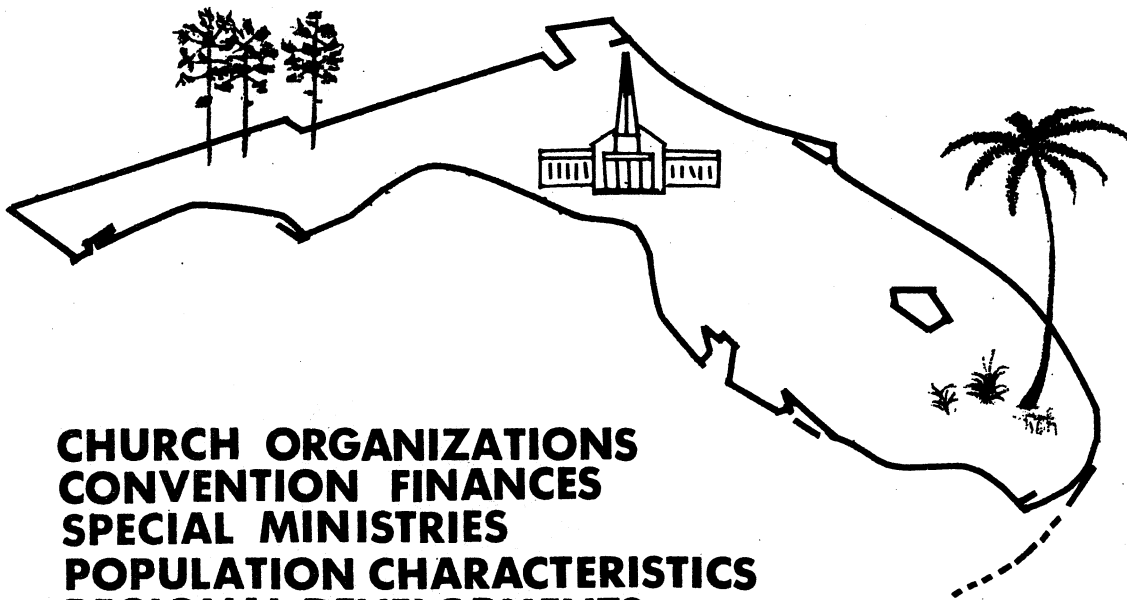


A STUDY OF THE FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION

Vol. II



**CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS
CONVENTION FINANCES
SPECIAL MINISTRIES
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS**

BX
6248
.F56
S88
1967



DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND SPECIAL STUDIES, HOME MISSION BOARD S.B.C.

DARGAN-CARVER LIBRARY
S. B. C. HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

A STUDY OF THE FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION

November, 1967

Prepared by the

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND SPECIAL STUDIES

*Leonard G. Irwin, Secretary
William A. Powell, Associate
*Orrin D. Morris, Associate
*Don F. Mabry, Associate

HOME MISSION BOARD OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Arthur B. Rutledge, Executive Secretary
161 Spring Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

*Coauthors

18419

DARGAN-CARVER LIBRARY
S. B. C. HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

SOUTHERN BAPTIST HISTORICAL
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES
Historical Commission, SBC
Nashville, Tennessee

Outline-Index VOLUME II

Index to Graphs and Charts

Acknowledgements

Introductions:

- Part I Profile of this report
- Part II Historical setting
- Part III Summary of findings

VOLUME II - ORGANIZATIONAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS TO MISSION

Part I	Church Organizations	2
	(1) Sunday School	2
	(2) Training Union	4
	(3) Woman's Missionary Union	7
	(4) Brotherhood	9
Part 2	Convention Finances through Cooperative Program receipts	11
	(1) Financial Projections	12
	(2) Diagnosis of Present Conditions	14
Part 3	Specialized Ministries	20
	(1) Resort ministries	20
	(2) Aging and retirement	25
	(3) Language groups	29
	(4) Residential Enclaves	33
	(5) Migrants	33
	(6) Other related population characteristics	36
	a. The non-white population	36
	b. Other age differences	38
	c. Educational factors	40
	d. Economic factors	43
Part 4	Regional Developments, Public and Private	48
	(1) Commercial Developments	48
	a. Interama (Miami)	48
	b. Disney's development (Orlando)	49
	c. Florida's commercial forests	50
	(2) Federal Installations	53
	a. Cape Kennedy Spaceport	53
	b. Military installations	53
	c. Oceanography	54
	(3) Transportation Projects	55
	a. Interstate Highway System and Toll Roads	57
	b. Cross Florida Barge Canal	57
Part 5	Resources for State, Associational and Church Planning	59
	(1) Home Mission Board assistance	59
	(2) Public and Private Planning Activities	60
Conclusion		64
Appendix (Index)		65
Bibliography		72

INDEX TO GRAPHS AND CHARTS

Fig. 42	Sunday School Enrolment, 1955-1966 (State Totals)	1
Fig. 43	Sunday School Enrolment per 100 Members, 1955-1966 (State Totals)	1
Fig. 44	Persons Enrolled in Sunday School per 100 Church Members, 1966 (Districts)	3
Fig. 45	Training Union Enrolment, 1966 (State Totals)	4
Fig. 46	Training Union Enrolment per 100 Members, 1956-1966 (State Totals)	5
Fig. 47	Persons Enrolled in Training Union per 100 Church Members, 1966 (Districts)	6
Fig. 48	W.M.U. Enrolment, 1955-1966 (State Totals)	7
Fig. 49.	W.M.U. Enrolment per 100 Members, 1955-1966 (State Totals)	7
Fig. 50	Females Enrolled in W.M.U. per 100 Church Members, 1966 (Districts)	8
Fig. 51	Brotherhood Enrolment, 1955-1966 (State Totals)	9
Fig. 52	Brotherhood Enrolment per 100 Members, 1955-1966 (State Totals)	10
Fig. 53	Males Enrolled in Brotherhood per 100 Church Members, 1966 (Districts)	10
Fig. 54	Total Gifts through FBC Cooperative Program, 1955-1980 (State Totals)	11
Fig. 55	Total Receipts of FBC Churches, 1955-1980 (State Totals)	11
Fig. 56	Per Capita Total Receipts, 1966 (Districts)	15
Fig. 57	Percent of Total Church Receipts, 1966 (Districts)	16
Fig. 58	Percent of Total Church Receipts to Cooperative Program, 1966 (Districts)	17
Fig. 59	Per Capita Gifts to Cooperative Program, 1966 (Districts)	18
Fig. 60	Percent of Total Gifts through Cooperative Program, 1966 (Districts)	19
Fig. 61	Origin of Tourists to Florida, 1966 (U.S. Map)	21
Fig. 62	Home State of Winter Tourists, 1966	22
Fig. 63	Home State of Summer Tourists, 1966	22
Fig. 64	Number of Tourists Coming to Florida by Auto, 1966	23
Fig. 65	Number of Tourists Coming to Florida by Mode other than Auto, 1966	24
Fig. 66	Destination of Incoming Automobile Tourists, 1966	24
Fig. 67	Location of Parks with Camping Facilities, 1966	26
Fig. 68	Percent Population 65 years & older, 1960	27
Fig. 69	Number of Persons 65 years & older, 1960	28
Fig. 70	Number of Deaths per 100 Births, January-June, 1967	30
Fig. 71	Location of Resettled Cubans by States through Oct., 1967.	32
Fig. 72	Location of Resettled Cubans by Cities through Oct., 1967	32
Fig. 73	Location of Resettled Cubans within Florida through Oct., 1967	33
Fig. 74	Percent Land Area in Farms, 1959	37
Fig. 75	Percent Non-White, 1960	38
Fig. 76	Percent Birth Non-White, January-June, 1967	39
Fig. 77	Percent Population Under 18, 1960	41
Fig. 78	Number of Functionally Illiterates by Counties, 1960	43
Fig. 79	Percent of Population Illiterates by Counties, 1960	44
Fig. 80	Location of Institutions of Higher Learning, 1966	45
Fig. 81	Percent Family Income Under \$2,500, 1960	47
Fig. 82	Percent Income Transfer Payments, 1964	48

Fig. 83	Percent Family Income \$10,000 & Over, 1960	49
Fig. 84	Median Value of 1960 Owner Occupied Dwelling Units	50
Fig. 85	Percentage of Land Area in County, Commercial Forest, 1964	53
Fig. 86	Standard Cords of Pulpwood Produced in 1966	54
Fig. 87	Florida Interstate Highways & Parkways, 1967	58
Fig. 88	Cross-Florida Barge Canal	60
Fig. 89	Cities and Counties In Planning Programs	63

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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 second 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 districts and association boundaries and locations of churches.

Our appreciation is also expressed to the district field secretaries: Luther W. Woodward, Daniel F. Thomas, Ellis B. Turner, Orrin W. Stites, Thomas A. Mize, H. Clyde Harless, B. D. Locke, Joseph B. Fold, 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 offices for their special contribution of materials used in Volume II. These offices include: Florida Development Commission; the Florida State Road Department; Florida Forest Service, (Mr. David Smith, District 1); Florida Industrial Commission, Florida State Employment Service; Florida State Welfare Board; Florida Board of Conservation; Bureau of Economic & Business Research, University of Florida, Board of Regents; Florida State Board of Health; Cuban Refugee Center; and Florida Department of Education.

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.

Leonard G. Irwin, Department Secretary
Orrin D. Morris, Associate Secretary
Don F. Mabry, Associate Secretary
Department of Survey and Special Studies

INTRODUCTION TO VOLUME II

PART 1 - Profile of this report

In this volume of the report we concentrate on three major areas of Florida Baptist work: church organizations; convention finance through Cooperative Program receipts; and specialized ministries required to meet unique conditions and circumstances.

The report begins by examining four of the five principle areas of church organizational life. The music activities are not included because of the very limited data available over the ten-year study period. The second part of this volume is an examination of the financial potential through Cooperative Program receipts. Two series of projections are used based on the assumption that the present trends in rising incomes and cost of living will continue through 1980.

Part 3 is a study of the specialized ministries required by several unique characteristics that exist in the state of Florida. These include resort ministries, ministries among retirees, language groups, migrants and ministries within special situations such as high rise apartments and mobile homes.

Part 4 examines several large and private developments taking place in the state of Florida that have regional implications. These include the Cross-Florida Barge Canal, probably the most significant development; the Interama in Miami; Disney's Development near Orlando; the completion of Interstate and Toll highways; and the future of Cape Kennedy's Spaceport.

This document in no way commits the staff of the Home Mission Board for financial assistance for programs or projects initiated as a result of this report. However, all program and ministry leaders mentioned in Part 5 have shown a great interest in the preparation of this report. All financial agreements by the Home Mission Board are reviewed annually through proper personnel in the state, districts and associations.

Pages 66-71 are a series of statistical tables which form the appendix. This section of the report has a separate index on page 65.

A bibliography has been prepared and placed in the back of this volume. This is not an exhaustive list of materials but includes all books and reports used in the text. Numerous notations are made with reference to particular pages and topics included in these reports which are helpful for state and district mission planning.

INTRODUCTION PART 2 - 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 Louisiana.
- 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 plantations 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 renamed Cape Kennedy.

INTRODUCTION - PART 3 - SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

1. Sunday School enrolment faltering in rate of growth - soon to show decrease loss from 27,000 to 62,000
2. Training Union enrolment started declining in 1965 - may continue loss of at least 20,000 to 1980 up to 31,000
3. W.M.U. enrolment maintains itself in proportion to members up 1,000 per year
4. Brotherhood enrolment difficult to predict - potential for growth unlimited

CONVENTION FINANCES

1. Convention receipts projected for a continued rise
2. Total church receipts may double by 1980. Cooperative Program gifts will probably be a higher percentage of total church income than now: 1966, 9.0% up to 9.7% - 11.2%

SPECIALIZED MINISTRIES

1. Tourists could number 25 million in 1970 - 18 million in 1966
2. Florida climate and economy a great lure to retirees. Retirees expected to double in 20 years
3. Deaths outnumber births in 20 counties
4. Language groups scattered throughout metropolitan centers of state
5. Florida ranks 4th in number of farm migrants employed in 1965
6. About one million non-whites live in Florida - move to cities continues
7. Youth and aged to more than double from 1960 to 1980
8. Non-readers total 261,400 - half are whites
9. Income levels within state in sharp contrast, geographically

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

1. Interama, Disney's project, forests - three main commercial developments in 1970's
2. NASA and military provide nearly 15% of total incomes in state
3. Military bases alone employ 70,000 military and 25,000 civilians
4. Oceanography an infant science - promising future
5. Interstate Highway System remolds people's lives
6. Cross-Florida Barge Canal - the most significant development of future

FIGURE 42

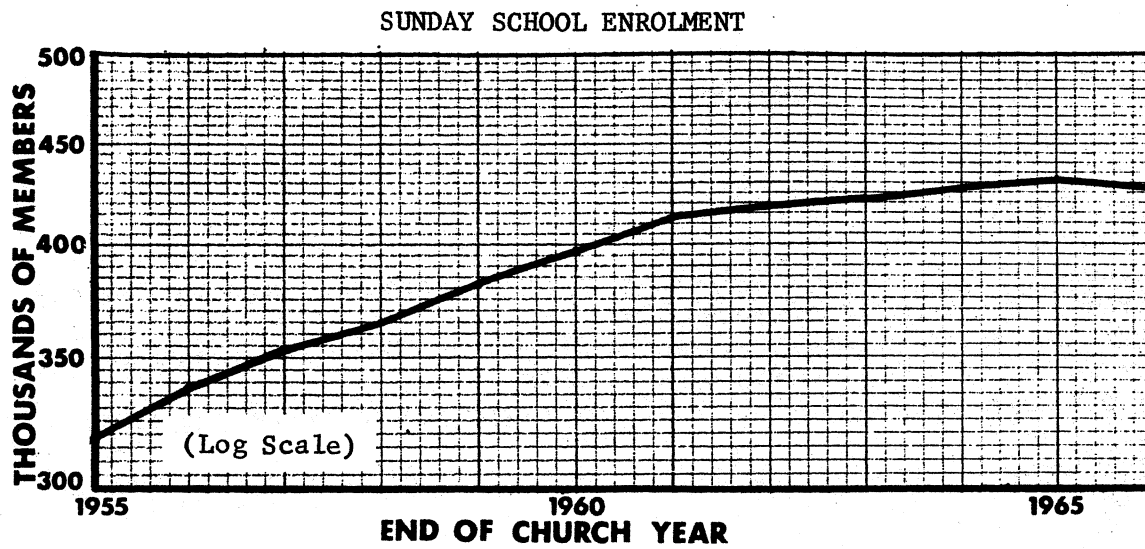
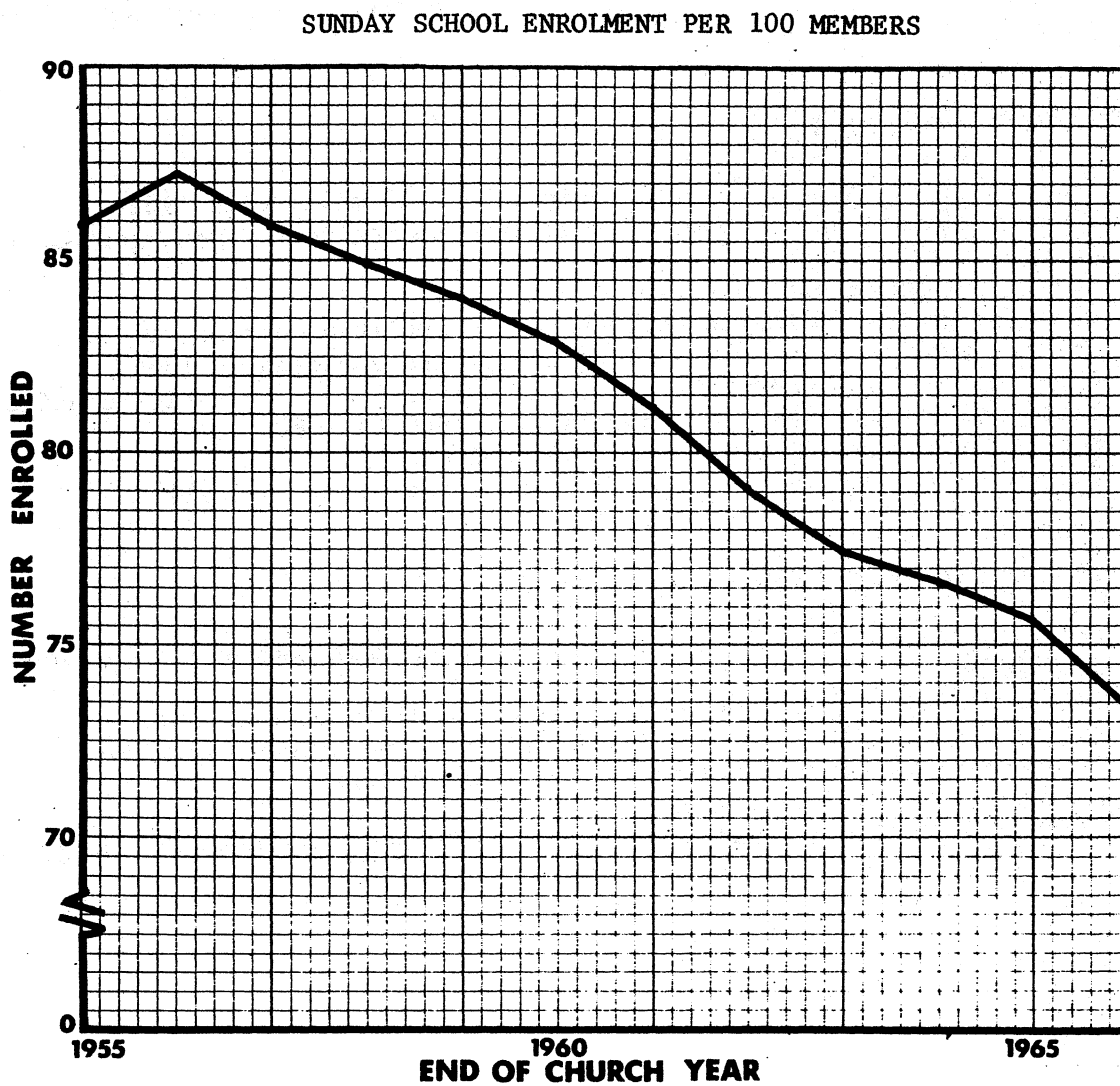


FIGURE 43



Volume II - ORGANIZATIONAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS

PART 1 - Church Organizations

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLMENT FALTERING IN RATE OF GROWTH

This statement is illustrated on Fig. 42, which records the total number of persons enrolled in Sunday Schools of FBC churches.

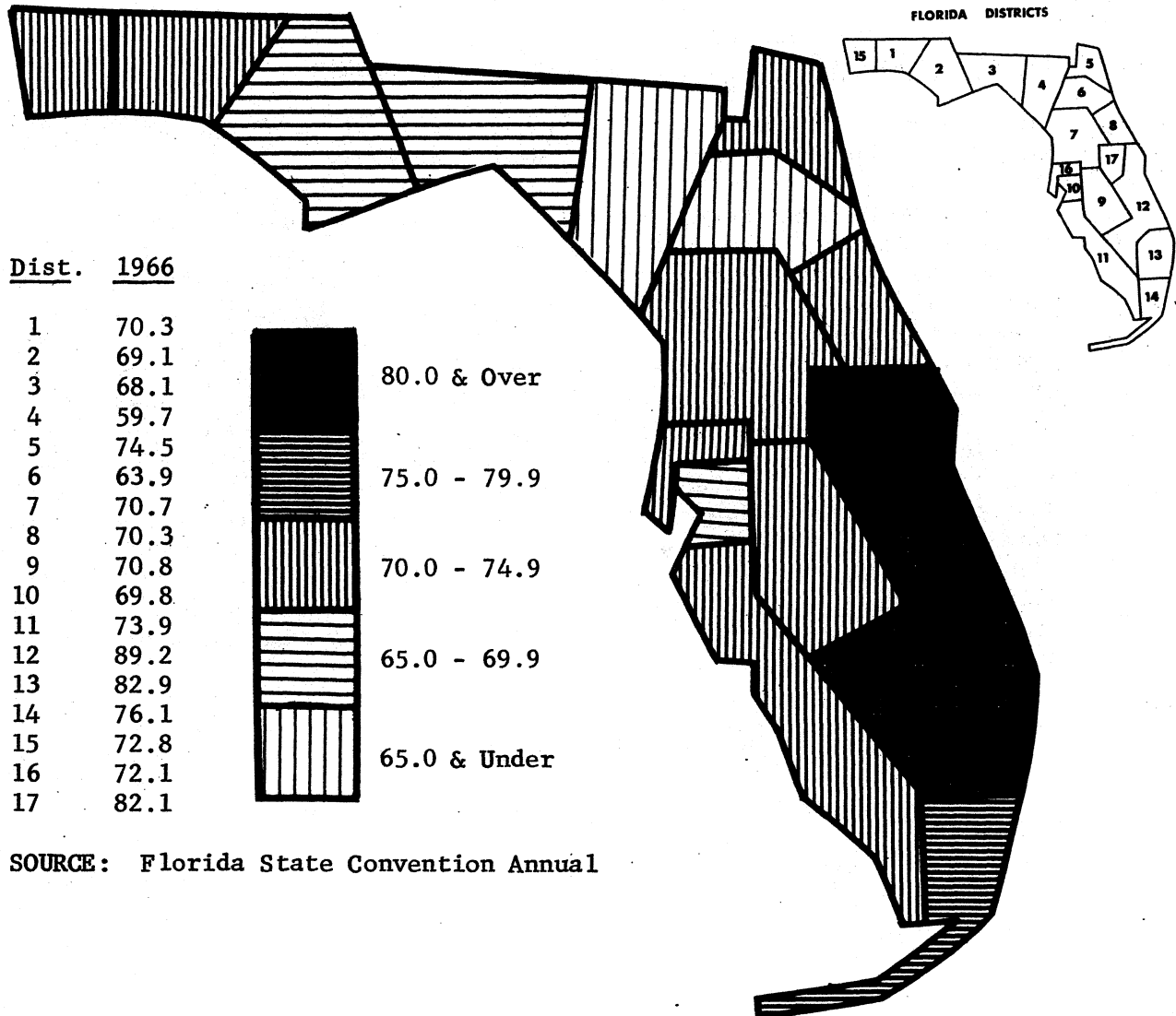
Another statistical technique used in the study of church organizations is to compare the enrolment to the number of members reported by the churches. On Fig. 43, we have illustrated this comparison for Sunday School enrolment. This series of figures has been calculated by dividing the total number of persons enrolled in Sunday School by the total number of members reported by the churches. Thus we note that in 1956, Sunday School enrolment equalled 87.2 persons per 100 members. This figure had decreased to 73.4 per 100 in 1966. An arbitrary extension of this trend would produce drastic losses in Sunday School enrolment across the state. The results of such a calculation can be seen on Table 17. Based on the medium membership projection series, which is the most optimistic that could be "hoped for", Sunday School enrolment will have dropped below 400,000 by 1980. The Sunday School enrolment will equal 52 out of every 100 members. The low membership projection series discussed in Volume I is also used as a basis for a second set of Sunday School projections, using the same ratio of enrolment to membership.

TABLE 17 - SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLMENT - 1970, 1975, 1980

<u>Membership Projection Series</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Medium	423,851	417,295	399,295
Low	421,047	401,008	365,086

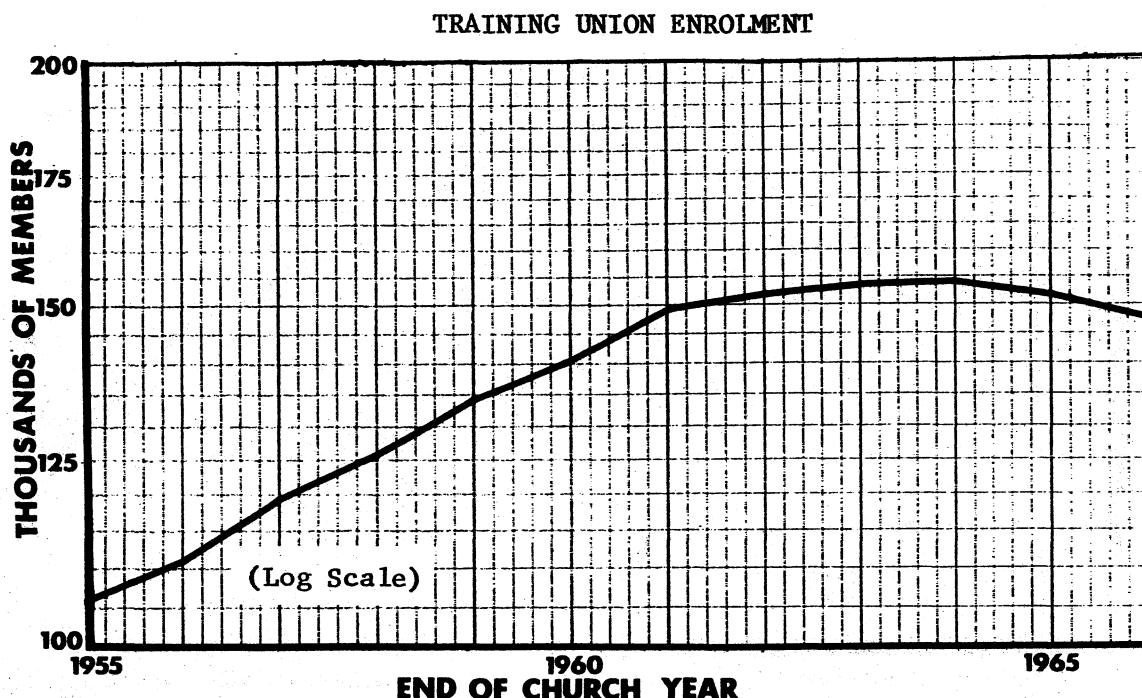
Sunday School enrolment ratios to population by districts are shown on Fig. 44. Only three districts presently maintain a ratio above 80.0, a ratio nearly as high as characterized the whole state ten years ago. The extremely low figures along the northern tier of districts probably reflect a large portion of non-resident members on the church rolls.

FIGURE 44 PERSONS ENROLLED IN SUNDAY SCHOOL PER 100 CHURCH MEMBERS
1966



SOURCE: Florida State Convention Annual

FIGURE 45



TRAINING UNION ENROLMENT STARTED DECLINING IN 1965

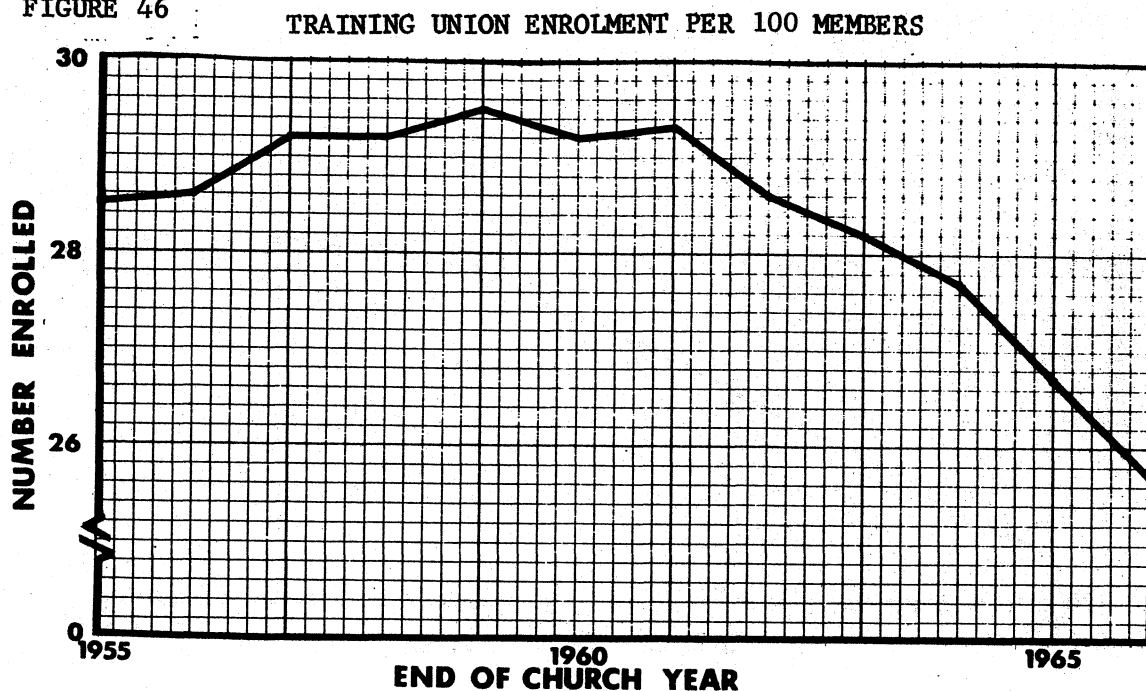
The total number of persons enrolled in Training Union as reported by the churches each year for the last decade has been graphed on Fig. 45. A steady rate of increase can be observed through 1961. Thereafter, the growth rate is drastically retarded until 1964, when a decline set in.

Fig. 46 compares the Training Union enrolment to the number of persons reported as members of the FBC churches - a ratio of T.U. enrolment per 100 members. When the trend of 1961-1966 is projected, significant losses appear imminent. On Table 18, the projections in Training Union enrolment are recorded, based on the medium and low church membership projection series discussed in Volume I. The low membership projection, which appears to be the more probable course followed by FBC churches, would show a decline to less than 125,000 persons enrolled in Training Union by 1980. This is a drop from a high in 1964 of approximately 155,000 persons.

