

VIRGINIA'S URBAN CORRIDOR: Churches and People

Southern Baptist
Historical Library & Archives
Nashville, TN



A BRIEF STUDY OF THE CHURCHES AND PEOPLE
OF VIRGINIA'S URBAN CORRIDOR

April, 1972

Prepared By
Don F. Mabry

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND SPECIAL STUDIES

HOME MISSION BOARD, SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Arthur B. Rutledge
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
1350 Spring Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

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

18394
DARGAN-CARVER LIBRARY
S. B. C. HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION.	ii
POPULATION TRENDS	1
Significant Numerical Growth.	1
Population Projections.	4
Population Locating in Metropolitan Areas	5
Migration Is a Large Factor	6
Age Characteristics of the Population	8
Racial Characteristics of the Urban Corridor.	10
HOUSING TRENDS.	13
ECONOMIC TRENDS	15
SOUTHERN BAPTIST TRENDS	19
Baptists Are Strong in the Corridor	19
Churches of the Corridor Are Significantly Older.	21
Small Churches Are Prevalent.	23
Significant Changes in the Past Decade.	23
Churches of the Corridor Have a Strong Base of Support	27
CONCLUSIONS	29
APPENDIX.	33
BIBLIOGRAPHY.	40

INTRODUCTION

This brief paper has been prepared at the request of the Department of Missions of the General Board of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. The report is addressed to the Urban Corridor Strategy Committee, to be used as a tool in developing a strategy for this strategic area. The report is an attempt to assemble several data that are important in the analysis of community and growth in the Urban Corridor, and to give some brief interpretation of the data. The initial part of the paper is an analytical text which will accompany the tables of data included there and in the appendix. The first section of the report deals with the community data, while the second section deals with church data. The conclusions have been developed by the author, as a result of his observations of the data, and are an attempt to share with the strategy committee the author's observations.

This report will be stimulative in nature rather than exhaustive since there is neither a demand or space for full treatment of all the available data.

Appreciation must be expressed to several people who have made significant contributions to the report. Phillip E. Rodgerson and George Joslin of the Department of Missions have made invaluable contributions through their counsel and suggestions and by searching out certain data contained in the report. Appreciation must be expressed to several state and private agencies for the provision of data which have also been included in the report.

A very special "thank you" goes to three office secretaries at the Home Mission Board for their diligence and efforts in preparing numerous statistical tables contained in this report. These three ladies, Mrs. Lucile Gemes, Mrs. Rachel Gill, and Miss Cathy Hulsey, the Department Office Secretary, have made the preparation of the document possible.

POPULATION TRENDS

Significant Numerical Growth

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of the Urban Corridor grew by 30 percent, while the state of Virginia was growing by 17.2 percent. These rates of increase are above the rate for the United States of 13.3 percent. Nearly all of the population growth in the state and the Urban Corridor occurred in the metropolitan areas, which grew by 28 percent during the decade, while the non-metropolitan population was growing at a rate of 3 percent. The proportion of the state's population living in metropolitan areas is 61 percent, while in the nation as a whole, almost 70 percent now live in metropolitan areas. It is very important for the reader to realize that most of this population growth has occurred outside of the central cities or in the suburbs. The small increase in central-city population was due mostly to the annexation of four cities, three of which are in the Urban Corridor: Hampton, Portsmouth, and Richmond. During the decade, the metropolitan population living outside of central cities grew by 46 percent.

On Figure 1 is a map of the Urban Corridor and delineated on this map are the three study areas used in the report for comparison of data. The reader should review this map before continuing so as to understand how the data has been collated in the report.

The Urban Corridor increased its share of the total Virginia population from 52.1% in 1960 to 57.7% in 1970. The Virginia Baptist membership in the Corridor increased its portion of the state's Baptists from 42.9% in 1962 to 45.1% in 1971. The percentage of the state's churches located there increased from 25.6% to 28.5%.

In 1970, there were 96 counties and 38 independent cities in Virginia, and 18 of the counties and 15 of the cities are located in the Urban Corridor.

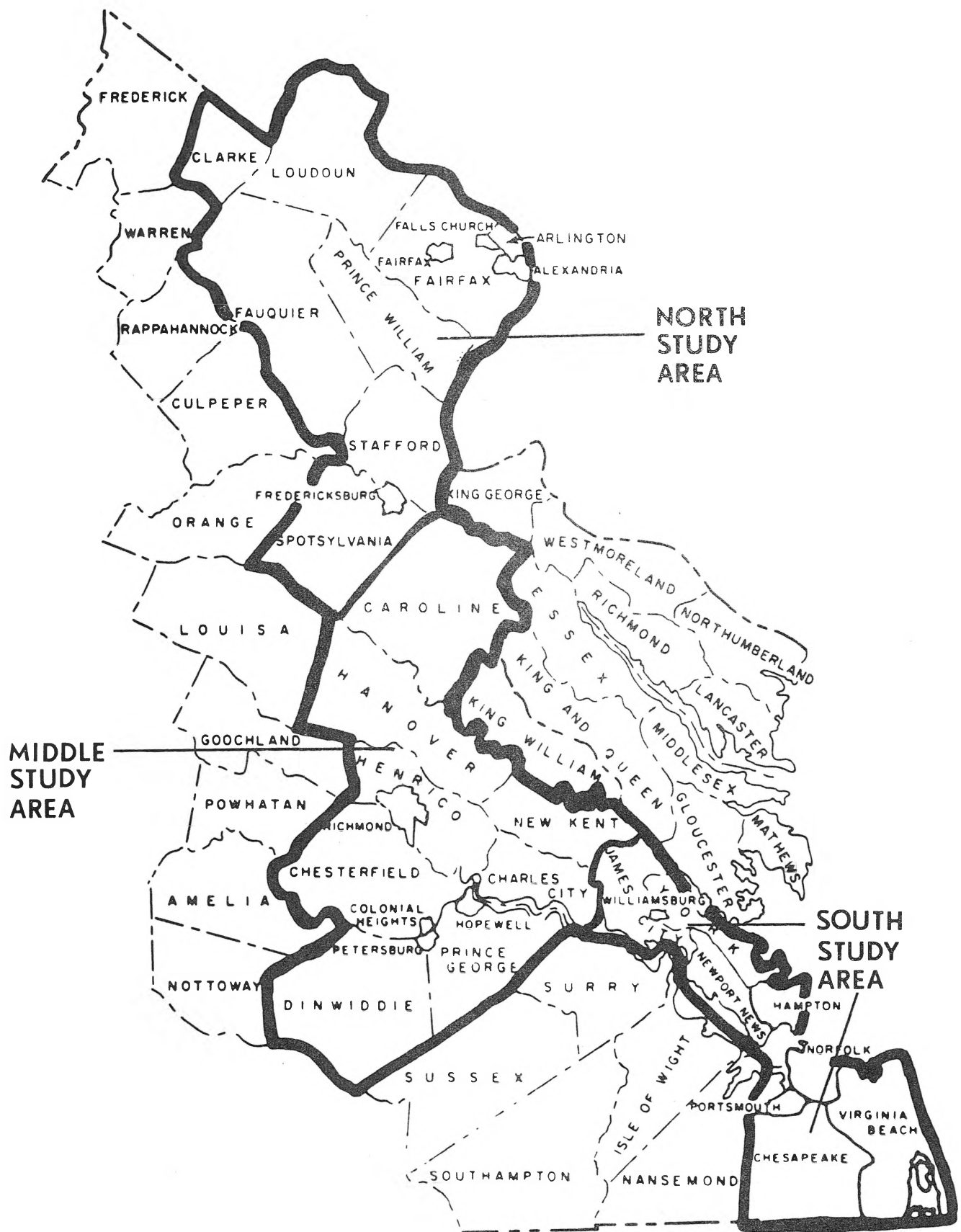


Figure 1. Virginia Urban Corridor (1970)

On Table 1 are the numerical population data, the changes from 1960-70, and the projected changes 1970-80. None of the counties and only two of the cities in the Corridor lost population during the decade, and these were Petersburg and Portsmouth. It is quite evident on the table that the North Study Areas had a much greater rate of increase than did the Middle and South Areas. It should also be noted that eight of the 33 political units in the corridor show population gains of greater than 50 percent, and two had gains greater than 100 percent. An additional six political units had increases greater than 25 percent in population. In the state, 58 counties gained population, one had no change, and 37 lost population during the decade. In the nation as a whole, slightly more than half of all counties gained population during the decade. Of the 8 counties and independent cities in the state, which had gross rates exceeding 50 percent, all of them are located in the Urban Corridor.

