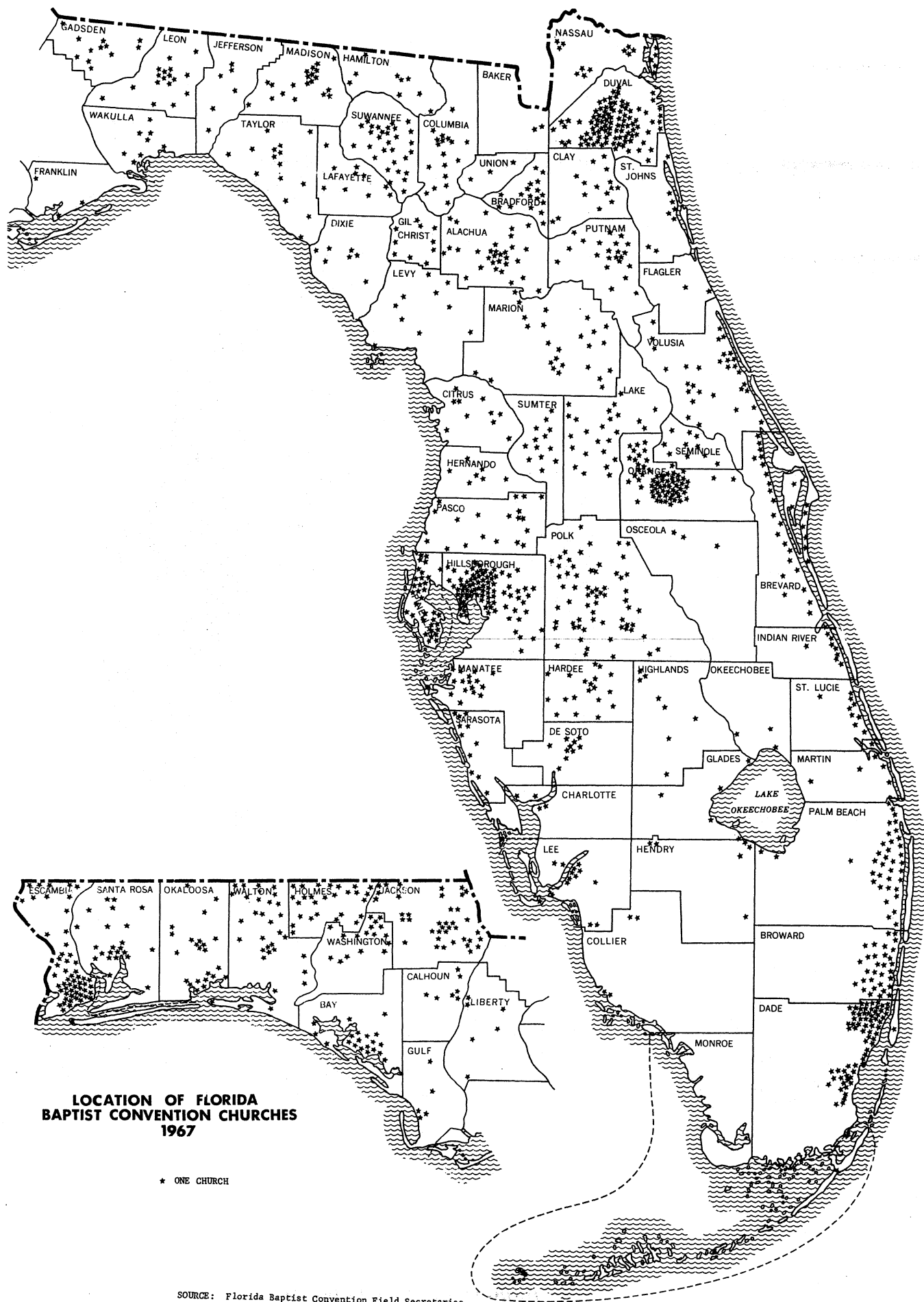
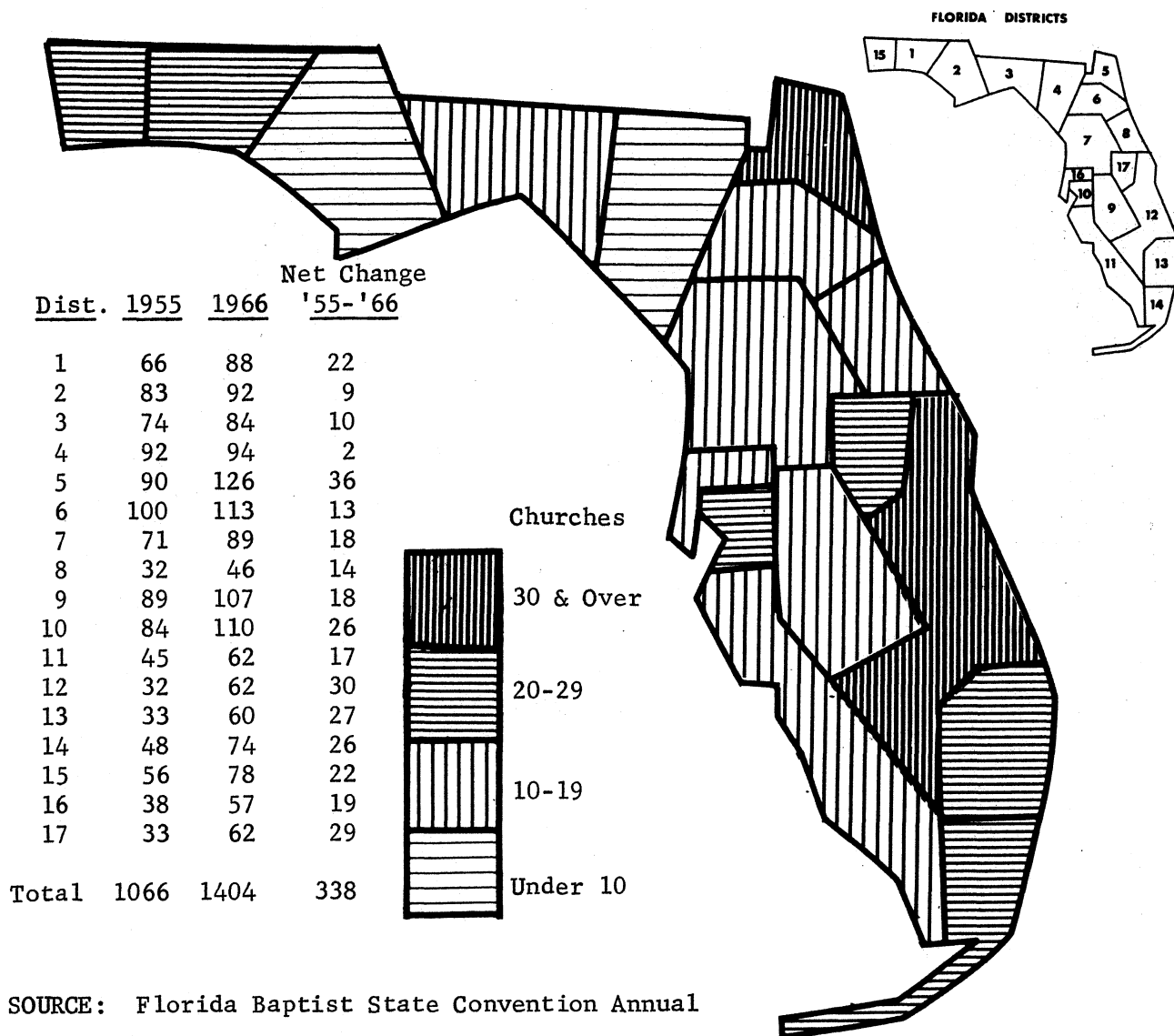


FIGURE 21

NET CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CHURCHES - 1955-1966



SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

Fig. 20 shows the general distribution of FBC churches in 1967. Note the concentration of churches along the southeast coast and the clusters in Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville and Pensacola.

Fig. 21 illustrates the areas where the greatest increase in number of churches have been experienced in the last 10 years. Jacksonville and the Cape Kennedy area report an increase of 30 or more churches. This is an average of three more churches per year. Districts 1, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 17 have averaged between two and three additional churches per year.

POPULATION INCREASED FASTER THAN NUMBER OF CHURCHES, 1960-1965

In 1960, Florida Baptists reported 1,257 churches. In 1965, the convention reported 1,384 churches. Even though this is an increase of 127 churches, when compared to population, the increase did not maintain a rate equal to the population. Table 9 compares the ratio of churches to population in 1960 and 1965.

In 1960, Florida Baptists had one church for every 3,939 persons in the state. In 1965, the ratio was 1:4,148. This is not an alarming trend unless it intensifies. As can be seen on Fig. 22, the metropolitan areas are generally where the least favorable ratios exist. As was mentioned earlier, churches are proportionately larger in metropolitan areas, thus requiring fewer of them per population than is needed in less populous districts.