TABLE 18 - TRAINING UNION ENROLMENT - 1970, 1975, 1980

<u>Membership Projection Series</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Medium	149,293	143,271	135,914
Low	147,834	137,679	124,270

FIGURE 46



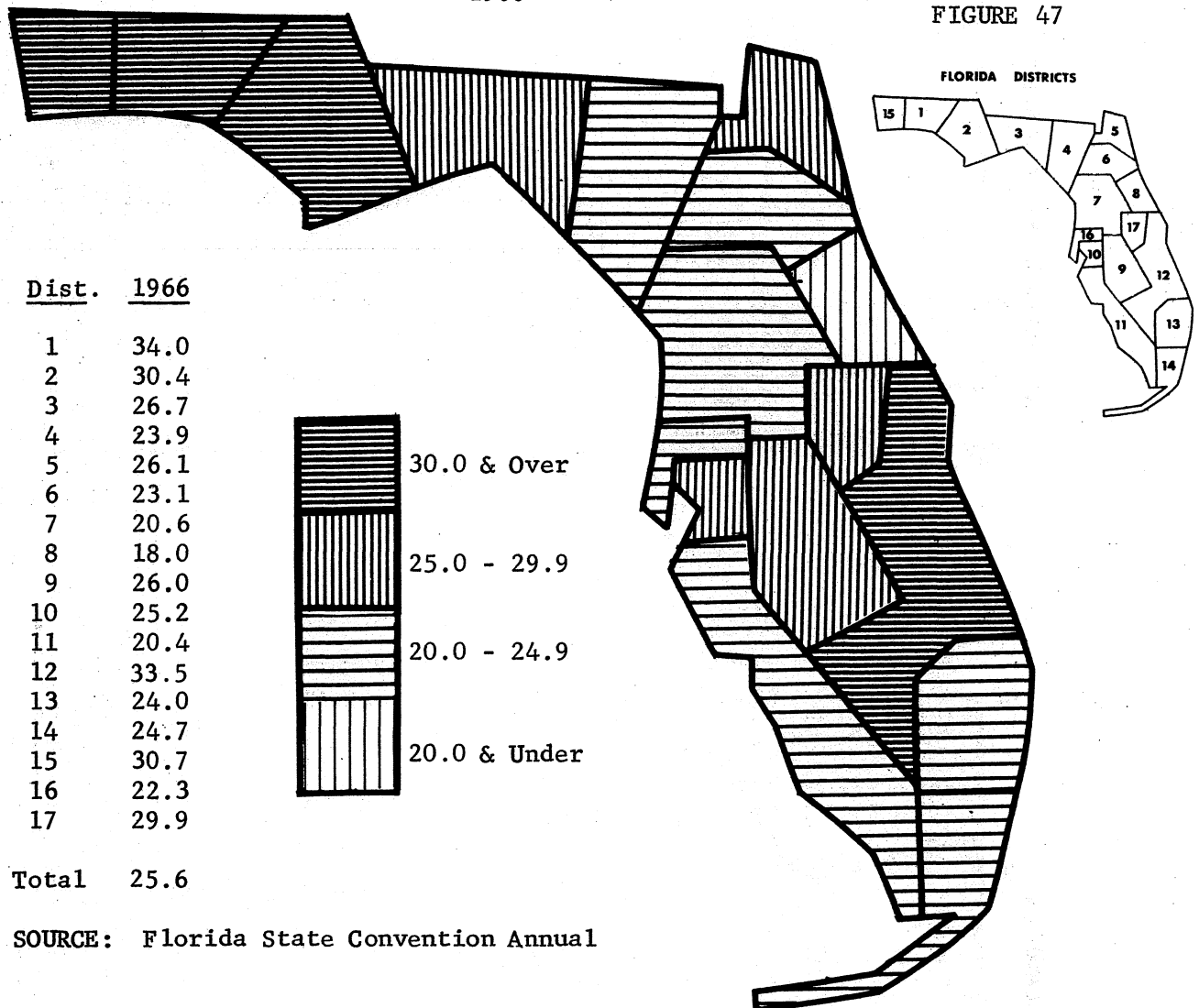
The 1970 Training Union projections are based on the assumption that there are 23.7 persons enrolled in Training Union per 100 members. The 1975 figure is based on a 20.6 ratio and the 1980 figure is calculated on a base of 17.7.

The Training Union ratios by districts are shown on Fig. 47. From this chart, Training Union strength can be noted as exceptionally high in the western panhandle and in District 12. The unique situation in District 8 may be reflected in the very low Training Union ratio noted there.

PERSONS ENROLLED IN TRAINING UNION PER 100 CHURCH MEMBERS

1966

FIGURE 47



WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION ENROLMENT MAINTAINS ITSELF IN PROPORTION TO
MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

Woman's Missionary Union enrolment has been graphed on Fig. 48. A rather consistent rate of growth can be observed through the years.

A comparison of W.M.U. enrolment to church membership can be noted on Fig. 49. Table 19 has been calculated on the basis that W.M.U. enrolment will

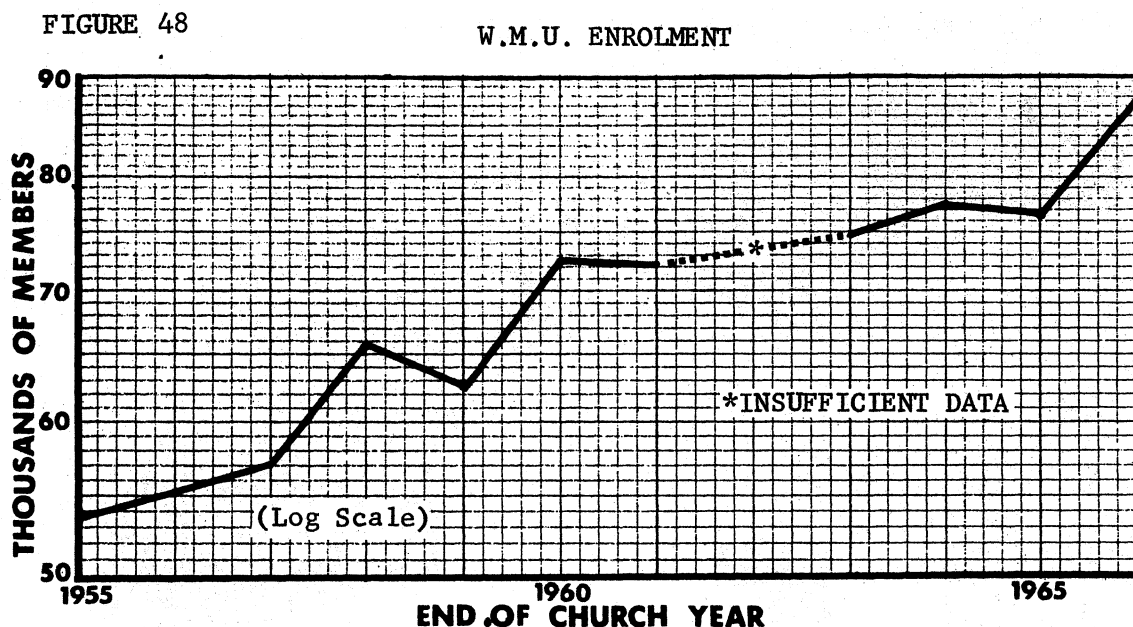
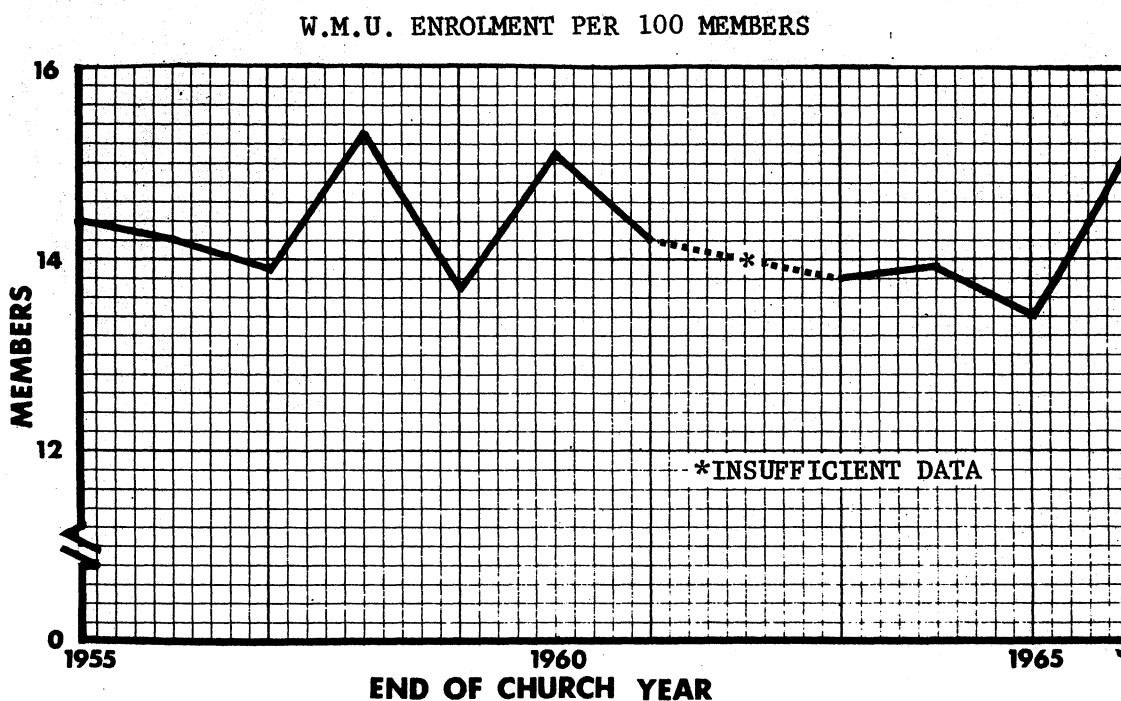


FIGURE 49



maintain itself at a ratio of approximately 14.2 women per 100 church members (both sex) through 1980.

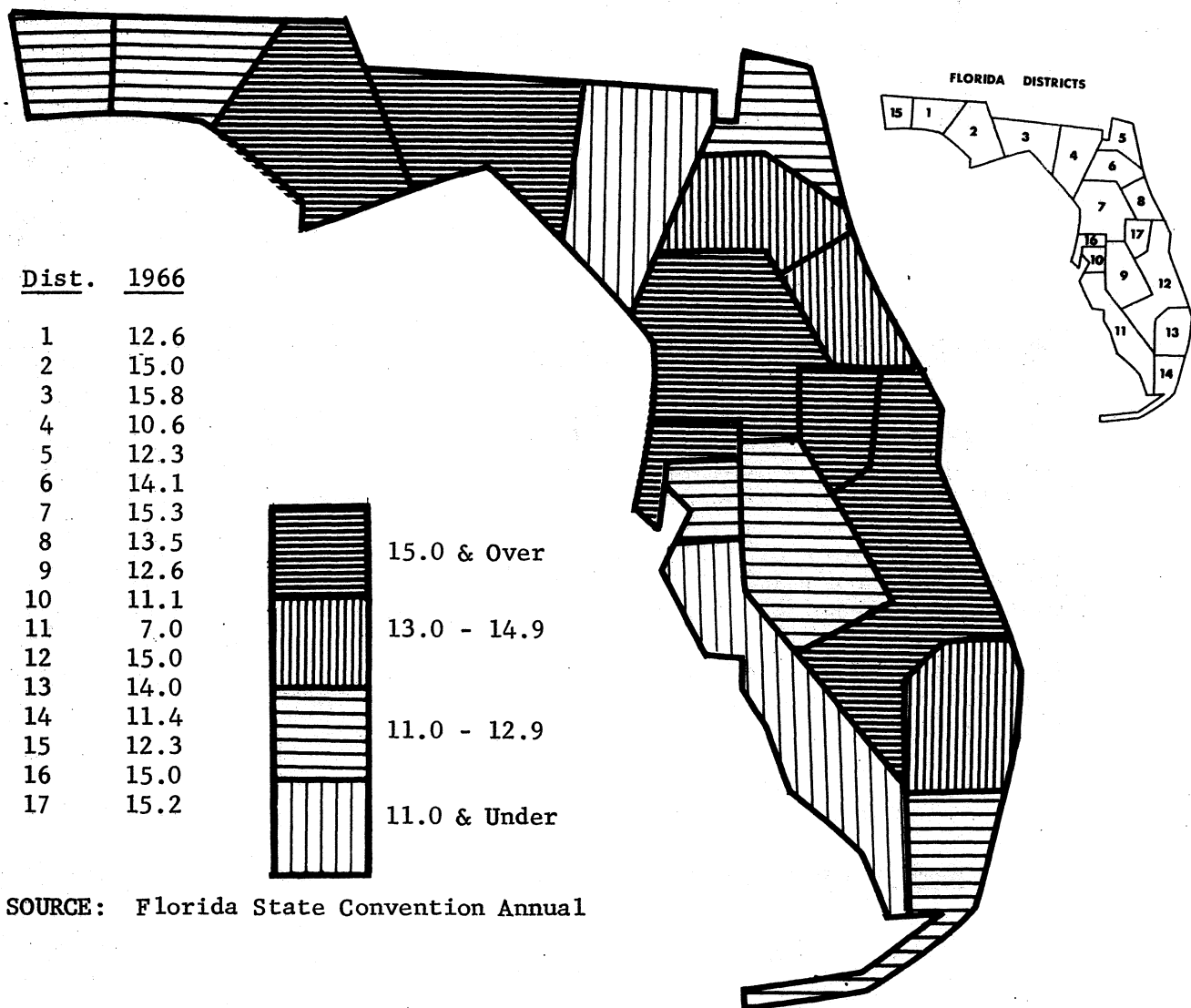
TABLE 19 - W. M. U. ENROLMENT - 1970, 1975, 1980

<u>Membership Projection Series</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Medium	89,450	98,860	109,040
Low	88,575	94,900	99,700

W.M.U. enrolment is expected to increase from approximately 86,000 in 1965 to 100,000 or more by 1980. The extraordinary fluxuation in 1966 could possibly require these projections to be altered if the increase is maintained through 1970.

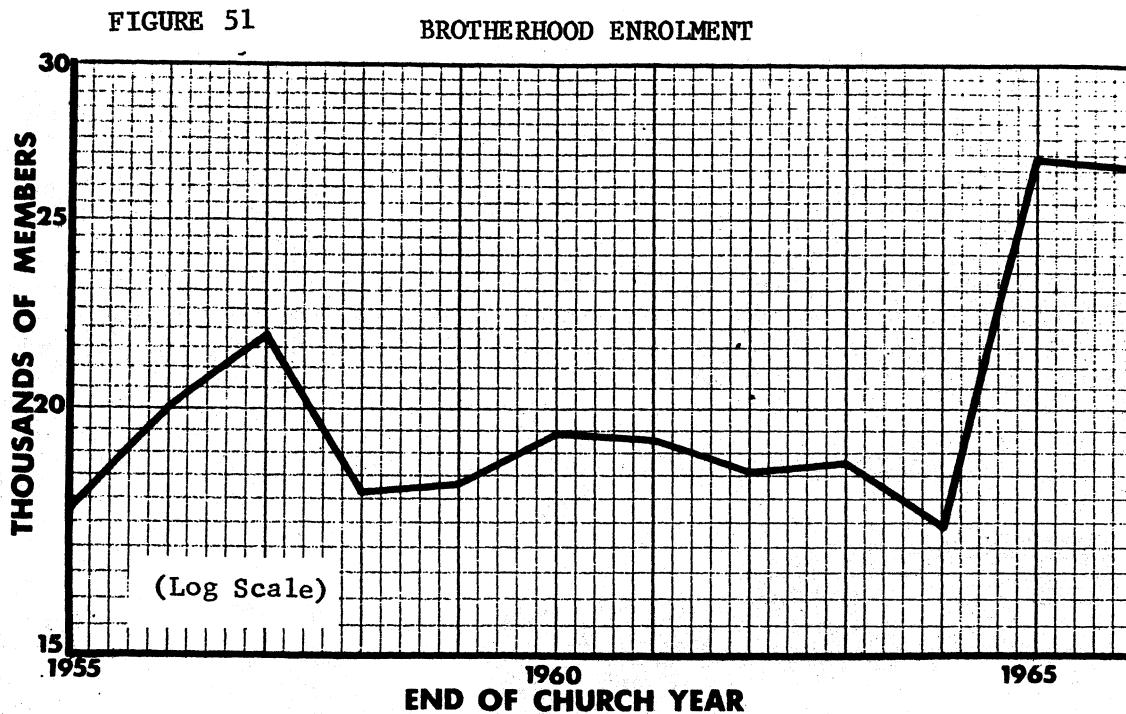
FEMALES ENROLLED IN W.M.U. PER 100 CHURCH MEMBERS
1966

FIGURE 50



SOURCE: Florida State Convention Annual

The W.M.U. enrolment rates by districts in 1966 can be noted on Fig. 50. Several districts stand out because of their above average participation while two are notably low. It would seem that some special innovations in programming could be attempted to involve greater participation by retirees in District 11.



BROTHERHOOD ENROLMENT DIFFICULT TO PREDICT - POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH UNLIMITED

The total number of men enrolled in Brotherhood annually from 1955 through 1966 are recorded on Fig. 51. In 1965 and 1966, unusually high numbers were reported. This may be the result of more accurate reporting of members, or a drastic revitalization of the program and promotion.

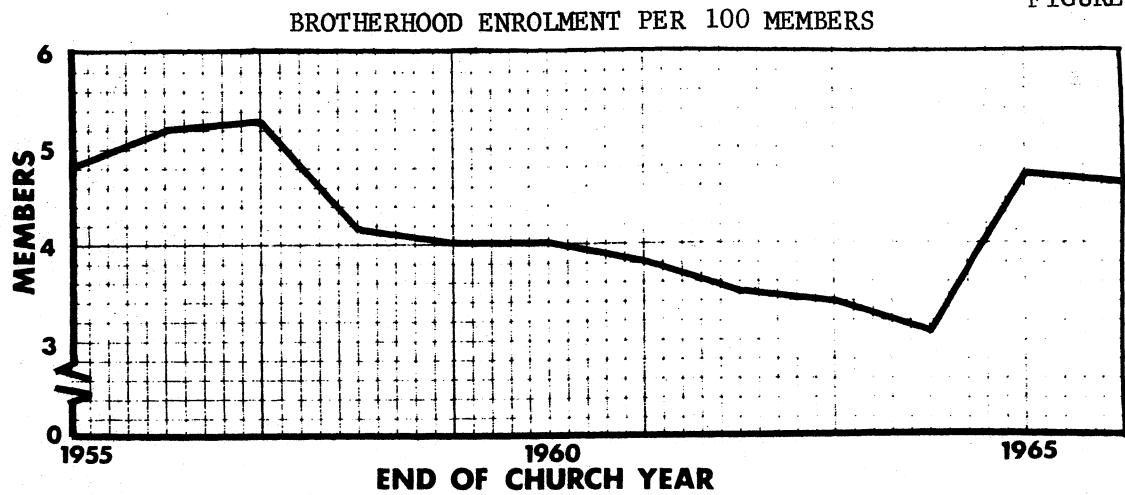
Fig. 52 compares Brotherhood enrolment with church members. Because of the recent jump in enrolment, it is a little difficult at this time to predict at what ratio Brotherhood enrolment will be maintained per 100 members in the years ahead. Nevertheless, we have calculated medium and low projections on the basis of 4.0 men enrolled per 100 church members at each projection year (see Table 20). This ratio is the mean (average) of the last four years (1963-1966).

TABLE 20 - BROTHERHOOD ENROLMENT - 1970, 1975, 1980

Membership Projection Series	1970	1975	1980
Medium	25,200	27,820	30,715
Low	24,950	26,735	28,085

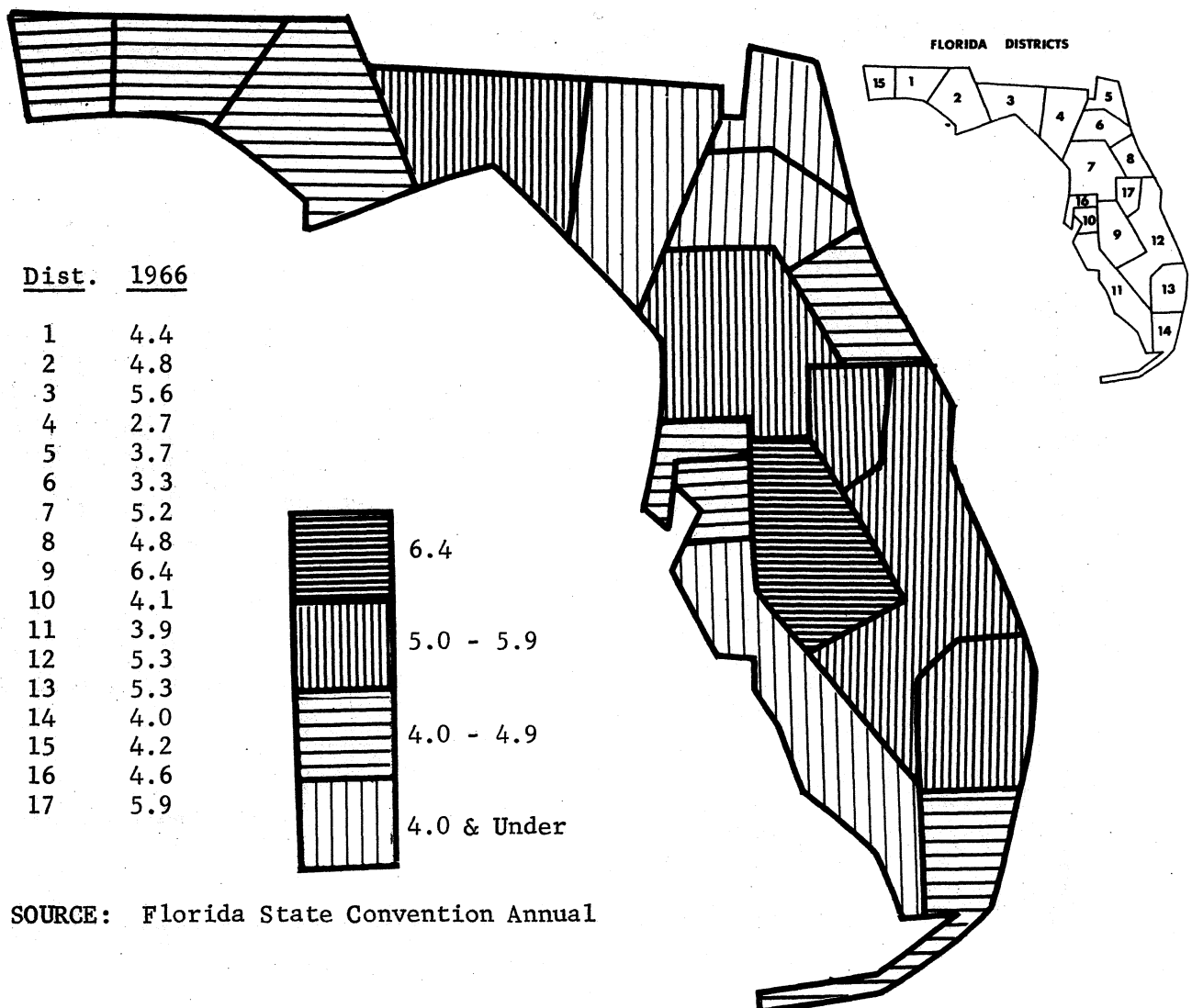
The males enrolled in Brotherhood per 100 church members for 1966 can be observed on Fig. 53. Districts in the central part of the state maintained above average ratios, especially in District 9.

FIGURE 52



MALES ENROLLED IN BROTHERHOOD PER 100 CHURCH MEMBERS
1966

FIGURE 53



**TOTAL GIFTS THROUGH FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
1955-1980**

FIGURE 54

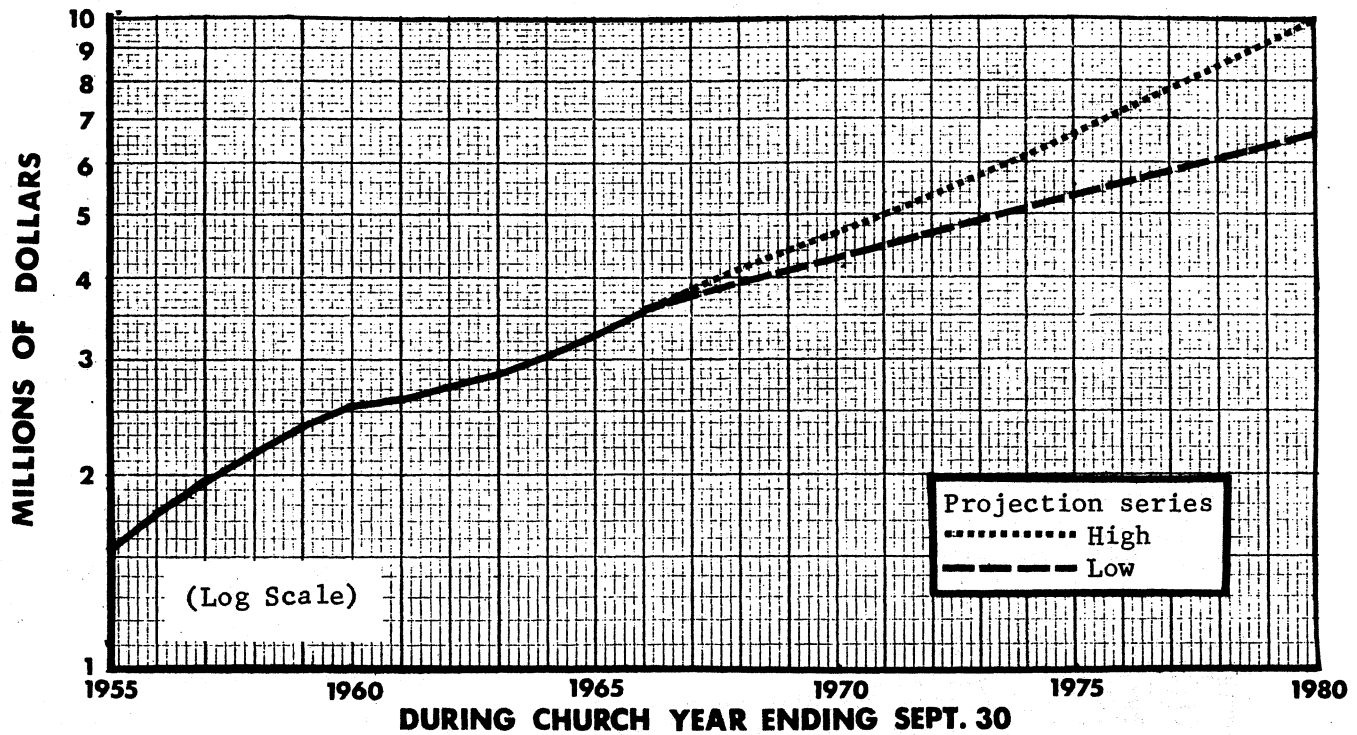
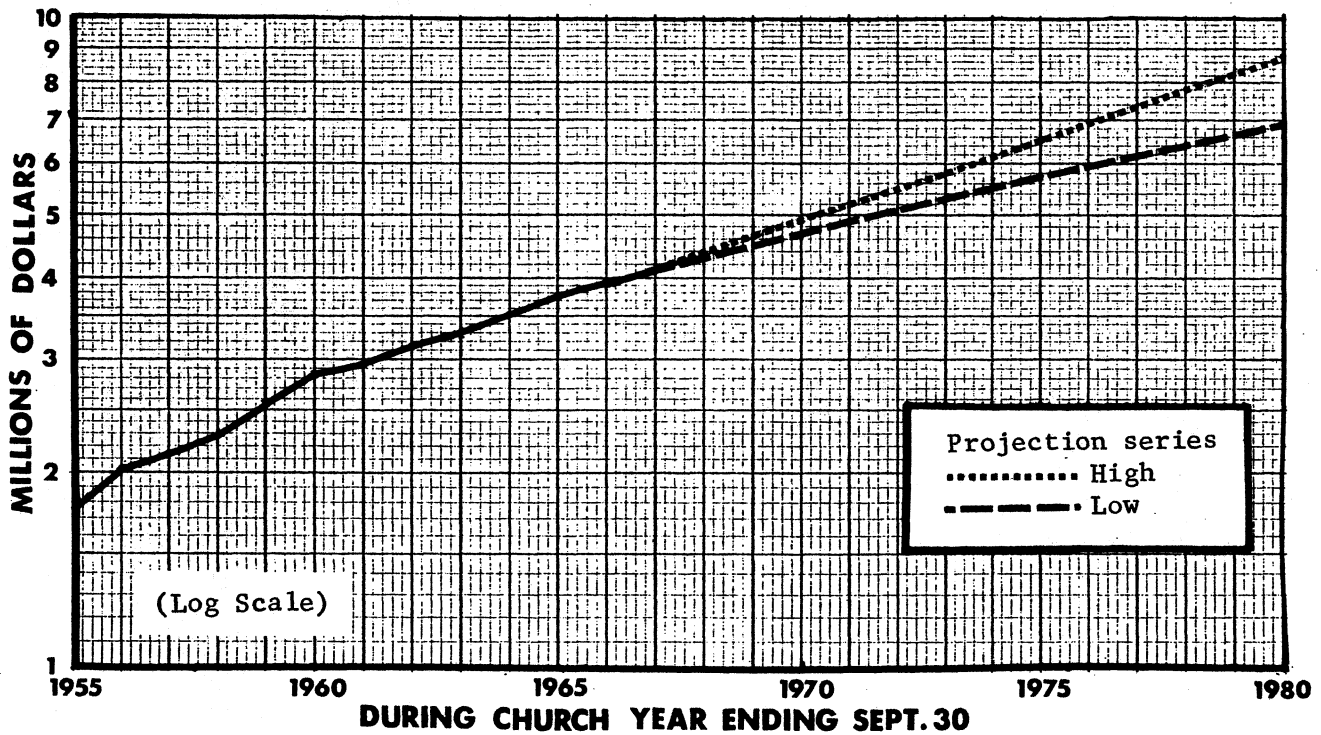


FIGURE 55

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FLORIDA BAPTIST CONVENTION CHURCHES 1955-1980



PART 2 - Convention Finances Through Cooperative Program Receipts

CONVENTION RECEIPTS PROJECTED FOR CONTINUED RISE

Total gifts through FBC Cooperative Program has been plotted on Fig. 54. The annual gifts are reported through 1966 and a high and low projection is given through 1980. The range between high and low increases as the length of projection is extended - \$3,150,000 in 1980. However, the range between projections is approximately one million dollars in 1975.

Table 21 lists four sets of projections for Cooperative Program gifts. The upper part of the table uses the medium membership projection as a base upon which projected per capita giving series are calculated. See Table 22 for per capita projections. The lower half of Table 21 takes the same projection series of per capita gifts through Cooperative Program but computes it on the low membership projection. Remember, the low membership projection is the probable course that will be followed by Florida Baptist churches. The medium membership projection is the very maximum that can be "hoped for".

TABLE 21 - COOPERATIVE PROGRAM GIFTS - 1970, 1975, 1980

<u>Per Capita Projection Series</u>		<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Medium Membership Series	High*	\$4,630,000	\$6,538,000	\$9,906,000
	Low	4,345,000	5,668,000	7,372,000
Low Membership Series	High	4,585,000	6,283,000	9,057,000
	Low*	4,304,000	5,447,000	6,741,000

*plotted on Fig. 54

TABLE 22 - PROJECTION SERIES OF PER CAPITA GIFTS THROUGH COOPERATIVE PROGRAM 1970-1975-1980

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
High	\$7.35	\$9.40	\$12.90
Low	6.90	8.15	9.60

Long-range fiscal planning must use "safe" figures when budgeting for recurring items. Then, when greater amounts become available, non-recurring items can be handled. Therefore, the authors of this report feel that budgeting should not anticipate more than \$4,325,000 through Cooperative Program gifts in 1970, \$5,500,000 in 1975 and \$7,000,000 by 1980.