Population Projections

It should also be noted that on Table 1 are listed the population projections for 1980. These were prepared by the Office of Research and Information of The Division of State Planning. It should be noted that in all three study areas that the population growth is projected to slow down. Only one of the political units, Portsmouth City, is projected to continue its decrease in population. Petersburg City is projected to have a significant increase during this decade over its small decrease during the last. The area will see an additional 644,000 persons added during the next decade. A word of caution regarding these population projections. The reader should be aware that these projections are listed here simply as information, rather than the actual population figures of 1980. It cannot be predicted at this point in time what the population trend for this entire decade will be. It does seem evident that there will be significant population changes during the decade numerically, socially,

TABLE I

POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE BY CITIES AND COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA
URBAN CORRIDOR, 1970^a and 1980^b

COUNTIES AND CITIES	POPULATION			1970-1980 ^c	
	1970	Percent Change 60 to 70	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Total Corridor	2,683,397	30.0	3,328,300	644,903	24.0
North Area	1,011,175	49.1	1,364,300	353,125	34.9
Clarke Co.	8,102	2.0	8,300	198	2.4
Loudoun Co.	37,150	51.3	75,000	37,850	101.9
Fauquier Co.	26,375	9.6	31,000	4,625	17.5
Prince William Co.	111,102	121.5	180,000	68,898	62.0
Fairfax Co.	455,021	65.5	636,000	180,979	39.8
Fairfax City	21,970	61.7	30,000	8,030	36.5
Falls Church City	10,772	5.7	11,500	728	6.8
Arlington Co.	174,284	6.7	191,700	17,416	10.0
Alexandria City	110,938	21.9	132,100	21,162	19.1
Stafford Co.	24,587	45.7	33,000	8,413	34.2
Fredericksburg City	14,450	5.9	15,200	750	5.2
Spotsylvania Co.	16,424	18.9	20,500	4,076	24.8
Middle Area	672,541	18.9	786,500	113,959	16.9
Caroline Co.	13,925	9.4	15,500	1,575	11.3
Hanover Co.	37,479	36.0	52,500	15,021	40.1
Henrico Co.	154,364	31.6	193,000	38,636	25.0
Richmond City	249,621	13.5	265,000	15,379	6.2
Chesterfield Co.	76,885	7.9	100,000	23,115	30.1
Colonial Heights City	15,097	57.5	20,000	4,903	32.5
Petersburg City ^d	36,103	(-1.8)	50,000	13,954	38.7
Dinwiddie Co.	25,046	12.9	23,100	1,946	7.8
Prince George Co. ^d	29,092	43.5	28,000	1,092	3.8
Hopewell City	23,471	31.2	25,800	2,329	9.9
Charles City Co.	6,158	12.1	7,100	942	15.3
New Kent Co.	5,300	17.7	6,500	1,200	22.6
South Area	999,681	21.7	1,177,500	177,819	17.8
James City Co.	17,853	54.7	24,000	6,147	34.4
Williamsburg City	9,069	32.7	10,000	931	10.3
York Co.	33,203	53.8	50,000	16,797	50.6
Newport News City	138,177	21.6	166,000	27,823	20.1
Hampton City	120,779	35.3	150,000	29,221	24.2
Norfolk City	307,951	0.7	311,000	3,049	1.0
Portsmouth City	110,963	(-3.3)	109,000	(-1,963)	(-1.8)
Chesapeake City	89,580	NA	110,000	20,420	22.8
Virginia Beach City	172,106	174.7	247,500	75,394	43.8

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population and Housing. General Population Characteristics, 1970. PC(1) - B48, Virginia.

^bOffice of Research and Information. Population Projections to 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 On Virginia Counties, Cities and Planning Districts. Richmond: Division of State Planning, March, 1971.

^cComputed by Dept. of Survey and Special Studies, Home Mission Board, SBC.

^dPopulation changes erratic due to annexations.

racially, and in age characteristics. It would seem to this author that a growing number of retirees will stay in the area rather than go to the expense of moving from the area upon their retirement. It should also be evident that there will be a suburbanization of the large Negro population in the District of Columbia during the next decade, and likely much of this Negro population will find its way into suburban Virginia. The strategy committee should attempt to formulate study processes that will continually examine the population trends in order to suggest programs and emphases that will cause the churches to give serious consideration to ministering to all kinds of people as they move to the Urban Corridor.

Population Locating in Metropolitan Areas

In 1970, there were seven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) in Virginia, including six SMSA's located entirely within the state. Only two of these SMSA's, Roanoke and Lynchburg, are located outside of the Urban Corridor. SMSA's are the official designations given to major cities and their surrounding areas. It usually includes more than one city and most of the time more than one county.

The major SMSA in the state is Washington, D.C. - Md. - Va. SMSA, but the discussion here will be limited to the Virginia portion. During the decade, this area grew by 53 percent, and now has more than one-third of the population of the total SMSA. The area serves a suburban function to Washington, and is the location of several large military installations. Net immigration accounted for over half of the population growth in the decade, and this immigration was equivalent to 8% of the 1960 population.

In the "Tide-water" area of Virginia, two metropolitan areas with a combined population of nearly one million, are separated only by the harbor at Hampton Roads, where the James River enters Chesapeake Bay. The Norfolk-Portsmouth SMSA, the larger of the two, is comprised of the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth,

Virginia Beach, and Chesapeake. The Newport News-Hampton SMSA is comprised of the cities of Newport News, Hampton and York County. The economy of this area is heavily military oriented with the Naval Atlantic Fleet Headquarters, shipyard, air bases, and several army forts located here. In addition, the "Tide-water" area is one of the principal ports and ship-building centers in the United States. About one-tenth of the population is in the Armed Forces, and a substantial portion of the civilian employment is directly dependent upon military activities.

The population of the Norfolk-Portsmouth SMSA grew by 18 percent, and virtually all of the areas' growth has been accounted for by the suburban ring. The city of Portsmouth lost population in spite of a substantial annexation, while the population of Norfolk increased by less than one percent. In the Newport News-Hampton SMSA, which grew by 30 percent, both the central cities and the suburban ring, grew substantially. There was inevitable net immigration into the Norfolk-Portsmouth SMSA, while net immigration accounted for over one-third of the growth in the Newport News-Hampton SMSA.

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of the newly-created Petersburg-Colonial Heights SMSA grew by 21 percent to 129,000 persons. About one-fifth of the growth of the area was due to net immigration.

Migration is a Large Factor

On Table 2, are the components of change for the 33 political units of the Urban Corridor. Listed here are the birth, death, and net migration as components of population change. On the table, it can be seen that all three of the study areas show gains by migration, with the total area receiving a change by migration of 12.3 percent. This means that a number equal to 12.3 percent of the 1960 population has moved into the area during the decade, and the remaining increase in the population has come by natural increase, which is the number of births over the number of deaths. Note on the table that the North Area had a much greater increase by migration than did the Middle and South Areas.