RATIO OF POPULATION PER CHURCH - 1965

FIGURE 22

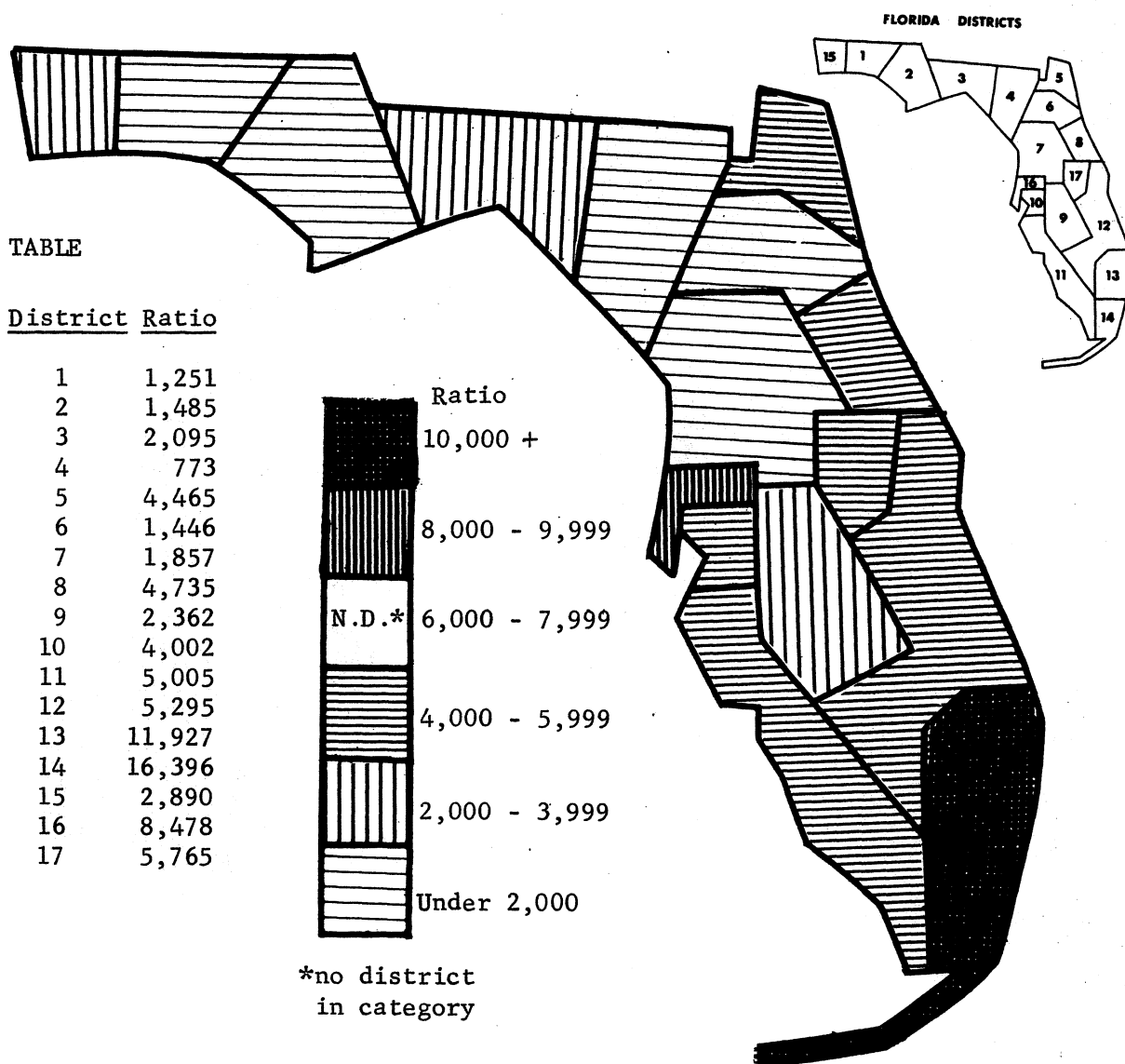


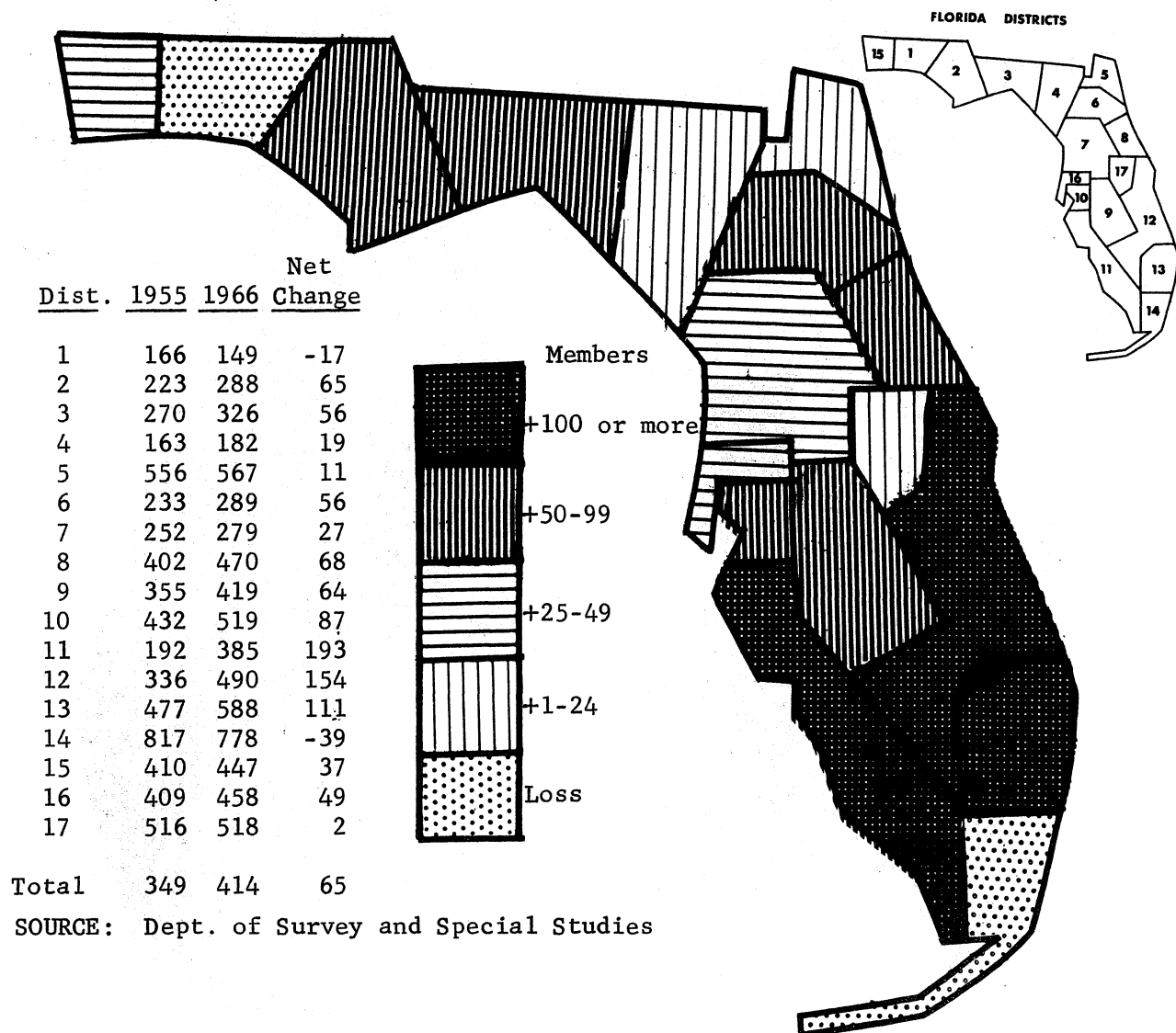
TABLE 9 - COMPARISON OF RATIOS* OF POPULATION PER CHURCH, 1960-1965

<u>District</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
1	1,118	1,251	10	3,866	4,002
2	1,392	1,485	11	4,594	5,005
3	2,115	2,094	12	4,501	5,295
4	713	773	13	11,959	11,927
5	4,391	4,465	14	17,243	16,396
6	1,517	1,609	15	2,786	2,890
7	1,789	1,857	16	8,572	8,478
8	3,944	4,735	17	6,770	5,765
9	2,312	2,362	State Total	3,939	4,148

*Population per one FBC Church

FIGURE 23

NET CHANGE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER CHURCH - 1955-1966



It is noteworthy that District 14 is showing favorable gains in shortning the gap that has existed in the past. Districts 8, 11, and 12 show the most critical increase in "the gap". Certain unique factors concerning the population of these districts present special challenges to mission strategies.

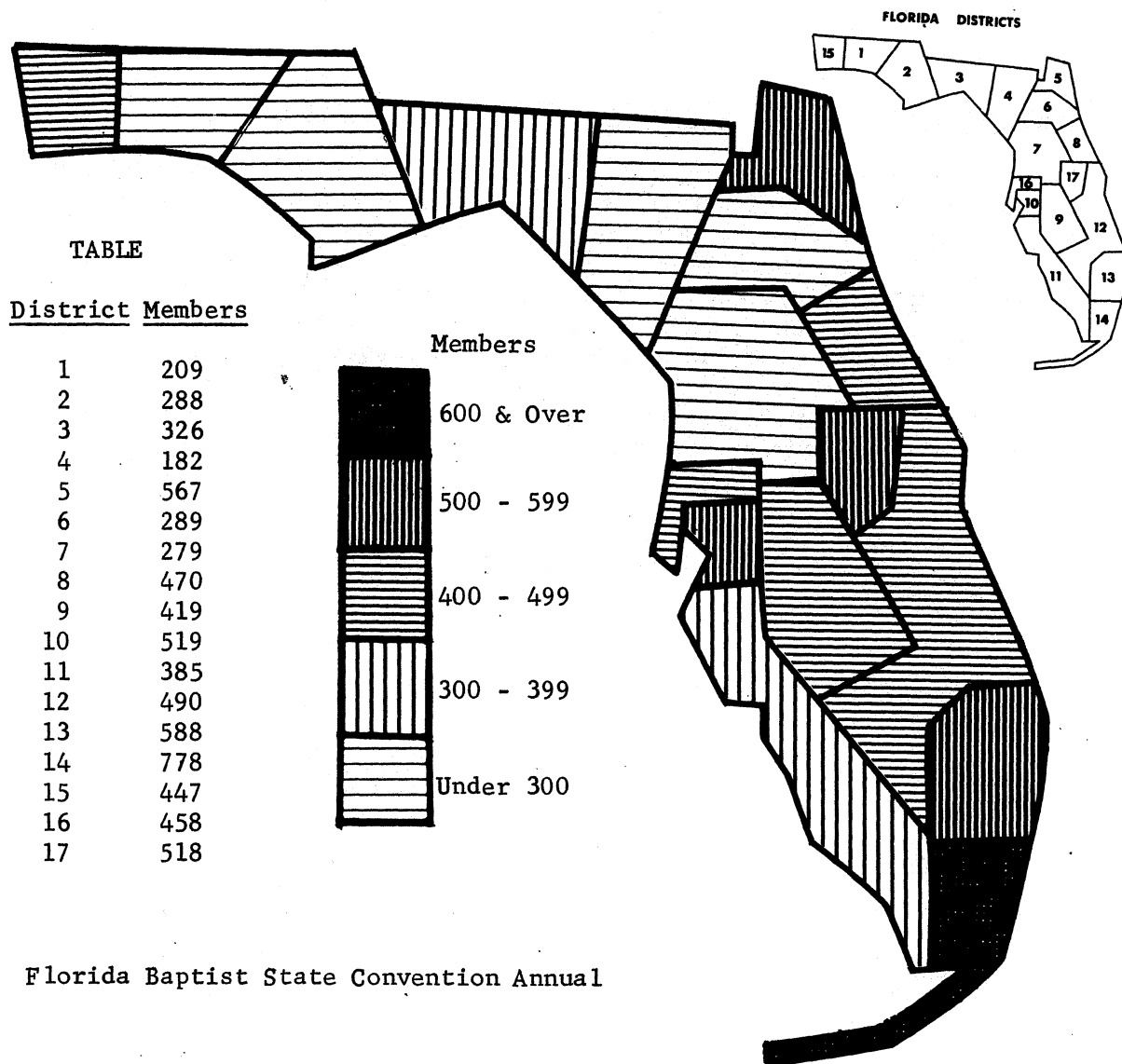
CHURCHES HAVE DOUBLED IN SIZE IN DISTRICT 11, 1955-1966

The FBC churches have increased from an average of 349 members per church in 1955 to 414 in 1966. This is a net increase which has averaged 65 more members per church. The most significant increase can be noted in District 11 where the number of members per church has doubled. On Fig. 23 are listed the net change in average members per church over the 10 year period. The churches in Districts 12 and 13 have also shown significant increases. The largest churches are reported in the Miami area. However, with the substantial increase in number of churches which have brought about the more favorable ratio of churches to population, the average size of churches correspondingly decreased. The new and smaller churches lowered the over-all average in District 14 and in District 1.

Fig. 24 compares the 1966 church size between districts. Note how the larger churches are in the more urbanized districts.

FIGURE 24

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER CHURCH - 1966



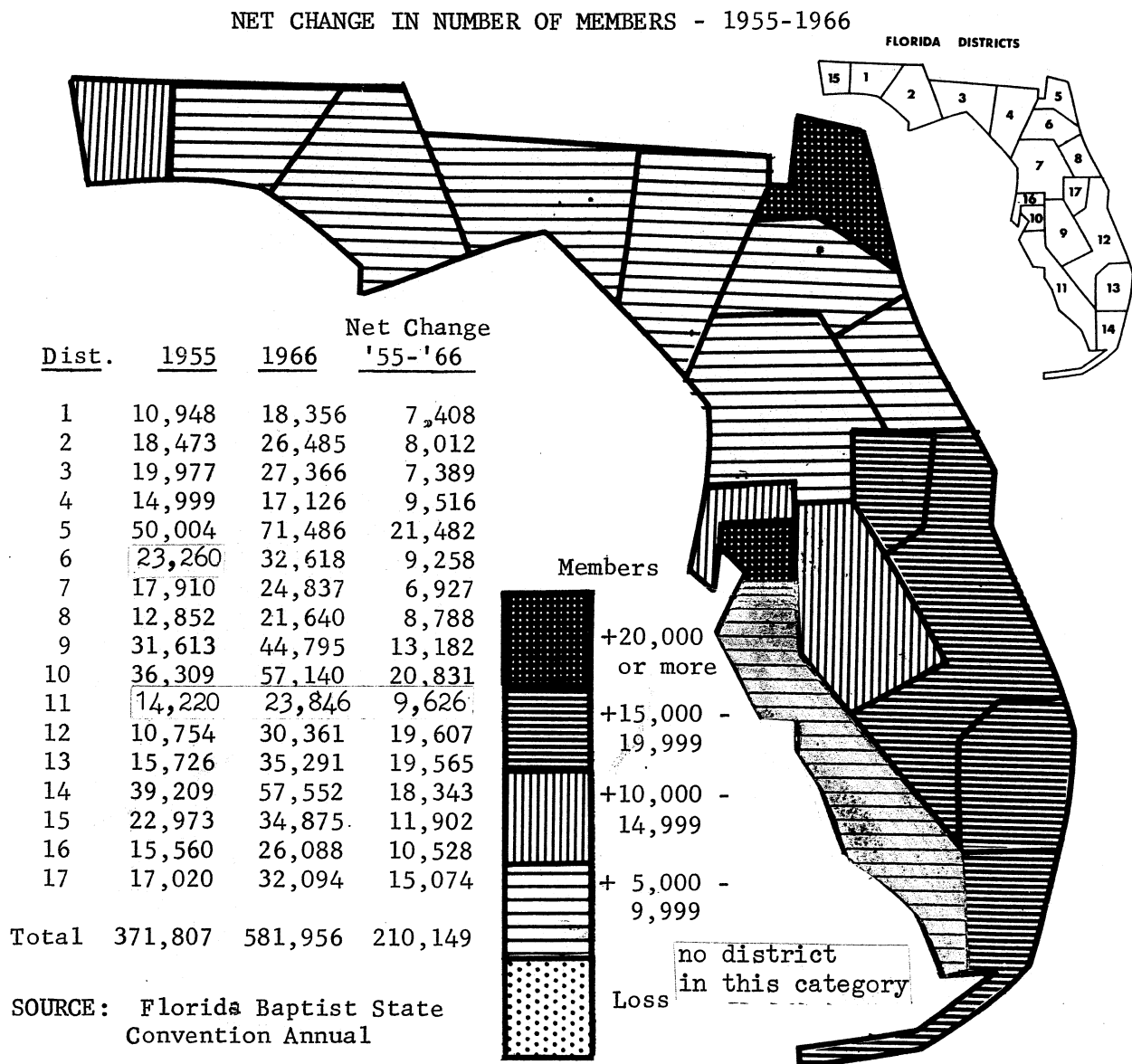
SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