TOTAL CHURCH RECEIPTS MAY DOUBLE BY 1980

The projection of total income by the churches does not reflect the "gloom" portrayed in the projection of evangelism and the corresponding church membership projections. If, however, serious leveling does take place in the Florida Baptist Convention regarding number of members, church receipts will inevitably reflect such a trend.

Fig. 55 graphs the total receipts of Florida Baptist Convention churches during the past ten years and as projected through 1980. Table 23 corresponds to the same projection series as used on Table 21. The per capita figures are recorded on Table 24.

TABLE 23 - TOTAL CHURCH RECEIPTS - 1970, 1975, 1980

<u>Per Capita Projection Series</u>		<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Medium Membership Series	High*	\$49,390,000	\$65,720,000	\$87,920,000
	Low	47,560,000	60,150,000	76,020,000
Low Membership Series	High	48,900,000	63,160,000	80,390,000
	Low*	47,100,000	57,810,000	69,510,000

*plotted on Fig. 55

TABLE 24 - PROJECTION SERIES OF PER CAPITA RECEIPTS TO FBC CHURCHES
1970-1975-1980

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
High	\$78.40	\$94.50	\$114.50
Low	75.50	86.50	99.00

PART 2 - Convention Finances (continued) - Diagnosis of Present Conditions

Fig. 54 and Fig. 55 show the financial gains of both the churches and convention follow a very strong trend. Only in Cooperative Program gifts was there a "lag" following the 1961 "recession". Observations from other studies seem to indicate that it takes several years for Cooperative Program receipts to recover from a recession. This is especially true when the churches have a high proportion of their monthly receipts designated for debt retirement. These churches are immediately affected and take longer to recover from such adjustments in the national economy as reflected in personal incomes.

The per capita total receipts to the churches in 1966 by districts are shown on Fig. 56. Churches which received the largest per capita gifts are located in the southern half of the state.

FIGURE 56

PER CAPITA TOTAL RECEIPTS - 1966

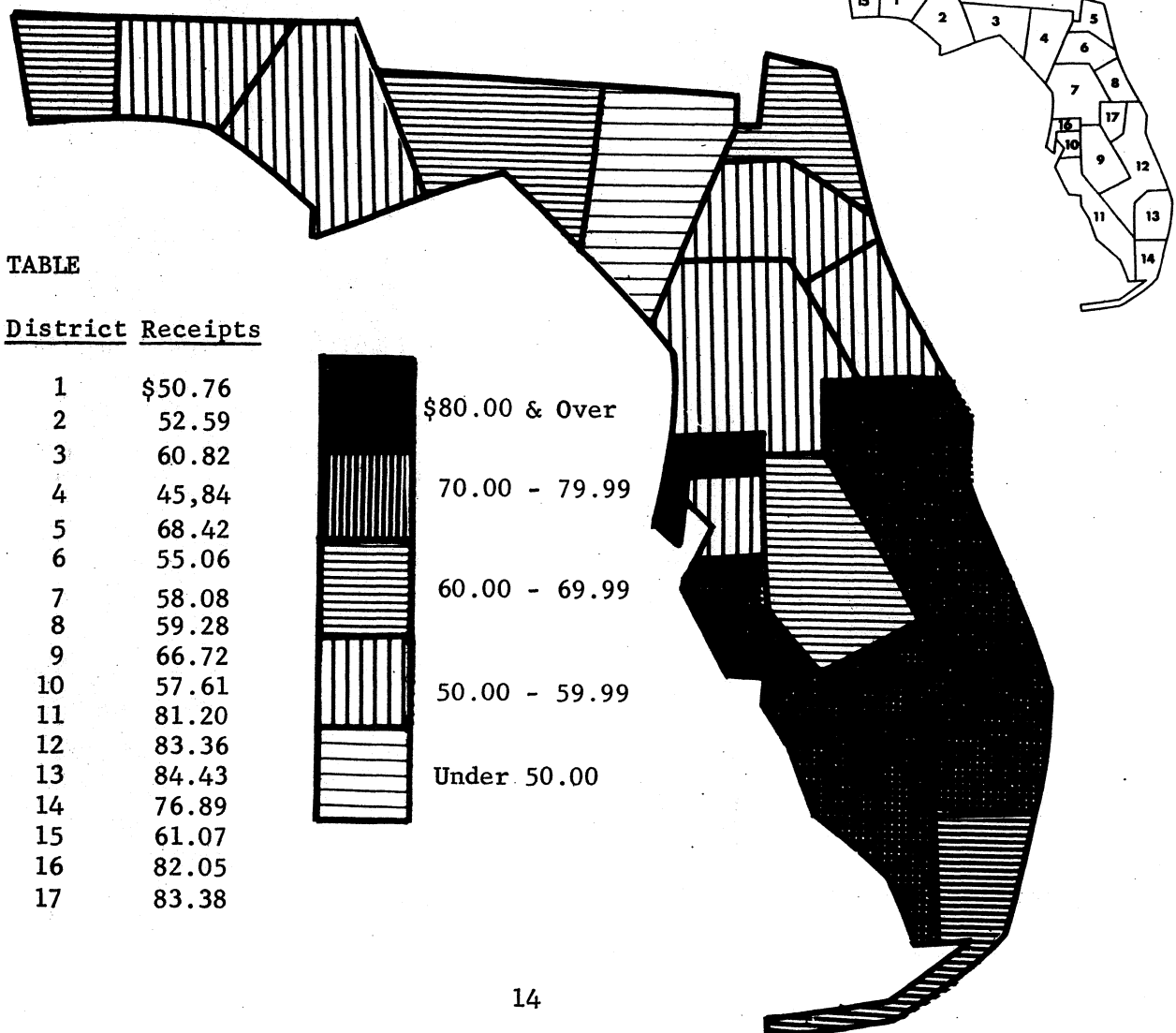
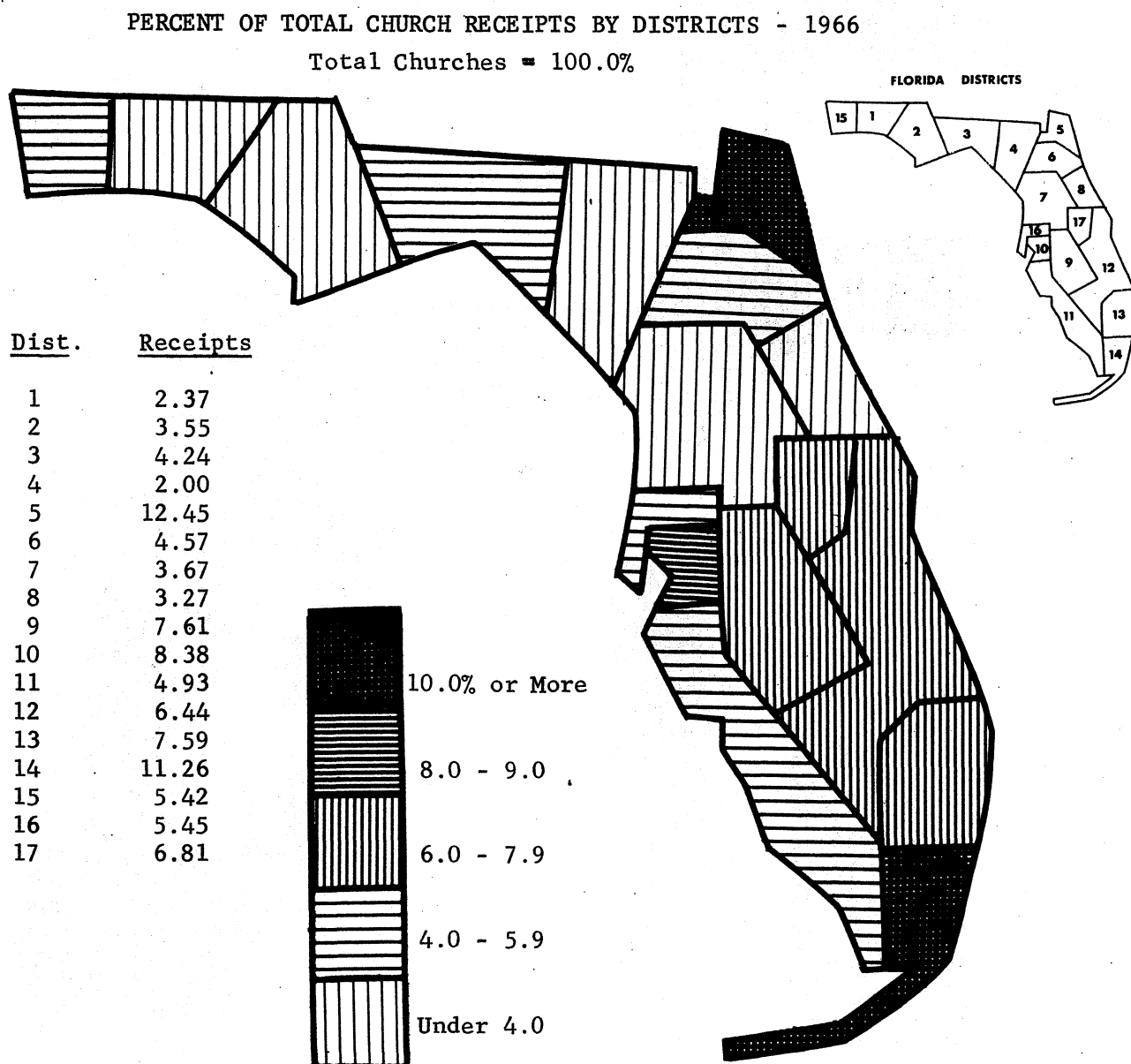


Fig. 57 illustrates how nearly one-third of all the money that all the churches in the state take in is received by the churches in Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami. In these three districts, 32.0% of all FBC church members were reported and 32.0% of the total dollars received by the churches, were likewise reported. As can be noted later, these three districts account for only 27.6% of the Cooperative Program gifts (Fig. 59, page 17).

FIGURE 57

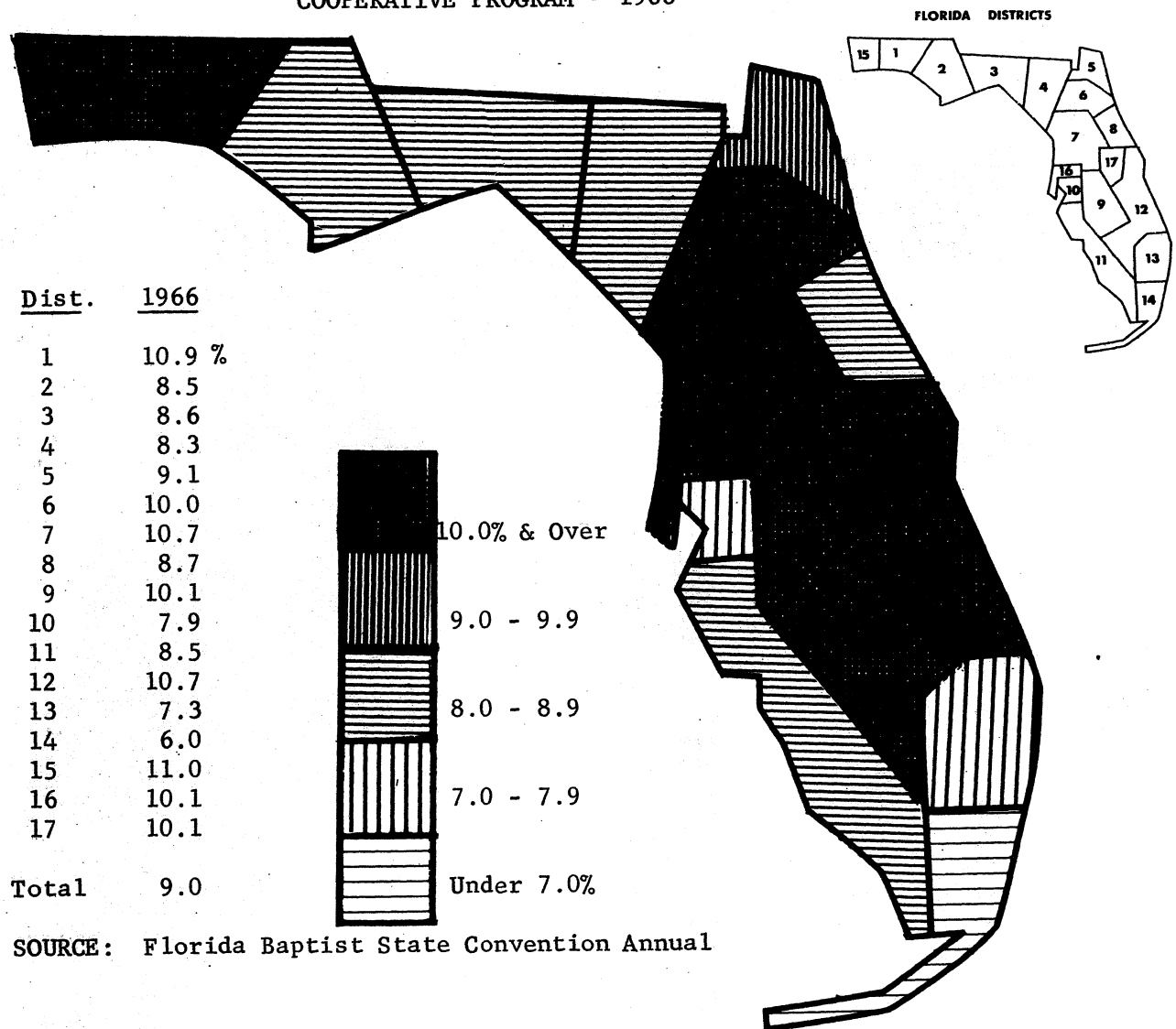


SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

The percent of total church receipts sent through FBC Cooperative Program in 1966 by districts can be observed on Fig. 58. It can be noted that 8 districts ranged between 10 and 11 percent of their budget to Cooperative Program. District 5 is the only other district whose figure is above the state average. District 14 is quite low on this scale. This fact is closely related to the heavy associational investments in the many different local ministries.

PERCENT OF TOTAL CHURCH RECEIPTS SENT THROUGH FBC
COOPERATIVE PROGRAM - 1966

FIGURE 58



The per capita gifts to the Cooperative Program in 1966 can be noted on Fig. 59. Several factors are related to the differences noted on this chart. These include the differences in proportionate contributions of total missions going through Cooperative Program compared to amounts specifically designated. These differences by districts were not studied in this report, however, wide variations are recognized. A second factor is the high income in several areas of the state contrasted to the rural districts. Finally, the extent to which the local churches are involved in the support of associational and district projects also affect the overall picture.

FIGURE 59

PER CAPITA GIFTS TO COOPERATIVE PROGRAM - 1966

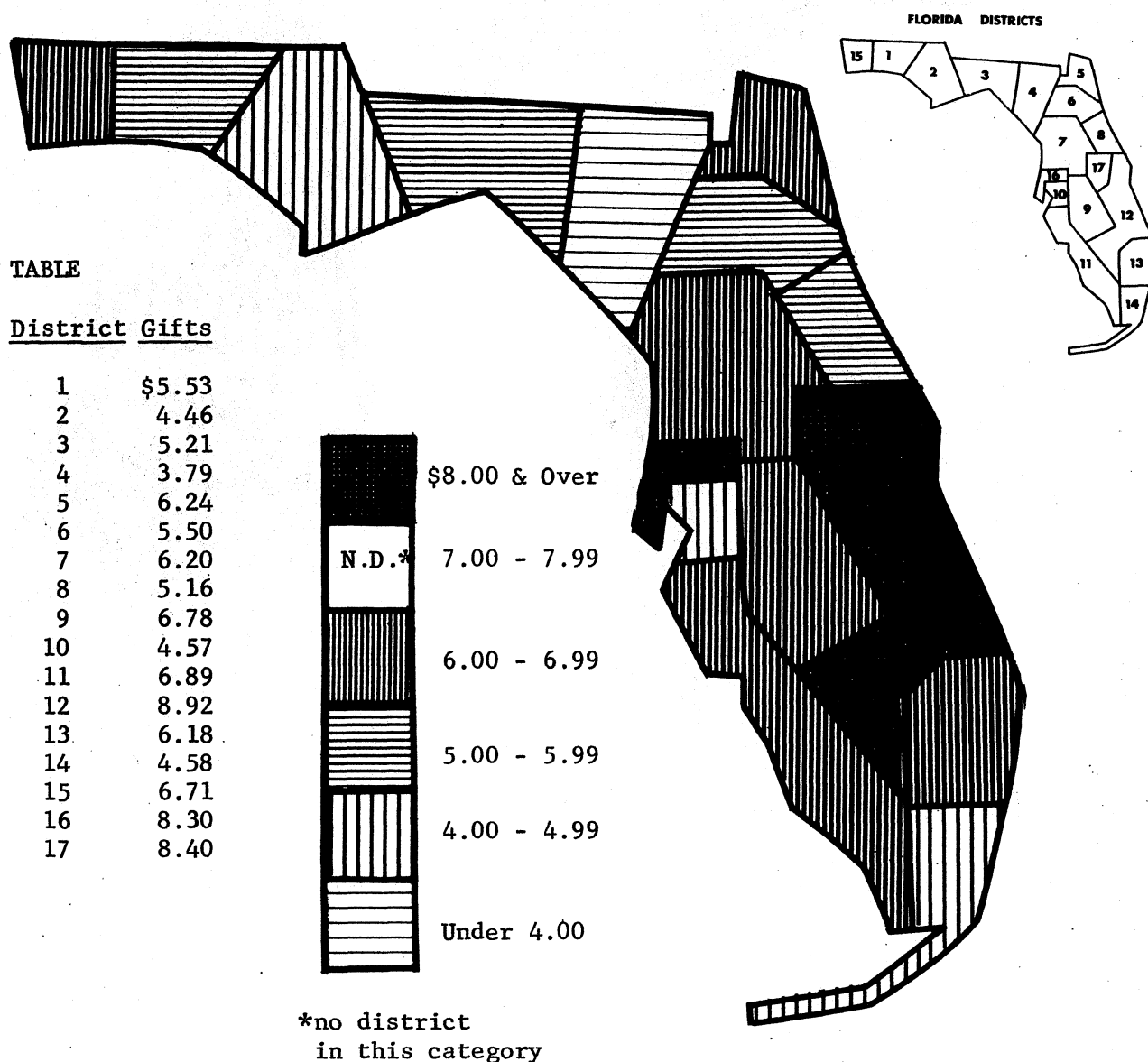
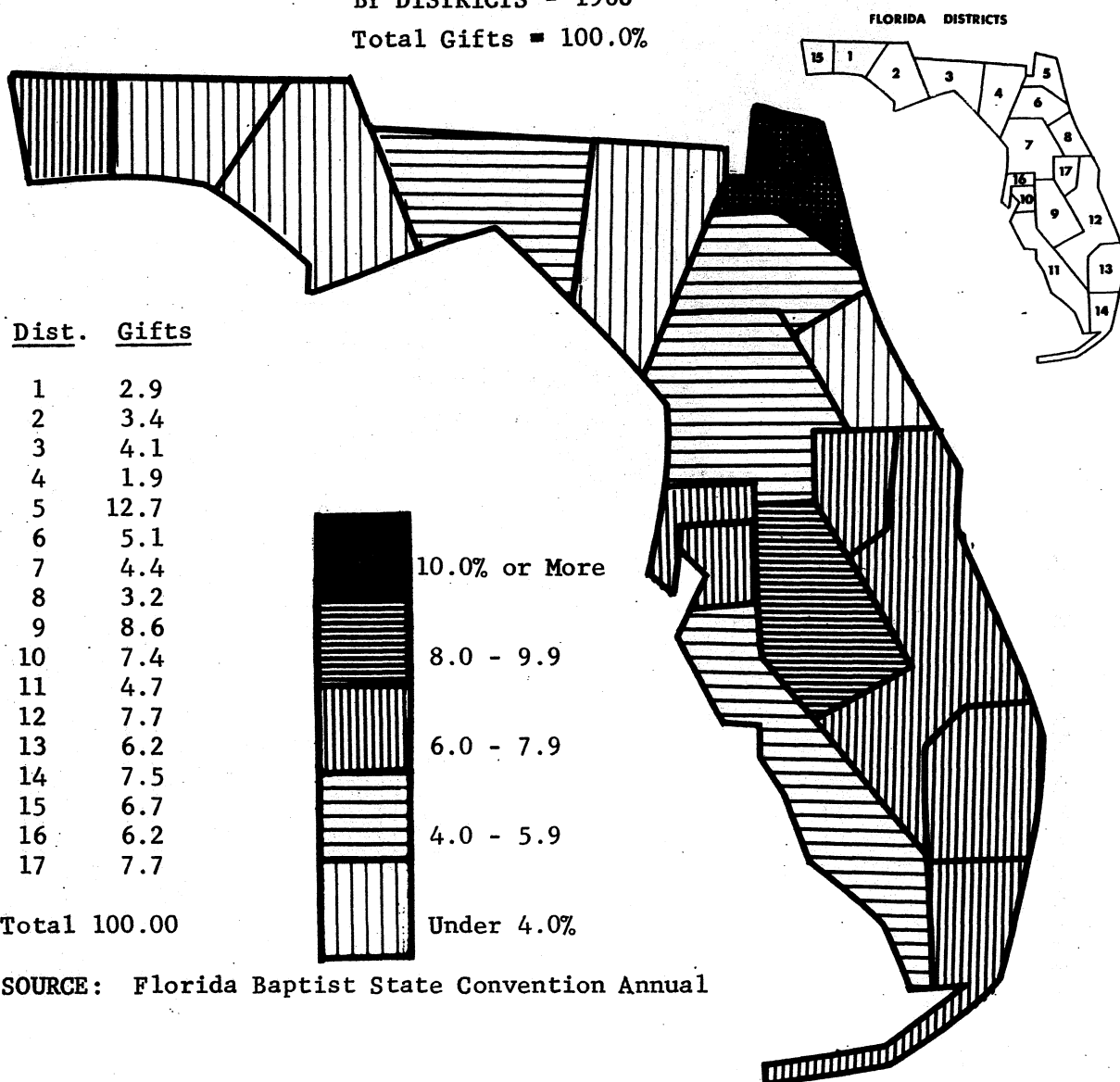


FIGURE 60

PERCENT OF TOTAL GIFTS THROUGH THE FBC COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
BY DISTRICTS - 1966

Total Gifts = 100.0%



SOURCE: Florida Baptist State Convention Annual

Two districts stand out on Fig. 60 for the large part they have in the total support of the Florida Baptist program through Cooperative Program gifts. Beyond these two, we note the significant contribution made by the other urban centers. As was said before, most rural districts do not have as large personal incomes to draw on as in the highly industrialized metropolitan centers.

FIGURE 61



PART 3 - Specialized Ministries

TOURISTS COULD NUMBER 25 MILLION BY 1970 - 18 MILLION IN 1966

Tourists entering Florida numbered 17,948,980 in 1966. Of this number, 81.8% came by automobile; 13.8% by plane; 2.0% by train; and 2.4% by bus. There were more than one million tourists entering the state each month of 1966. The greatest number of these entered in July, 2.2 million and August, 2.1 million. These are the two heaviest months for auto-borne tourists. December, then March are the heaviest months for tourists entering by plane (about 275,000 each). All the above figures do not reflect an additional 2.5 million persons who entered the state for reasons other than tourism.

TOURISTS' PROVIDE NEARLY 20% OF TOTAL TAXES COLLECTED BY STATE, 1966

The 18 million tourists visiting Florida in 1966 spent \$4,311,345,000 and paid 19.4% of the total taxes collected by the state. The Florida Development Commission indicates that the average tourist stayed 14.7 days and spent \$240.20 while in Florida. The average winter tourist spends 80% more than the average summer tourist per stay. The average tourist spends approximately 20% on food and drink; 16% on amusement; 16% on lodging; 8% on gasoline; 12% on clothing and footwear; 8% on jewelry; and the remaining percentage on drugs, tobacco, cosmetics, services, utilities and other expenses.

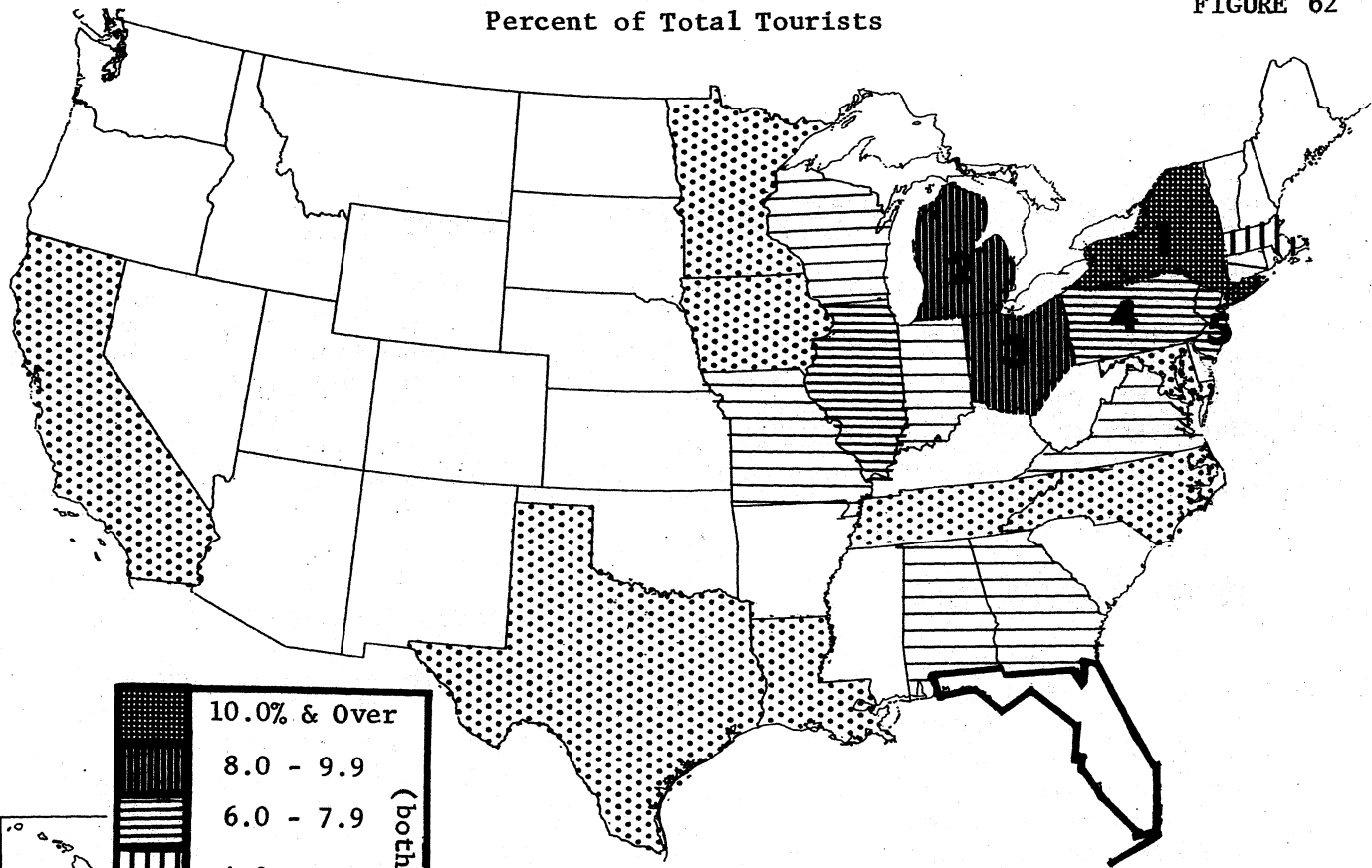
Fig. 61 notes the home state of the tourist that entered Florida in 1966. The largest percentage of these tourists came from New York state, 1,694,973. This number was followed by tourists from Ohio who numbered 1,614,822. The third largest state of origin was Michigan, with 1,314,743. It should be noted by the chart, that there were six states that contributed over one million persons as tourists in Florida in 1966.

When we look at the division of tourists between winter and summer visits, we note that there is a shift in states contributing the largest number. New York ranks first in winter tourists, but Ohio leads in number of summer tourists. Fig. 62 illustrates the predominance of winter tourists coming from the northeast and Great Lakes. Fig. 63, which illustrates the home state of summer tourists, shows a wider distribution, especially showing significant increases in number of Southerners.

Another important facet of the study of tourists is the mode by which they travel. For example, those coming by automobile have a greater tendency to move from city to city, while those who do not have "wheels" are more stationary. Ministries related to tourists have greater difficulty reaching those who are mobile than those who spend two or more weeks in a specific resort center.