TABLE 2

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE BY CITIES AND COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA URBAN CORRIDOR, 1960-1970^a

COUNTIES AND CITIES	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE			
	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NET MIGRATION	
			NUMBER	PERCENT ^b
TOTAL CORRIDOR	515,454	167,676	253,767	12.3
North Area	185,401	46,674	191,696	28.3
Clarke	1,435	950	-325	-4.1
Loudoun	6,462	2,812	8,951	36.5
Fauquier	1,771	760	-1,301	-20.8
Prince William	23,233	3,534	41,239	82.2
Fairfax County	73,350	15,151	154,890	56.8
Fairfax City	NA	NA	NA	NA
Falls Church	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arlington	38,150	11,444	-15,823	-9.7
Alexandria	27,730	7,668	-147	-0.2
Stafford	5,448	1,559	3,822	22.6
Fredericksburg	2,696	1,516	-369	-2.7
Spotsylvania	3,126	1,280	759	5.5
Middle Area	127,844	58,142	37,384	6.6
Caroline	3,131	1,386	-545	-4.3
Hanover	6,275	2,781	6,435	23.4
Henrico	26,469	8,922	19,478	16.6
Richmond	43,568	28,992	15,087	6.9
Chesterfield	18,281	5,036	-7,587	-10.7
Colonial Heights	2,245	910	4,175	43.5
Petersburg	9,538	4,791	-5,394	-14.7
Dinwiddie	4,897	1,773	-261	-1.2
Prince George	5,705	1,008	4,125	20.4
Hopewell	5,191	1,627	2,012	11.2
Charles City	1,523	434	-398	-8.7
New Kent	1,021	482	257	5.7
South Area	202,209	62,860	24,687	3.0
James City & Wmsbg.	4,771	1,472	5,252	28.6
York	5,114	1,566	8,072	37.4
Newport News	30,438	9,206	3,283	2.9
Hampton	26,026	6,844	12,339	13.8
Norfolk	75,183	25,452	-47,652	-15.6
Portsmouth	26,190	10,250	-19,750	-17.2
Chesapeake	5,713	1,992	-2,052	-10.6
Virginia Beach	28,774	6,078	65,195	77.4

^aSource: 1970 Census of Population and Housing. General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970. Final Report. PHC (2)-48, September, 1971.

^bPercent is of the 1960 population.

Thirteen of the 33 political units showed net out-migrations while several others showed significant immigrations. In the state as a whole, it should be noted that the net immigration was equivalent to four percent of the 1960 population. As will be seen later in the report, there is a difference in the rates of population growth by race during the decade, and this is largely due to different patterns of migration. Whites experienced a net immigration of 206,000 which was equivalent to 7% of the 1960 population. Among Negro and other races, there was a net out-migration of 65,000, equivalent to 8% of the 1960 population.

Age Characteristics of the Population

The age distribution of the Virginia population has changed significantly between 1960 and 1970. The only decrease occurred among the population under five years, and was due largely to the fall in the birth rate that occurred throughout the United States during the 1960's. The greatest increase (45 percent) occurred in the 15-24 year age group, and was due largely to the entry of a large number of persons born during the post-World War II "baby boom" into this age group. As a result of these changes, the proportion of the States' population in the under five group, declined from 12 to 8 percent, while the 15-24 year age group increased from 15 to 19 percent.

On Table 3 are the age characteristics, in four groupings for the Urban Corridor. Also listed on this table are the median age for all 33 political units. It is quite significant to note that 42.7 percent of the population of the corridor is under 20 years of age, and only 5.7 percent are 65 years and over. It appears that much of the migration that has come to the area has been single young persons moving to Northern Virginia in order to work in the large government installations. This will be more evident when the housing trends are discussed later in the report. It should be noted on the table, however, five of

TABLE 3

POPULATION AGE CHARACTERISTICS BY CITIES AND COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA
URBAN CORRIDOR, 1970^a

COUNTIES AND CITIES	PERCENT IN AGE GROUPINGS ^b				MEDIAN AGE
	Under 20 Years	20 to 34 Years	35 to 64 Years	65 Years and Over	
TOTAL CORRIDOR	42.7	23.2	28.3	5.7	NA
North Area	38.5	24.9	31.7	4.9	NA
Clarke Co.	35.1	18.7	34.6	11.6	31.5
Loudoun Co.	41.7	21.5	29.1	7.6	26.5
Fauquier Co.	39.4	20.0	31.0	9.7	27.1
Prince William Co.	47.0	28.1	22.5	2.5	21.6
Fairfax Co.	42.2	21.8	33.0	3.0	25.2
Fairfax City	43.6	21.5	31.6	3.4	24.2
Falls Church City	34.3	20.9	37.2	7.7	30.4
Arlington Co.	27.0	29.4	35.8	7.8	29.9
Alexandria City	30.8	32.0	30.6	6.6	27.3
Stafford Co.	40.0	26.2	28.3	5.6	24.1
Fredericksburg City	34.0	24.1	30.8	11.1	27.1
Spotsylvania	40.5	19.1	31.6	8.7	27.3
Middle Area	37.1	22.4	32.1	8.4	NA
Caroline Co.	41.6	19.3	30.0	9.1	25.8
Hanover Co.	39.7	19.6	33.1	7.7	27.7
Henrico Co.	36.7	22.3	34.3	6.8	28.4
Richmond City	34.4	21.5	32.8	11.3	29.5
Chesterfield Co.	41.2	23.9	30.5	4.4	25.4
Colonial Heights City	37.1	21.3	34.7	6.9	28.4
Petersburg City	38.1	19.1	32.7	10.2	28.2
Dinwiddie Co.	38.0	21.9	31.0	9.1	27.1
Prince George Co.	39.0	38.0	20.3	2.7	22.3
Hopewell City	39.0	23.2	31.1	6.8	26.0
Charles City	47.0	18.9	26.8	7.3	22.0
New Kent Co.	40.7	19.9	31.9	7.6	26.6
South Area	49.4	22.3	23.5	4.9	NA
James City Co.	37.4	22.2	31.7	8.7	27.6
Williamsburg City	32.8	37.8	22.4	7.0	23.1
York Co.	42.7	21.8	31.0	4.5	24.5
Newport News City	39.3	26.7	28.7	5.4	24.3
Hampton City	40.6	25.3	29.2	4.9	24.4
Norfolk City	60.8	18.9	16.2	4.1	24.0
Portsmouth City	39.2	20.3	32.4	8.1	26.7
Chesapeake City	44.8	22.0	27.0	6.2	25.6
Virginia Beach City	42.5	27.2	26.9	3.5	23.1

^aSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census. General Population Characteristics, 1970.
Final Report. PC(1) - B48, Virginia.

^bPercent of Total Population.

the political units have more than ten percent of their population in the 65 year and older age group. This group does comprise a significant number of persons in the population, and offers an obvious opportunity for ministry by the more than 425 churches in the Corridor.

The number of persons under 20 is significantly high in the corridor, with the South Area boasting a 49.4 percent portion of its population in this age bracket. If a similar age study were conducted on the Sunday School Attendance of the 428 Southern Baptist churches in the corridor, it would likely reveal that this age group is absent from the local churches. This is generally true over the Southern Baptist Convention, and since much of the migration to the Corridor has been of this age group then the churches need to design programs and ministries that will reach this group. Most of these young persons are living in the community without parental influences, and for the first time are living away from home. So there is no "community" pressure or family influence to guide them toward the churches.

Racial Characteristics of the Urban Corridor

During the 1960-1970 decade, the population of Negro and other races in Virginia increased by only 8 percent, from 825,000 to 891,000 (as opposed to a 20 percent increase in the white population), and the proportion of Negro and other races in the states' population fell from 21 to 19 percent. In 1970, two-fifths of the Negroes and other races, and one-fifth of the white population lived in the central cities of metropolitan areas. Among Negro and other races, all of the population growth occurred in metropolitan areas, as the non-metropolitan population dropped by 4 percent.