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

RATE OF INCREASE IN MEMBERS SLOWING DOWN

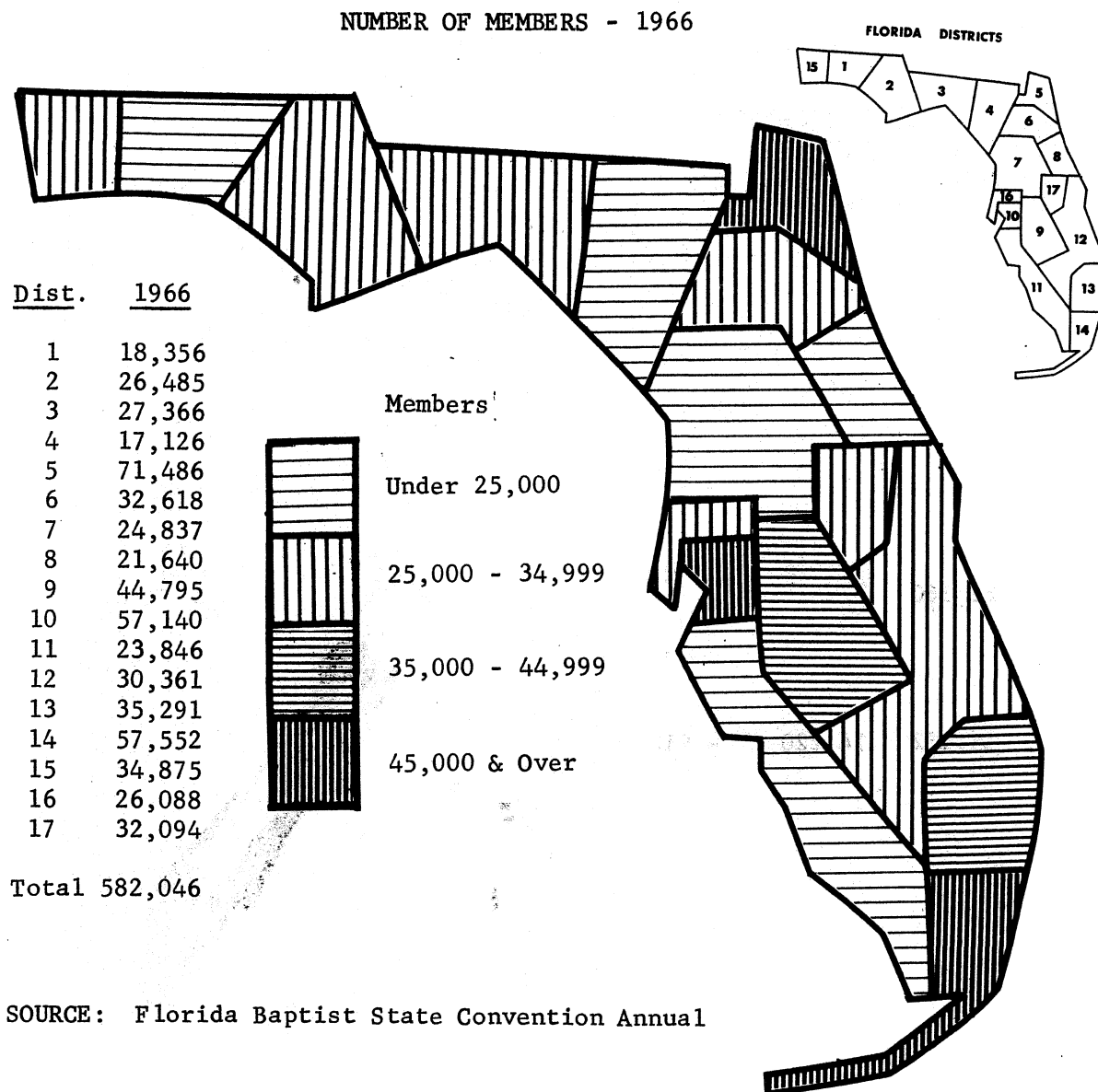
On Fig. 6, page 7, the total members reported by the churches can be noted from 1955 through 1966. The curve to the line indicates a "slow-down" in the rate of increase. Part of this can be accounted for by the high urbanization taking place along the southeastern coast. On Fig. 25, we note the change in total number of members by districts over the 10 year period. The greatest increase can be noted in Districts 5 and 10. These are closely followed by 12, 13, and 14.

FIGURE 25



These increases have caused considerable shifting in rank of size by districts over the 10 year period. The increases in the Tampa area have pushed District 10 very close to the number reported in District 14, the Miami area. If this rate of increase continues, the churches of the Tampa area will be reporting the second largest number of members by 1970. The extraordinary growth in District 13 moved it from the 11th largest to the 5th largest in the last 10 years. In similar fashion, District 17, Orlando, has increased from 10th to 8th. Fig. 26 illustrates the number of members reported by districts for 1966. Approximately one-third of all FBC members in 1966 were reported by churches in three districts; 5, 10, and 14.

FIGURE 26



SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

NORTHERN FLORIDA IS "BAPTIST COUNTRY" - HOWEVER, GAINS IN SOUTH ARE NOTEWORTHY

In 1960, Florida Baptist members represented one out of every 10.3 persons in the state. In 1965, the ratio had slightly improved to 10.2. On Table 10, we compare the ratio of population per member by districts in 1960 and 1965. Two districts can be singled out for significant accomplishments, Districts 13 and 17. District 11, however, has shown difficulty in meeting the challenge of several unique features developing, especially those related to retirement areas.

TABLE 10 - COMPARISON OF RATIOS* OF POPULATION PER MEMBER

<u>District</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
1	6.0	5.8	10	8.1	7.5
2	5.7	5.4	11	12.5	13.2
3	6.9	6.6	12	11.4	11.2
4	4.2	4.7	13	22.1	21.2
5	8.2	7.8	14	19.5	19.5
6	5.6	5.6	15	7.2	6.7
7	6.8	6.6	16	18.6	18.2
8	9.4	9.8	17	12.7	11.0
9	5.9	5.8	State Total	10.3	10.2

*Population per one FBC member

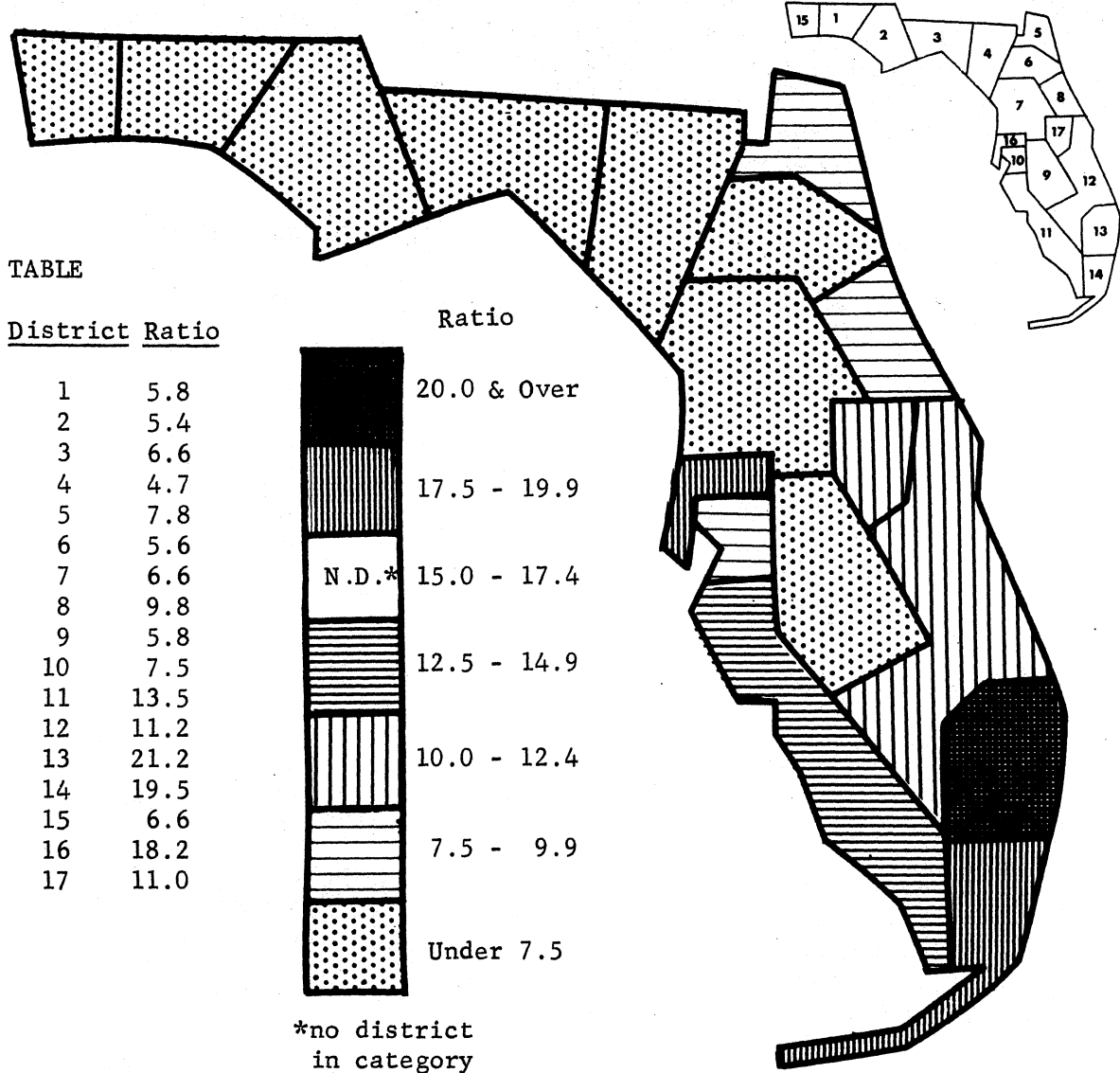
Fig. 27 illustrates the strength of Florida Baptists in the northern part of the state and the scarcity of members especially in District 13 where less than 5.0% of the population are on the rolls of Baptist churches.

Special Note: An important area for study would be to examine what part of the total membership reported by the churches are non-resident. Such a fact is too large a task to research in a comprehensive study such as treated in this document. However, such analysis should be made locally and comparative figures assembled to more accurately portray the conditions.

FIGURE 27

RATIO OF POPULATION PER MEMBER - 1965

FLORIDA DISTRICTS



SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

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

DECREASES IN EVANGELISTIC THRUST SERIOUS

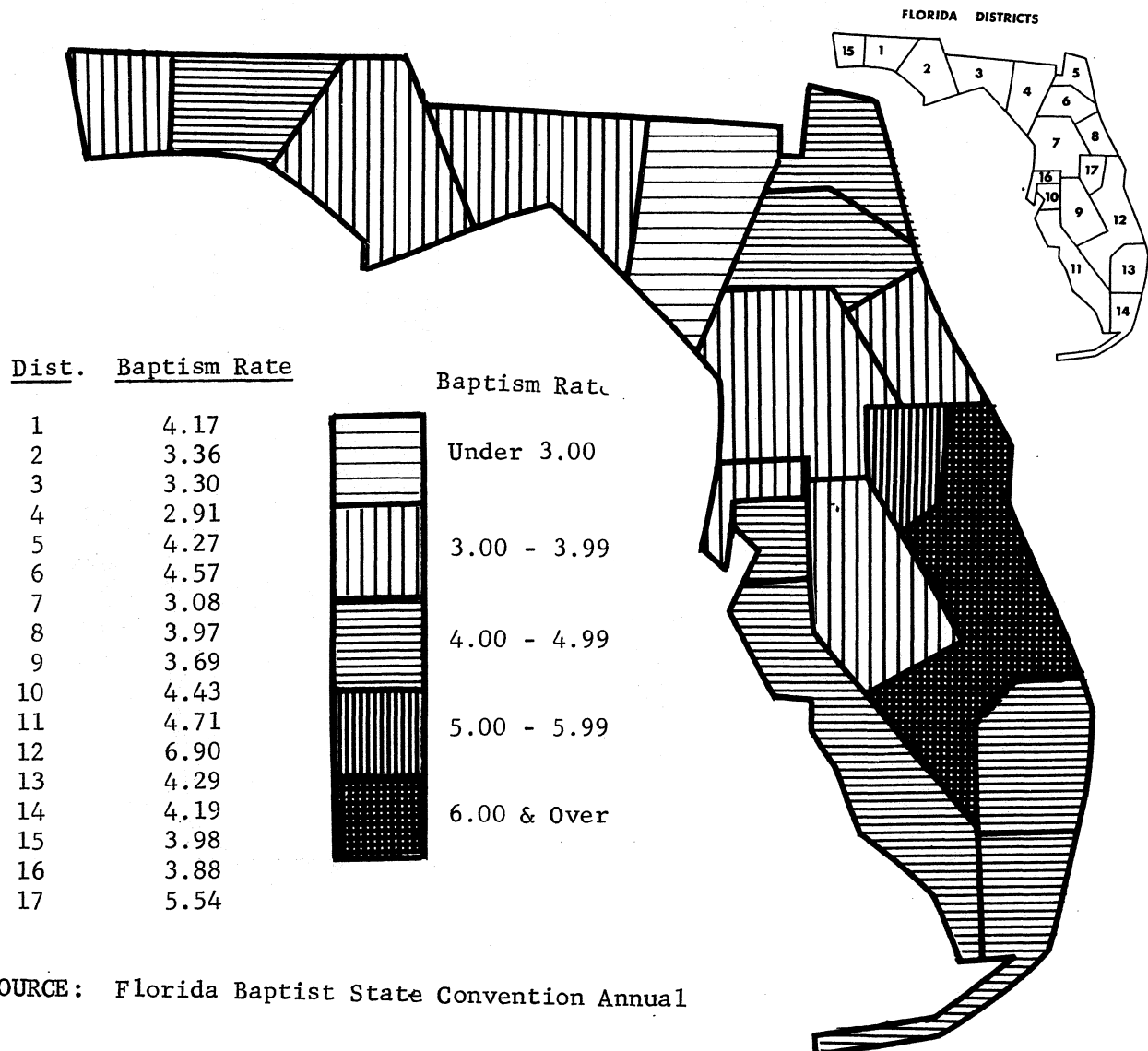
Fig. 15 on page 18 shows the trend in the three evangelism indicators used in this report. The bottom line shows the rate of baptisms per 100 members.

BAPTISMS

In 1955-56, the churches reported approximately 6 baptisms per 100 members. In 1966, the rate had decreased to 4.3 per 100 members. Five districts remain above the state average rate. These are in order: Districts 12, 17, 11, 6, and 10 (see Fig. 28).