HOME STATE OF WINTER TOURISTS
Percent of Total Tourists

FIGURE 62



HOME STATE OF SUMMER TOURISTS
Percent of Total Tourists

FIGURE 63

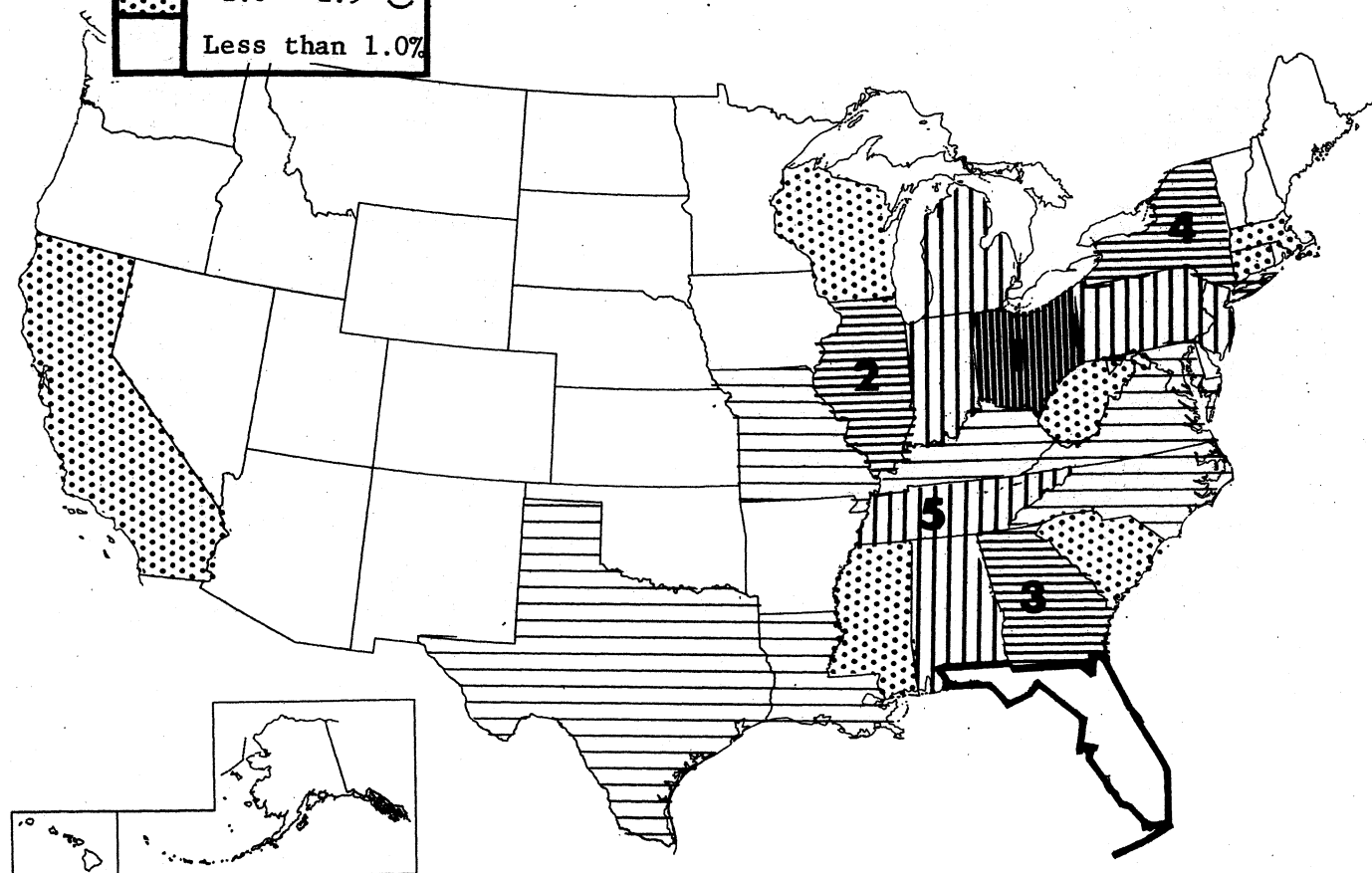
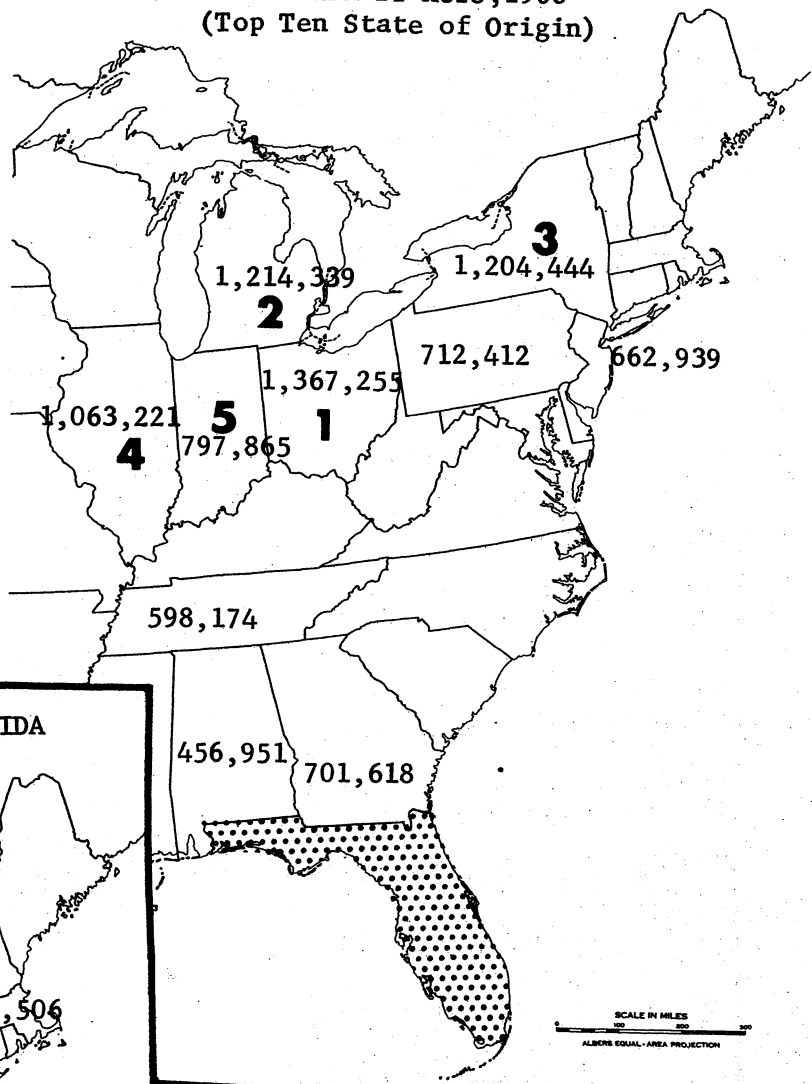


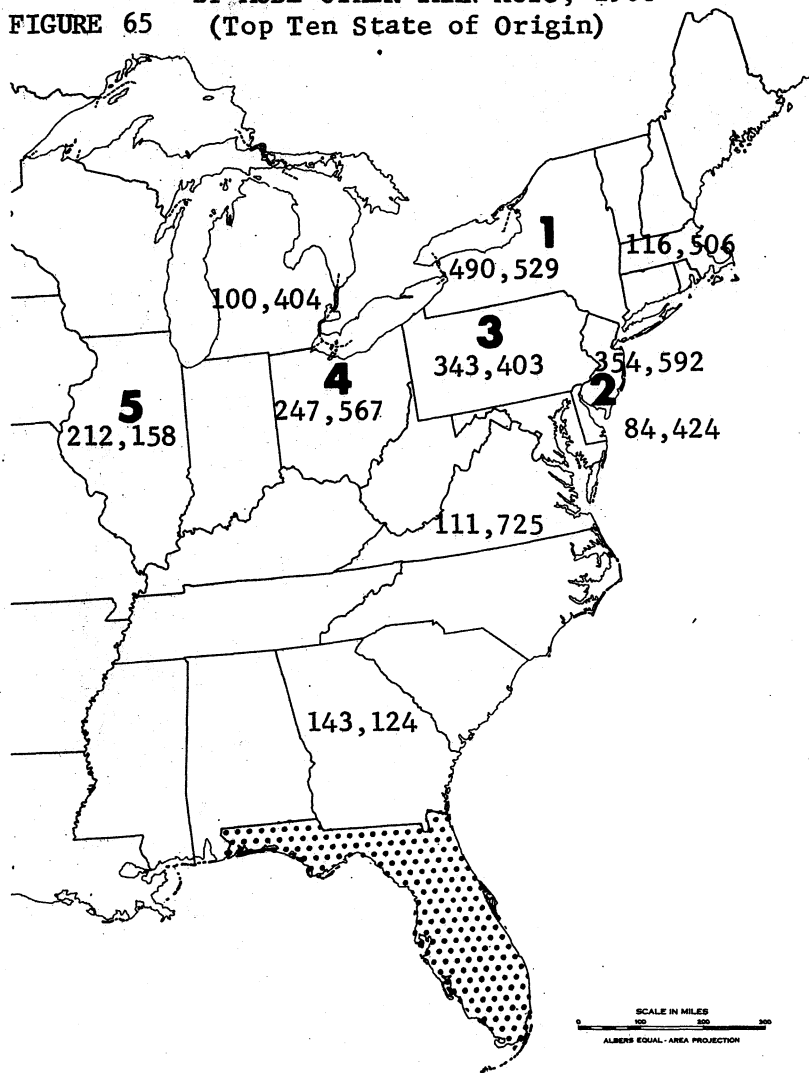
FIGURE 64

NUMBER OF TOURISTS COMING TO
FLORIDA BY AUTO, 1966
(Top Ten State of Origin)

ORIGIN	NO. BY AUTO
Ohio	1,367,255
Michigan	1,214,339
New York	1,204,444
Illinois	1,063,221
Indiana	797,865
Pennsylvania	712,412
Georgia	701,618
New Jersey	662,939
Tennessee	598,174
Alabama	456,951



NUMBER OF TOURISTS COMING TO FLORIDA
BY MODE OTHER THAN AUTO, 1966
FIGURE 65 (Top Ten State of Origin)



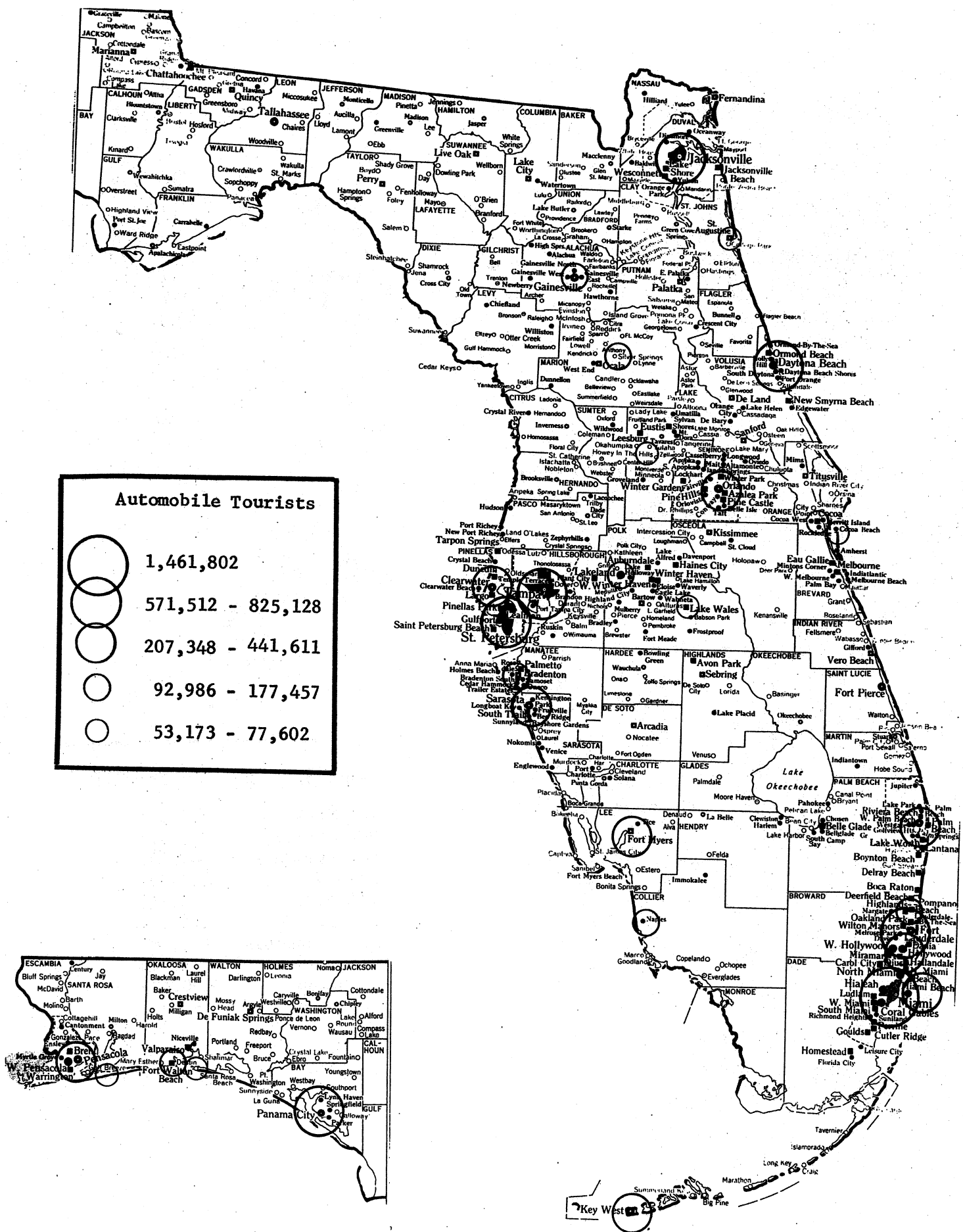
ORIGIN NO. BY OTHER MODE

New York	490,529
New Jersey	354,592
Pennsylvania	343,403
Ohio	247,567
Illinois	212,158
Georgia	143,124
Massachusetts	116,506
Virginia	111,725
Michigan	100,404
Maryland	84,424

SOURCE: 1966 Florida Tourist Study

FIGURE 66

DESTINATIONS OF INCOMING AUTOMOBILE TOURISTS - 1966



The leading states with the largest number of tourists entering by auto, are listed on Fig. 64. Ohio leads, followed by Michigan, New York, Illinois, and Indiana respectively. An interesting shift can be noted in the sequence of tourists coming to Florida by modes other than by automobile. The primary mode is plane. The states in order of tourists in this category are: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. From these two charts, (Figs. 63 & 64) we quickly note that the predominant "permanent" tourists come from the northeast while the more mobile auto-borne tourists come from the mid-west.

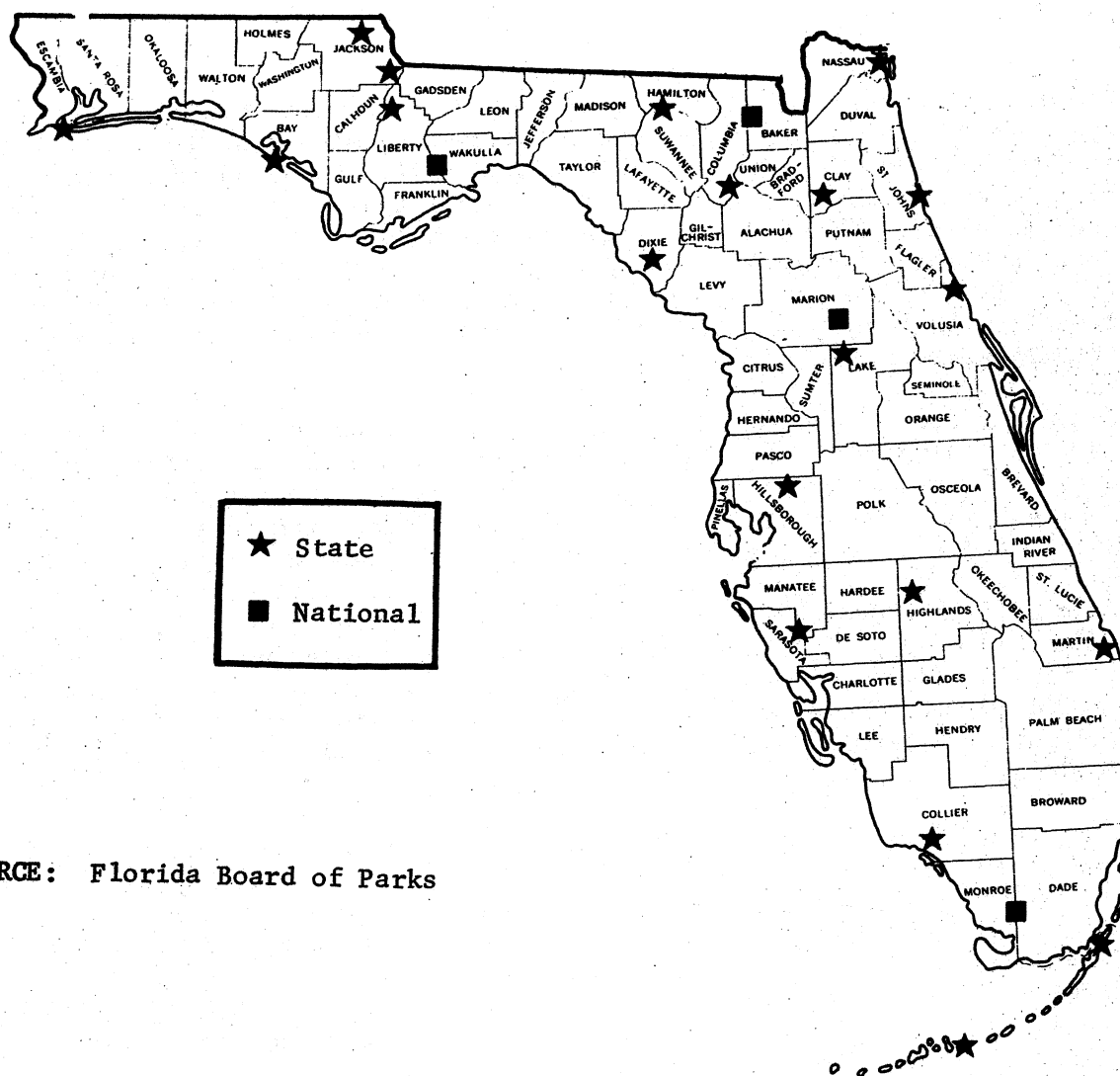
Fig. 66 indicates the destination of incoming tourists who traveled by auto in 1966. Miami is first, with almost 1.5 million people indicating that city as their destination. However, planners pointed out that many tourists saying "Miami" refer to any one of a dozen cities from Fort Lauderdale to Coral Gables. The second most frequently mentioned destination was Daytona, followed by St. Petersburg, Jacksonville, Panama City, Fort Lauderdale and Tampa, in that order. The third category of cities noted on Fig. 66 also indicates a very significant number of tourists entering the following nine cities in order: Miami Beach, Orlando, Clearwater, Sarasota, Pensacola, Hollywood, Ft. Myers, Key West and West Palm Beach. Approximately 2,600,000 indicated no specific destination and were referred to in the study as "touring".

Fig. 67 gives a clue to possible destinations of the tourists who enjoy camping. Both state and national parks with camping facilities are noted on this map. Resort ministries in these areas should be encouraged. Officials of the Florida Board of Parks expressed eagerness to cooperate in every way possible for the maintenance of religious services in their facilities. Several districts are in the process of initiating ministries in such areas. See Part 5 of this volume for resource personnel in this area of ministry.

The opening of the new interstate highways projected for completion by 1972, could raise the number of tourists entering Florida far above the 25 million figure projected for 1970. The present trend in industry is shorter work days, longer week-ends, more lengthy vacations, and earlier retirement. These trends coupled with low cost transportation and quick access to the recreation centers present an extraordinary challenge to Florida Baptist churches. Not only are tourists a great economic asset to the state, they also present an opportunity for church people to minister to their spiritual needs.

FIGURE 67

LOCATION OF PARKS WITH CAMPING FACILITIES - 1966



SOURCE: Florida Board of Parks

FLORIDA CLIMATE AND ECONOMY A GREAT LURE FOR RETIREES

The presence of large number of retirees is not a new phenomena for Florida. For many years, large numbers of elderly people have migrated to Florida, especially along the west coast centering around Pinellas County. The Bureau of the Census in 1960 reported that there were 553,129 people in Florida over the age of 65. While the total population of Florida increased 76% from 1950 to 1960, the people 65 years of age and older increased 134.0%. All indications are that in this decade, the growth rate of senior citizens has not declined. Table 25 shows the Bureau of the Census projection series I-D for this age group through 1980.

TABLE 25 - SENIOR CITIZENS IN FLORIDA - 1960-1980

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Number	553	845	1011	1194
Percent of total population	11.2	12.4	12.7	13.0

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Report P-25, No. 326, Series I-D, February 7, 1966

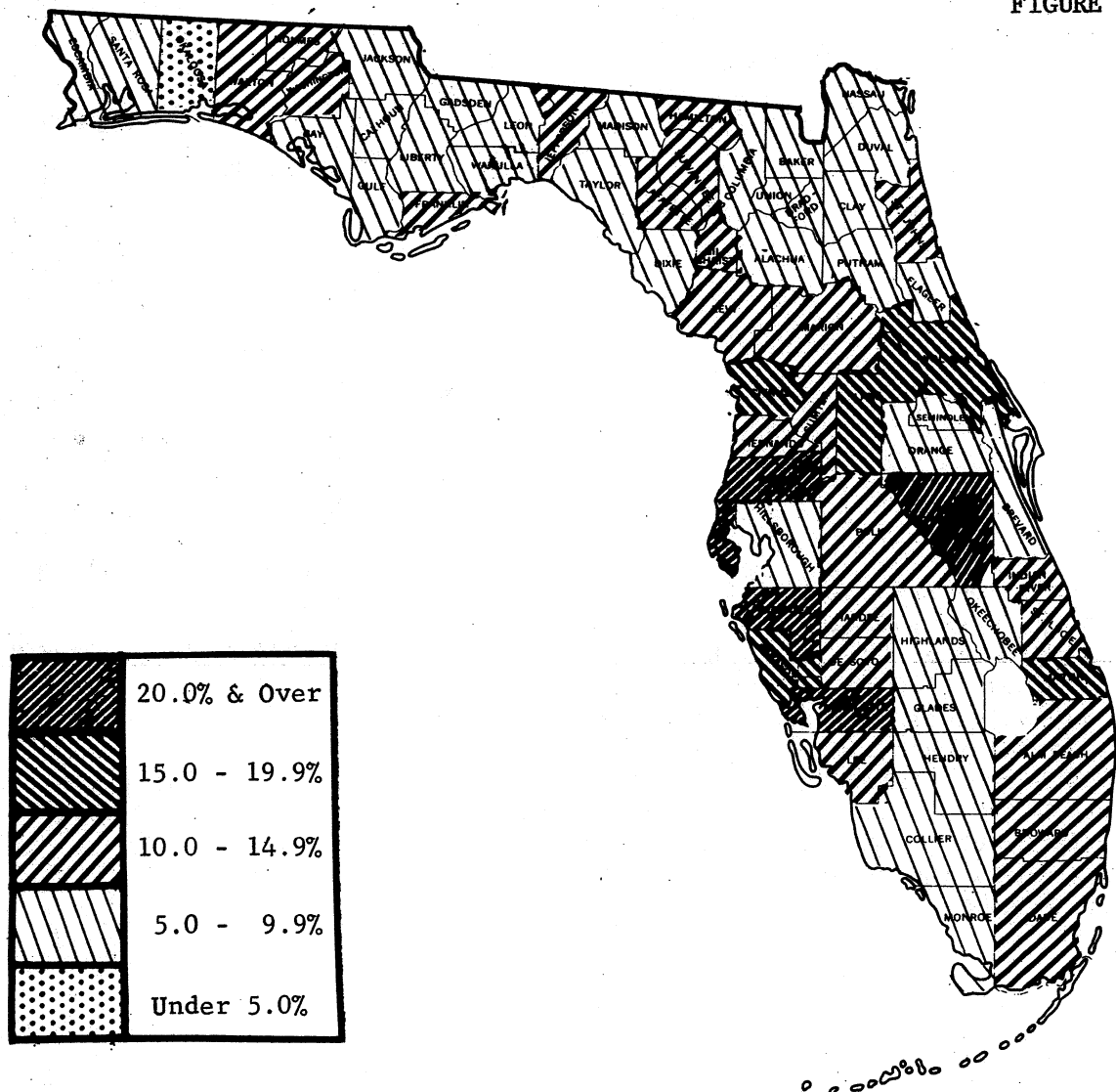
The senior citizens represented 11.2% of the total population in 1960. By 1980, they are expected to represent approximately 13.0%, having more than doubled in the 20 year period.

The trend of industry is toward an earlier age for retirement. Further, increases in fringe benefits have included much more adequate retirement pay. Thus, coupled with the attractive climate of Florida, practically assures the state of a continued accelerated rate of growth in this age group.

In 1960, there were 50,863 senior citizens in St. Petersburg. The local projections estimate approximately 79,500 for 1970. Certain other locations throughout South Florida, especially along the west coast, will increase at a much more rapid rate. A look at Fig. 68 emphasizes the counties where above average proportions of elderly lived in 1960.

PERCENT POPULATION 65+ - 1960

FIGURE 68



NUMBER OF PERSONS 65 AND OVER



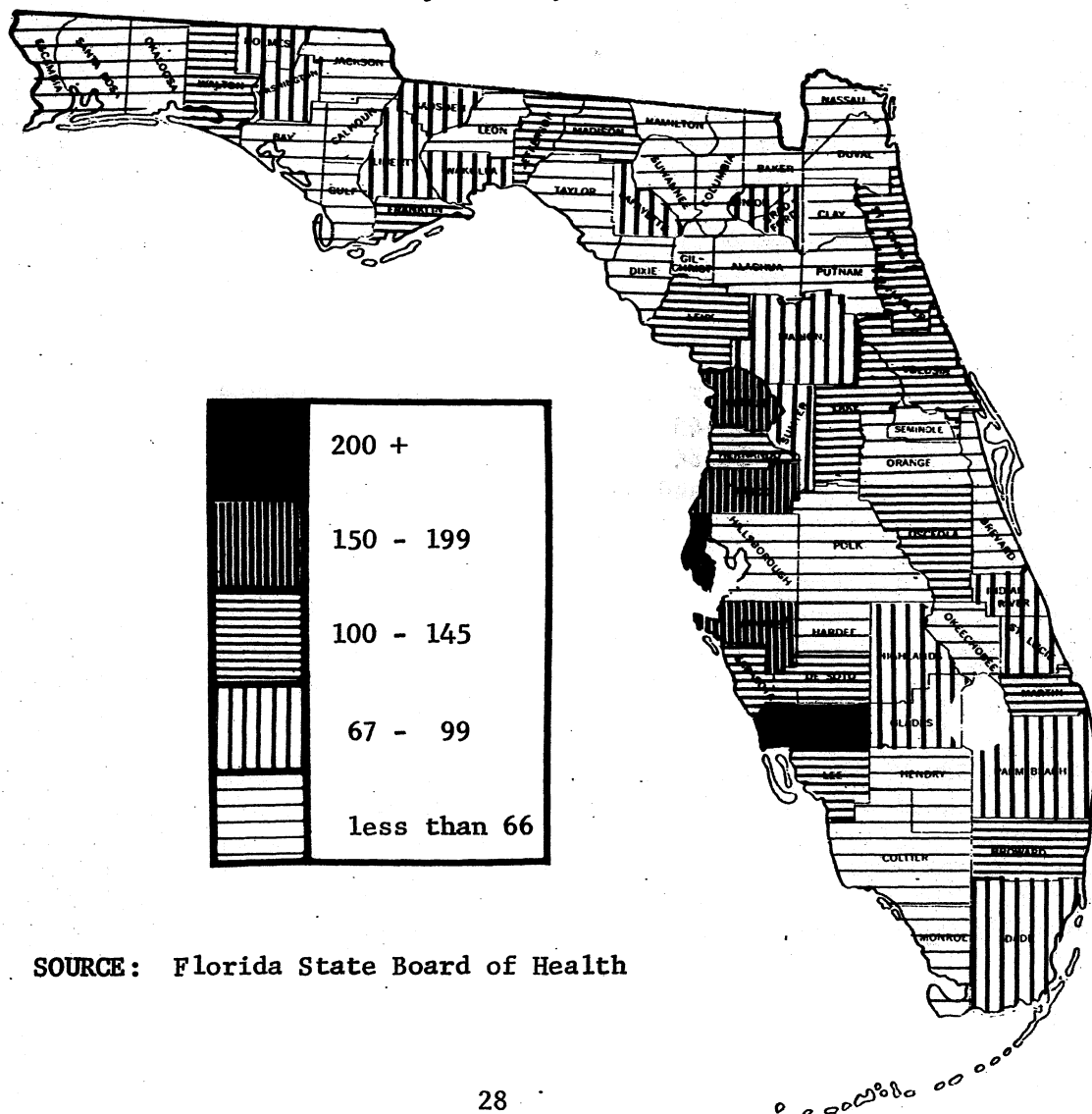
Mention was made in Volume I and in the section of this report dealing with church organizations, how several districts with large aged population show a "lag" in maintaining a growth rate comparable to the population increases. Florida Baptists have in the past given careful study and program energies to this age group. However, a wider sharing should be provided of those techniques that are successful and creative energies be given to new techniques to ministering to this needy age group. Discussion will be made in Part 5 of resources available for leadership assistance in studying these areas of mission.

DEATHS OUTNUMBER BIRTHS IN 20 COUNTIES

Fig. 70, though used in this section of the report, has many implications concerning population gains and losses and in-migration. This chart notes 20 counties in which the number of deaths are greater than the number of births. In fact, in Charlotte the deaths outnumber births three to one, followed by a two to one ratio in Pinellas County. This means that all 20 counties can show no gain in population by "natural increase" (births over deaths). All increase in population in these counties must come by in-migration to replace the "natural decrease". All 20 of these counties have a heavy predominance of elderly persons.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100 BIRTHS
January - June, 1967

FIGURE 70



SOURCE: Florida State Board of Health

MINISTRIES AMONG LANGUAGE GROUPS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT STATE

Since January 1961, more than 262,000 Cuban refugees have come to the United States. Of these, 163,992 have been resettled as of October 6, 1967. All indications are that the number of Cuban refugees living in the U.S. will soon pass the 300,000 mark. It is also estimated that another 750,000 would leave Cuba if they could get the opportunity. The self reliant, versatile Cubans are providing skills that are in short supply throughout this country. Only 4.0% of the resettled refugees seek financial assistance from the government. This assistance is rarely required for more than six months.

As the Cuban has dispersed himself over the nation, he has proven himself to be proficient in almost all areas of the professional world. Fig. 71 shows New York, New Jersey, California and Illinois as the top four states receiving the most resettled Cubans. Almost 45,000 have moved to New York; 26,000 to New Jersey; 18,200 to California and 11,600 to Illinois.

Fig. 72 illustrates the distribution of these refugees to the specific metropolitan centers of the nation.

Since December 1, 1965, the U.S. Airlift, making two flights daily to Varadero Beach Airport, Cuba, picks up between 3,500 and 4,000 Cubans a month, bringing them to Miami. This airlift is operated on a relative-to-relative basis. That is, people permitted to leave Cuba now must have relatives in the states. For this reason, of those who have come in since December 1, 1965, 77% have resettled out of Miami. It is also interesting to note that those who have arrived during this two year period are among the younger age groups.