Table 4 reveals the number and percent of persons in each of the major racial groups represented in the Urban Corridor. The reader is cautioned to remember that Spanish surname persons are not reflected in census data as being a

TABLE 4

POPULATION OF RACIAL GROUPS BY CITIES AND COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA. URBAN CORRIDOR, 1970^a

COUNTIES and CITIES	RACIAL GROUPS								TOTAL in RACIAL GROUPS	
	NEGRO		INDIAN		ORIENTAL		OTHER			
	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
TOTAL CORRIDOR	503,492	18.8	3,810	.1	5,511	.2	12,953	.5	525,774	19.6
North Area	68,098	6.7	1,111	.1	3,164	.3	4,289	.4	76,670	7.6
Clarke	1,193	14.7	5	.06	1	-	15	.2	1,214	15.0
Loudon	4,648	12.5	14	.04	22	.06	23	.06	4,707	12.7
Fauquier	5,858	22.2	22	.08	18	.07	31	.12	5,920	22.5
Prince William	5,925	5.3	104	.09	231	.2	404	.4	6,664	6.0
Fairfax County	15,859	3.5	427	.09	1,468	.3	1,530	.3	19,284	4.2
Fairfax City	370	1.7	28	.1	27	.1	36	.2	461	2.1
Falls Church	152	1.4	15	.1	34	.3	39	.4	240	2.2
Arlington	10,076	5.8	271	.2	939	.5	1,669	1.0	12,955	7.4
Alexandria	15,644	14.1	168	.2	387	.4	506	.5	16,705	15.1
Stafford	2,284	9.3	17	.07	23	.09	8	.03	2,349	9.6
Fredericksburg	2,511	17.4	21	.2	11	.08	11	.08	2,554	17.7
Spotsylvania	3,578	21.8	19	.1	3	.02	17	.1	3,617	22.0

^aSource: U. S. Bureau of Census. General Population Characteristics, 1970. Final Report. PC(1) -B48, Virginia.

^bPercent is of the Total Population.

^c3996 of the group are Filipinos.

TABLE 4 (continued)

POPULATION OF RACIAL GROUPS BY CITIES AND COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA, URBAN CORRIDOR, 1970

	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Middle Area	185,451	27.6	1,488	.2	748	.1	1,055	.2	188,742	28.1
Caroline	7,074	50.8	175	1.3	1	.01	16	.1	7,266	52.2
Hanover	6,718	17.9	53	.1	11	.03	16	.04	6,798	18.1
Henrico	10,106	6.6	188	.1	129	.08	129	.08	10,552	6.8
Richmond	104,766	42.0	337	.1	373	.1	288	.1	105,764	42.4
Chesterfield	8,651	11.3	57	.07	57	.07	78	.1	8,843	11.5
Colonial Hts.	8	.05	1	.01	18	.12	19	.13	46	.3
Petersburg	19,914	55.2	20	.06	26	.07	95	.3	20,055	55.6
Dinwiddie	11,411	45.6	15	.06	7	.03	16	.06	11,449	45.7
Prince George	6,305	21.7	75	.3	106	.4	327	1.1	6,813	23.4
Hopewell	3,597	15.3	12	.05	17	.07	43	.2	3,669	15.6
Charles City	4,569	74.2	510	8.3	3	.05	28	.5	5,110	83.0
New Kent	2,332	44.0	45	.9	0	.-	0	.-	2,377	44.9
South Area	249,943	25.0	1,211	.2	1,599	.2	7,609	.8	260,362	26.0
James City	6,226	34.9	13	.07	17	.1	50	.3	6,306	35.3
Williamsburg	1,156	12.8	1	.01	24	.3	21	.2	1,202	13.3
York	4,803	14.5	28	.08	58	.2	152	.5	5,041	15.2
Newport News	39,196	28.4	193	.1	271	.2	621	.5	40,281	29.1
Hampton	30,619	25.4	125	.1	263	.2	396	.3	31,403	26.0
Norfolk	87,261	28.3	456	.2	571	.2	4,594 ^c	1.5	92,882	30.2
Portsmouth	44,320	39.9	80	.07	74	.07	492	.4	44,966	40.5
Chesapeake	20,669	23.1	129	.1	70	.08	130	.2	20,998	23.4
Virginia Beach	15,693	9.1	186	.1	251	.2	1,153	.7	17,283	10.0

racial group. These persons are enumerated among the white population, and there is no way to delineate this racial group. It will be possible at a later date to identify the numerical portion of the population with a Spanish surname within metropolitan areas and counties. However, at the time of preparation of this report, this data was not available.

It is quite significant to note on Table 4 that 19.6 percent of the total population is in one of the four racial groupings listed on the table. The largest group are the Negroes with less than one percent being American-Indian, Oriental, or in the other category. It will be possible, by utilizing the 1970 census, to locate within the political units these racial groups. This is a tedious task, but a very necessary one if these persons are to be found and ministered to by the churches of the area.

HOUSING TRENDS

The total supply of housing units in Virginia increased more rapidly than did the population during the 1960's. The population grew by 17 percent, while housing units increased by 28 percent. About 60 percent of all housing units in this state were in the standard metropolitan statistical areas. The metropolitan areas experienced greater relative growth in housing than did the non-metropolitan areas. The number of housing units in metropolitan areas increased by 37 percent. About 75 percent of all housing in the state consisted of one-unit structures, but the number of multi-unit structures increased at a much faster rate during the decade, 83 percent and 14 percent, respectively. The Virginia portion of the Washington SMSA, which contained 33 percent of the state's metropolitan housing, accounted for 49 percent of the housing increase. The Norfolk-Portsmouth SMSA, the next largest area, contained 23 percent of the metropolitan housing, but accounted for only 14 percent of the increase. The Richmond SMSA, with 19 percent of the metropolitan housing, accounted for 16 percent of the increase.

The suburban areas experienced much greater growth in housing than did the central cities. Housing units in the suburbs increased by 56 percent, while housing in the combined central cities increased by only 16 percent. About 68 percent of the metropolitan housing units were one-unit structures in 1970.

The data examined by this author reveals that only four percent of all of the homes in metropolitan areas, mainly the Urban Corridor, lacked some or all plumbing facilities. The proportion of such units in central cities was three percent, and in the suburbs, four percent. Approximately six percent of the Negro households in central cities lacked some or all plumbing facilities, compared with 28 percent of the Negro households in suburban areas.

The average household size in 1970 was 3.1 persons in central cities, and 3.2 persons in the suburbs. One-person households constituted 17 percent of the occupied housing units in the cities, and 13 percent in the suburbs. The number of one-person households increased by 105 percent during the decade, and in the non-metropolitan areas, by 87 percent. This figure apparently represents the migration of young single persons into the city areas of the Urban Corridor.

The number of persons per room is often used as a measure of crowding. In Virginia, both the number and proportion of housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room decreased during the decade. In 1960, 11 percent of all occupied units in metropolitan areas were in this category, but by 1970, the proportion of such units decreased to 6 percent. Home ownership in metropolitan areas increased only slightly from 57 to 58 percent. It should also be observed that only 45 percent of the Negro households in metropolitan areas live in their own home.

In 1970, the median number of rooms was smaller in the central cities (5.0), than the suburbs (5.5). About 39 percent of the housing in the central cities

had 6 or more rooms, compared with 50 percent in the suburbs. This constitutes a measure of affluence, since the median size household in the cities is about 3.15 persons per household. This would mean that about half of all people in the metropolitan areas, mainly the Urban Corridor, live in homes where they have 2 rooms per person, which should indicate affluence on the part of most families.

An additional measure of affluence would be the value and contract rent of occupied housing. The median value of owner-occupied housing in the central cities was \$15,600, and in the suburbs, \$24,000. This means that one-half of all units cost more than this, and one-half cost less. About 16 percent of the owner-occupied housing units in central cities were valued at \$ 25,000 or more, compared with 47 percent in the suburbs. The median contract rent in the central cities and in the suburbs was \$78 and \$135, respectively. Approximately six percent of the renter-occupied units in the central cities, and 37 percent of the suburban units rented for \$150 or more in 1970.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Based upon location, natural resources, heritage and an able populace, the state's economy has grown from 1.2 percent of the United State's economy in 1929 to something near two percent--which is close to Virginia's per capita share of the U.S. economy. This upward climb in the economy of the area sets the pace for population growth.