BAPTISM RATE BY DISTRICTS - 1966

FIGURE 28



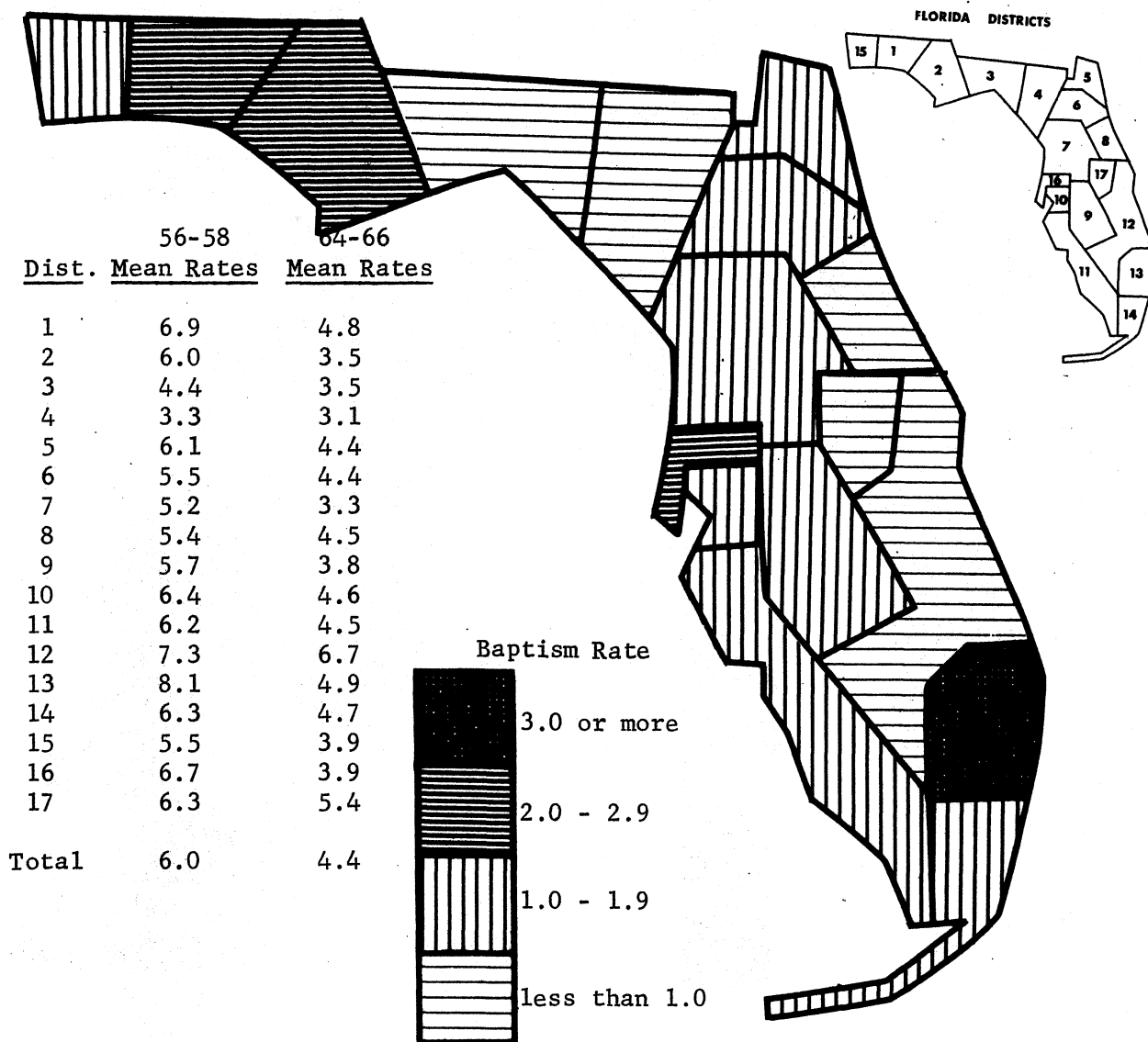
SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

Every district showed a decrease in baptism rates during the last 10 years. In order to compensate for annual fluxuation we calculated three year averages on Fig. 29. The average rates for 1956 through 1958 are compared to the average (mean) of the 1964-1966 rates. The most startling decreases were in Districts 13, 16, and 2, in that order. Five districts showed only moderate declines, however, three of these are among the poorest rates in the state.

FIGURE 29

DECREASE IN BAPTISM RATES

Comparison of mean rates 56-58 to mean rates 64-66



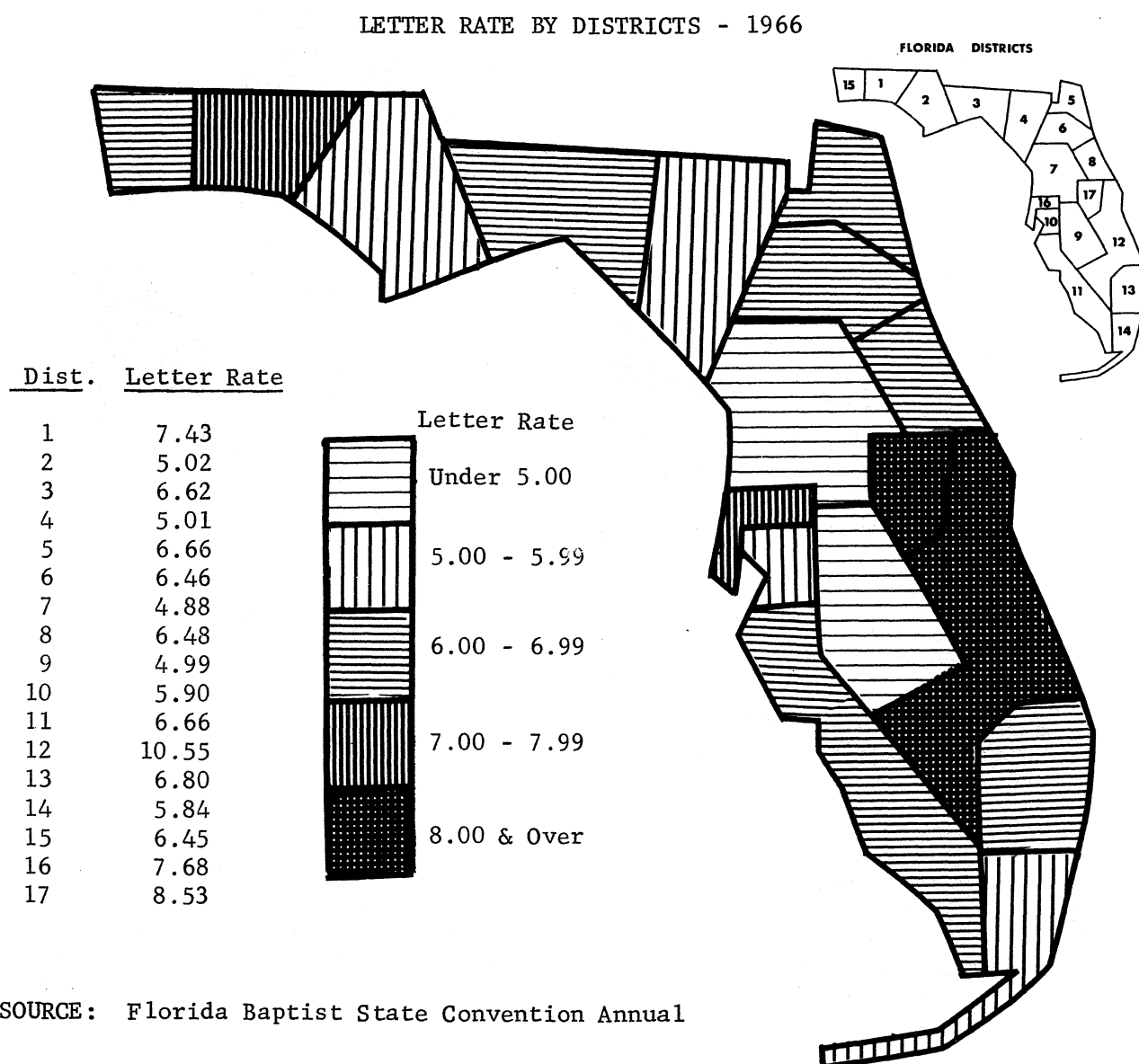
SOURCE: Florida State Convention Annual

LETTERS

Another examination of Fig. 15 (page 18) shows that the number of persons received by letter per 100 members has also shown severe decreases. In 1960, approximately 8.5 persons were received per 100 members compared to 6.5 in 1966. The graph shows a very definite downward trend.

Fig. 30 compares the district rates for 1966. The greatest activity in this category is being experienced in Districts 12 and 17. Comparable activity is also reported in Districts 16 and 1. All four areas are experiencing phenomenal in-migration, a significant part of which have Southern Baptist backgrounds. District 1 has two large armed force bases which are highly mobile.