TABLE 26 - AGE DIFFERENCES OF CUBAN "AIR-LIFT" REFUGEES
(December 1, 1965 - October 6, 1967)

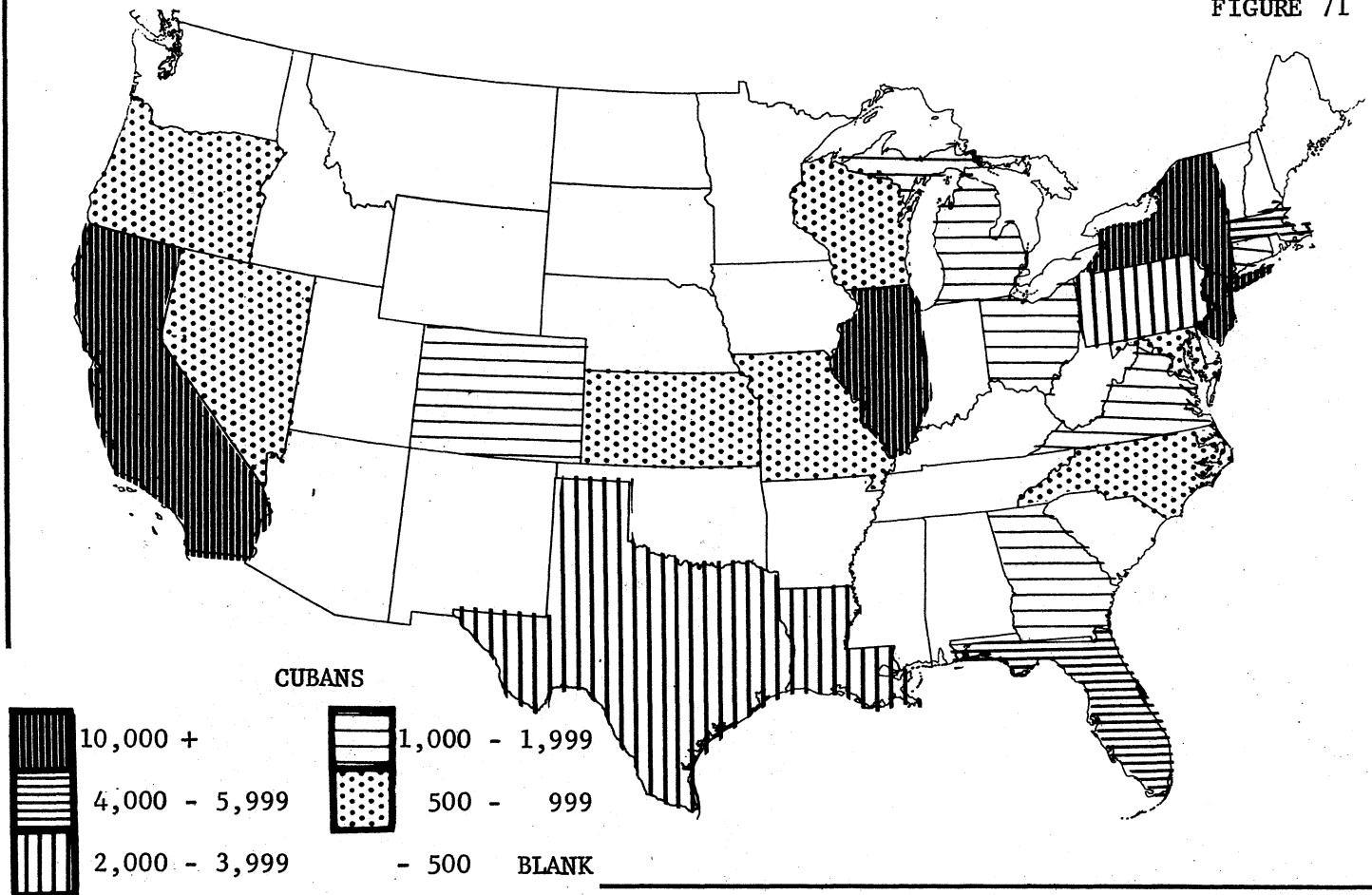
<u>Ages</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0-17	33.0%
18-45	38.0%
45-64	22.0%
65 and over	7.0%

Many of the airlift refugees are women and children. The percentage is as follows: 27.0% men; 40% women; and 33% children. Another interesting facet to the picture is the number of refugees gaining permanent residence status in this nation. According to the report from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the figure now has passed 15,000 and is continuing to rise.

The Florida Baptist Convention certainly must be commended on the excellent job that has been done by the churches in the Miami area of ministering to the needs of these people. Not only have these churches done a remarkable work but have set the pace and example for their sister churches throughout the nation to minister to such groups in like manner. Fig. 73 shows the distribution of Cuban refugees throughout the state of Florida.

LOCATION OF RESETTLED CUBAN REFUGEES BY STATES

FIGURE 71



LOCATION OF RESETTLED CUBAN REFUGEES BY CITIES

FIGURE 72

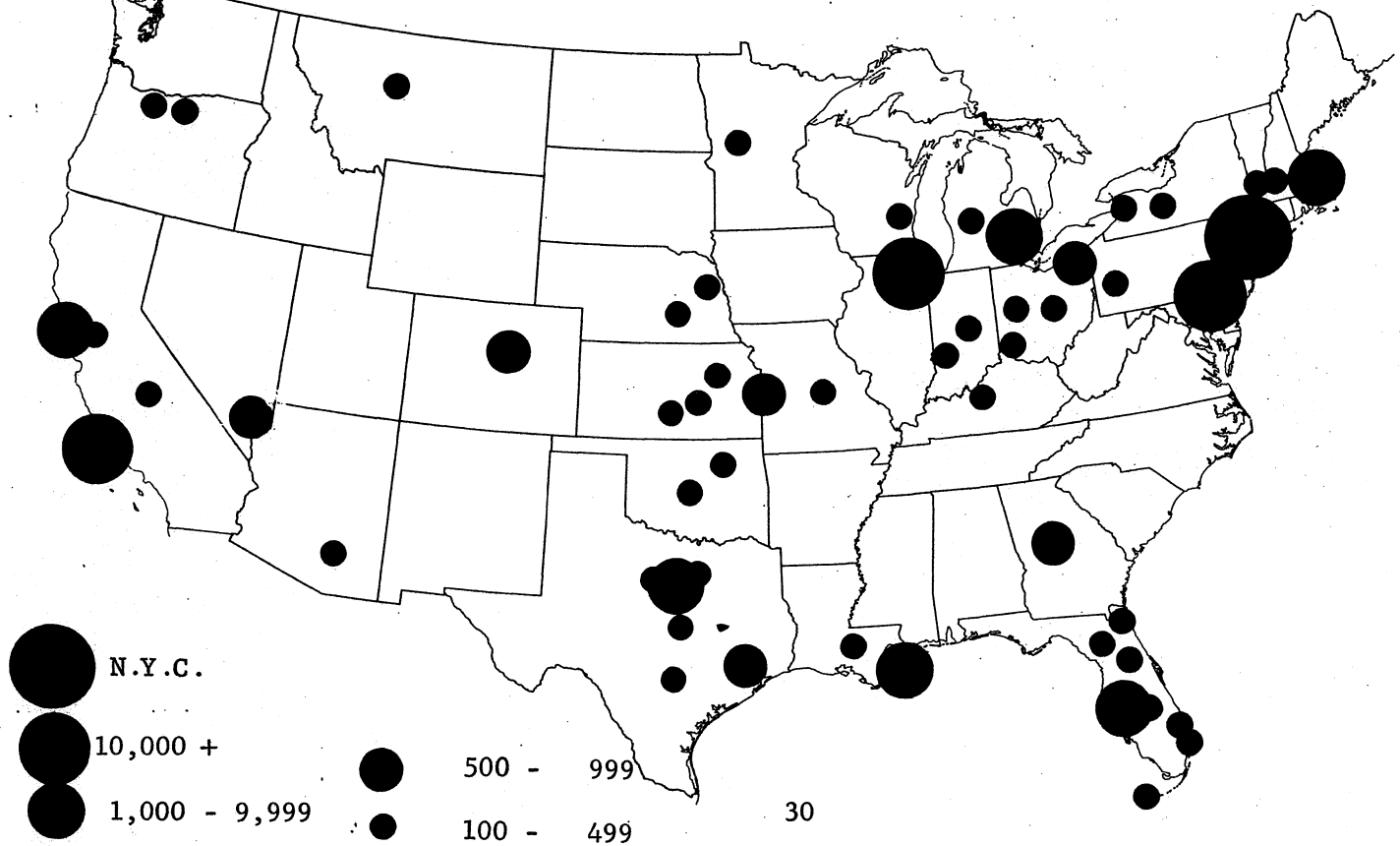
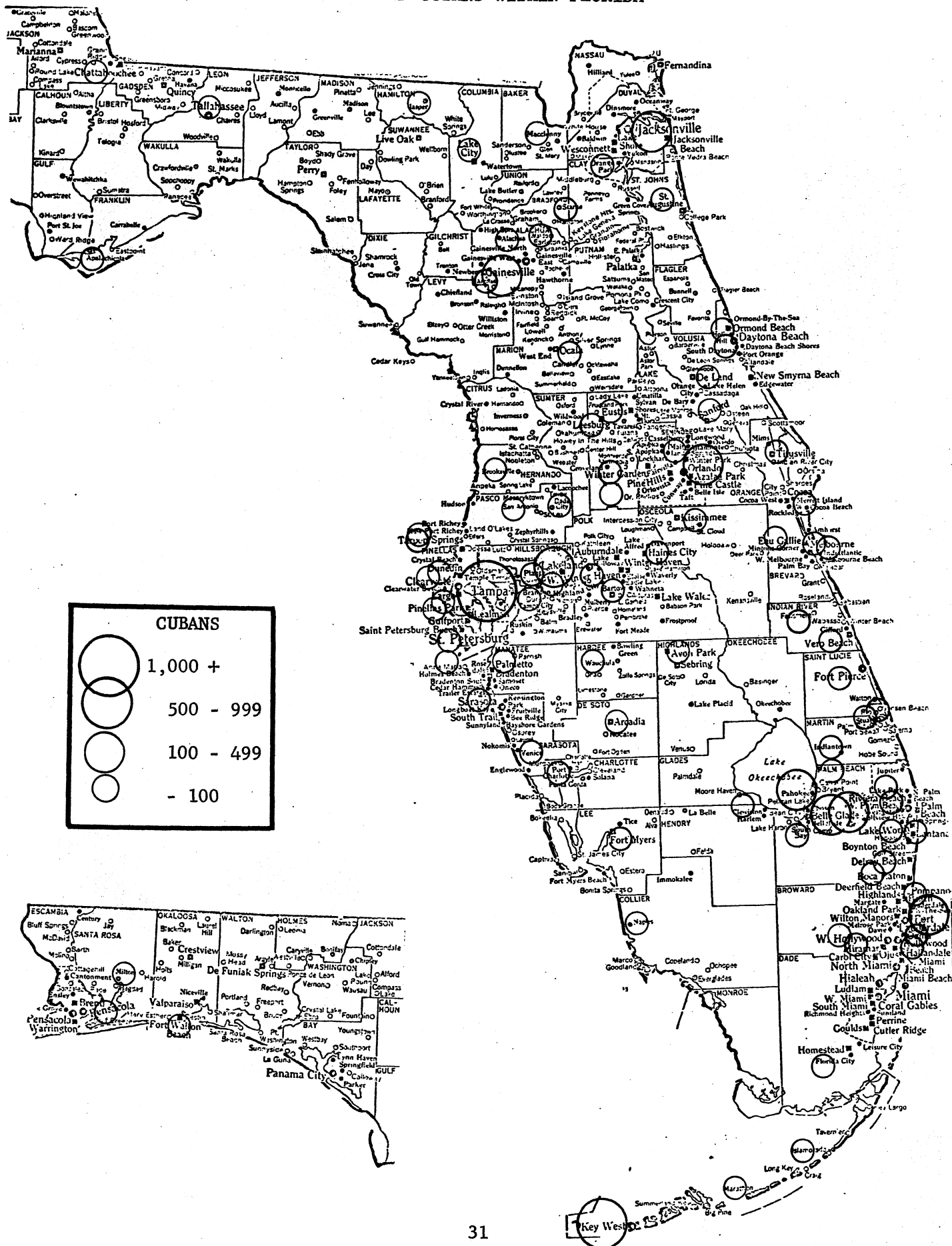


FIGURE 73

LOCATION OF RESETTLED CUBANS WITHIN FLORIDA



A much more intensive study needs to be made of the language group ministries needed throughout the state. It is impossible in a brief report such as this to go into the detail that is required of such a documentation. Already, a schedule has been proposed in cooperation with the Mission Department of the Florida Baptist Convention to make a series of studies including every metropolitan area in the state. This series will extend through 1972.

Nevertheless, in order to provide a beginning point for intensive language group studies, we have constructed Tables 27 and 28. On Table 27, are listed the number of persons reported in 1960 by racial groups. In a later section we will discuss the non-white population. However, this chart indicates a relatively small number of other races are present in Florida. The later studies will more specifically pinpoint the racial groups by cities and counties.

TABLE 27 - RACIAL COMPOSITION OF FLORIDA - 1960

White	4,063,881	Indian	2,504
Non-White	887,679	Japanese	1,315
Total	4,951,560	Chinese	1,023
		Filipino	1,361
		All Other	1,290
		Total	7,495

Table 28 reflects the total number of persons by major ethnic groups in the state as reported in the 1960 census. This is the best indicator of the distribution of language group peoples, that is available. According to the 1960 census, approximately 68,000 persons lived in Florida who were immigrants from England or an English speaking nation. The second largest group were those who came from Spanish speaking countries. These numbered 40,428. Three-fourths of these live within Dade County and another 6,000 in Hillsborough County. This leaves approximately 4,000 to be distributed throughout the rest of the state. The third largest group speak German. These, totaling 28,000, are primarily located in Dade and Pinellas. The fourth largest group were Italians with heavy concentration in Dade County. Finally, the persons whose mother tongue is Yiddish, number under 15,000, 92% of whom reside in Dade County.

TABLE 28 - MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION TOTALING 5,000 OR MORE

	<u>State</u>	<u>Broward</u>	<u>Dade</u>	<u>Hillsborough</u>	<u>Palm Beach</u>	<u>Pinellas</u>
English	70,831	5,959	18,672		5,690	12,426
Swedish	5,854		8,677			
French	9,055					(1,427)
German	29,615	(2,823)	8,766	(1,610)	(1,839)	5,161
Polish	7,823		(4,343)			
Hungarian	6,356		(3,635)			
Russian	7,759		5,577			
Yiddish	14,935		13,634			
Italian	15,248	(2,536)	5,724	(2,257)		(1,557)
Spanish	40,933		30,024	6,228		

RESIDENTIAL ENCLAVES DEVELOPING: HIGH RISE APARTMENTS IN S.E.
AND MOBILE HOMES IN THE WEST

A more recent challenge to the outreach of Southern Baptists are the increasing number of residential enclaves ranging from trailer courts to high rise apartment complexes. These two recent phenomena of residential development in Florida, point up distinctive characteristics of various districts and areas of the state. One planner in the St. Petersburg area indicated that current estimates were being made that mobile homes which numbered 20,000 in 1966, will more than double by 1985. This type of residential unit is estimated to contribute approximately 40% of all new units being added to the residential figures in Pinellas County.

At the opposite extreme is a building boom from West Palm Beach to Miami Beach, of elaborate high rise apartment-hotel complexes. Many persons, who in the past years have spent several months as residents in hotels while on extended winter vacations, find it more convenient and less expensive to purchase a unit in one of the condominiums.

There is enough difference in construction patterns between the east coast and the west coast to justify the following generalization. The majority of the affluent newcomers to Florida migrate to the southeastern part of the state, in contrast, the middle income and retirement income families migrate along the west coast. These economic differences are not only reflected in residential construction demand, but are noted in the study of personal income later in this report. This polarization within the state is already evident in secular life but should be evidenced only in Baptist life as programs and ministries adapt to meet the unique characteristics of the contrasting cultures.

FLORIDA RANKS FOURTH IN NUMBER OF FARM MIGRANTS EMPLOYED IN 1965

In 1965, Florida ranked fourth among the states of the nation using migrant farm laborers. At that time, there were approximately 17,800 persons employed in this category. However, Florida's foreign migrant employment declined 20% (between 1964 and 1965) while its domestic migrant employment increased 13.0%. For the first time in many years, no foreign workers were employed in Florida between mid-June and early September, 1965. A few hundred foreign workers had been employed in the summer of 1964 for work in sugar cane and tropical fruit areas.

The migrant worker in Florida is used especially with crops of citrus fruit, truck farming and sugar cane. When we realize that Florida produces 80% of all the world's total processed citrus products, we become aware of the tremendous demand for laborers to help harvest this crop. It must be also noted that Florida was only exceeded by California in the volume of vegetables produced for sale on the fresh food market. Florida ranks first in the production of snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, egg plant, green peppers, radishes, watermelons, and second in celery and tomatoes. These crops demand a tremendous amount of manual labor.

The top five counties in citrus production in 1964 were: Polk, Lake, Orange, Holland, St. Lucie, and Hardee. The three top counties in tomato production, one of the large truck farming crops, were Dade, Palm Beach and Hendry.

Sugar cane has been in production in Florida since 1930, but it has only been in recent years that the industry has sought to expand. The import of sugar from Cuba has been cut off, therefore, Florida has attempted to fill a part of the gap. Florida produced 450,000 tons of sugar in 1960 and by 1980, it is estimated that it can produce 630,000 tons annually. Since a great deal of this work must be done by manual labor, many more migrants will be needed to carry out this process.

New trends in agriculture are toward mechanization. This is being done by developing new species of crops that can be handled by machines, and by developing the necessary equipment. This will greatly affect both farming and farm labor during the next decade.

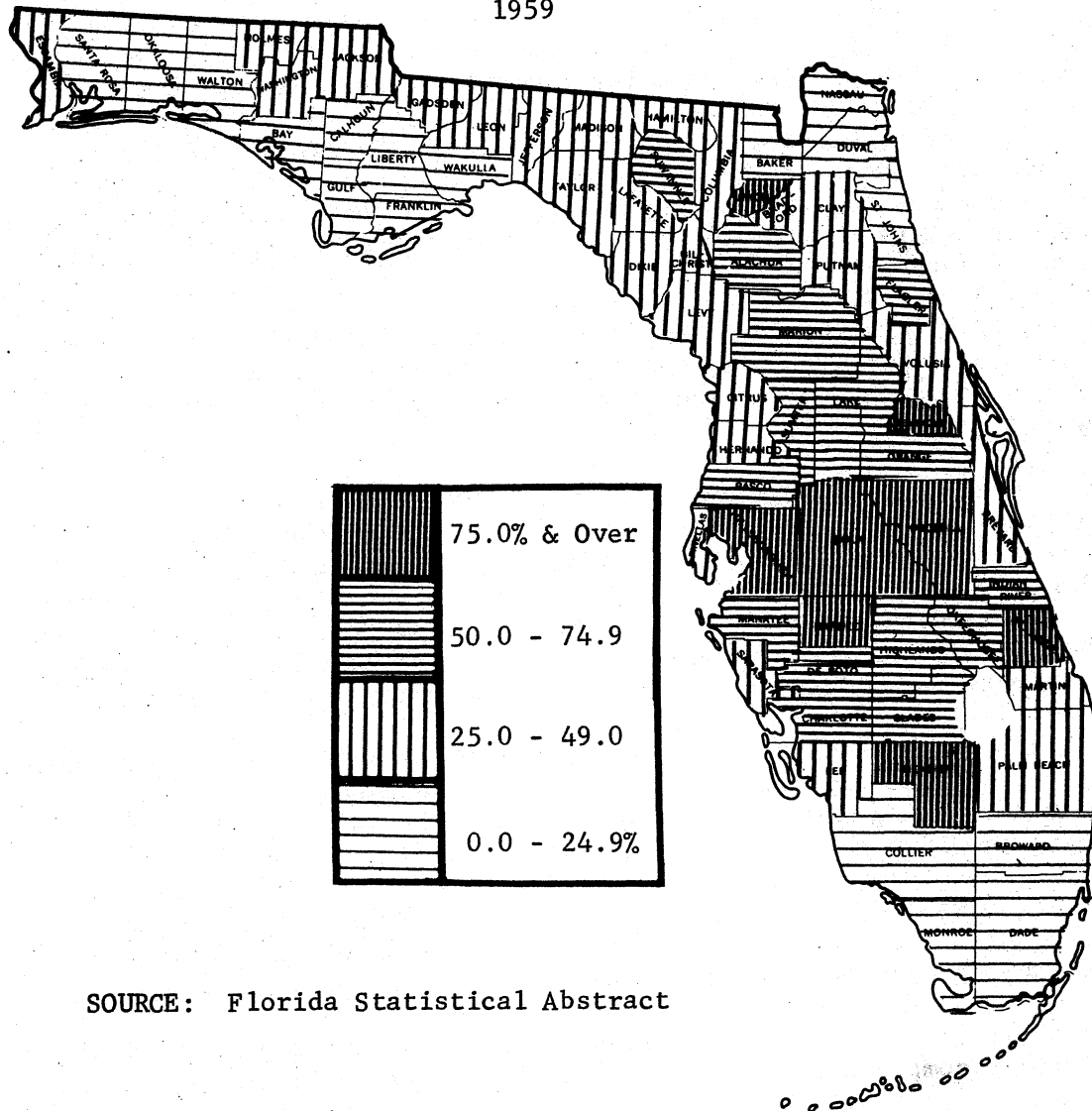
Fig. 74 shows the percentage of land being used for farming in each county that is classified according to the Bureau of Census definition. Note the high percentage through the central part of the state.

Florida is one of the lowest states in wages for the migrant worker. To further complicate the situation, peak employment in 1965 was January 15. This places a double burden upon the migrant for he must be in Florida at the time that the winter tourist season has boosted the cost of living to its highest. The Office of Economic Opportunity has four major projects in progress in the Florida area for the migrant. The project at Boca Raton's Marymount College, has received a grant of \$55,137 for a self-help education project to help take care of the elementary education of teenagers and adults. Dade County received a grant of \$939,545 for the expansion of educational facilities for the migrants on a "home-base" level. Projects include child care centers for pre-school children and elementary and adult education. In Largo, the Community Service Foundation has received a grant of \$626,410 for six migrant centers to develop self-help methods and training procedures for workers and their families. Courses are given in citizenship, home management and family hygiene. There has also been a \$42,480

FIGURE 74

PERCENT LAND AREA IN FARMS

1959



SOURCE: Florida Statistical Abstract

grant made to the Florida State Department of Education, to enable this department to help local school officials develop a program, curriculum, and teaching materials for migrant children and planned training for teachers of migrants. The sum of these four grants amount to \$1,663,374 and represents the third largest grant given to any state for helping migrant seasonal farm laborers by the O.E.O. in 1966.

The United States Government has recognized the tremendous need for ministering to these people in the state of Florida, where economic and educational deprivation exist. Those FBC churches that have become concerned in this fashion are to be commended. Yet, there still exists a spiritual need that can be met by a more involved church leadership.

PART 3 - Specialized Ministries (continued) - Other Related Population Characteristics

ABOUT ONE MILLION NON-WHITE LIVE IN FLORIDA - MOVE TO CITIES CONTINUES

Approximately 160,000 non-whites lived in Dade County in 1960. Duval County ranked second with 120,000, followed by Broward, 70,000; Palm Beach, 63,000; Hillsborough, 62,000. Orange County reported approximately 45,000; Escambia, 41,000; Polk, 40,000; Pinellas, 38,000; and Leon, 27,000.

The non-whites are a greater percentage of the total population in the northern counties than in the south. Fig. 75 gives the percentage of population in each county reported in the 1960 census as non-white. Note the concentration in the counties bordering Georgia.

PERCENT NON-WHITE - 1960

FIGURE 75

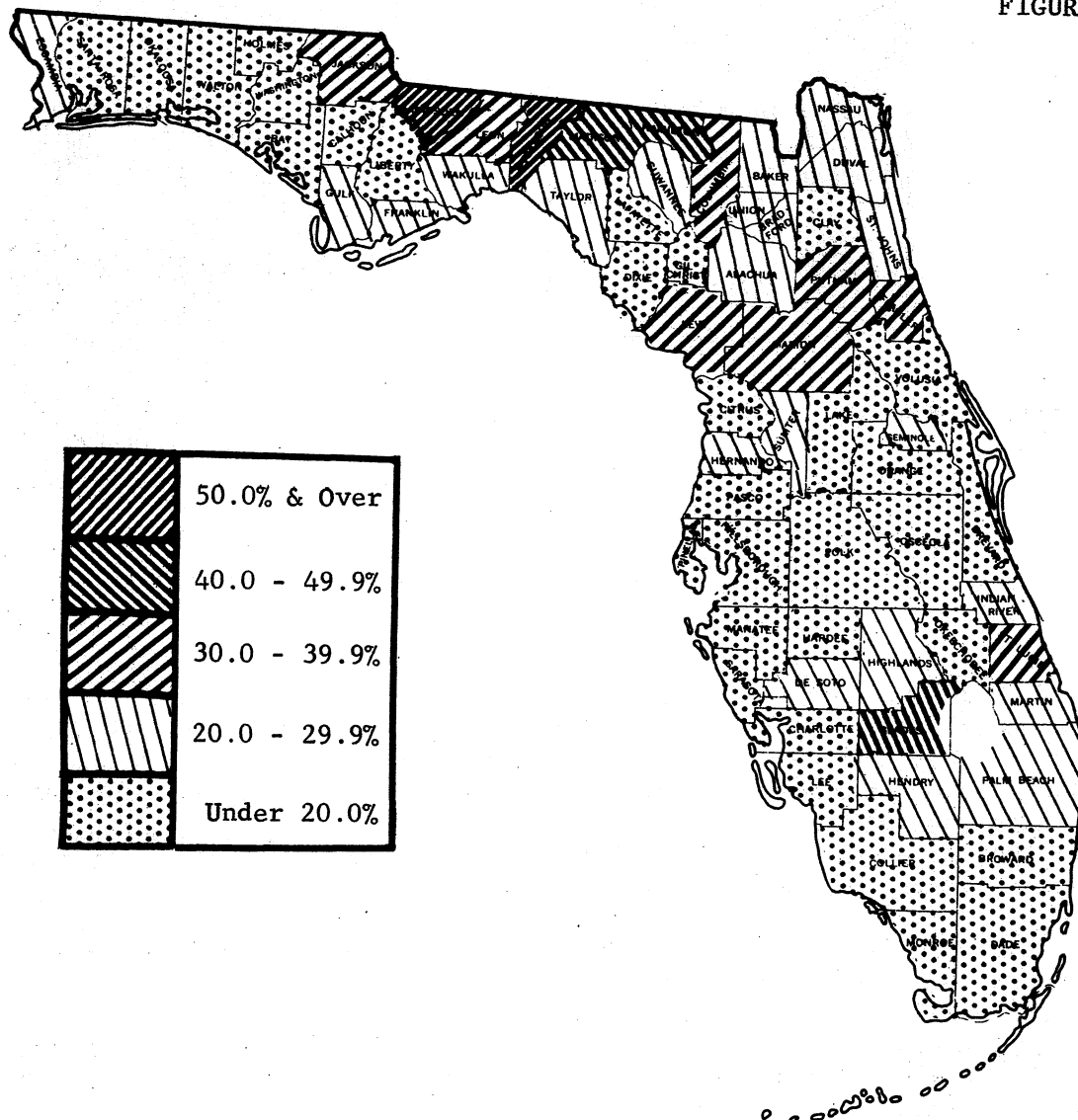
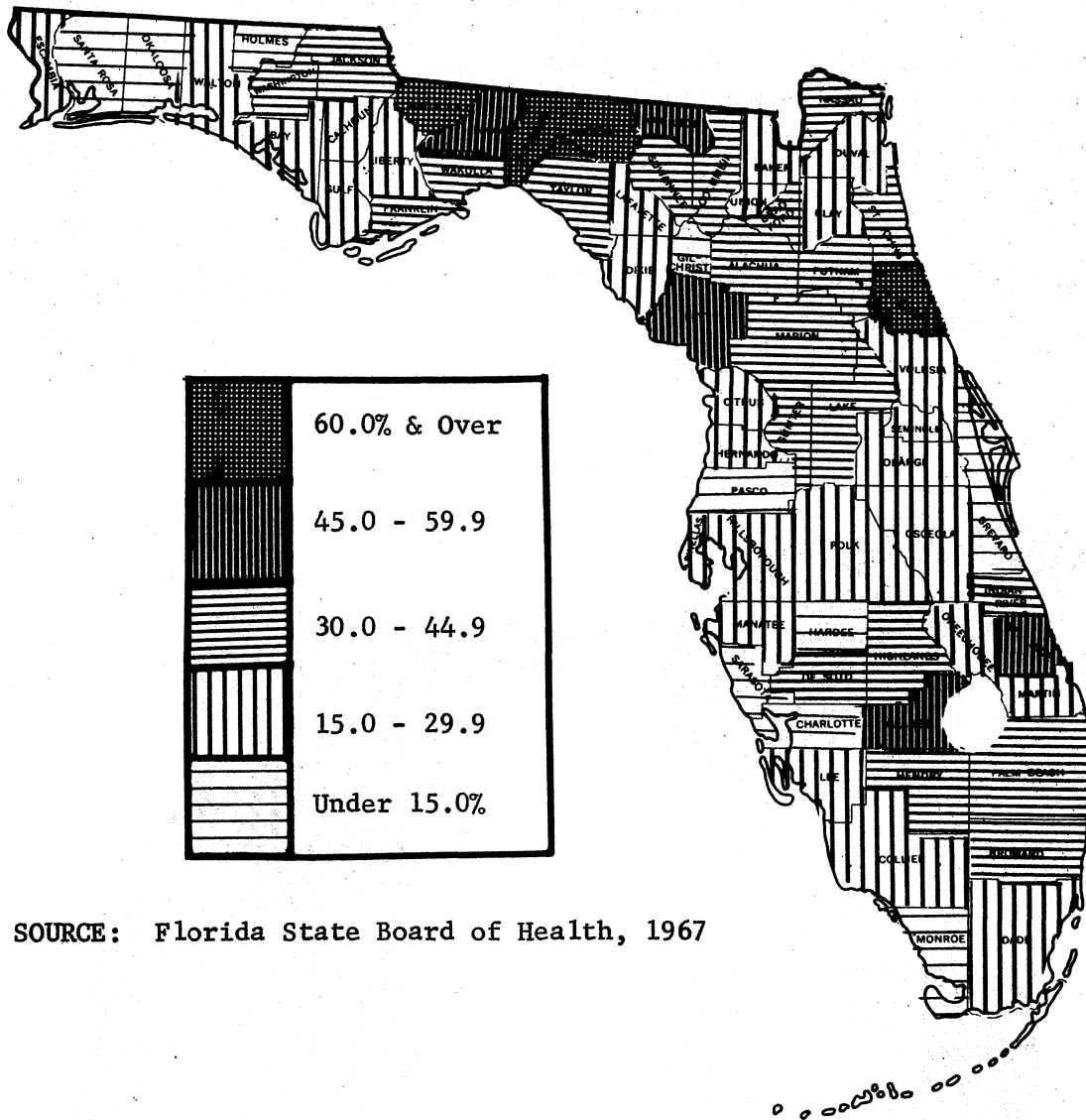


FIGURE 76

PERCENT BIRTHS NON-WHITE
January-June, 1967



SOURCE: Florida State Board of Health, 1967

On Fig. 75, only two counties reported more than half of the population non-white. However, four counties on Fig. 76 reported 60% or more of all the births so far this year were non-white. In five other counties, the non-white births equalled or exceeded the number of white births. Thus, we conclude that the non-white population in all nine of these counties is growing at a faster rate than the white unless there is a large in-migration of white persons to compensate for this apparent change in racial mix.

All projections on both state and national level, point to the fact that Negro population in the South will continue to increase in spite of the continual out-migration to the North and West. The most recent projections indicate that there will be four million more non-white persons living in the southern states in 1980 than in 1960. Florida will probably have a significant share of this increase.