The 1960's saw a continuation of an earlier trend in which agriculture continued to decline in relative importance, especially in terms of employment. There were increases in the service industries and government which caused losses in the agricultural sector. Changes in distribution of employment are shown on Table 5, and it is very interesting to note where the changes have occurred between 1960 and 1970.

TABLE 5

RELATIVE EMPLOYMENT
BY
ECONOMIC SECTORS IN VIRGINIA, 1970^a

SECTOR	1960	1970
Agriculture	8.9%	4.7%
Mining	1.2	0.9
Manufacturing	20.3	20.5
Construction	5.0	5.3
Transportation & Utilities	6.1	5.5
Trade	16.0	17.0
Finance	3.2	3.8
Services	9.1	12.3
Government	14.2	16.8
Other	16.0	13.2
Totals	100.0%	100.0%

^aSource: Clarence R. Jung, Jr. Virginia's Urban Corridor.
Richmond: University of Richmond, December, 1971.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST TRENDS

Baptists are Strong in the Urban Corridor

The data contained in this report tends to indicate that Southern Baptists and their churches in the Urban Corridor are relatively strong. The data also tends to indicate that the churches have been in the area for a very long time. As will be seen in this section of the report, Southern Baptists have grown a great deal during the past decade, but the community and population were growing at a more rapid pace.

On Table 7 are the indicators of congregational distribution over the area. There are 428 churches located in the Urban Corridor, and the churches are relatively evenly distributed among the three study areas, however, distribution among the population of the churches is disproportionate. Notice in the column entitled "Church/Population Ratio", that there is one church in the Urban Corridor for every 6,270 people, while in the North Area, there is only one church for every 8,500. Nationally, Southern Baptists have only one church per 6,000, and in Virginia, one church per 3,300. This ratio has increased significantly since almost 600 persons per church has been added to the Corridor during the past decade. In 1960, there was one church per 5,700 persons.

In the matter of penetration, it can be noted on Table 7 that only one person out of 11 in the corridor is a member of a Southern Baptist Church. Again, it should be realized that this is the total membership of the churches, rather than the resident membership, and this ratio would increase significantly if the resident membership were used as a data base. Notice the drastic difference between the North Study Area and the Middle Study Area, and then compare these figures with Virginia

TABLE 7

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL DISTRIBUTION
BY STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

STUDY AREAS	NUMBER		CHURCH/ POPULATION RATIO	TOTAL MEMBERS	MEMBER/ POPULATION RATIO	AVERAGE SIZE CHURCH
	Churches	Population				
TOTAL CORRIDOR	428	2,683,397	1:6,270	252,750	1:10.6	591
North Area	119	1,011,175	1:8,497	57,982	1:17.4	487
Middle Area	181	672,541	1:3,716	100,887	1:6.7	557
South Area	128	999,681	1:7,810	93,881	1:10.6	733
VIRGINIA	1,420 ^b	4,648,494	1:3,274	533,650	1: 8.7	376
SBC ^c	33,937	205,000,000	1:6,040	11,629,880	1:17.6	343

^aSource: Computation From Data Compiled From Virginia Baptist Annuals.

^bChurches and Missions

^c1970 Data from SBC Handbook, and is for those churches that reported.

and the Southern Baptist Convention. This ratio has risen only slightly since 1960, when one out of 10 persons was a Southern Baptist.

The final column on Table 7 indicates the average-size church for each of the study areas, the Corridor, Virginia, and the Southern Baptist Convention. The state convention and the Southern Baptist Convention compare favorably with each other, but in the Urban Corridor, the average-size church is much larger than either of these. It is significant to note that in the North Area the average-size church is lowest. The average-size church for the total Corridor has increased by 26 members since 1960, when it was 565, to the present 591.

Churches of the Corridor are Significantly Older

It is obvious to the casual observer that the Urban Corridor of Virginia has been inhabited for a very long time. It is also obvious to the casual observer that the Southern Baptist Churches in the area have significant age. It can be noted on Table 8 that 19.6 percent of the churches were established before 1850, and an additional 24 percent were established before 1900. This means that about 44 percent of the churches were established before 1900. Only 13.6 percent of the churches have been established in the past decade, while the population was increasing at 17.2 percent. The data for the study areas and associations are also included on Table 8 for examination by the reader. Note how few of the churches were established in the twenty-year span between 1920 and 1939. More than twice as many churches were established in the preceding twenty years, from 1900 to 1919.

TABLE 8

PERCENT OF CHURCHES BY YEARS OF CONSTITUTION BY ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

ASSOCIATION	YEARS OF CONSTITUTION						
	Before 1800	1800- 1849	1850- 1899	1900- 1919	1920- 1939	1940- 1959	1960- 1969
TOTAL CORRIDOR	7.	11.7	24.1	11.5	5.6	24.8	13.6
North Area	5.1	11.0	25.4	8.5	5.9	28.8	15.3
Mt. Vernon	0	3.7	11.1	9.3	7.4	50.0	18.5
Potomac	8.1	21.6	37.8	8.1	5.4	8.1	10.8
Fredericksburg	11.1	11.1	37.0	7.4	3.7	14.8	14.8
Middle Area	12.2	16.6	26.5	12.7	6.6	14.4	9.9
Hermon	14.3	50.0	21.4	-	-	14.3	-
Dover	21.3	19.2	27.7	10.6	10.6	2.1	8.5
Richmond	2.2	8.7	32.6	15.2	8.7	26.1	6.5
Petersburg	12.5	8.3	29.2	16.7	6.3	10.4	16.7
Chesterfield Co. ^b	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	12.5
South Area	4.7	5.5	19.7	12.6	3.9	36.2	17.3
Peninsula	2.2	6.7	13.3	15.6	4.4	33.3	24.4
Norfolk	5.4	5.4	19.6	10.7	3.6	39.3	16.1
Portsmouth	7.7	3.9	30.8	11.5	3.9	34.6	7.7

^aSource: Virginia Baptist Annual, 1961 and 1970^bThis county is part of the Middle District Association, but is the only part of the Association in the Urban Corridor.

Small Churches are Prevalent

One of the most interesting factors uncovered in the research by this author reveals that 57.2 percent of all churches in the Urban Corridor have less than 500 members. It is a significant factor in the growth of Southern Baptists in the area. A proliferation of small churches across the area gives a strong base from which to establish outreach activities and ministries to many different neighborhoods and communities. However, it should be noted that 172 churches in the Corridor have more than 500 members, with 61 of these having more than 1,000. Table 9 reveals that there are a far larger percent of churches in the southern area, with 500 members and more, than in the other two study areas.

There is no data available to establish which size church in the Urban Corridor has the most effective ministry in terms of participation by its membership. However, research in other areas of the nation have revealed that in most cases, the smaller churches are more effective in terms of involvement of their membership in the activities of the local congregation. It is suggested that the strategy committee give serious consideration to further study of this matter in order to understand the size church that is most effective in ministering to the various communities of the Urban Corridor.

Significant Changes in the Past Decade

On Table 10 are the indicators of congregational change during the past decade. Note the number and percent of change for each item listed on the table. There has been a net gain of 43 churches in the Corridor, while the Virginia Association gained only 24 churches. Likely, this data reveals that a large number of open-country rural churches have died during the decade while most of the churches in the Urban Corridor have remained, and a significant number of new churches have been established.

TABLE 9

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHURCHES BY SIZE IN ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS, 1970^a

ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS	CHURCHES BY TOTAL MEMBERSHIP								TOTAL
	0 - 199		200 - 499		500 - 999		1000 or More		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL CORRIDOR	88	21.9	142	35.3	111	27.6	61	15.2	402
North Area	31	26.5	53	45.3	21	18.0	12	10.3	117
Mt. Vernon	7	13.2	21	39.6	15	28.3	10	18.9	53
Potomac	17	46.0	16	43.2	4	10.8	-	-	37
Fredericksburg	7	25.9	16	59.3	2	7.4	2	7.4	27
Middle Area	43	27.4	50	31.9	45	28.7	19	12.1	157
Hermon	8	61.5	6	46.2	-	-	-	-	13
Dover	13	27.7	24	51.1	9	19.2	1	2.1	47
Richmond	2	4.2	7	14.6	25	52.1	14	29.2	48
Petersburg	20	41.7	13	27.1	11	22.9	4	8.3	48
Chesterfield Co. ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Area	14	10.9	39	30.5	45	35.2	30	23.4	128
Peninsula	2	4.4	17	37.8	14	31.1	12	26.7	45
Norfolk	9	16.1	13	23.2	23	41.1	11	19.6	56
Portsmouth	3	11.1	9	33.3	8	29.6	7	25.9	27

^aSource: Virginia Baptist Annual, 1970.