FIGURE 30

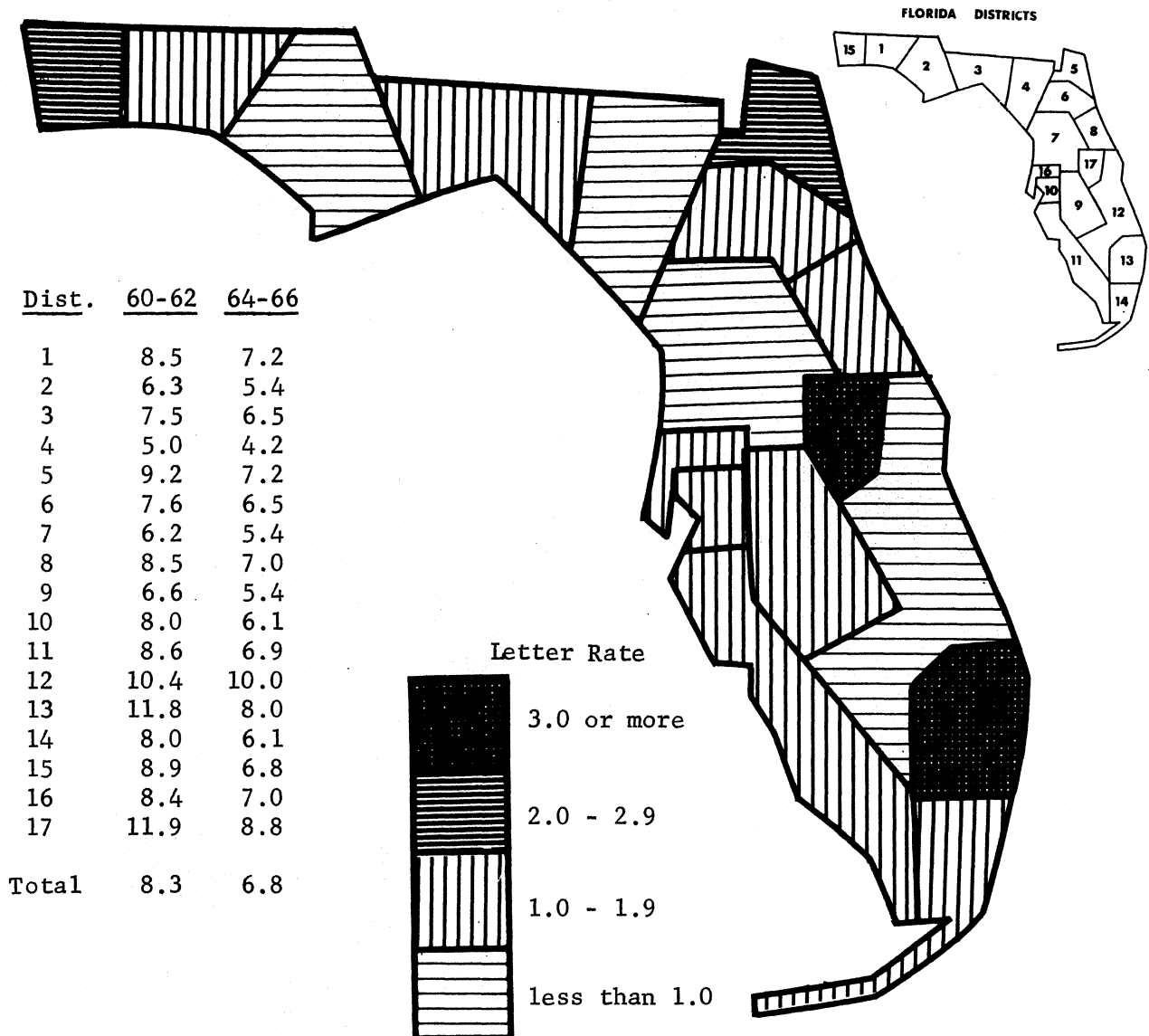


SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

FIGURE 31

DECREASE IN LETTER RATES

Comparison of mean rates 60-62 to mean rates 64-66



SOURCE: Florida State Convention Annual

*all additions other than by baptism

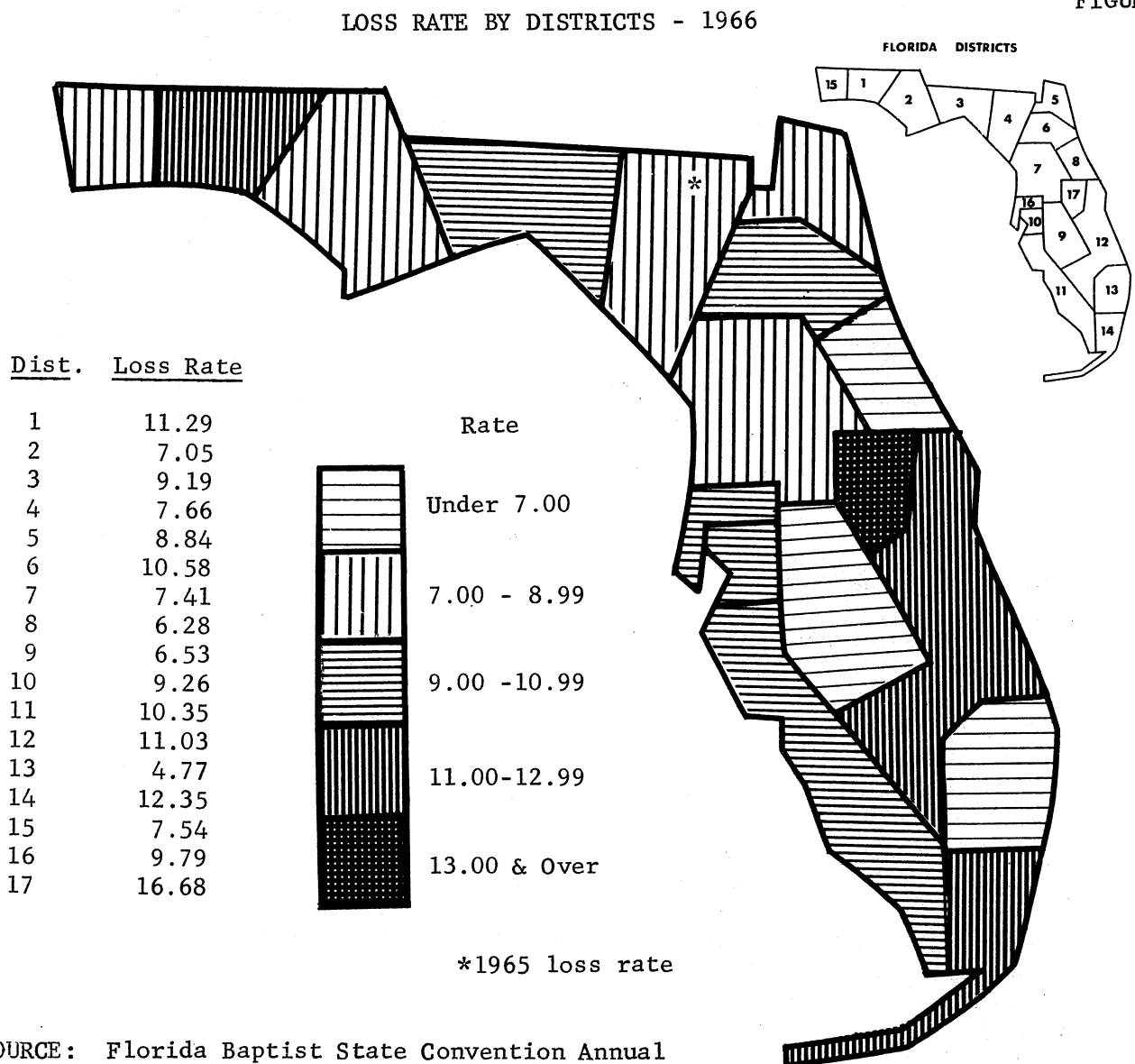
The letter rates are compared for each district on Fig. 31. Again we have computed the mean rates for the first three years of this decade and compared them to the mean rates of 1964-1966. In no instance does a district report an increase. All report decreases. Four of them report a slight decline, three of whom were among the lowest in the state in 1960-62. Four districts report severe declines - the most notable is District 13.

THOUGH IN-FLOW DECLINES (BAPTISMS, LETTERS) OUT-FLOW STILL HIGH (LOSSES)

We return to Fig. 15, page 18, and note the trend line in loss rate from 1960 through 1966. In 1960, the churches "lettered-out" or removed for other reasons 8.6 persons per 100 church members. In 1965 and 1966, the same rate was reported (8.6). For this reason the membership projection series usually follow a static rate of losses.

On Fig. 32, the loss rates by districts for 1966 are recorded. Only 3 districts enjoy a low loss rate. These include Districts 8, 9, and 13. This means that the mobility of church members is not as severe in these 3 districts as can be noted in several others. Six districts report annual losses of 10.0% or more of their total members at the beginning of the year. The most critical is the newly organized District 17 where 16.7 are removed from the rolls. Districts

FIGURE 32

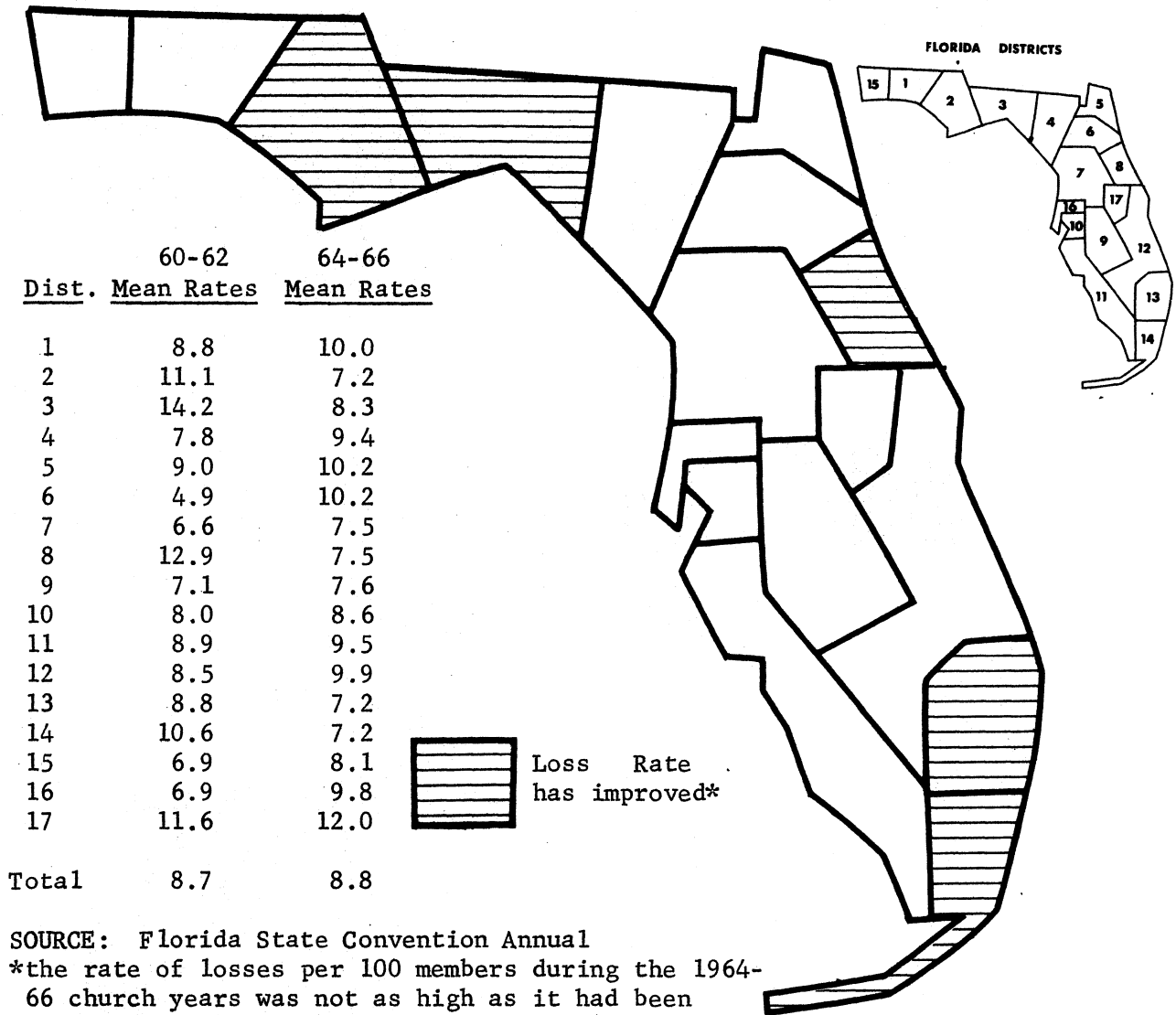


SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

FIGURE 33

CHANGE IN LOSS RATE

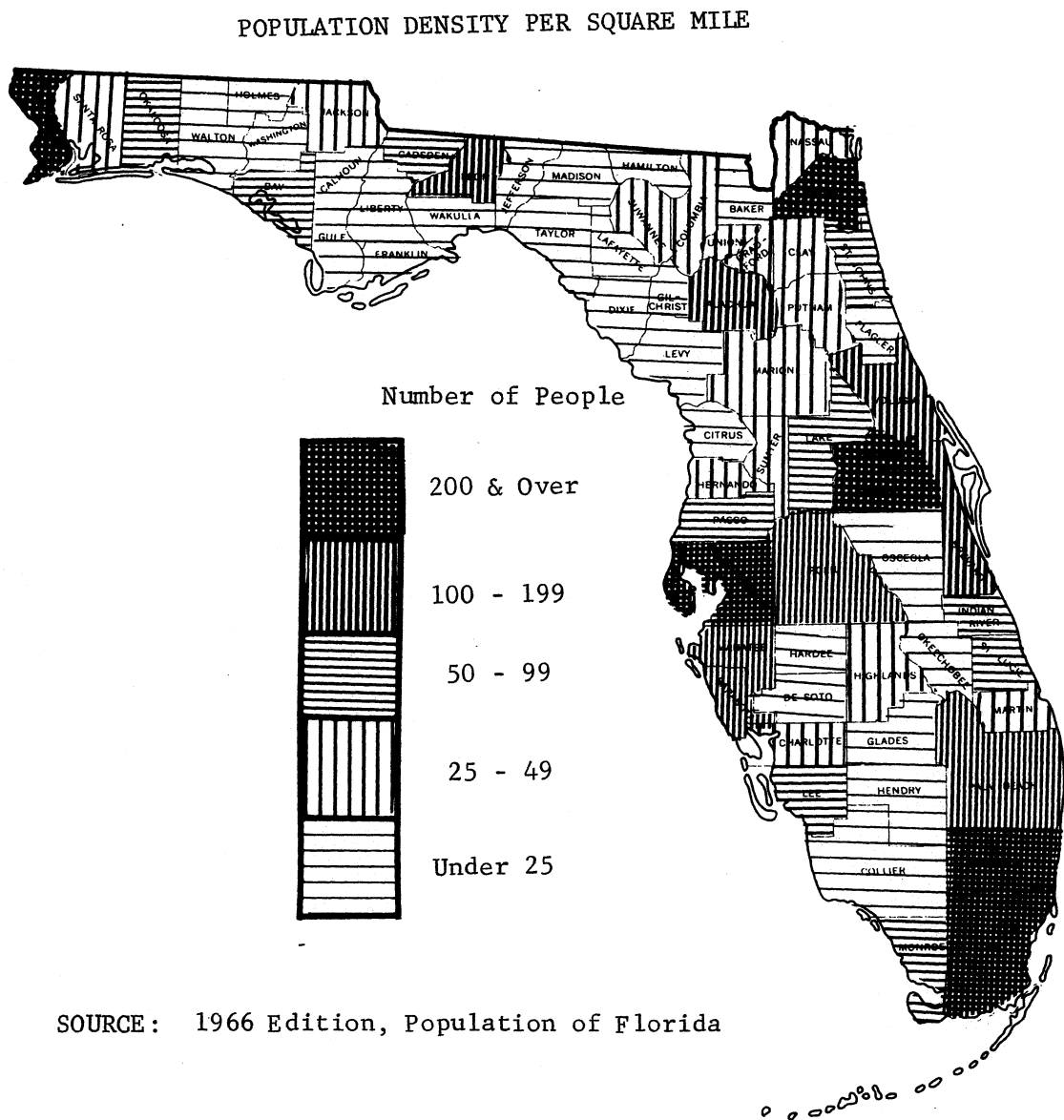
Comparison of mean rates 60-62 to mean rates 64-66



14, 1, 12, 16, and 11, in order, also experience high mobility.

Mean rates are again computed to illustrate the change in loss rates this decade for the districts. These can be studied on Fig. 33. Five districts have reported an improved rate; that is, the losses are proportionately fewer during the last three years than during the first three years of this decade. These districts include 2, 3, 8, 13, and 14. All other districts have remained relatively stable or the rates have risen. The most notable increase is in District 6 where the rate more than doubled. It was followed by Districts 16, 4, and 12, all of whom are experiencing greater losses.

FIGURE 34



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

FLORIDA: NINTH BIGGEST STATE - FOURTH BIGGEST GAINER, 1960-1965

From 1960 to 1965, Florida passed Massachusetts in total population, thus becoming the ninth most populous state in the Union. The population increase during this five year period was the fourth largest reported by any state. It followed California, New York, and Texas. The state will probably remain in fourth position behind Texas as the population increases. However, before 1980, it should overtake New Jersey and become the eighth most populous state.