If such projections become reality, it is most urgent that Southern Baptists take a leading role in the South to resolve the racial tensions that currently exist. The Florida Baptist Convention churches are to be commended for their involvement with the Department of Work with National Baptists. Additional cooperation is still needed.

YOUTH (18-24) AND AGED (65 +) TO MORE THAN DOUBLE, 1960-1980

According to the Series I-D Projection used by the Bureau of the Census, the population of youth (18-24) will increase from 419,000 in 1960 to 1,160,000 in 1980. In comparable fashion, the elderly, 65 and older, will increase from 553,000 to 1,194,000 during the same period. Table 29 shows the shift in age structure as a result of a decreasing birth rate and the in-migration of young and elderly adults. Infants will decrease from 10.9% of the population to 9.3% by 1980. The age group, 25-44, will increase as a portion of the population by 1980, compared to 1970. The post-war babies, which are swelling the youth age groups through 1970, will move into the young adult category by 1980. The middle adult will have decreased to 19.6% in 1980, compared to 20.6% in 1960. Greater longevity will increase the aged sector as a part of the population as well as the retirement attractions of Florida (13.0% in 1980, compared to 11.2% in 1960).

TABLE 29 - FLORIDA: PERCENT OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS - 1960-1980

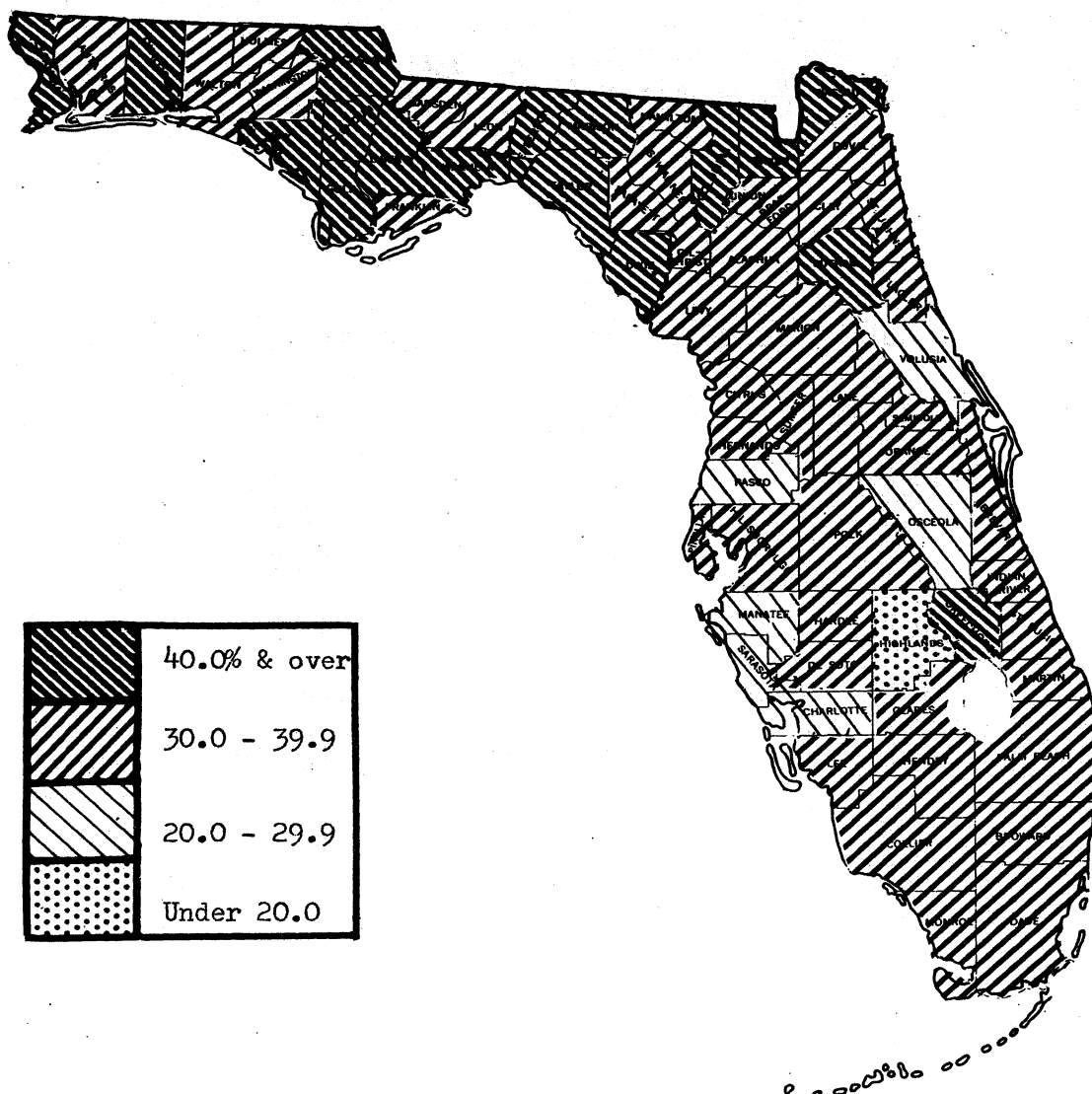
<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
0-4	10.9	8.9	9.3
5-17	23.0	24.3	21.6
18-24	8.5	11.1	11.8
25-44	25.8	22.1	24.7
45-64	20.6	21.2	19.6
65 +	11.2	12.4	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census: P-25, No. 326, Series I-D

On Fig. 77, we have illustrated the age differences by counties. This was done by taking the percentage of population in each county under 18 years of age in 1960. It can be noted that most of the counties in which there is extraordinarily high percentage of children, are located along the northern tier of counties. The unusually small percentages are reported by counties that have a high proportion of elderly.

The entire educational and outreach program of the church reflects the distinctive character of the community in which it serves. Not only are there striking differences from a geographical point of view, but there will be inevitable shifts in the composition of each community as a result of the natural aging process as observed on Table 29. Churches geared to extensive youth work this year will need large nurseries five years from now and will be experiencing unusually high baptisms in another ten to twelve years. These cycles are normal and must be accounted for in the long-range planning of individual churches as well as associations, districts, and the convention as a whole.

FIGURE 77 PERCENT POPULATION UNDER 18 - 1960



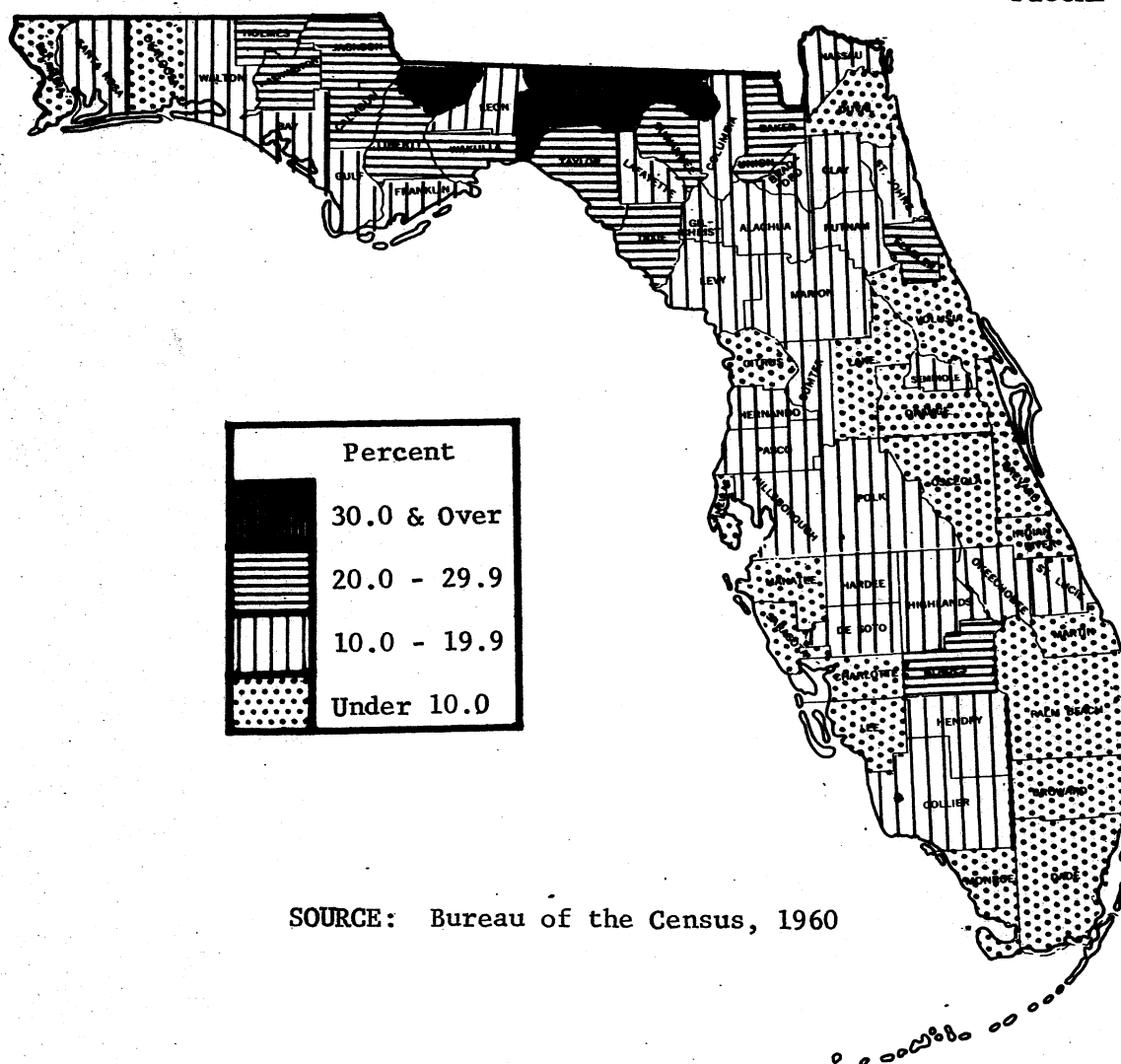
NON-READERS TOTAL 261,400 - HALF ARE WHITES

Nearly one out of ten adults in Florida (9.2%) are classified by the Federal Government as "functionally illiterate". This term refers to those persons who have either received no formal education or have not completed school beyond the fourth grade. These adults generally cannot read or are seriously hampered. In 1960, there were 128,810 white persons within the state who fell in this category.

On Fig. 78, we have plotted the counties according to the percentage of the population reported as functionally illiterate. Four reported approximately one-third of the adult population being functionally illiterate. Thirteen additional counties reported between 20 and 29% of the adult population functionally illiterate. The lowest percentage was reported in Pinellas, followed by Charlotte, Brevard, Sarasota, Broward and Volusia, in that order. Even though these have very favorable percentages, the number of functionally illiterate are high (note Fig. 79).

PERCENT FUNCTIONALLY ILLITERATE - 1960

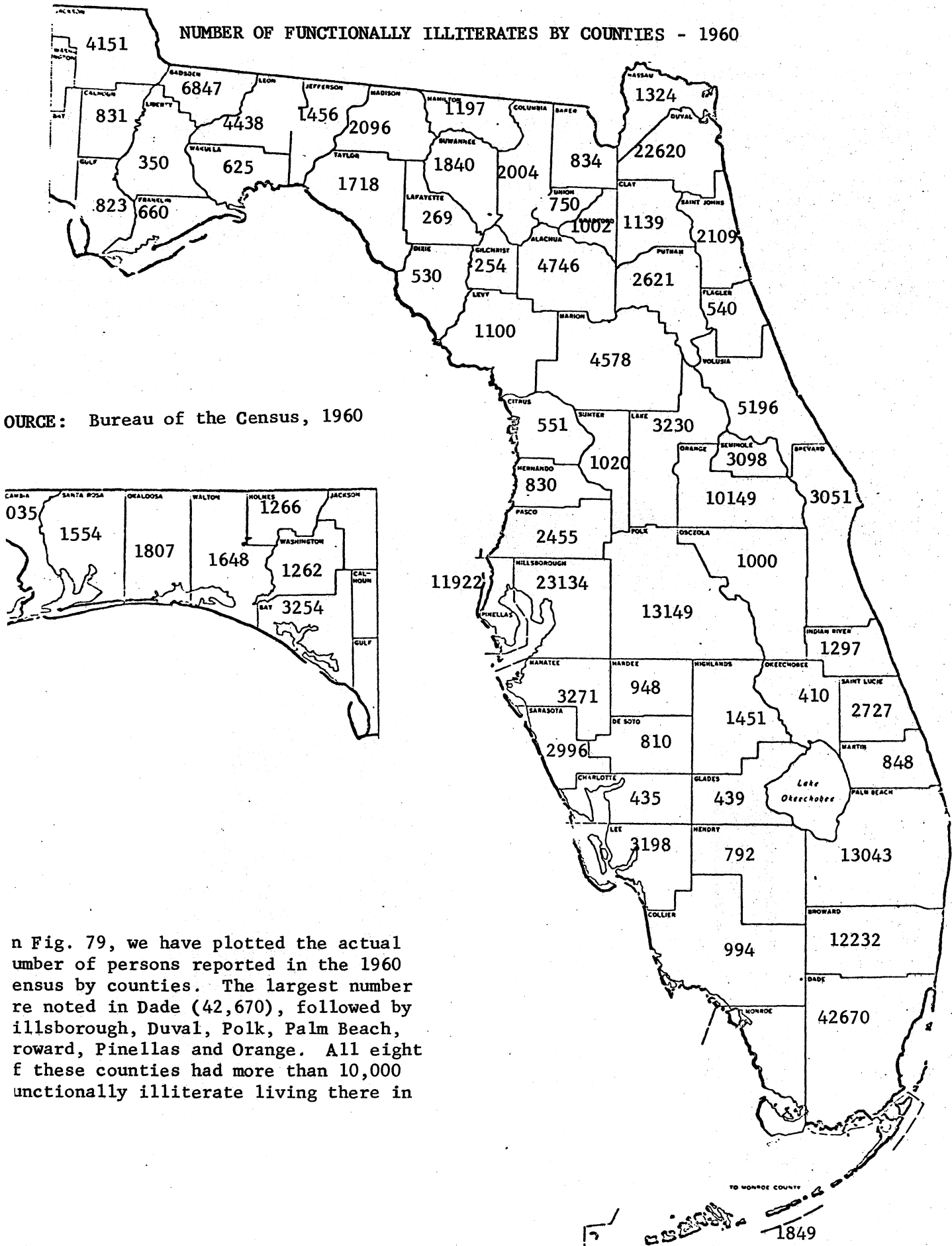
FIGURE 78



SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, 1960

FIGURE 79

NUMBER OF FUNCTIONALLY ILLITERATES BY COUNTIES - 1960



THREE-FOURTHS OF THE COLLEGE STUDENTS ATTEND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS - NUMBERED
ABOUT HALF IN 1957

Florida has a well established history of maintaining high standards of education. Florida ranks second among states in the percent of elementary school teachers with four or more years of college preparation. There are 33 Junior Colleges and Senior Colleges. Universities will total seven state owned and sixteen privately owned by 1968. The Board of Regents of the State University System of Florida, publishes an annual report entitled, "In Florida's Institutions of Higher Learning". In 1957, the initial year of the publication, the total enrolment of the we participating institutions was 55,367. In the fall of 1965, 55 institutions reported a total enrolment of 145,144 pupils. This represented an increase of 162.2% for the nine year period.

There have been significant increases in the enrolment of colleges in Florida since 1957. Public and private Junior Colleges have made the largest gains (847.1% and 124.1% respectively). The five campuses of the University system (now six campuses) more than doubled between 1957 and 1965, adding 107.3% more in enrolment. In contrast, the private degree-granting institutions increased only 49.8% during the same time period.

The Board of Regents publication further pointed out that Junior Colleges have also gained in their part of the total student population from 13.8% in 1958 to 44.7% in 1965. The report also revealed that an increasing number of students are enrolling in public rather than private institutions. This is true in the nation as a whole as well as in Florida. In 1957, 54.1% of the students were enrolled in public institutions, but in 1965, this had risen to 74.2% within the state of Florida.

The projected university and college enrolments for 1970 are compared to 1965 estimates on Table 30 below. These statistics were copied from a publication of the Florida Development Commission, published October, 1965

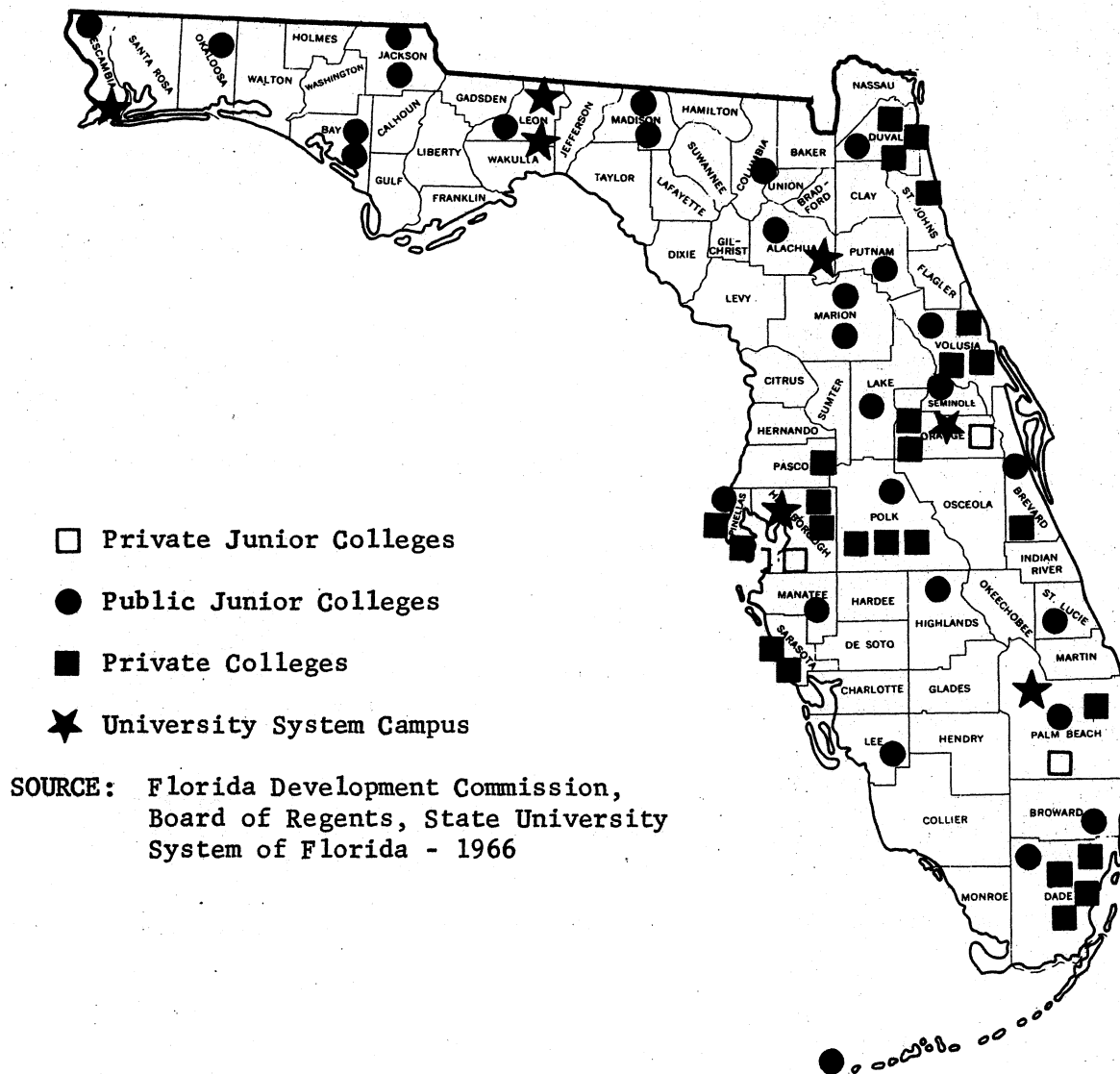
A map locating the institutions of higher education is located on the next page.

TABLE 30 - ESTIMATES OF ENROLLMENT GAIN

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>
University of Florida	Gainesville	16,874	20,000
Florida State University	Tallahassee	13,200	18,000
Univ. of South Florida	Tampa	7,795	12,000
Florida A. & M.	Tallahassee	3,588	4,000
Florida Atlantic Univ.	Boca Raton	2,392	10,000
Univ. of West Florida	Pensacola	opens 1967	3,000
Fla. Tech Univ.	Orlando	opens 1968	4,000

FIGURE 80

LOCATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING - 1966



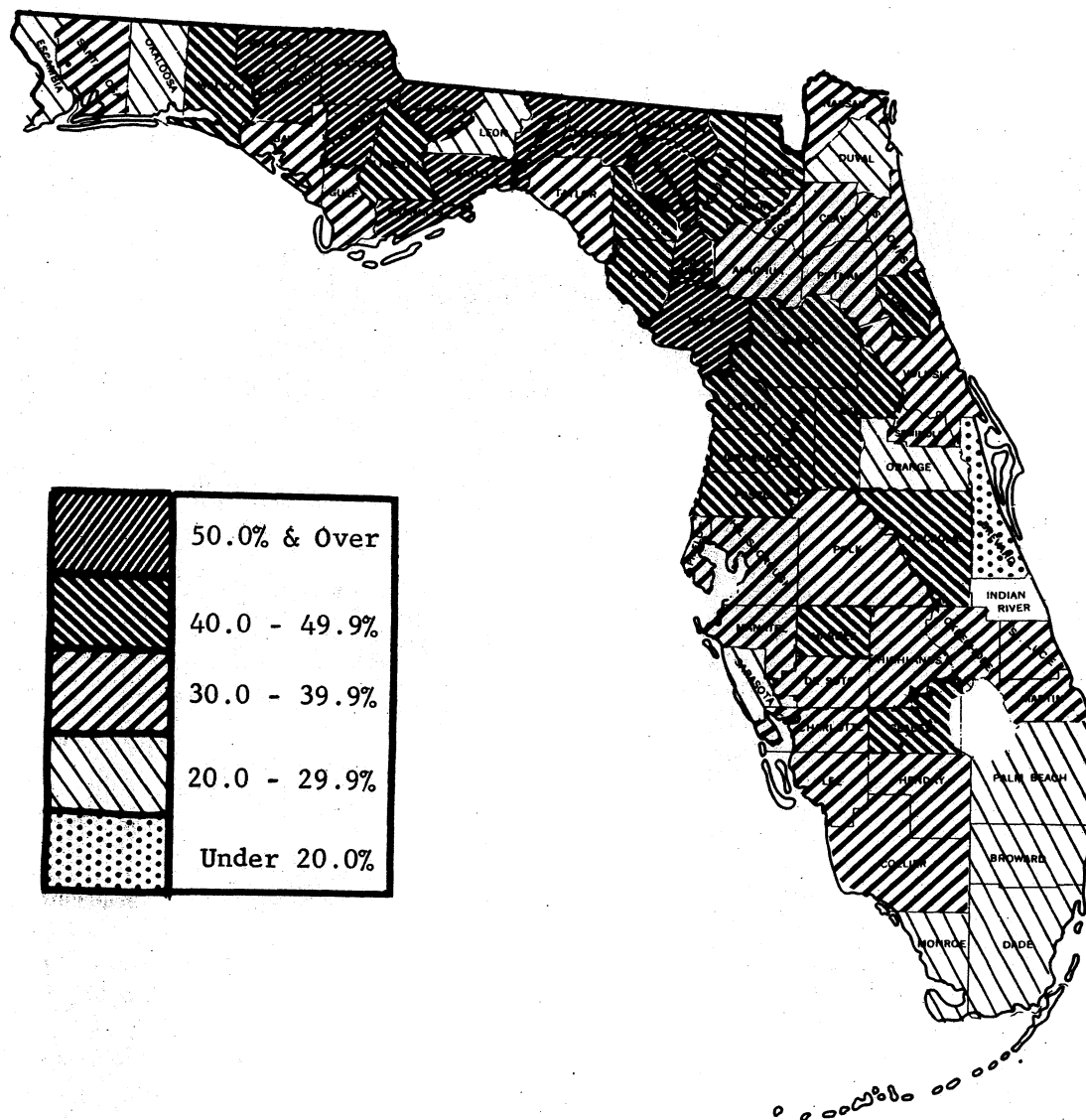
INCOME LEVELS WITHIN STATE IN SHARP CONTRAST GEOGRAPHICALLY

The amount of earnings of the population have a direct relationship to the ability of members to support various local and state institutions. The next four charts dramatically illustrate the economic contrasts that exist within the state of Florida. We will begin by looking at the indicators of poverty and then contrast it to the affluence.

Fig. 81 does not give the total picture of the distribution of low income families. It merely shows the percentage of population within each county that fell within severe poverty income levels in 1960. At that time, thirteen counties reported more than half of their families received incomes under \$2,500. All of these counties are located in the northern half of the state.

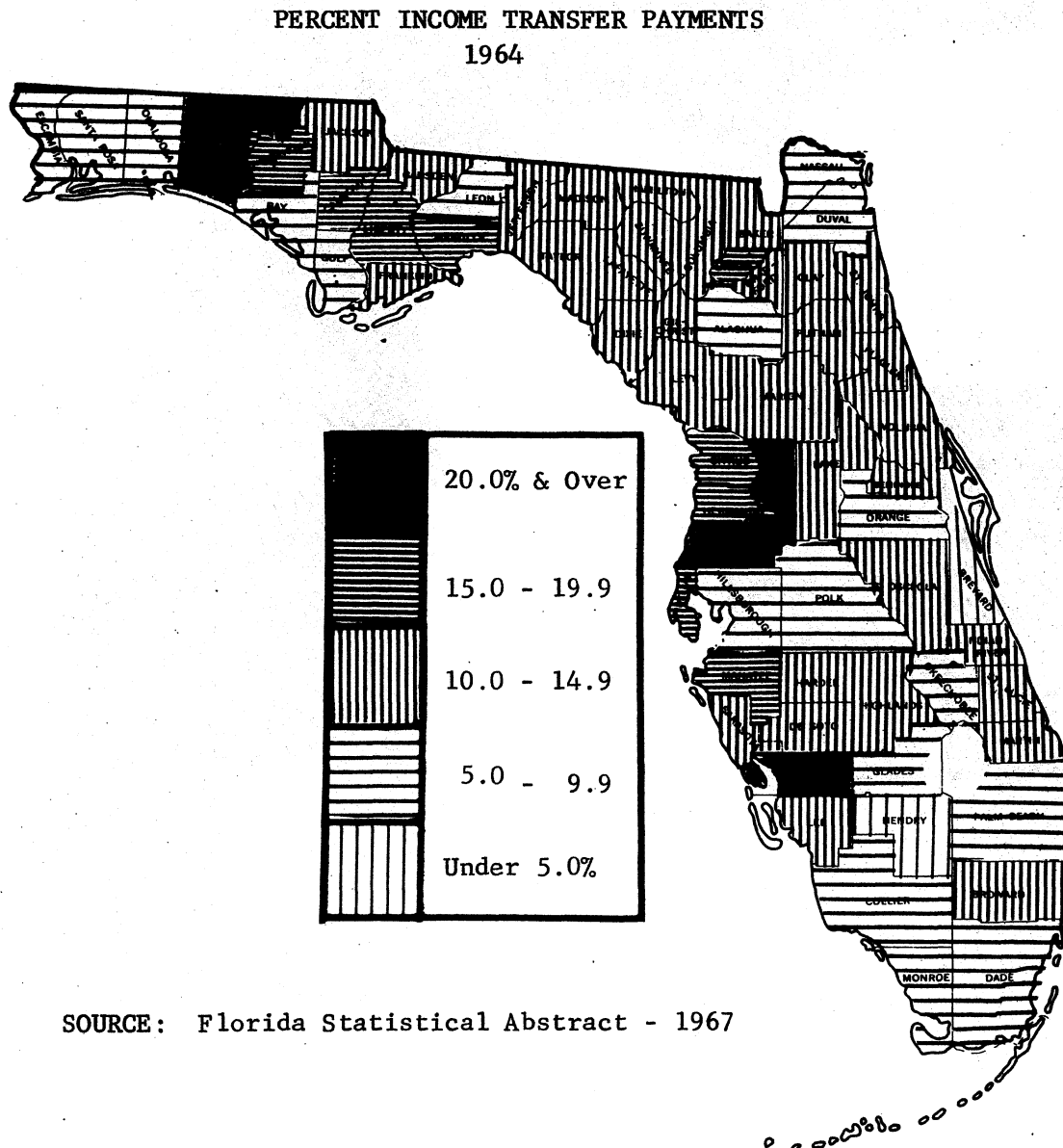
FIGURE 81

PERCENT FAMILY INCOME UNDER \$2,500 - 1960



[illegible]

FIGURE 82

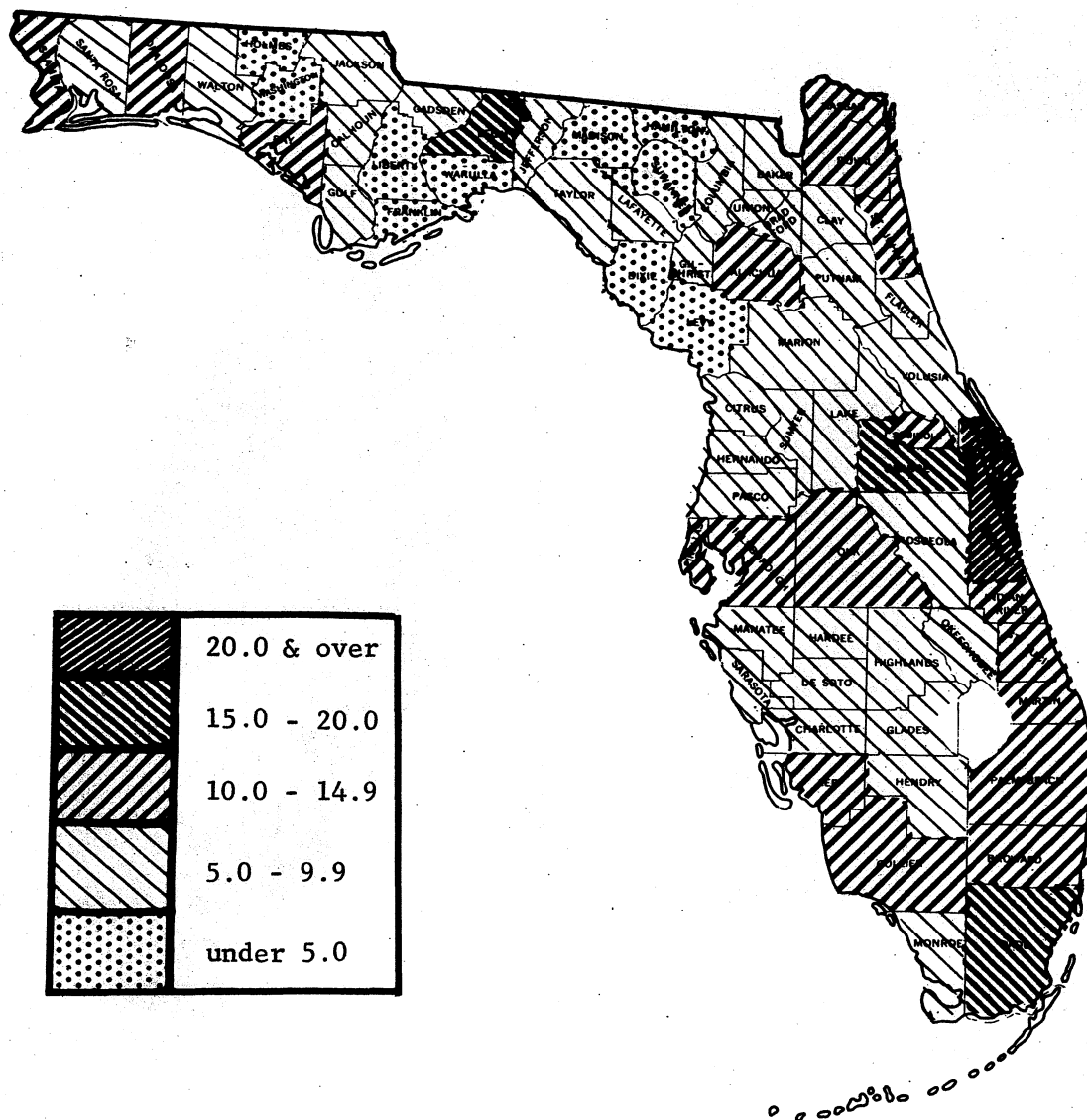


SOURCE: Florida Statistical Abstract - 1967

On the opposite extreme of society, are the affluent. The 1960 census went into a moderate degree of detail on this income scale. It is granted by these authors that according to today's values, \$10,000 is by no means an indicator of great affluence, however, Fig. 83 ably contrasts these data according to specific counties. An interesting comparison is made by contrasting Fig. 83 with Fig. 78 and Fig. 79.