^bData Unavailable.

TABLE 10

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHANGE BY STUDY AREAS,

1962 - 1971^a

STUDY AREAS	CHURCHES		MEMBERS		SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		TOTAL RECEIPTS		GIFTS TO MISSIONS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total Corridor	43	10.5	39,658	18.6	(-16,967	(- 8.0)	9,913,685	66.3	1,396,115	50.8
North Area	16	15.5	11,544	24.9	(- 3,317)	(- 8.0)	3,084,453	87.1	468,588	80.6
Middle Area	8	4.6	13,234	15.1	(- 6,824)	(- 8.7)	3,409,596	57.2	447,789	35.9
South Area	19	17.4	14,880	18.8	(- 6,826)	(- 9.0)	3,419,636	67.5	479,738	52.1
Virginia	24	1.7	66,267	14.2	(-36,964)	(- 9.2)	20,581,548	80.6	3,543,700	76.7

^aSource: Computation From Data Compiled From Virginia Baptist Annuals.

It is also significant to note on the table that more than half of all the net gain in members in the state have been in the Urban Corridor. It was suggested earlier that 45.1 percent of all church members in the Virginia Association churches live in the Urban Corridor. The Sunday School enrollment has had a decrease, which is predictable. This decrease is similar to the national decrease in Sunday School enrollment in Southern Baptist Churches. An almost equal amount of loss in Sunday School enrollment has occurred in the Middle and South Study Areas. The North Area's loss was only approximately 50 percent of that of the Middle and South Areas.

The receipts of the churches in the Urban Corridor did not keep pace with the receipts of the churches in the state as a whole. Note that there was an 80 percent increase in the state, while only a 66 percent increase in the Corridor. It should be noted, however, that the North Area did have an 87 percent increase in giving during the decade. The net increase in total receipts for the Corridor churches was slightly less than half of the state's total increase. In examining the mission gifts, it was obvious that the churches have increased their giving to missions proportionate with their total receipts from their local members. This should be noted by the committee and made known to Virginia Baptists. The percentage in gifts to missions among the Corridor churches was much less than the increase in gifts to missions by the churches of the state as a whole. The largest percentage increase in mission giving occurred in the North Area, but the amounts of increase in mission giving were similar in all three study areas.

The Churches of the Urban Corridor Have a Strong Base of Support

Table 11 represents an attempt to establish some of the congregational resources which are available to the churches of the Urban Corridor. The first portion of the table reveals the rate per 100 members of the enrollment in Sunday School and the evangelism outreach of the churches. The strongest area of Sunday School Enrollment is the South Study Area, where 73.4 persons per 100 members are enrolled in the Sunday School. The other two areas and the Corridor as a whole, compare very favorably with the state of Virginia and the Southern Baptist Convention.

In evangelism potential, i.e., baptism and letters, the Corridor is slightly better than the state as a whole, but slightly less than the Southern Baptist Convention. There were 6.5 persons per 100 members joining the churches in 1971, but there was a loss of 3.7 persons during the year, which gives a net increase in membership of 2.7 persons per 100 members. In effect, only about one-half of the persons joining the churches are represented in the net gain of church membership at the end of the year. This, of course, is indicative of a highly mobile area, such as the Urban Corridor, and this trend will likely continue for many years to come. The net gain in membership in the Corridor is significantly higher than the Convention or the Association. It is alarming to consider that the Virginia Association kept less than one person in net gain for every six persons who joined Virginia's churches in 1971.

TABLE 11
INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL REOURCES
BY STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

STUDY AREAS	RATE PER 100 MEMBERS					PER CAPITA DOLLARS		PERCENT RECEIPTS TO MISSIONS
	Enrolled in S.S.	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Total Missions	
Total Corridor	70.9	2.9	3.6	3.7	2.7	96.88	16.40	16.9
North Area	66.3	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.7	114.28	18.11	15.9
Middle Area	71.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	92.89	16.80	18.1
South Area	73.4	3.2	4.0	4.8	2.4	90.43	14.92	16.5
Virginia	68.1	2.8	2.8	4.9	.7	86.44	15.30	17.7
SBC	62.7	3.2	4.3	6.3	1.2	73.70	11.91	16.2

^aSource: Computation from Data Compiled from Virginis Baptist Annuals.

Calculations have provided the per capita dollars given to the church by its members, and the per capita dollars given to missions by the churches. The 428 churches of the Urban Corridor receive and give money per capita to missions better than do Virginia and Southern Baptist Convention churches. Note that the per capita receipts of the churches in the North Study Area is greater than the Middle Study Area. However, it should be noted that the churches of the Middle Area give 18 percent of their receipts to missions, while the South and North Areas give 16 percent. The Corridor, as a whole, is less than the state, but is slightly greater than the Southern Baptist Convention mission-giving record.

CONCLUSIONS

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

1. There has been strong population growth in the Urban Corridor in the past decade, and this growth will continue through the 1970's. The data in the report seems to indicate that there will continue to be a large and significant population increase in the 33 political units of the Urban Corridor during the decade of the 1970's. The projection is that an additional 644,000 persons will be added during the decade, and most of this will be into the five major SMSA's in the corridor. Much of this growth will depend upon the ability of the state and the corridor to keep the graduating seniors of Virginia's universities. These young people have, for the most part, been born and reared, and educated in Virginia, and most would like to remain in the area. It has also been obvious in the past that many of these young people have had to go outside of the state in order to find adequate employment. With the increase in industrial employment in the area, it would seem that many new jobs in industry and in services will be available for these graduating seniors. The high school graduates who do not pursue a college degree must also be provided for if they are to stay within the area. As was pointed out in the report, most of the industrial jobs have occurred in the Middle and South Study Areas, and most of the government employment increase has occurred in the North Study Area. The strategy committee should be encouraged to maintain a constant vigil of the trends in order to recommend adjustments and new innovations in church and associational programming in order to attract these young people.

2. There is evidently a good mix of all size and age of churches in the Urban Corridor. It does seem from the evidence contained in the report that there is a "church for everyone" among the 428 churches located in the Urban Corridor. There is insufficient data to indicate whether these churches are reaching all socio-economic groups resident in the area.

In general, it can be said that the older churches of the area are "set in their ways" as far as programming and organizations are concerned. The older churches do not tend to be innovative in programming nor in organization for the purposes of outreach and ministry. It is also generally true that new churches are more "fluid" in their organization, so as to develop a decision-making group in a local congregation that will be more sensitive to the spiritual needs of the local congregation, and to be more effective in outreach and ministry.

3. Church extension should be given a high priority in the programming of the local associations and the General Association for the Urban Corridor area. The program of church extension in the Urban Corridor should be annually reviewed to make sure that all areas of the corridor are receiving a proportionate share of new churches. There is much to be said for the geographical locations of these new churches, with reference to the growing communities and in the areas where the ratio of population to churches is high. The strategy committee should also give emphasis to church extension activities that would reach all socio-economic groups. As was previously mentioned, there is insufficient data to examine this aspect of Baptist life in the Urban Corridor. It is not known, therefore, if churches of the area are reaching all socio-economic groups, and it is suggested by this author that the strategy committee give serious consideration to further study of this matter.