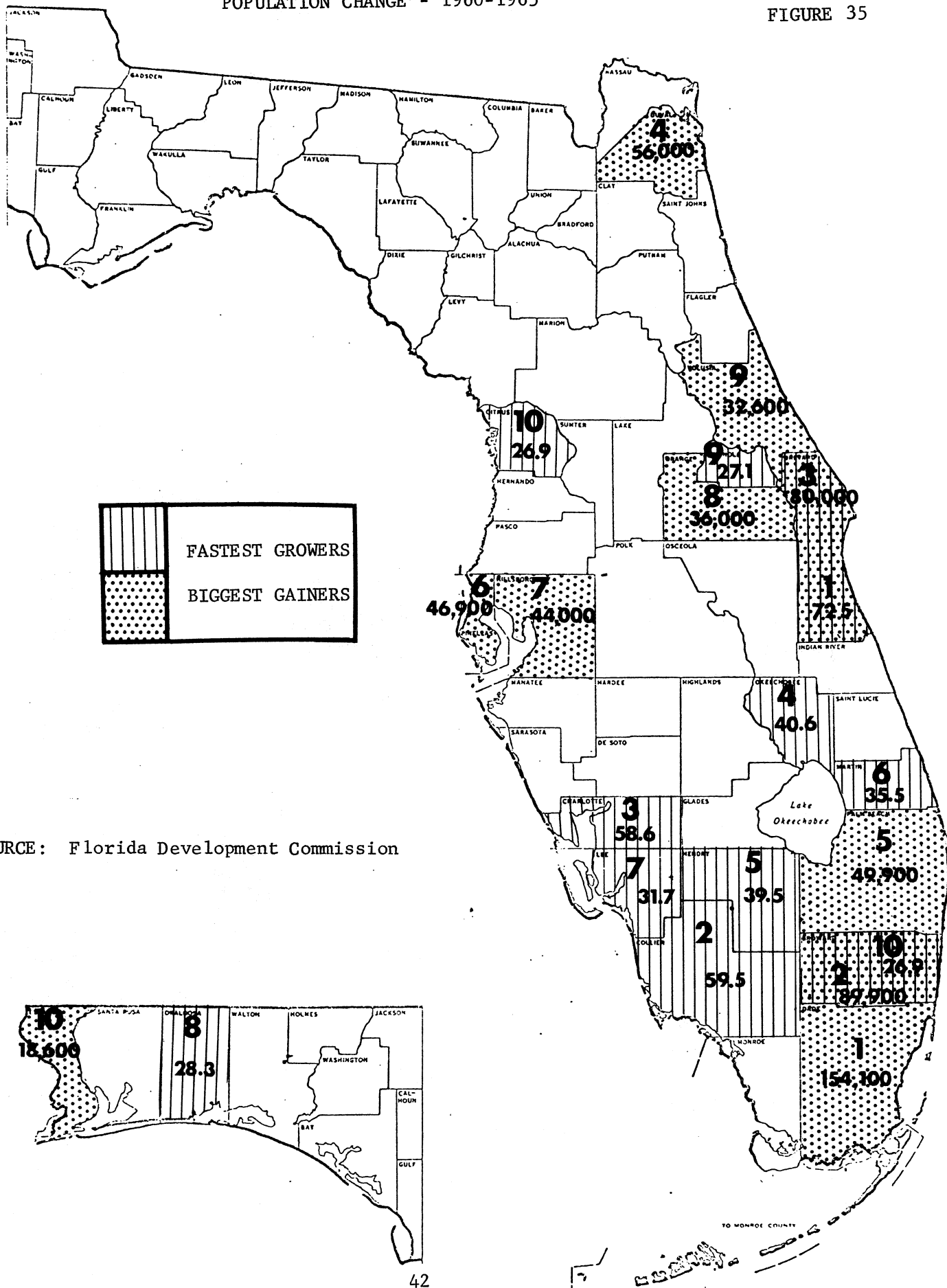
Fig. 16 traces the population growth in decades from 1920 (page 20).

Fig. 34 shows the population density by counties. When comparing Florida with states such as New Jersey or Indiana, a false impression can be received because of the livable land area of Florida caused by swamps and marshes. Seven counties have a population density of more than 200 people per square mile, but this density would be greater if livable land area were used.

On Fig. 35, we single out the fastest growing and biggest gaining counties for the first half of this decade. Dade County stood as the biggest gainer, increasing more than 150,000 persons in the five year period, 1960-65. It was followed by Broward (90,000) and Brevard (80,000). The fastest growing county was Brevard (73%) followed by Collier (60%) and Charlotte a close third (59%). According to the Florida Development Commission, Dade County will remain as the biggest gainer followed by Broward and Brevard, for the next 10 years, 1965-75. The top three positions of fastest growers will remain Brevard, Collier, and Charlotte, in that order. However, several shifts can be noted among the other seven superlative counties. For example, Seminole is expected to become the 8th fastest growing county, having exchanged places with Okaloosa. Citrus County, which was ranked in a tie for 10th place with Broward at 26.9% increase in the first half of this decade, is expected to fall into 11th place thus not ranking on Fig. 36. The 10th biggest gainer from 1960 to 1965 was Escambia. However, the increases anticipated for the next ten years in Lee County are expected to place it as the 10th biggest gainer. Fig. 37 records the actual number of persons expected to be added to the population in each county from 1965 to 1975.