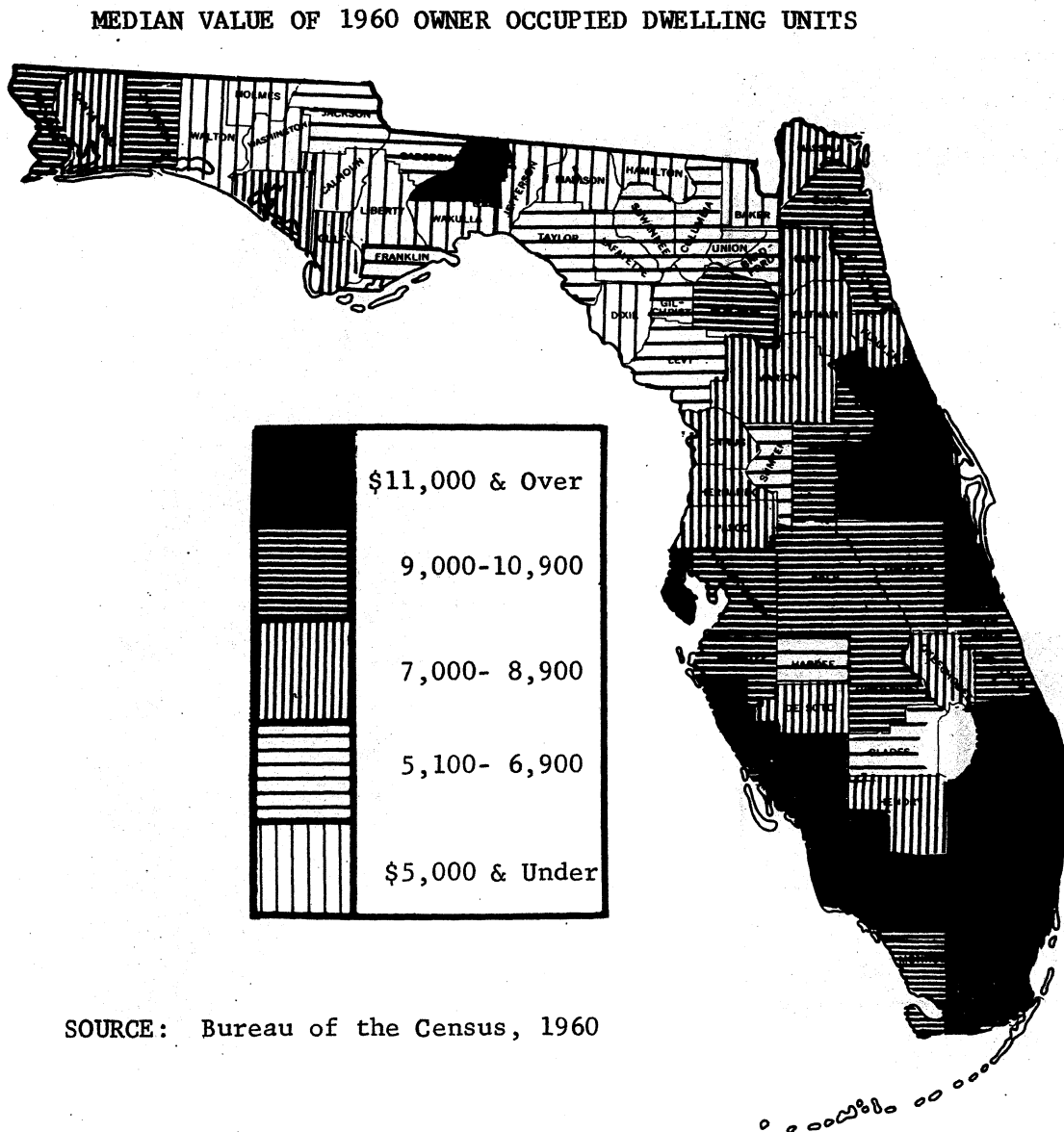
FIGURE 83 :

PERCENT FAMILY INCOME \$10,000+ 1960



Closely related to incomes are the value of occupied dwelling units. These data are reported on Fig. 84 as taken from the 1960 census. The areas with the darkest shading are areas where land prices will also be the highest. This is closely related to the purchase of mission and church sites referred to in Volume I. In like fashion, however, these are also primarily areas where the population received the highest incomes and therefore better able to "pay the price".

FIGURE 84



SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, 1960

PART 4 - Regional Developments, Public and Private

This part of the report is devoted to the review of several large scale developments that are taking place in Florida which will have an impact upon two or more contiguous districts of the Florida Baptist Convention. These are not all of the developments that are presently under construction or recently announced. We are limiting this section of the report to those which have a regional influence of such major proportion as to affect either the economy or the social relationships of the people with whom FBC churches minister.

We first begin by looking at several commercial developments including Interama in north Dade County, the Disney Development west of Orlando and the commercial forests of northern Florida.

INTERAMA

The Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center - Interama - will be the first permanent international exposition in the world. Interama is designed to draw together the people of the Americas with their best examples of culture, festivals, sports, government, industry and leisure activities. Today, Interama is rapidly moving toward completion at the geographical center of the western hemisphere in Miami. Interama is located in an area bordered on the south by 135th Street, N.W., on the north by the Oleta River, on the east by Haulover Beach, and on the west by North Miami. This 1,700 acre plot will have four related areas: Inter-Cultural Festival, Sports-Leisures, International and Industrial. Each area will show how the people of the Americas live, work, play and prosper together in an atmosphere of freedom and cooperation.

Created by the legislature of Florida, Interama is financed by a \$21,000,000 bond issue underwritten by Goodbody & Company of New York and by a \$22,000,000 loan from the Land and Facilities Development Administration of the Federal Government. Congress has already approved a \$9.5 billion authorization bill (Feb. 1966) for the establishment and maintenance of the U.S. exhibit.

On April 1, 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson, officially invited the presidents of the 19 Latin American nations to participate in this international exposition. Eighteen of these countries have already given a written or verbal response favoring their participation. The other has the consideration under study.

The internal roads and one of the three access roads including a bridge over the Oleta River, are under construction by the Florida State Road Department. The other access roads are under final design. Utilities are being installed underground, at no cost to Interama, by the Florida Power and Light Company and Southern Bell. The city of North Miami has validated and sold \$3.3 million worth of bonds for the construction of the water and sewerage system. The acreage has been cleared and already the construction of the first building has begun.

The Sports-Leisure area will provide facilities for both professional and amateur sportsmen. In the Inter-Cultural Festival area, the creative, performing and participating arts will be reflected in all of their brilliancy through a series of experiences ranging from the formality of opera and symphony, to the casual merry-making associated with the sidewalk cafe and festival processions.

The Industrial Area will present a limited number of major American industries that have contributed to our system of free enterprise as typified by the Interama theme, "The American Way of Life - Progress with Freedom". Forty or more major American firms have indicated their interest in Interama to the Department of Commerce.

It is estimated that 12.5 million visitors will attend this international exposition annually. These people will not only come from states throughout the Union, but also from all the nations throughout the Latin American World. According to the director, Mr. Guigouvaert, the Interama should be completed during 1970. Because rapid progress is being made in this project, immediate steps have been taken to plan for ministries in the area, not only to the tourists but to those employed in the exhibits and service establishments.

THE DISNEY PROJECT

The Disney development project is a reality, according to the Florida Development Commission. This statement is based on two facts: the purchase of 37,000 acre plot near Orlando, and enabling legislation passed by the Legislature earlier this year. This is the extent of the detailed information that could be provided by the Commission. The general data, gathered from promotional releases are as follows:

1. The project will contain entertainment, recreation, a city of the future, industry of the future and an airport of the future.
2. The project will employ approximately 5,000 persons when completed or be a population "generator" of about 20,000 people.
3. The project is anticipated to bring into Florida an additional five million tourists annually because of its unique character. This project reflects a "new pitch" made within Florida to entice tourists from west of the Mississippi. The Supersonic Jet Base, which will be constructed, is proposed to aid this relatively untapped tourist market.

This project is still in its infancy state. Nothing is concrete more than what was stated in the opening sentences of this paragraph. One rumor which was picked up by an Atlanta newspaper, reported that the project was being temporarily delayed by the Disney Corporation until 1970. Without a doubt as the project outlined above becomes reality, it will have a great bearing on the ministries of the FBC churches all across the central part of Florida.

FLORIDA'S COMMERCIAL FORESTS

The income from forest products, chiefly the manufacture of pulp, paper, lumber, and naval stores, brings more cash to the registers of the state than any other resource except its intrinsic attractiveness to tourists. More than 200,000 Floridians depend directly on the state woodlands for their "bread and butter".

Wage earners in these families pocket a \$150 million payroll each year. Sixty-four percent of the total land area of Florida is covered by commercial and non-commercial woodlands.

Half of the counties that make up northern Florida had over 80% of their land in commercial forest in 1959. Four of these counties had over 90% of their land so designated. The greatest of these was Liberty with 97%, followed by Baker and Gadsden, 93%, and Franklin, 90%. See Fig. 58.

Special emphasis is being given today by the Florida Forest Service to increase the productivity of acreage already covered by woodlands. It is estimated that the state's forests can produce 2.5 times as much as they presently grow if modern techniques of cultivation and scientific production are implemented.

Formerly, attention was given to increasing the acres in commercial production. Such absorption of large tracts has been a factor in the dwindling rural population across the northern tier of counties. This trend of absorption is expected to be greatly reduced thus stabilizing some of the areas where population losses have brought about the abandoning of many open country churches.

The Forest Service indicates that only one-tenth of the state forest area is producing wood near its full capacity today. Pine timber volume in the northwest has increased 42% in the last 24 years. In contrast, northeast Florida has shown a downward trend in Pine Forest production during the last decade. In 1936, Florida had only one pulp mill in its northern section. Today there are nine with more pulping capacity than any other state in the nation. The location of these nine can be noted on Fig. 86.

If the forests of Florida begin to produce 2.5 times as much as they now grow, this section of the state will experience a boost in its economy from timber products heretofore unimagined.

FIGURE 85

PERCENTAGE OF LAND AREA IN COUNTY COMMERCIAL FOREST

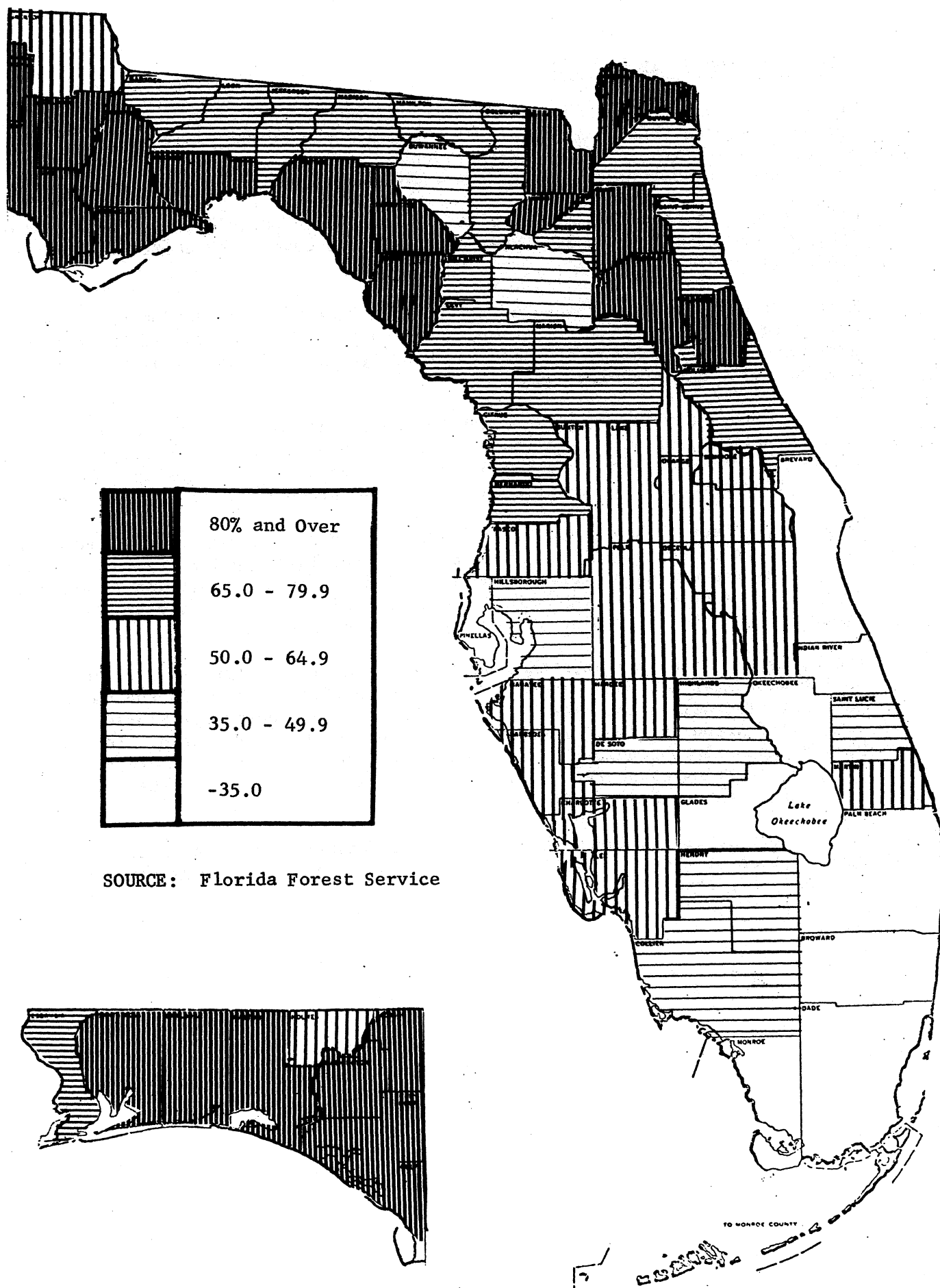


FIGURE 86



PART 4 - Regional Developments (continued) - Federal Installations

APPROXIMATELY 15.0% OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN FLORIDA RELATED TO N.A.S.A AND OTHER DEFENSE EFFORTS

The programs of N.A.S.A. and those associated with defense efforts in Florida in 1965 and 1966 contributed between \$2.0 billion and \$2.5 billion to the income of the state. This was equal to from 12% to 15% of the total personal income in Florida, according to Dr. Carter C. Osterbind, director of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida. A recent publication of the Florida Development Commission, lists 300 firms in the Aerospace Electronics Industries. These firms are scattered throughout 24 counties of Florida and provide 319 broadly classified products and other types of services. The Cape Kennedy Spaceport is regarded as a permanent facility. Only drastic action by congress or a national depression would alter the future on the Cape.

The new university being established east of Orlando, is an example of the many inter-governmental relationships that are being developed across the nation. The activities on the Cape have spawned a vast number of public and private developments throughout the area. This trend is expected to continue with resulting population growth as noted in Volume I of this report.

MILITARY BASES PROVIDE JOBS FOR 70,000 MILITARY AND 25,000 CIVILIANS - PAY 800 MILLION DOLLARS IN SALARIES

The following excerpt is taken from Dr. Osterbind's article from the University of Florida:

"In 1965, the annual payroll to individuals in the military service who were stationed in Florida amounted to \$384,200,000 while payments by military establishments to civilian employees were approximately \$166,000,000. Payments to retired military personnel plus other transfer payments to veterans amounted to over \$800,000,000. . . At the established military bases in Florida, regular employment is provided for about 70,000 military personnel and 25,000 civilians. These employees and their families, as well as the bases themselves, account for sizeable expenditures in the areas in which these bases are located".*

The following military establishments are located in Florida:**

1. McDill Air Force Base near Tampa - headquarters for the United States Strike Command (Swift Tactical Reaction in every known environment)
2. Tyndal Air Force Base, Key West - An advance pilot training and weapon's controller school.
3. Patrick Air Force Base, on Eastern Coast - home of the Air Force Eastern Test Range.

4. Orlando Air Force Base - headquarters of Aerospace Audio-Visual Service, Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service, etc.
5. McCoy Air Force Base, south of Orlando - one of the Strategic Air Command bombardment wings.
6. Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead - another SAC installation.
7. Cape Kennedy Air Force Station, Cape Kennedy - closely related to Patrick Air Force Base on the Eastern Test Range.
8. Eglin Air Force Base, on the Gulf of Mexico - the home of the Air Proving Ground Center.
9. The U.S.A.F. Special Air Warfare Center, at Hurlburt Field - a training center.
10. The Florida Ranger Camp, on the Eglin Base - a U.S. Army Infantry School of jungle warfare and water-borne operations.
11. U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory Test Facility, Fort Lauderdale - a research and development center for underwater ordnance.
12. U.S. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville - one of the nation's major fleet aviation operation bases.
13. Mayport Docks at the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville - the home of 22 destroyers and 7 other Atlantic Fleet ships plus Fleet Training Center.
14. U.S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola - first Naval Air Station in U.S.
15. U.S. Navy Mine Defence Laboratory, Panama City - a research test and evaluation center.
16. U.S. Naval Station, Key West - "the Gibraltar of the Gulf"
17. Two U.S. Naval hospitals and an Air Force hospital - Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Orlando, respectively.

* Source: Business and Economic Diminsions, University of Florida, April, 1967, p 6.

** Same, pp 5-7

OCEANOGRAPHY AN INFANT SCIENCE IN FLORIDA

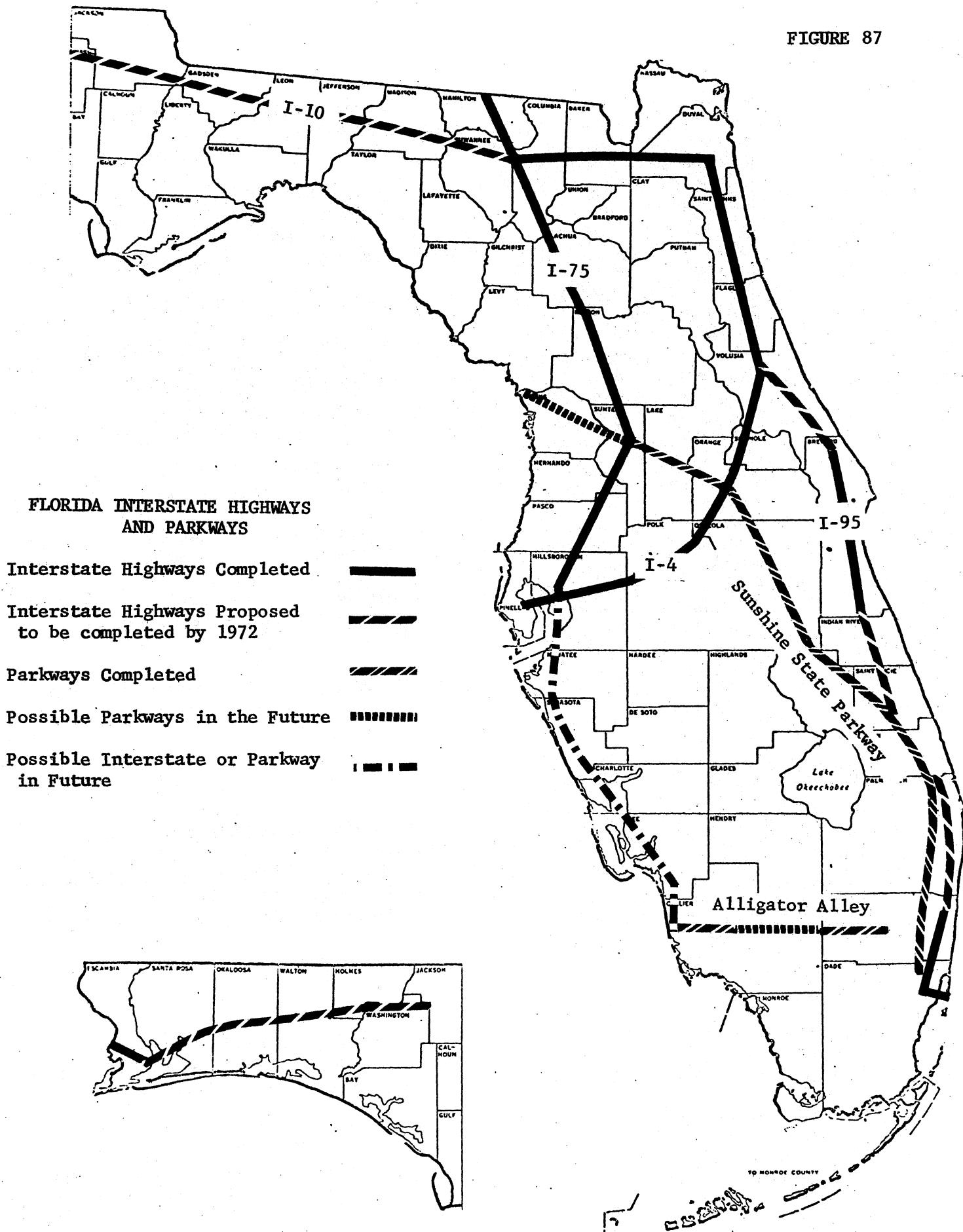
One of the Federally aided research projects in Florida at this time is Oceanography. It is being carried on in two locations; Panama City and Miami. The future in this field could be bright for the economy of Florida in the chemicals, metals, and electronics industries. Since this project is still in the research stage, it would be impossible to make any projections relating to the economy or population affects at this time.

SUMMARY

There seems to be little indication by officials of the Florida Development Commission that there will be any increase in Federal projects for Florida. Those already in the state will probably maintain their status quo.

Federal investments in Florida are a major part of the economy of the state, and, in turn, are a vital factor in the financial life of FBC churches. Constant vigilance is needed relative to this sector of the state's economy as the changes will inevitably affect convention income. For the present, there seem to be no large rise in activity nor significant cut-backs. Nevertheless, "safe" planning in long-range budgeting must be flexible, especially as related to recurring expenditures.

FIGURE 87



PART IV - Regional Developments (continued) - Transportation Projects

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM SHOULD BE COMPLETED BETWEEN 1972 AND 1975

According to the Florida Highway Department, all proposed interstate highways, I-75, I-10, and I-95 will be completed by 1972. However, recent action by Congress may delay the system until 1975.

Interstate 75 enters Florida at the Georgia line in Hamilton County and will terminate at Tampa. This highway is almost complete. Discussion has recently been centered on extending this interstate to Naples, where it would join with Toll Road 838 (Alligator Alley). If this Interstate proposal is not accepted, talk has been circulating that a toll road may be developed by private enterprise.

Interstate 95 will parallel U.S. Route 1 along the east coast. There are spotty sections of this highway already complete: Miami to Ft. Lauderdale; West Palm Beach to North Palm Beach; Palm Bay to Mims (in Brevard County); and from the junction of I-4 at Daytona Beach to Jacksonville. The section of I-95 between Jupiter and Ft. Pierce will probably utilize the Sunshine State Parkway. No surveys are being made to construct parallel facilities along this stretch of the Parkway.

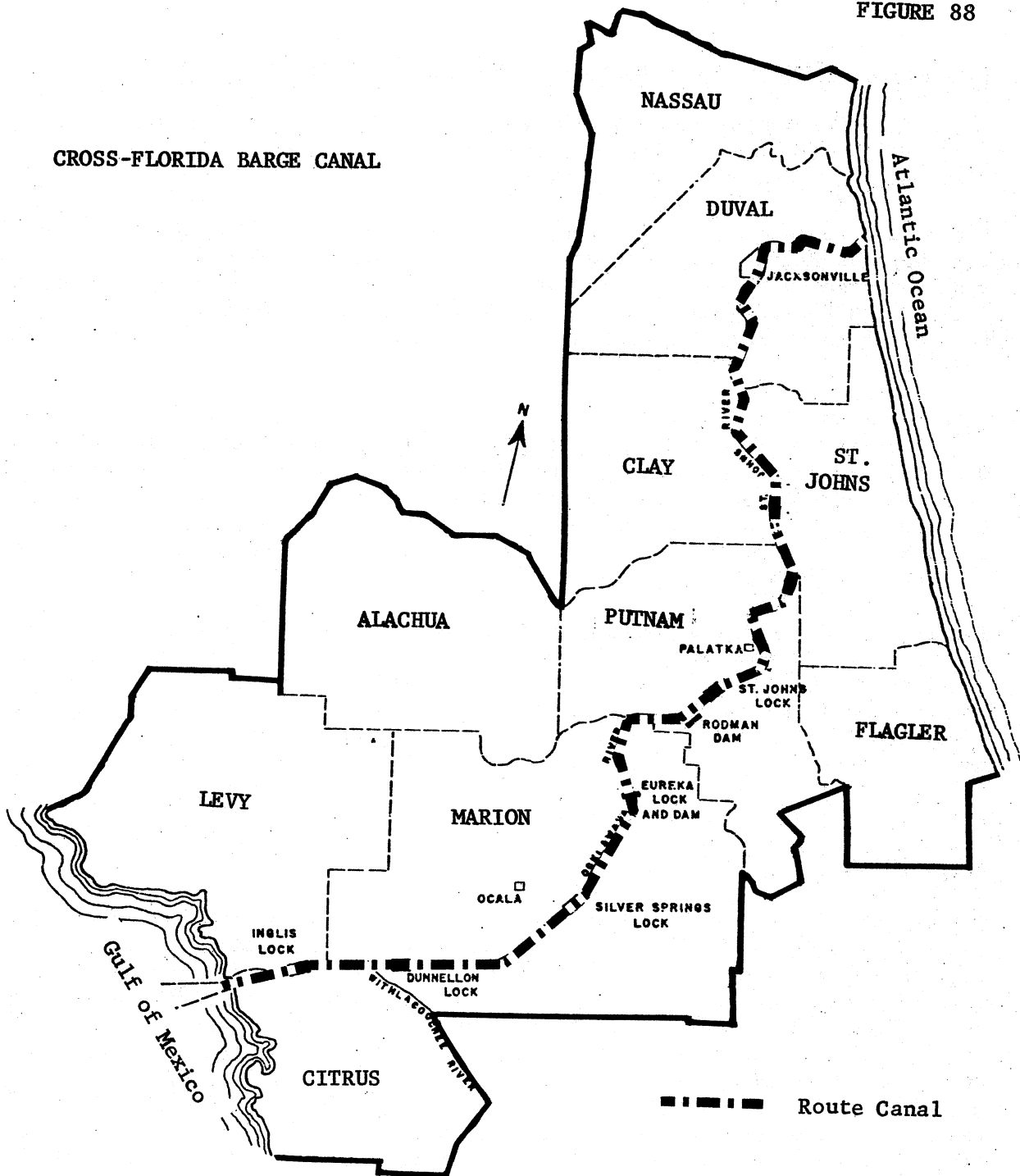
Interstate 10 has its beginning in Jacksonville and will stretch across the entire northern section of the state. At present, it is completed from Jacksonville to the junction of I-75 near Lake City. There is also a short strip from Pensacola to the Alabama line. The Highway Department predicts I-10 to be completed in 1972. Many persons hope that this construction can be accelerated, however, there is little likelihood of such becoming reality.

There is some speculation by word of mouth that the Sunshine Parkway may be extended from Wildwood to U.S. Route 19 with a junction near the Cross Florida Barge Canal.

The Interstate System has greatly assisted in the volume of tourist traffic entering the state. As the national system nears completion, an increase in tourism can be expected. However, the use of the system for commerce is possibly more significant. Persons living in outlying counties can easily commute to job centers and remain near the "old home church". Another facet of these massive transportation links, is the tying together of water, air and rail traffic. Industrial, commercial and private developments frequently spring up where two or more types of transportation meet. For example, the large Disney Development was not selected by accident. Nor is it merely by chance that a Supersonic Airport is to be constructed and rail facilities developed. Other prime areas for long-range development are along the Cross Florida Barge Canal, where it intersects with the Interstates and especially if the Sunshine State Parkway is extended to U.S. 19.

FIGURE 88

CROSS-FLORIDA BARGE CANAL



CROSS-FLORIDA BARGE CANAL THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE

The economic significance of the Cross Florida Barge Canal is perhaps overshadowed by several more glamorous developments. The canal was authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1942 as a national defense measure. After a long period of dormancy, it has now become an active project. The cost of the canal is estimated by the U.S. Corps of Engineers at \$157,900,000. It is approximately 40% complete and to be opened for traffic in 1973.

The canal will touch seven counties (Fig. 88) - Levy, Citrus, Marion, Putnam, Clay, St. Johns and Duval. These counties are destined to prosper as this canal becomes active.

The economic significance of this project becomes obvious when we note that it will be the "knot" that ties the Gulf Intra-coastal Waterway with the Atlantic Intra-coastal Waterway. This uniting of water routes will open doors to 34 states which are connected by 26,000 miles of water routes. These will include the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers and their navigable tributaries.