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

4. The outreach activities of the local churches should be intensified during the next decade. Since there have been significant population increases during the past decade, and since the churches of the area have grown at a rate only commensurate with the remainder of Virginia and the Southern Baptist Convention, the suggestion is made that serious consideration be given to implementing outreach activities and techniques which would reach a far greater number of persons who live or are moving to the Urban Corridor. The suggestion of this author is that evangelism outreach should occupy a high priority among the churches of the corridor, and consistent and repeated evaluation should be given to the techniques and activities which are most productive for the churches.

5. The life-style of many communities and neighborhoods of the Urban Corridor are closed to immigrants. The suggestion here is that immigrants are welcome to move in and to work and enjoy the benefits of living in the area of the Urban Corridor, but not to participate in the decision-making processes in the communities or churches. There are several factors contributing to this observation: (1) The age of the communities suggest that there are numerous "old-line families" who, for a long time, have been making the decisions for the communities and churches of the Corridor; (2) The lack of interplay between socio-economic groups precludes a basis for under-

standing each other; (3) The "flight to the suburbs" of the middle class and affluent white families have generated a "new generation" of community structures that are designed to exclude anyone who is not a part of the primary group; (4) The high mobility of persons within the Corridor and out of the Corridor; (5) The affluence of a large segment of the families in the Corridor, and the grouping of these families into certain geographical areas tend to make for closed communities; (6) The type housing available in most of the communities tend to make for a one or two-class society, and there is no mix or interplay between socio-economic groups across neighborhood and community lines.

6. Language and other cultural groups resident in the corridor demand attention. At the present time, there is only a small amount of the churches of the Corridor among language culture groups and since this is an increasing proportion of the population, the strategy committee should give serious consideration to the recommendation of program suggestions for outreach and ministry to these groups.

7. The industrialization of the area may offer many chaplaincy opportunities. Since the South and Middle Study Areas have received many industrial jobs, likely there are new plants and industrial complexes which should be investigated for the possibility of the chaplaincy ministry at some point in the future.

APPENDIX I

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF CHURCHES BY YEARS OF CONSTITUTION BY ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

ASSOCIATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHURCHES		YEARS OF CONSTITUTION						
	1970	1961	Before 1800	1800-1849	1850-1899	1900-1919	1920-1939	1940-1959	1960-1969
TOTAL CORRIDOR	428	385	34	50	103	49	24	106	58
North Area	119	103	6	13	30	10	7	34	18
Mt. Vernon	54	44	0	2	6	5	4	27	10
Potomac	38	38	3	8	14	3	2	3	4
Fredericksburg	27	21	3	3	10	2	1	4	4
Middle Area	181	173	22	30	48	23	12	26	18
Hermon	14	13	2	7	3	0	0	2	0
Dover	47	47	10	9	13	5	5	1	4
Richmond	48	46	1	4	15	7	4	12	3
Petersburg	48	44	6	4	14	8	3	5	8
Chesterfield Co. ^b	24	23	3	6	3	3	0	6	3
South Area	128	109	6	7	25	16	5	46	22
Peninsula	45	34	1	3	6	7	2	15	11
Norfolk	56	50	3	3	11	6	2	22	9
Portsmouth	27	25	2	1	8	3	1	9	2

^aSource: Virginia Baptist Annual, 1961 and 1970

^bThis county is part of the Middle District Association, but is the only part of the Association in the Urban Corridor.

TABLE 13

NUMBER OF TOTAL MEMBERS BY YEARS BY ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS, 1962-1972^{a,b}

ASSOCIATIONS and STUDY AREAS	Years									
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
OTAL CORRIDOR	252,750	233,793	232,733	230,829	225,338	222,512	218,525	212,648	217,999	213,092
North Area	57,982	55,826	54,808	53,742	52,871	52,183	50,902	49,641	47,827	46,438
Mt. Vernon	36,081	35,033	34,193	33,547	33,282	32,772	31,807	30,858	29,709	28,515
Potomac	10,454	9,897	9,467	9,424	9,024	8,961	8,914	8,793	8,353	8,400
Fredericksburg	11,447	10,896	11,143	10,771	10,565	10,450	10,181	9,990	9,765	9,523
Middle Area	100,887	86,370	86,287	85,362	84,378	83,474	82,807	79,906	89,350	87,653
Hermon	2,815	2,778	2,374	2,356	2,421	2,394	2,516	2,310	2,372	2,296
Dover	18,242	17,582	17,186	16,764	16,442	17,774	17,047	15,632	16,543	15,920
Richmond	48,581	46,495	47,291	47,254	46,768	45,080	44,973	44,653	44,549	44,413
Petersburg	18,946	19,515	19,436	18,988	18,747	18,226	18,271	17,311	17,046	16,557
Chesterfield Co.	12,303 ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,840	8,467
South Area	93,881	91,597	91,638	91,725	88,089	86,855	84,816	83,101	80,822	79,001
Peninsula	35,054	34,214	34,044	33,944	32,756	31,437	30,431	29,517	28,813	27,523
Norfolk	39,101	38,086	38,016	38,365	36,058	36,498	35,469	35,172	34,111	33,742
Portsmouth	19,726	19,297	19,578	19,416	19,275	18,920	18,916	18,412	17,898	17,736

^aSource: Virginia Baptist Annual.^bThis county is part of the Middle District Association, but is the only part of the Association in the Urban Corridor.

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF BAPTISMS BY YEARS BY ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

ASSOCIATIONS and STUDY AREAS	Years									
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
OTAL CORRIDOR	7,412	6,908	6,554	7,180	6,584	6,618	7,116	7,786	7,379	7,753
North Area	1,732	1,716	1,736	1,582	1,467	1,571	1,816	1,912	1,557	1,917
Mt. Vernon	1,051	1,078	1,055	872	806	987	1,050	1,287	1,044	1,291
Potomac	407	380	371	413	363	323	419	339	322	383
Fredericksburg	274	258	310	297	298	261	347	286	191	243
Middle Area	2,641	2,409	2,107	2,286	2,240	1,961	2,244	2,501	2,559	2,476
Hermon	59	38	42	41	64	53	57	70	49	59
Dover	541	518	497	494	531	472	545	535	532	505
Richmond	1,050	1,381	995	1,158	1,136	880	1,056	1,390	1,123	1,125
Petersburg	601	472	573	593	509	556	586	506	498	464
Chesterfield ^b	390	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	357	323
South Area	3,039	2,783	2,711	3,312	2,877	3,086	3,056	3,373	3,263	3,360
Peninsula	1,091	918	1,009	1,235	1,081	1,147	1,105	1,287	1,224	1,275
Norfolk	1,443	1,318	1,167	1,453	1,207	1,440	1,315	1,505	1,527	1,435
Portsmouth	505	547	535	624	589	499	636	581	512	650

^aSource: Virginia Baptist Annual^bThis county is part of the Middle District Association, but is the only part of the Association in the Urban Corridor.

TABLE 15

NUMBER OF OTHER ADDITIONS BY YEARS BY ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

ASSOCIATIONS and STUDY AREAS	Years									
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
TOTAL CORRIDOR	9,150	8,646	8,917	10,131	10,156	10,305	10,215	10,516	10,916	11,124
North Area	2,480	2,660	2,643	3,045	2,947	3,064	2,971	3,151	2,764	3,016
Mt. Vernon	1,766	1,959	2,017	2,292	2,352	2,227	2,247	2,434	2,181	2,368
Potomac	484	463	359	476	384	576	450	426	336	392
Fredericksburg	230	238	267	277	211	261	274	291	247	256
Middle Area	2,892	2,356	2,335	2,672	2,722	2,589	2,765	2,755	3,315	3,223
Hermon	40	22	27	24	48	45	36	37	33	28
Dover	583	421	436	534	615	563	608	491	592	593
Richmond	1,359	1,393	1,376	1,497	1,464	1,395	1,491	1,663	1,661	1,693
Petersburg	452	520	496	617	595	586	630	564	566	524
Chesterfield ^b	458	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	463	385
South Area	3,778	3,630	3,939	4,414	4,487	4,652	4,479	4,610	4,837	4,885
Peninsula	1,625	1,440	1,590	1,819	1,905	1,836	1,675	1,814	1,862	1,911
Norfolk	1,720	1,775	1,862	2,037	2,033	2,249	2,176	2,227	2,340	2,282
Portsmouth	433	415	487	558	549	567	628	569	635	692

^aSource: Virginia Baptist Annual^bThis county is part of the Middle District Association, but is the only part of the Association in the Urban Corridor.