POPULATION CHANGE - 1960-1965

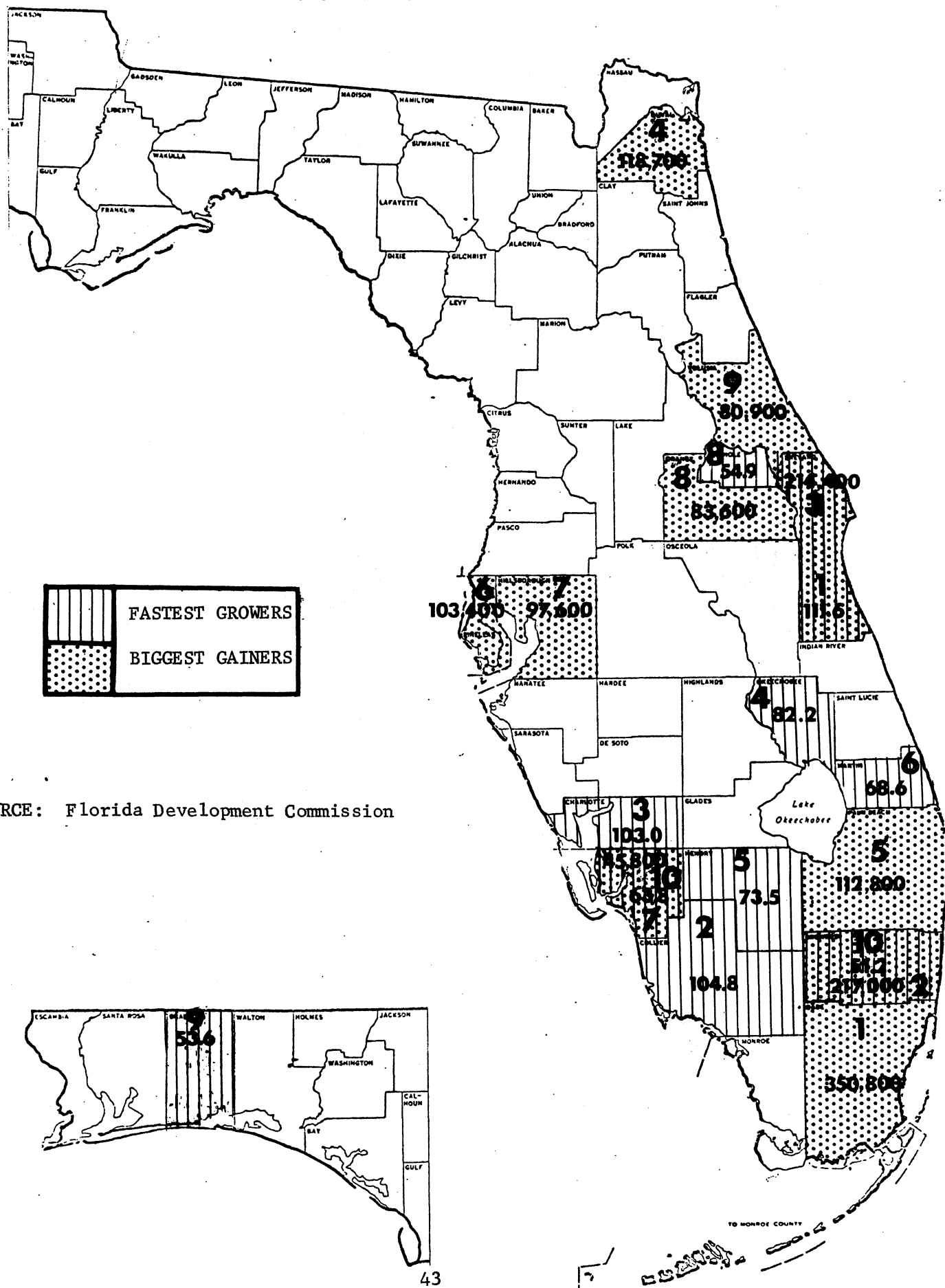
FIGURE 35



SOURCE: Florida Development Commission

FIGURE 36

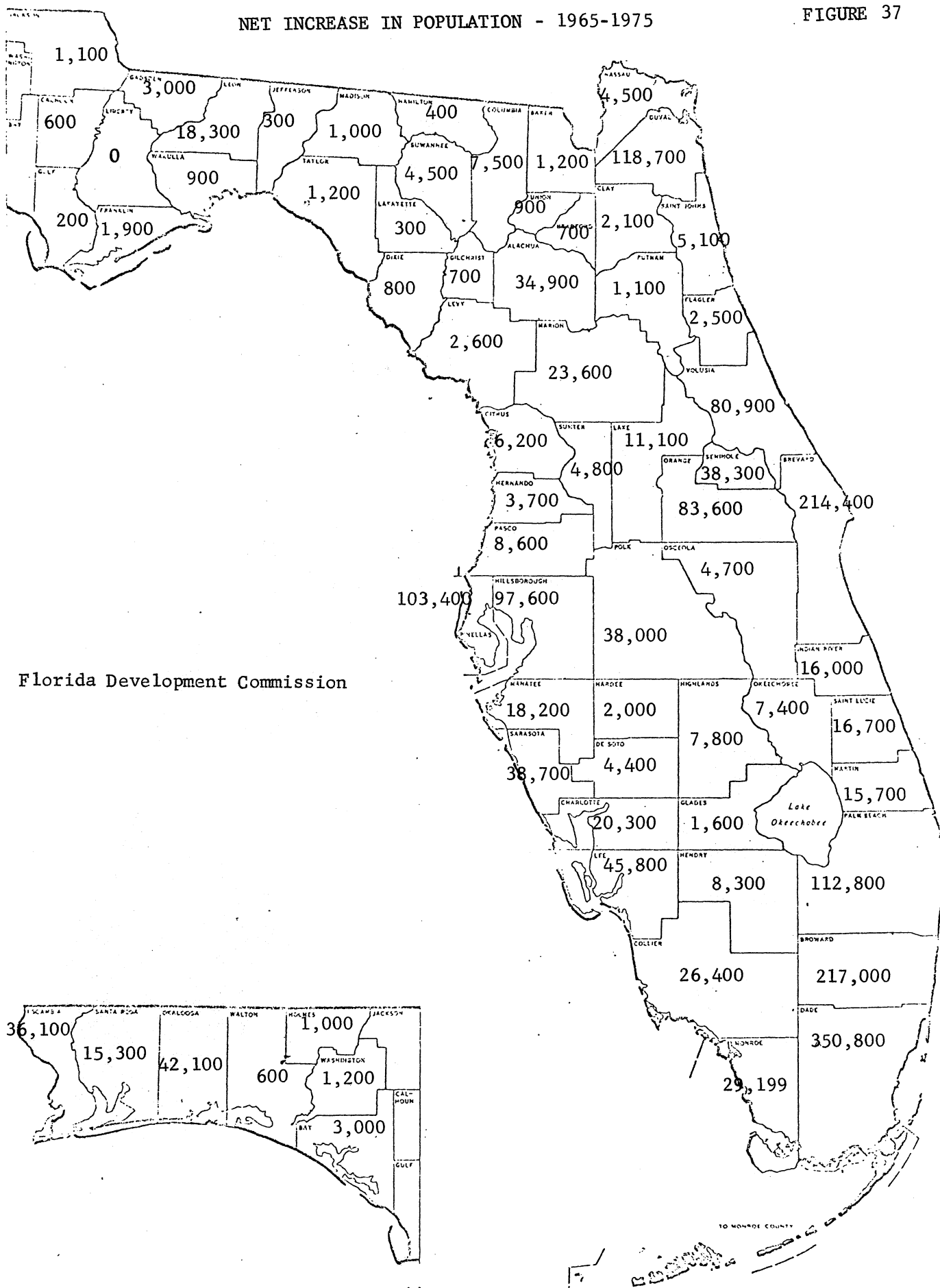
POPULATION CHANGE - 1965-1975



SOURCE: Florida Development Commission

NET INCREASE IN POPULATION - 1965-1975

FIGURE 37

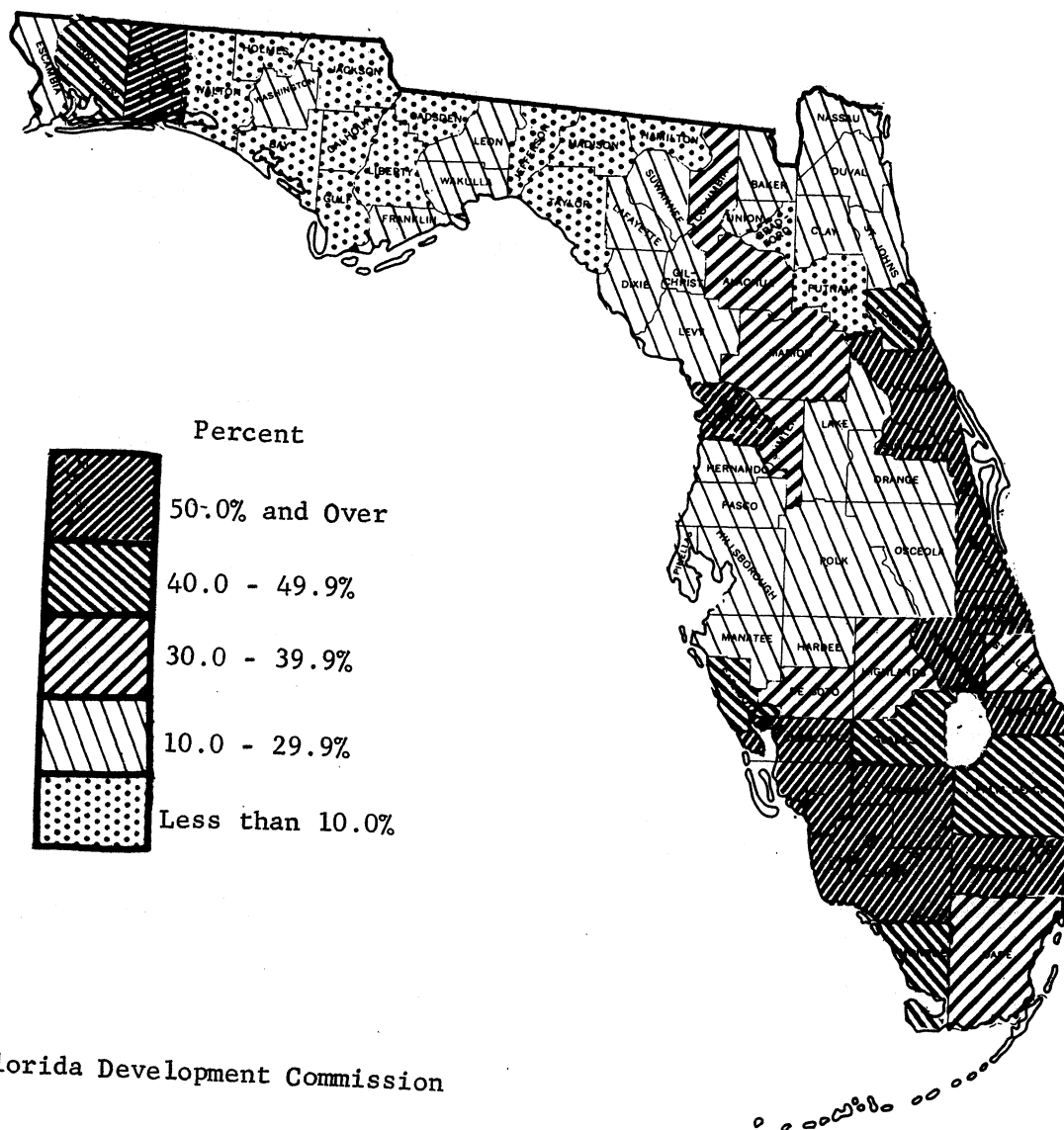


SOURCE: Florida Development Commission

Fig. 38 shows the percentage increase in the general categories by counties for the next 10 years. The most accelerated rate of growth is anticipated in the southwest and then in the strip of counties from Fort Pierce to Daytona. Okaloosa and Citrus Counties are also expected to show phenomenal growth rates.

FIGURE 38

PERCENT INCREASE IN POPULATION - 1965-1975



SOURCE: Florida Development Commission

PERCENT NET CHANGE IN POPULATION - 1960-1965

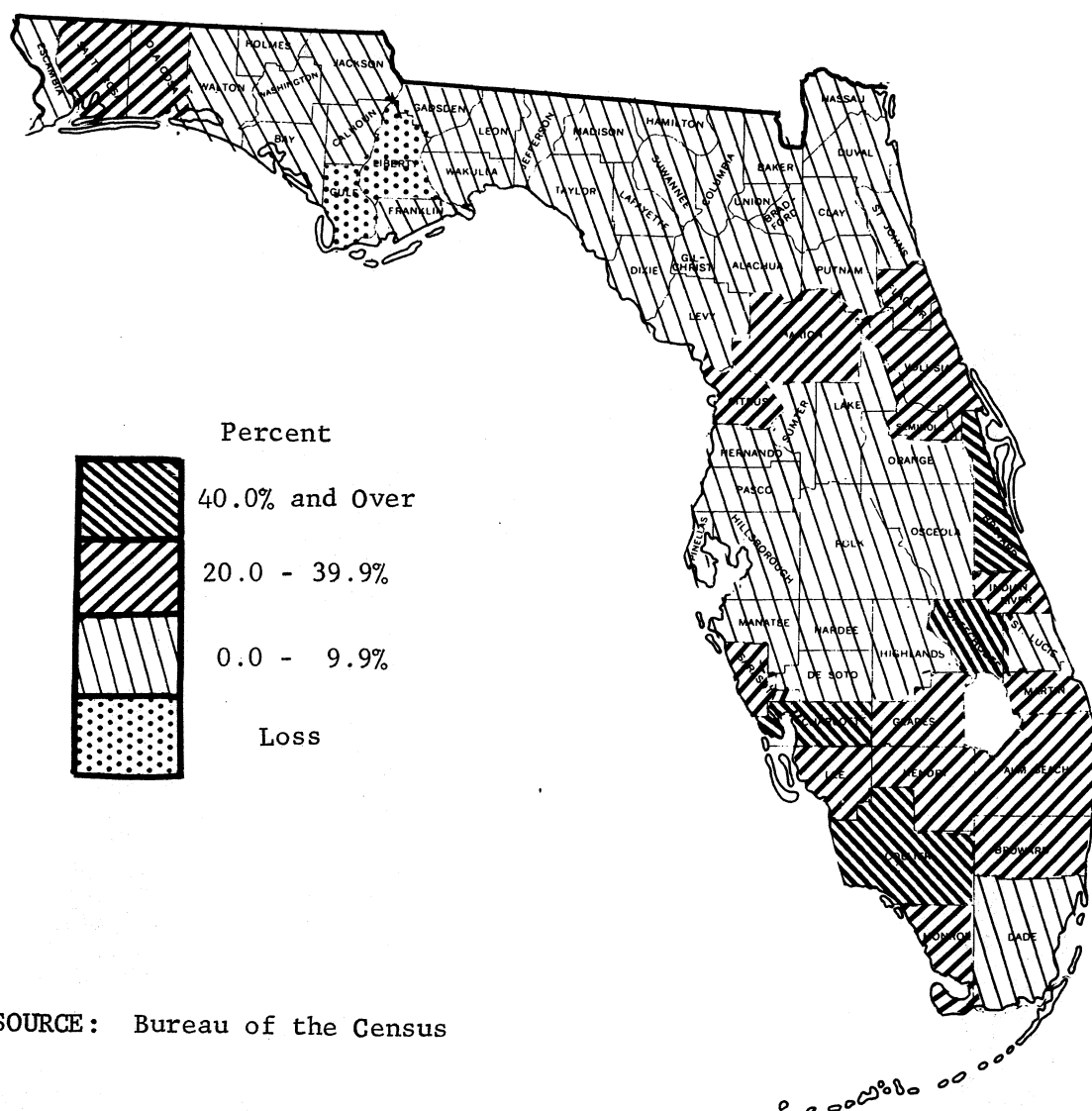
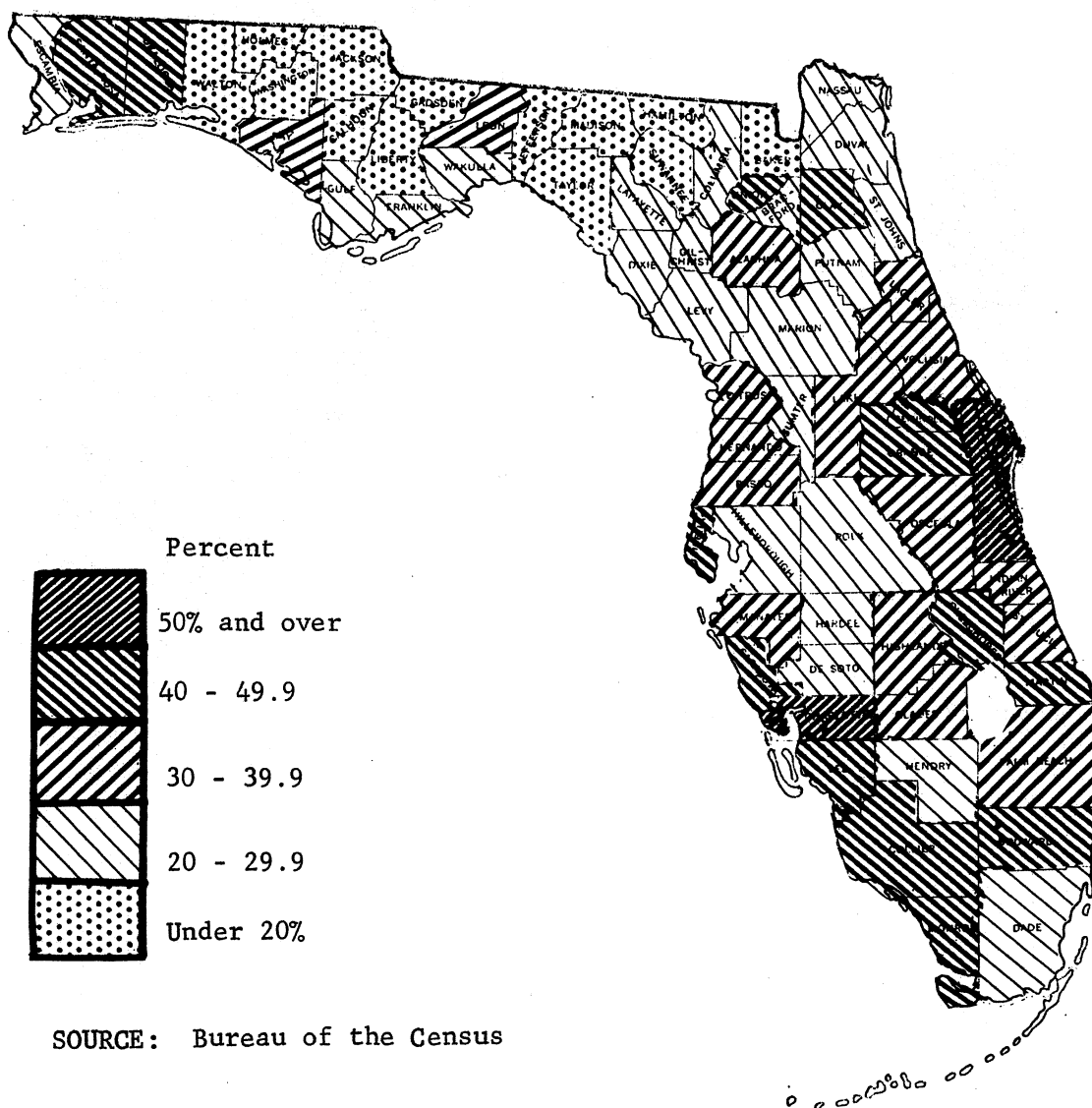


Fig. 39 illustrates the percent change in population during the first part of this decade by counties. This is a companion to Fig. 38, which diagnoses the anticipated change for the next 10 years.

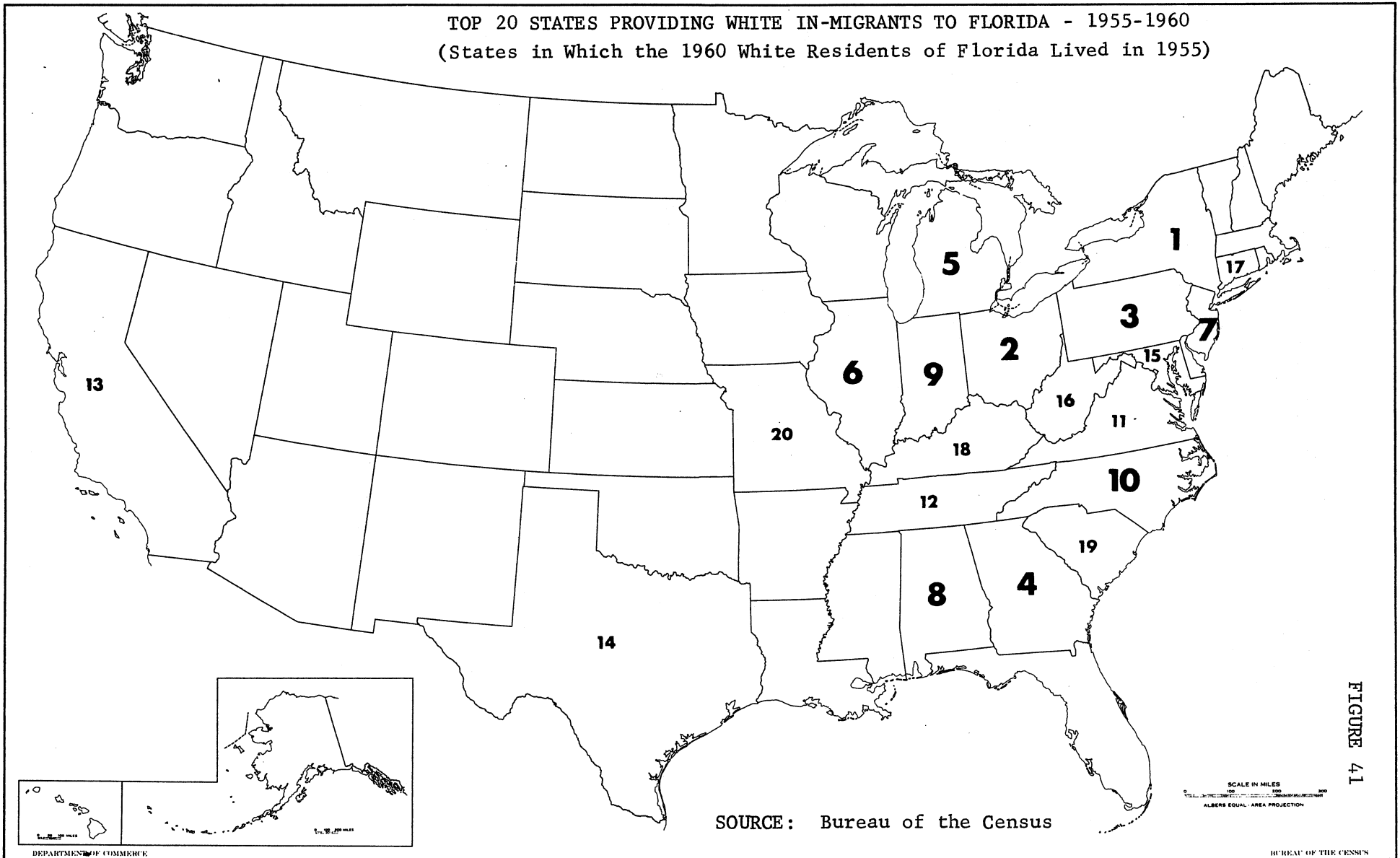
POPULATION MOBILITY & MIGRATION

Fig. 40 shows the percentage of population 5 years and older that lived in a different house in 1960 than in 1955. It is significant to note that in many areas, especially across the northern tier of counties, very little mobility has been experienced. Further, note how few counties have more than one-third of the population that migrated during that 5 year period. As is so well known, the greatest mobility was and probably still exists in the Charlotte and Brevard areas. Four other counties stand out for their significantly high mobility: Marion, Okeechobee, Clay and Union. The authors of this report recognize the several population changes of this new decade which would moderately alter the picture shown here.