With this type of connection, the annual estimated tonnage will range from two to eleven million tons per year. Industries such as petroleum, petrochemicals, meat processing, fertilizer, building materials and many others could be placed in Florida near this water route.

Two large dams (Rodman and Ureka) are to be constructed for the control of the flow of water in the canal. These two dams will create reservoirs in Oklawaha Valley, totaling 27,359 acres. While these lakes will destroy 41 miles of road in the valley, it will provide about 78,200 man-days of fishing in the area. This will become a significant center for many other water recreation activities also. Another lake will be created in Ocala National Forest containing approximately 5,000 acres to be used for recreation.

The canal will provide boaters with a route from Chicago down the east coast and back home by the Mississippi River.

Certainly all of these benefits not only mean the economy will be greatly stimulated but the population will increase significantly in the canal region. Ocala could easily become a metropolitan area, with petroleum as its base industry. Palatka could double in population and new towns rise in several places along the route. Jacksonville is already engaged in massive industrial shifts which include a new regional airport and an extensive industrial park at the old airport site, orienting the location to the canal.

PART 5 - Resources for State, Associational and Church Planning

HOME MISSION BOARD ASSISTANCE

The major responsibility for the coordination of Home Mission Board, SBC, work in metropolitan areas lies with Dr. J. N. Evans of the Board's Metropolitan Missions Department. Dr. Evans' department is responsible for many joint strategies coordinated through the Home Mission Board and is available, along with his staff to give counsel in the design of local ministries.

Dr. C. Wilson Brumley, of the Rural Urban Missions Department, has similar responsibilities except that he and his staff are related to the work outside the metropolitan centers. These include resort ministries.

Dr. C. E. Autrey, Director of the Division of Evangelism, has primary responsibility in relating evangelistic activities across the nation. He has specialists in his department who provide counsel in specialized areas including personal witnessing, mass evangelism, and evangelistic activities unique to the metropolitan scene.

Ministries among language speaking people are the responsibility of Rev. Gerald Palmer and his staff of the Language Missions Department. Dr. Victor Glass, Secretary of the Department of Work Related to National Baptists can provide valuable counsel in interracial relationships. The Department of Christian Social Ministries is headed by Dr. Paul R. Adkins. He and his staff coordinate activities related to mission centers, week-day ministries (incl. aged), juvenile rehabilitation, literacy missions, and other related ministries. The Department of Work Related to Non-Evangelicals is supervised by Dr. Joseph R. Estes. This department is responsible for the sharing of information concerning ministries to Catholics, Jews, Mormons, certain other religious sects, Old World and Asian religions.

It must be understood that all projections developed in this report are not goals. The projections may serve as yardsticks on which goals are formulated and against which progress is later tested. Further, it must be remembered that this document in no way commits the staff of the Home Mission Board to financial assistance for the programs or projects initiated as a result of this report. All financial agreements, whether related to property or personnel by the HMB should be worked out with the proper personnel.

PART 5 - (continued) - Public and Private Planning Activities

Fig. 89 summarizes some of the planning activities taking place in the state. At the time of the preparation of this report, all federally assisted planning (Section 701, 1954 Act, Urban Planning) was coordinated through the Florida Development Commission. Only one large regional planning agency was in existence. It was the East Central Florida Regional Planning Commission located in Titusville. Its jurisdiction included seven counties: Brevard, Indian River, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole and Volusia. Federal funds have been granted this agency because the region is defined as a "Federally Impacted Area" - the population and economic effect of the Cape Kennedy Spaceport development.

Some interest has been shown during the past year for efforts to coordinate the planning activities of the three Gold Coast counties; Palm Beach, Broward, and Dade. At the printing of this report, no specific organization had been recommended.

The map, Fig. 89, denotes the counties presently involved in specific planning activities. The solid dots mark the cities with planning programs. In most instances, a resident planner serves the area. In a few, consultants are employed by the local planning commission and only documents are available which discuss the land use, residential and economic plans.

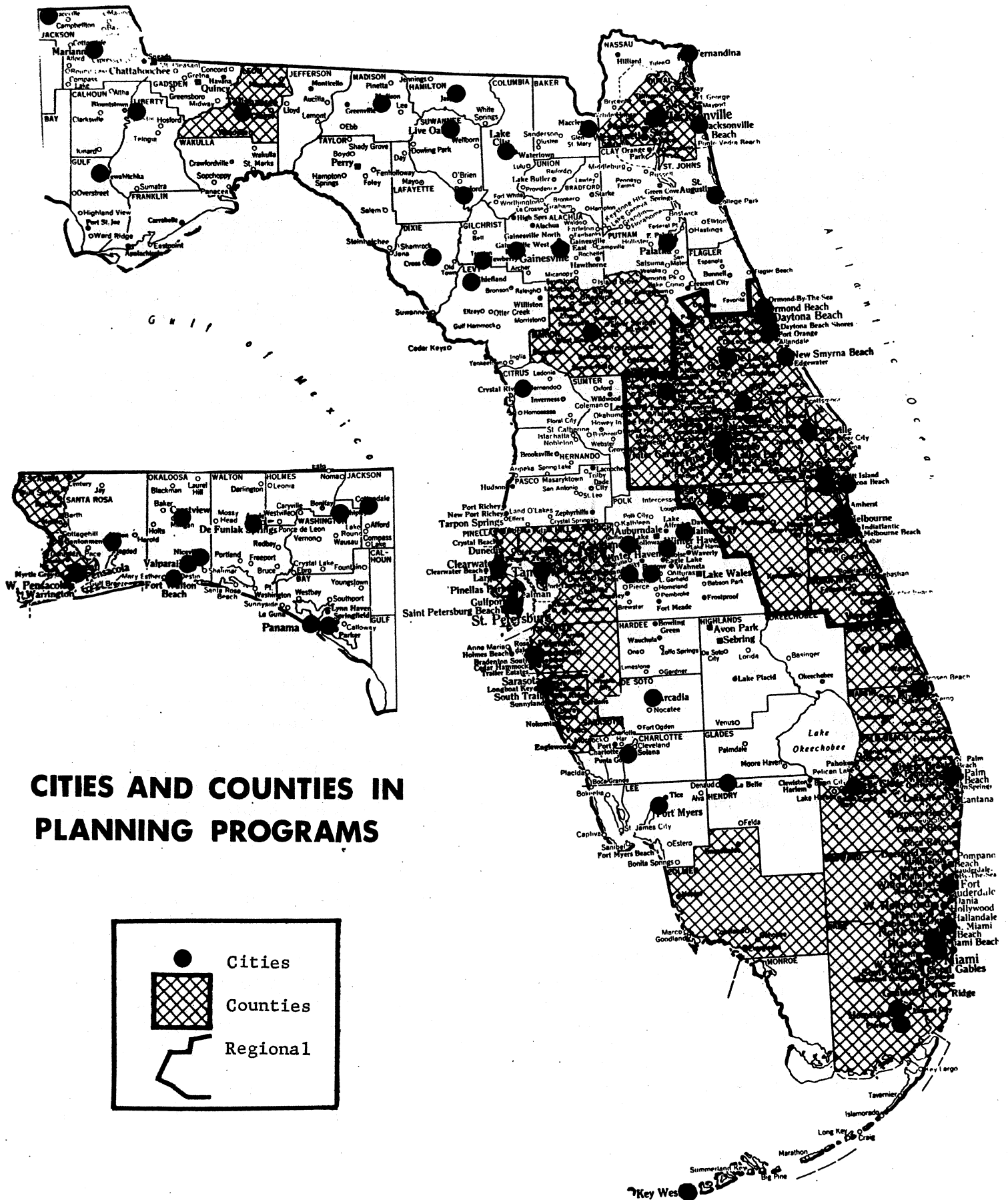
SUGGESTIONS FOR UTILIZING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PLANNING DOCUMENTS

First, you must recognize that all materials in any of the following report may not be useful for church planning. Therefore, do not "panic" at the volume of materials - but quickly scan the index and then the various sections of the report to discover those portions that are related to your interests. In some reports, only one-tenth of the material will apply to your needs. However, the reader may find it necessary to refer back to some of the earlier materials which were originally thought to be irrelevant, in order to gain basic concepts in the planning process being discussed.

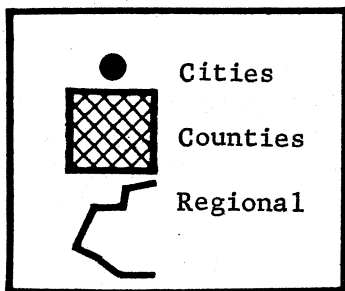
There are eight basic types of reports that are useful in church planning. They include:

- (1) Population and Economy Studies.
- (2) Land Use or Development Plans - studies of the use of the land including residential, commercial, industrial and public purposes.
- (3) Transportation, Thoroughfare, and Parking Plans - studies of present transportation and travel patterns plus projections of major thoroughfares and limited access highways.
- (4) Community Facilities, Parks and Recreation Plan - these plans include parks, green belts, natural reserves, schools, fire stations, libraries, etc.

FIGURE 89



CITIES AND COUNTIES IN PLANNING PROGRAMS



- (5) Neighborhood Analysis Studies - these are detailed analysis of social and economic characteristics by neighborhoods. Some of these reports include health, welfare and crime statistics.
- (6) Urban Renewal and Redevelopment Reports - usually well documented, especially if federal funds are used.
- (7) Zoning Documents and Map - these give details of the zoning ordinances and are especially important for established churches.
- (8) Sub-Division Regulations - documents related to sub-division regulations are a "must" for planning in the less densely populated suburbs.

There are several strategic areas of planning that are closely related to church planning. These areas apply in different ways to churches according to their location. The approaches have been divided in the next few paragraphs to relate to the churches in high density, established areas and churches in low density, suburban areas.

The churches in the older areas of the cities should be interested in the population economy studies as related to small areas, usually called Planning Units. The Development Plan or Land Use Plan should be of special interest also to these churches since change in zoning ordinances may be imminent to allow for additional commercial and industrial development.

Further, the Development Plan is of great value in estimating the density of population in the various sectors served by each church. Present zoning ordinances may be changed to accommodate recommendations of the Development Plan for expansion of apartments and high-rises. Neighborhood Unit Studies or Neighborhood Analysis Plan are of particular value to the churches in established areas because of the various indicators of social decay which they evaluate.

Church Planning in the suburbs will also rely upon population and economy studies, land use plans, thoroughfare and parking plans. The Community Facilities Plans are also very important documents in this area since most of these reports give detailed attention concerning the location of new public schools and parkways. Closely related to transportation and community facilities studies are the sub-division regulations. Attention should be given to regulations concerning sewerage and other utilities. The local planner can give insight into the progress sub-divisions are making toward meeting these regulations. For example, sewerage disposal is a giant of an urban problem. Septic tanks in many areas are forbidden - therefore, all developments rest upon the time schedule that cities and counties have worked out for providing "trunk lines" into specific areas.

How do you secure these reports? First, check with your public library concerning the above mentioned documents. Carefully look over the documents that are available and make notes. Set up an appointment with your local, county or regional planner. State to them when making the appointment, what your interests are and what you wish to know. If you are from an established area of the city, you will probably be interested in thoroughfare and parking plans, especially regulations concerning on-street parking, requirements for off-street parking, changes in zoning for commercial and industrial development and the prospect for major street widening or the "intrusion" of an expressway and the location of the major interchanges. If you are in a suburban area, you will want to find out about the development potential of particular areas. Some areas which have promise of a large number of persons by 1975, may be developing more rapidly than was originally anticipated. Other areas with great promise may not develop until the latter part of the 1970's. Possibly the most important interest for the suburbanite will be "how will the persons living in a particular area get to work?" Many roads and streets are presently crowded. What are the plans for alleviating these "bottle necks?" How will these plans affect the present churches and will some sites already acquired need to be sold and new work located where better access is available.

Your government planning agencies stand ready to serve you. Remember that use of these agencies and their documents will require some "home work", but it will be time well spent.

CONCLUSION:

Church work in a fast growing state such as Florida is constantly in the process of change. Many social and economic factors strongly influence the political and industrial climate. These same forces affect the churches in varying degrees. Some churches, whose ministries are more attuned to a mobile sector of society, feel the brunt of the occasional economic instability. At the same time there are many rural churches in relatively stable areas whose program has not changed nor particularly needs to be changed because of the static situation.

In this report, we have observed that Florida is not only characterized geographically by a great distance from Pensacola to Miami, but cultural, educational, economic and other social differences present formidable gaps that are difficult to bridge with the gospel. In such a climate of contrast, great versatility is required in the design of ministries to effectively relate the gospel to the many divergent elements that makes up this variegated society.

The changes taking place in the city are not just economic. They include the ageing of the population, deterioration of homes, social and racial shifts of neighborhoods, plus the demolition of houses to make way for expressways, commercial and industrial development. Every day there are hundreds of other crisis, ranging from eviction to divorce. Serious crimes are on the increase, school drop-out rates are appalling. Some neighborhoods deteriorate while other neighborhoods develop. The church is the one institution in society that can bring peace and harmony out of such chaos because it treats the heart of the ills by bringing men to God through Jesus Christ.

In the inner city, many opportunities for the traditional language ministries are needed. However, because of the transitory nature of these older areas, the work in terms of years of service will probably be short and financial investments marked off as a "loss" in a few years.

In the midst of such far reaching changes, Southern Baptists must seek the wisdom of God through the Holy Spirit. Many persons stand ready with advice and counsel but the ultimate responsibility lies with the local leadership who must interpret and respond to the will of God. All planning activities, whether they make use of this document or not, must be inspired by the vision that can only be instilled through the very present Spirit of God.

The leadership staff of the Home Mission Board is eager to be of assistance when called upon. In addition to those named at the beginning of this Part, there are many other staff members and secretaries who have shown genuine interest in this report and the work in Florida. It is our desire to assure the State Convention staff, pastors and church leaders in this challenging area of our prayerful concern and personal interest in the expansion of the cause of Christ.

INDEX TO APPENDIX

Table 31	Sunday School Enrolment by Districts	69
Table 32	Training Union Enrolment by Districts	70
Table 33	Brotherhood Enrolment by Districts	71
Table 34	W.M.U. Enrolment by Districts	72
Table 35	Total Gifts by Districts	73
Table 36	Cooperative Program Gifts by Districts	74
Bibliography		75

TABLE 31

	SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLMENT											
District	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	9000	9781	10866	10995	11718	12796	12902	12270	12470	14553	13525	1289
2	15405	16739	17158	18066	19070	19396	19347	18768	18815	17583	18541	1828
3	14863	15247	15674	16828	17369	17521	18146	18310	18501	18593	18454	1862
4	10332	10168	9871	9897	8498	9763	10174	10581	10353	10686	10448	1022
5	43411	45146	47181	47629	48893	51803	53799	55113	54769	55940	54112	5322
6	18261	18981	19386	19955	20666	21014	21168	21364	21178	20906	21572	2085
7	15098	15295	16572	16252	16545	16997	17566	17255	17997	18114	18139	1755
8	9924	10857	11656	11941	12910	13666	13598	12823	13757	14410	14816	1521
9	25316	16779	27921	28632	29784	31148	32114	32239	32163	31757	31901	3172
10	31815	32797	34468	36764	36823	38482	40029	41994	41235	40208	41082	3990
11	12485	13583	14425	15250	16153	16447	17421	17499	18172	18108	18279	1762
12	10483	11160	12893	14702	16846	18003	20097	21529	22472	24512	25881	2707
13	15942	17878	20196	21721	22582	23348	24784	25350	26614	27606	28175	2925
14	37333	38156	40232	41485	43528	43557	44315	44116	44672	45317	46153	4380
15	19150	20078	21465	20254	22516	23791	24923	24999	25132	25303	25622	2540
16	13172	14588	15418	15583	17386	17731	18202	18657	18585	19035	19006	1879
17	17549	16251	17696	19130	20937	22311	23875	25221	24079	25309	26021	2635
TOTAL	319533	338684	353078	365084	382224	397771	412460	418088	421074	426800	431667	4268

TABLE 32

District	Training Union Enrolment											
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	3769	4121	4916	4667	5096	5632	6152	5811	6052	6175	6247	6211
2	6848	7267	7544	8134	8701	8813	9426	8475	8512	8101	8290	8050
3	6075	6610	6613	6698	7323	7538	7768	7774	7909	7736	7969	7310
4	4639	4736	4813	4477	4424	4324	4539	4665	4431	4326	4099	4093
5	14179	15039	15379	16181	17849	18500	19417	20449	20645	20803	19171	18613
6	5753	6137	6749	6940	7108	7590	7737	7859	7968	7919	7632	7539
7	5220	5188	5697	5218	5697	5479	5910	6416	5923	5814	5390	5115
8	3098	3522	3659	3795	4121	4140	3832	4054	3972	4147	4837	3888
9	8996	9616	10337	10741	11130	11680	12399	12035	12448	12350	11830	11613
10	9738	9732	10653	11868	12572	13512	13807	14642	14541	14615	14922	14426
11	3972	4300	4498	4746	5184	4880	5397	5613	5523	5248	4990	4813
12	3440	3546	4059	4877	5640	6154	7001	7300	7752	7897	8508	9057
13	3737	4496	5252	6050	5905	6573	7326	7633	8097	8242	8117	8415
14	10256	10376	10911	11446	12449	12905	13766	13569	14656	15267	15010	14198
15	8141	8311	8981	9004	9203	9952	10831	10447	10654	10679	10727	10712
16	3674	3939	4652	4914	5591	5595	5777	5878	5700	5832	5991	5805
17	4411	4229	5121	5948	6418	7222	7944	8888	8660	9186	9224	9290
TOTAL	105945	111165	119888	125704	134410	140510	149029	151498	153493	154037	152157	149419

TABLE 33

BROTHERHOOD ENROLMENT												
District	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	530	600	518	419	487	563	577	210	460	422	837	806
2	591	879	963	740	790	787	941	907	693	792	1203	1267
3	1176	1339	1290	1248	1200	1051	1056	1113	1039	906	1469	1540
4	665	697	681	626	615	488	546	482	506	436	663	456
5	1830	2312	2559	1914	1722	2448	2341	2411	2263	1892	3026	2679
6	919	942	1050	1190	1028	929	896	625	642	579	1007	1063
7	990	975	1080	761	876	698	806	730	738	736	1238	1303
8	914	846	929	696	801	894	730	718	569	583	787	1034
9	2101	2247	2097	1773	1835	1874	1954	1828	2388	1910	2603	2852
10	1762	1882	2097	1809	1605	1861	1673	1630	1548	1874	2624	2339
11	629	693	825	799	827	740	677	1025	923	808	1115	920
12	654	785	748	806	847	986	994	1003	843	803	1809	1607
13	798	1245	1374	1006	1079	1192	1216	1179	1834	1305	1707	1868
14	1590	1895	2079	1547	1660	1603	1684	1429	1140	1417	2330	2318
15	1129	1256	1450	1159	1074	1184	1168	1076	1161	1038	1538	1467
16	654	564	824	806	866	862	819	879	892	815	1286	1208
17	821	892	1334	889	1060	1165	1185	1200	1113	1088	1700	1895
TOTAL	17753	20049	21898	18188	18372	19425	19263	18583	18752	17409	26945	26624

TABLE 34

District	W.M.U. Enrolment											
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	1296	1360	1196	1808	1873	2022	2169	1801	2040	2527	2372	2317
2	2970	3279	3326	3789	4017	3775	3594	3950	4087	4410	4086	3967
3	3237	3313	3458	3835	2806	4182	4122	4024	4269	4292	4374	4316
4	1568	1778	1670	1990	1727	1809	1946	1372	2089	2104	1908	1811
5	6641	6999	7310	7447	4384	8199	8491	4471	8753	8785	8964	8787
6	3871	4014	3998	4197	4752	4944	5090	2782	4512	4614	4496	4510
7	3378	3169	2889	3781	3384	4049	3981	2284	4039	4179	3891	3805
8	2491	2406	2331	2853	3015	3012	3029	2572	2626	2954	2953	2917
9	4384	4320	3642	5307	5267	5758	5715	4477	5638	5848	5546	5637
10	4129	4134	4894	5349	4935	5852	6174	5874	5787	5649	6251	6314
11	2116	1988	2497	2586	3190	3030	3266	2356	3224	3125	3158	3115
12	1888	2081	2415	2593	3291	3564	3528	3685	3932	3950	4252	4558
13	2529	3033	3303	3887	4173	4269	4743	3534	4838	5060	4854	4915
14	4822	5514	5379	6248	6003	6431	5396	5507	6771	6820	6546	6579
15	2977	3035	3122	3410	2821	4182	4422	4138	4174	4640	4424	4213
16	2680	2547	2816	3592	3788	4129	2447	2641	3870	4004	3816	3922
17	2495	2389	2836	3283	3353	3489	4161	4335	4217	4555	4584	4813
TOTAL	53472	55359	57082	65982	62509	72696	72274	53803	74856	77516	76476	89610

TOTAL GIFTS

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
1	344164	403068	463808	466224	532813	632235	680683	718783	744034	793830	912481	931671
2	755306	829948	873219	946129	1086556	1185848	1168945	1207165	1129130	1303882	1314421	1392976
3	820131	899514	974500	1058359	1159203	1197233	1231995	1329243	1410319	1509316	1771396	1664283
4	454191	460390	452257	469250	498605	556040	568546	662166	648774	691900	725275	784985
5	2430484	2835099	2745939	2769765	2973218	3502193	3633263	4135817	4199057	4553936	4781199	4891399
6	893266	967958	983755	1015051	1211975	1297344	1308678	1408522	1507093	1532528	1760989	1795843
7	738631	836003	870426	902360	1079951	1093226	1203747	1294768	1278602	1404933	1438614	1442622
8	575672	634153	713044	776336	871705	963242	980512	1065848	1072182	1170626	1143583	1282786
9	1383705	1605824	1609918	1806707	2052325	2194499	2378647	2521998	2445953	2516740	2820539	2988594
10	1561722	2170463	2074744	2140961	2287892	2564200	2572224	2778267	2888236	3328375	3327454	3291923
11	665250	774473	957241	1043480	1122767	1296272	1406095	1503261	1553847	1552161	1773137	1936336
12	522217	643660	668146	929113	1105797	1196374	1305973	1492567	1686399	1927183	2149956	2530763
13	1039324	1335763	1478014	1409614	1723178	1791959	1864670	2177863	2277193	2694181	2956634	2979807
14	2246273	2541151	3051504	3103486	3421737	3422520	3608917	3810774	3807431	4110568	4351002	4425185
15	1078738	1257652	1341335	1332448	1347430	1625549	1684981	1847396	1834027	2940815	2055746	2129739
16	1041173	1013408	1225622	1241332	1596195	1591365	1560490	1784679	1848296	1872811	1975201	2140641
17	732677	950451	1011534	1224535	1558431	1667827	2009645	2148082	2044271	2324321	2556219	2675984
TOT.	17282824	20158928	32496715	22716150	25931907	28778183	29168011	32887199	32374844	35264809	37813846	39285537

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM GIFTS

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
1	29421	37246	51041	61085	69570	80560	79792	73077	78705	86504	96244	101480
2	52825	67088	78468	81099	90158	112747	109275	115581	108928	119541	113514	118107
3	62674	70091	78624	93339	99828	106607	108576	71136	116149	108893	124017	142540
4	33232	37050	40450	42433	44961	43567	45743	50533	56483	60626	63232	64941
5	163949	236917	255689	281692	310988	334273	332372	361086	376619	390028	416578	446361
6	87520	100283	101742	107033	124708	127469	135777	152630	151425	162766	174006	179552
7	84686	92931	100985	105704	123213	129644	137248	138889	130587	138524	143250	154083
8	44031	47241	60686	67159	73206	84008	70385	75878	88283	91224	100062	111589
9	128502	141395	149863	168929	192617	213226	243424	249959	257742	259875	275689	302762
10	145517	159185	166956	175690	206582	218075	209978	216578	205981	229874	239327	261068
11	63191	72673	78846	87509	98574	117315	127312	126543	122117	137215	148875	164387
12	58349	65981	74169	88285	116543	126917	136413	158138	178484	218027	256262	270833
13	114023	117776	122435	127542	140764	147238	162863	163063	165081	193765	194004	218255
14	184573	197521	219954	222288	231018	234145	205006	212394	218159	250249	259549	263483
15	112200	114448	133489	161399	178324	184173	167170	188580	187607	201219	198431	233876
16	75581	96771	113357	130836	138480	141175	151270	174124	164969	199997	204147	216430
17	99014	102890	132439	146028	169166	176554	189746	218928	207886	246315	264759	269537
TOT.	1539288	1757492	1970294	2148050	2399700	2577693	2612350	2747117	2815205	3094642	3271946	3519284

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Agricultural Economic Report No. 82, "The Hired Farm Working Force of 1964," (A statistical report which presents information on the size and composition of the 1964 hired farm working force and on the employment and cash earnings from farm and non-farm wage work obtained during the year).

Beller, Ronald E. Projections of the Population of Florida Counties for July 1, 1970 and for July 1, 1975. Gainesville: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, May, 1967. (Perhaps the most adequate population projections available on the state and its political subdivisions).

Biscoe, Alvin B., Jr., et al. Florida Statistical Abstract. Gainesville: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Univ. of Fla., 1967. (The initial edition of an annual series which contains a compilation of statistics on the social, political and economic organization of Florida. This will serve primarily as a convenient statistical reference).

_____. "Personal Income in Florida, 1964," Business and Economic Dimensions, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1966), p.1. (A very good discussion of the growth of personal incomes in Florida. A comparison is made with other states in the southeast).

Blodgett, Ralph H. "The Impact of the NASA Program on Personal Income in the Cape Kennedy Area," Business and Economic Dimensions, Vol. 1, No. 6 (Sept., 1965), p. 1. (One of a continuing series of articles written by an Economics Professor at the Univ. of Fla. on the area of Cape Kennedy. It reflects something of the growth and changes that can be imposed by so large a project).

_____. "The Impact of the NASA Program on the Service Trades in the Cape Kennedy Area," Business and Economic Dimensions, Vol. 1, No. 8 (Nov., 1965), p. 5. (Second article in this series).

Board of Regents. Enrolment in Florida's Institutions of Higher Learning. Tallahassee: State Univ. System of Florida, Publication No. 105, 1966. (An excellent discussion of the trends in enrolments in Florida colleges during the past nine years).

Bradbury, W. Robert. "Cross-Florida Barge Canal," Business and Economic Dimensions, (October, 1965), p. 7. (A proponents view point of the canal is presented by Robert W. Bradbury, Professor of Economics, Univ. of Fla.).

Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Business and Economic Dimensions. Gainesville: University of Florida. (This periodical has many features that commend it to Florida Baptists that want and need to keep up with the changes in the state. It is published monthly by the Univ. of Florida).

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare United States Senate-Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, "The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the United States," August 30, 1966.

Cuban Refugee Center. "Cuban Refugees have been resettled to Self-Support Opportunities in all 50 States," Miami: Statistical Unit, Oct., 1967. (Mimeographed). (This report reflects where the Cuban refugees are moving to from Florida).

Editors. "The Interama Story," Guide Miami. Miami: Interguide Publications, 1966. (A well written and picture illustrated article on this very important development in Miami).

Inter-American Center Authority. Interama Fact Sheet. Miami: State of Florida, (Oct., 1967). (This paper seeks to answer many of the public's questions regarding Interama. It discusses all of the various features of it, and the participation of the American governments in it).

_____. The Cultural-Festival Area at Interama. Miami: State of Florida, Oct., 1967. (Contains descriptions of the various structures and activities that will be available at Interama).

_____. Interama Today. Miami: State of Florida, Oct., 1967. (A brief discussion of that which is taking place at the present at Interama).

Jones, Elise C. "Building Construction Trends in Florida," Business and Economics Dimensions, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1966), p. 5.

Florida Association of Colleges and Universities. Handbook of Florida Colleges and Universities. March, 1966. (A brief description of all of the colleges and universities and their curriculums).

Florida Baptist Convention. Florida Baptist Annuals. Jacksonville: 1956-1966.

Florida Development Commission. "Florida Economic Summary," Florida Facts, Tallahassee: Research and Planning, 1967. (A brief description of all pertinent areas of the Florida economy).

_____. Population of Florida. Tallahassee: Research Booklet No. 16B, 1965. (Population data for the state, counties, and cities).

_____. Population of Florida. Tallahassee: Research Booklet No. 21, 1966. (Same as the previous edition except for updating).

_____. "List of Available Publications," Florida Facts, Tallahassee: N.D. (List contains such widely divergent subjects as "Treasure Hunting," to "Florida Taxes," to population information).

_____. "List of General Business and Economic Periodicals in Florida," Florida Facts, Tallahassee: N.D. (Mimeographed). (This list can be used to establish a preferred list of articles and periodicals that the state convention will want to maintain. This would be advisable to keep up with the fast pace of the business life of Florida and to understand how this affects the churches).

_____. 1965 Tourist Study. Tallahassee: Research and Planning Division, 1966. (A comprehensive annual study of the tourist traveling to Florida. It investigates their mode of travel, destination, length of stay, reason for coming and activities. It would be well for some staff person in the Florida Baptist Convention to have assigned to him the responsibility of keeping up with information in this field).

_____. 1966 Tourist Study. Tallahassee: Research and Planning Division, 1967.

Florida Forest Service. Florida's Timber: Changes in Supply and Use. Tallahassee: 1964.

Florida Industrial Commission. "General Information on Employment in Florida," Tallahassee: N.D. (Mimeographed).

Florida Department of Public Welfare. Annual Report, 1965-1966. Tallahassee: State of Florida, 1966. (A good overview of the total welfare program of the state).

_____. Florida Public Welfare News. Tallahassee: State of Florida, Oct., 1966. (Monthly). (A statistical report on the activities of the department by counties).

Florida State Board of Health. Florida Vital Statistics. Jacksonville: 1966. (A source book on natality, mortality, marriages and divorces).

Florida State Board of Health. Monthly Statistical Report. Jacksonville: Sept. 11, 1967. (Report of population, marriages, divorces, births by race, deaths by race, infant deaths, January-June, 1967).

Osterbind, Carter, C. "The Impact of Aerospace and Defense Programs on Florida's Economy," Business and Economic Dimensions, Vol. 3, No. 4, (April, 1967), p. 1. (As the title implies this article is an analysis of the income generated by federal expenditures in Florida. The author emphasizes the need for monitoring and planning the economic effects of large federal operations).

Raisz, Erwin, et. al. Atlas of Florida. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1964. (This publication gives in brief sketches the physical make-up, historical background, business and industrial pictures of Florida).

Review and Outlook, "Farm Labor Development," March, 1966. (A report noting labor trends in the field of farming).

Ringhaver, L. C., "From Maine to Mexico by Inland Waterway - Cross-Florida Barge Canal will soon Join Two Regions," Jacksonville Seafarer, February, 1966. (Mr. Ringhaver, Chairman of Canal Authority of Florida, presents a progress report on the Cross-Florida Barge Canal).