TABLE 16

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY YEARS BY ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

ASSOCIATIONS and STUDY AREAS	Years									
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
TOTAL CORRIDOR	179,242	176,721	182,058	187,816	187,845	189,884	198,133	188,158	195,328	196,209
North Area	38,425	39,844	41,369	42,641	42,723	43,474	50,902	42,808	41,897	41,742
Mt. Vernon	23,796	25,000	26,304	27,048	27,528	28,443	31,807	27,796	27,344	26,996
Potomac	7,407	7,236	7,273	7,602	7,406	7,201	8,914	7,069	6,774	6,961
Fredericksburg	7,222	7,608	7,792	7,991	7,789	7,830	10,181	7,943	7,779	7,785
Middle Area	71,950	63,329	67,166	69,374	69,322	69,242	71,068	68,855	78,249	78,774
Hermon	1,767	1,834	1,670	1,699	1,642	1,658	1,761	1,705	1,671	1,778
Dover	14,030	14,309	14,798	14,557	14,000	15,833	15,962	14,330	15,365	14,994
Richmond	31,089	32,856	35,678	37,586	38,069	36,701	37,812	37,953	37,506	37,804
Petersburg	13,789	14,330	15,020	15,532	15,611	15,050	15,533	14,867	14,471	14,415
Chesterfield ^b	11,275	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,236	9,783
South Area	68,867	73,548	73,523	75,801	75,800	77,168	76,163	76,495	75,182	75,693
Peninsula	27,614	29,257	29,642	30,286	29,845	30,620	28,987	28,890	28,675	28,555
Norfolk	27,836	29,748	29,760	30,609	31,004	31,487	31,996	32,425	30,797	31,796
Portsmouth	13,417	14,543	14,121	14,906	14,951	15,061	15,180	15,369	15,710	15,342

^aSource: Virginia Baptist Annual^bThis county is part of the Middle District Association, but is the only part of the Association in the Urban Corridor.

NA Not Available.

TABLE 17

AMOUNT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS BY YEARS BY ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

ASSOCIATIONS and STUDY AREAS	Years									
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
TOTAL CORRIDOR	24,486,489	21,501,318	20,825,471	20,321,987	18,258,421	17,408,755	16,942,477	15,496,576	14,959,147	14,572,804
North Area	6,625,881	6,013,340	5,491,625	5,451,801	4,768,127	4,634,786	4,413,556	3,958,565	3,611,483	3,541,428
Mt. Vernon	4,664,927	4,251,491	4,017,257	3,986,155	3,446,023	3,386,416	3,191,724	2,926,328	2,692,827	2,638,104
Potomac	1,021,751	987,780	697,026	753,147	665,446	619,790	568,645	504,846	453,716	469,109
Fredericksburg	939,203	774,069	777,342	712,499	656,658	628,580	653,187	527,391	464,940	434,215
Middle Area	9,371,051	7,434,698	7,496,646	7,189,984	6,844,393	6,422,895	6,292,675	5,797,299	6,051,518	5,961,455
Hermon	238,937	183,837	168,710	166,540	145,933	157,400	145,147	150,133	150,093	128,402
Dover	1,648,148	1,519,960	1,409,979	1,307,085	1,142,187	1,234,323	1,204,325	1,074,935	1,043,091	1,066,108
Richmond	4,768,094	4,181,005	4,476,506	4,282,001	4,300,313	3,839,827	3,779,291	3,500,285	3,311,741	3,272,456
Petersburg	1,628,841	1,549,896	1,441,451	1,434,358	1,255,960	1,191,345	1,163,912	1,071,946	994,111	961,100
Chesterfield ^b	1,037,031	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	552,482	533,389
South Area	8,489,557	8,053,280	7,837,200	7,680,202	6,645,901	6,351,074	6,236,246	5,740,712	5,296,146	5,069,921
Peninsula	3,425,483	3,408,204	3,112,975	3,053,965	2,610,363	2,593,165	2,465,980	2,245,773	2,094,889	2,066,872
Norfolk	3,441,610	3,153,767	3,326,322	3,266,866	2,723,277	2,548,724	2,576,117	2,346,656	2,182,398	1,922,458
Portsmouth	1,622,464	1,491,309	1,397,903	1,399,371	1,312,261	1,209,185	1,194,149	1,148,283	1,018,859	1,080,591

^aSource: Virginia Baptist Annual^bThis county is part of the Middle District Association, but is the only part of the Association in the Urban Corridor.

NA Not Available.

TABLE 18

TOTAL AMOUNT GIVEN TO MISSIONS BY YEARS BY ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDY AREAS, 1971^a

ASSOCIATIONS and STUDY AREAS	Years									
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
TOTAL CORRIDOR	4,146,287	3,729,526	3,675,074	3,610,246	3,419,266	3,307,938	3,107,732	2,998,700	2,810,663	2,750,172
North Area	1,050,304	947,234	799,510	847,775	802,792	781,436	737,363	681,765	594,801	581,716
Mt. Vernon	719,138	657,445	634,203	603,443	569,625	564,748	534,164	467,125	410,889	411,522
Potomac	151,433	137,007	23,470	112,298	107,763	98,136	90,999	88,775	78,283	72,129
Fredericksburg	179,733	152,782	141,837	132,034	125,404	118,552	112,200	125,865	105,629	98,065
Middle Area	1,694,781	1,501,005	1,651,217	1,516,358	1,485,034	1,413,525	1,311,284	1,276,742	1,273,790	1,246,992
Hermon	48,608	44,627	34,228	34,435	31,194	31,897	24,104	28,725	N.A.	N.A.
Dover	266,210	227,412	236,331	233,472	201,374	234,530	196,980	193,294	192,327	186,232
Richmond	1,019,724	951,469	1,106,661	978,517	994,406	901,648	867,511	848,933	810,103	791,518
Petersburg	293,359	277,497	273,997	269,944	258,060	245,450	222,689	205,790	197,608	195,503
Chesterfield ^b	166,880	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73,752	73,739
South Area	1,401,202	1,281,287	1,260,347	1,246,103	1,131,440	1,112,977	1,059,085	1,040,193	942,072	921,464
Peninsula	675,318	615,726	649,979	628,037	568,866	558,388	543,318	515,183	488,718	480,069
Norfolk	471,762	431,625	383,889	390,549	359,783	345,810	313,912	322,537	297,302	263,576
Portsmouth	254,122	233,936	226,479	227,517	202,791	208,779	201,885	202,473	156,052	177,819

^aSource: Virginia Baptist Annual^bThis county is part of the Middle District Association, but is the only part of the Association in the Urban Corridor.

NA Not Available.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baptist General Association of Virginia. Virginia Baptist Annual.
Richmond: 1962 to 1970.
- Holm, Edwin E. "Factors Behind Changes in Virginia's Geographic Distribution of Population," The Virginia Economic Review. Richmond: Division of Industrial Development, December, 1971.
- Jones, Daniel G. "Virginia's Urban Corridor," (A Talk Delivered to Virginia Baptists, May 26, 1970), Division of State Planning and Community Affairs, 1970. (Mr. Jones is an economist in the research section).
- Jung, Clarence R. Virginia's Urban Corridor. Richmond: University of Richmond, December, 1971. (A report prepared for the Virginia Electric and Power Company).
- Research, Statistics and Information Division. Manpower Goals for Virginia in the 1970's. Richmond: Virginia Employment Commission, January, 1970.
- U. S. Bureau of the Census. General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970. Final Report. PHC (2) - 48, Virginia.
- _____. Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics. Final Report PC (1) - B48, Virginia.