FIGURE 40
POPULATION MOBILITY - 1955-1960
Percent of Population 5 Years Old and Over Living
in Different House in 1960 than in 1955



TOP 20 STATES PROVIDING WHITE IN-MIGRANTS TO FLORIDA - 1955-1960
 (States in Which the 1960 White Residents of Florida Lived in 1955)



During the 1960 census, the population was interviewed concerning the state in which they lived in 1955. Fig. 41 illustrates the findings of the census concerning this question. The largest number of persons interviewed in 1960 who formerly lived out of the state, were from New York (151,712). The second largest group was from Ohio (90,369), followed by Pennsylvania (71,076) and Georgia (67,151). Table 16 in the appendix goes into detail about the top 30 states contributing white in-migrants to Florida during the five year period.

SUMMARY OF VOLUME 1

Very important changes have taken place in Florida Baptist Convention life in the last 10 years. Some of these were effected by the changing population, especially related to urbanization. Most of the changes taking place, particularly those in the areas of evangelism, are not unique to Florida. All churches in making converts has been in a slump beginning around 1961. It is hoped that this "slump" is only temporary.

The common list of causes can be rehearsed at length. However, the immigration of people from regions of the nation other than the "old south" is not a new experience for Florida. Some writers point to the advances in technology, with the current emphasis on the scientific exploration of space as having created an unusual emphasis on material and secular pursuits. On the other hand, many persons conclude that racial tensions and open strife, beginning early this decade, have contributed more to the "slump" than any other single factor.

In spite of the many external phenomena that could be endlessly enumerated, could it be that our church leaders are experiencing a shift in philosophy concerning outreach? If a shift has taken place, could it have been out of the necessity of seeking a more effective ministry within the urban culture? Those elements in the current philosophy which reflect a defeatist attitude, however, are fatal.

The uniqueness of Florida must not be overlooked when considering the many units that make up the Florida Baptist Convention. While certain statements can be made about the FBC churches in general, we must keep in mind that each district has many characteristics peculiar to its own geographical position. This in turn has its influence on shaping not only the church life as to programs but also the methods used by the denominational departments servicing these units.

Volume II deals with a more extensive analysis of the social and economic factors which have and which are expected to remold the population of Florida. In addition to this analysis, the second volume will also deal with the church organizations and the financial predictions for the Florida Baptist Convention through Cooperative Program gifts.

TABLE 11

	CHURCHES											
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
District	CHURCHES											
1	66	69	73	77	78	79	80	82	85	85	85	88
2	83	87	89	90	99	100	100	97	98	96	95	92
3	74	75	76	76	76	76	78	82	81	83	83	84
4	92	92	91	90	93	92	92	93	94	95	95	94
5	90	94	102	104	110	111	111	119	121	124	122	126
6	100	102	100	100	105	108	111	111	114	115	113	113
7	71	71	75	77	76	79	80	80	81	84	88	89
8	32	33	36	38	41	41	41	43	43	44	43	46
9	89	92	96	97	98	99	103	105	107	109	107	107
10	84	86	91	93	98	101	104	108	108	110	108	110
11	45	47	48	50	51	54	58	59	59	60	62	62
12	32	33	36	40	42	47	47	50	55	58	60	62
13	33	35	36	40	43	47	49	55	56	58	59	60
14	48	49	52	53	53	57	61	63	67	72	70	74
15	56	60	65	68	72	73	74	73	77	78	78	78
16	38	42	44	45	49	48	49	52	53	55	55	57
17	33	34	38	42	45	45	54	55	54	56	61	62
TOTAL	1066	1101	1148	1180	1219	1257	1292	1327	1353	1382	1384	1404

TABLE 11

TABLE 12

District	MEMBERS											
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	10948	11704	12453	13518	14216	14804	16117	17012	17243	17857	18243	18356
2	18473	19769	21025	22080	23397	24253	25005	23300	25196	26050	26120	26485
3	19977	20887	21418	21927	22922	23430	24302	25244	25349	25962	26482	27366
4	14999	15039	14939	14775	15702	15575	16194	16360	16435	15820	15666	17126
5	50004	50839	51490	52808	56464	59318	63331	67108	68452	70368	70012	71486
6	23260	23418	25545	26272	27227	29182	29913	30669	31893	31236	32494	32618
7	17910	18556	19559	19563	20087	20860	21780	22677	23895	24406	24679	24837
8	12853	13703	13994	14949	16170	17254	17426	18597	19213	19661	20772	21640
9	31613	32877	34500	35845	36281	38915	40784	41286	42630	43584	43848	44795
10	36309	38302	40669	43667	45030	47986	50376	53680	54962	55674	57746	57140
11	14220	15132	16240	17693	18759	19805	21118	21917	22503	22846	23595	23846
12	10754	11513	12503	14553	16513	18612	20465	22230	24328	26245	28398	30361
13	15726	17415	19573	21284	23033	25399	27488	29704	30300	31967	33262	35291
14	39209	41356	44443	46882	49187	50509	53322	53866	54793	57239	58867	57552
15	22973	24127	25327	24314	25760	28407	30493	32122	32198	33266	33895	34875
16	15560	16935	18466	19098	21525	22181	23843	24607	25191	24920	25637	26088
17	17020	16963	18961	20643	22986	23917	25924	28006	29104	29930	31847	32094
TOTAL	371807	388487	411145	429871	455175	480407	507881	528885	543676	557031	570614	581956

TABLE 12

TABLE 13

BAPTISMS							
District	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	886	1030	901	693	800	996	775
2	1229	1209	1044	985	952	894	896
3	856	1172	939	825	942	891	878
4	536	675	487	473	558	479	449
5	3109	3708	3515	3256	3331	2902	3005
6	1320	1486	1258	1436	1352	1418	1461
7	841	1040	925	954	864	808	782
8	839	796	810	736	926	909	826
9	1885	1939	1932	1677	1794	1630	1619
10	2941	3020	2755	2487	2381	2713	2546
11	976	1290	1127	1021	1138	887	1121
12	1044	1324	1227	1385	1480	1529	1861
13	1621	2026	1945	1782	1879	1812	1593
14	2903	3158	2759	2403	2929	2511	2519
15	1850	1499	1461	1194	1286	1294	1348
16	1196	1151	1021	910	1026	970	992
17	1588	1722	1963	1558	1458	1671	1742
TOTAL	25620	27945	26069	23773	25096	24314	23413

TABLE 14

District	LETTERS						
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	1177	1275	1404	1237	1250	1237	1282
2	1638	1469	1450	1439	1378	1456	1313
3	1580	2017	1696	1404	1729	1569	1755
4	778	740	844	661	651	579	786
5	5444	5611	5420	5284	5651	4792	4665
6	2122	2179	2217	2175	1997	2164	2101
7	1235	1388	1288	1235	1356	1389	1205
8	1425	1399	1472	1579	1430	1420	1347
9	2294	2525	2845	2148	2448	2409	2192
10	3618	4091	3769	3537	3564	3315	3409
11	1480	1909	1740	1472	1801	1368	1573
12	1841	1986	1945	2688	2371	2532	2997
13	2630	3025	3286	2638	2783	2589	2264
14	4027	4246	3882	3532	3488	3419	3438
15	2591	2518	2403	2187	2177	2401	2189
16	2083	1769	1767	1654	1661	1695	1971
17	2666	3026	2948	2520	2442	2858	2719
TOTAL	38620	41123	40376	37469	38177	37403	37355

TABLE 15

POPULATION BY ASSOCIATIONS & DISTRICTS

1960, 1965, 1970, 1975

<u>District 1</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Holmes County	11,574	12,074	12,428	12,790
Choctaw	44,781	57,462	65,587	76,128
Graves	15,576	15,800	15,900	16,100
Okaloosa	16,394	21,038	24,013	27,872
TOTAL	88,325	106,374	117,374	132,890
<u>District 2</u>				
N.W.Coast	81,890	82,924	88,824	95,124
Appalachee	9,001	8,983	9,220	9,399
Chipola	37,767	38,017	37,880	39,701
W. Florida	10,519	11,126	10,472	9,910
TOTAL	139,177	141,050	146,396	154,134
<u>District 3</u>				
Florida	90,779	100,376	111,476	123,776
Gadsden County	41,989	45,000	47,000	50,000
Taylor	13,855	13,890	13,914	14,214
N. Florida	14,154	14,600	15,200	15,500
TOTAL	160,777	173,866	187,590	203,490
<u>District 4</u>				
Beulah	24,395	28,024	32,396	32,688
Lafayette	6,681	7,110	7,286	7,286
Harmony	13,232	14,700	16,600	18,600
Suwanee	21,323	23,608	24,438	25,286
TOTAL	65,631	73,442	80,720	83,860
<u>District 5</u>				
N. E. Florida	74,437	83,170	90,152	99,306
Jacksonville	413,013	461,550	500,193	548,113
TOTAL	487,450	544,720	590,345	647,419
<u>District 6</u>				
Santa Fe River	79,155	93,165	104,428	114,959
New River	17,100	17,927	19,022	19,681
Black Creek	5,601	5,844	6,296	6,755
St. John's River	62,026	64,912	72,675	76,112
TOTAL	163,882	181,848	202,421	217,507

Population By Associations & Districts - continued

<u>District 7</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Alachua	32,342	38,600	48,700	61,000
Lake County	57,383	62,600	72,500	83,000
Marian County	51,616	62,200	71,200	78,700
TOTAL	141,341	163,400	192,400	222,700
<u>District 8</u>				
Halifax	88,372	110,935	130,335	155,052
Seminole	73,312	92,679	109,143	131,548
TOTAL	161,684	203,614	239,478	286,600
<u>District 9</u>				
Orange Blossom	46,243	52,115	61,182	68,750
Ridge	124,939	137,152	162,816	186,496
S. Florida	124,939	137,152	162,816	186,496
TOTAL	228,847	252,700	299,300	341,500
<u>District 10</u>				
Tampa Bay	340,720	376,961	428,406	463,164
Shiloh	49,719	55,237	61,412	67,587
TOTAL	390,439	432,198	489,818	530,751
<u>District 11</u>				
Peace River	53,357	67,600	93,000	119,100
Royal Palm	118,213	156,500	183,900	231,000
S. W. Florida	76,517	86,202	100,082	115,949
TOTAL	248,087	310,302	376,982	466,049
<u>District 12</u>				
Brevard	112,501	192,393	213,379	283,875
Big Lake	11,069	14,900	18,600	19,800
Indian River	87,959	110,400	130,100	158,600
TOTAL	211,529	317,693	362,079	462,275
<u>District 13</u>				
Palm Lake	228,106	279,900	324,000	390,800
Gulf Stream	333,946	423,800	520,700	640,800
TOTAL	562,052	703,700	844,700	1,031,600

Population By Associations & Districts - continued

District 14

Miami	982,862	1,147,700	1,262,200	1,374,600
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District 15

Santa Rosa	29,547	34,000	39,000	45,000
Pensacola Bay	173,829	191,400	213,600	223,000
TOTAL	203,376	225,400	252,600	268,000

District 16

Pasco	28,588	31,702	40,482	47,008
Pinellas	382,862	434,598	492,618	554,592
TOTAL	411,450	466,300	533,100	601,600

District 17

Wekiwa	304,651	351,693	424,943	527,025
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STATE TOTAL	4,951,560	5,796,000	6,603,000	7,552,000
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TABLE 16

TOP 30 STATES PROVIDING WHITE IN-MIGRANTS TO FLORIDA - 1955-1960
(States In Which The 1960 White Residents of Florida Lived In 1955)

New York	151,712
Ohio	90,369
Pennsylvania	71,076
Georgia	67,151
Michigan	59,479
Illinois	58,965
New Jersey	54,992
Alabama	41,513
Indiana	38,975
North Carolina	37,353
Virginia	35,351
Tennessee	33,287
California	30,478
Texas	26,804
Maryland	25,917
West Virginia	23,486
Connecticut	22,325
Kentucky	21,471
South Carolina	19,013
Missouri	15,613
Mississippi	8,985
Rhode Island	8,895
D. C.	8,481
Louisiana	8,414
Wisconsin	8,250
Minnesota	8,250
Iowa	7,392
Maine	7,380
Kansas	6,240
Oklahoma	5,685