

AN ENCOURAGING DECADE
1930-1940
FOR THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
By Walter Herbert Stowe

FOREWORD

STOCK-taking every ten years ought to be a part of the regular program of the Church. This should include its growth in communicants, both actual and relative to the population; and also such vital statistics as ordinations, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, burials, church school teachers and scholars, and contributions, of the latest decade compared with those of the preceding decennial period.

Ten years is not only a good round figure which makes calculations much easier, but official United States population statistics and official diocesan returns are usually available within a year of the close of the decade. Moreover, ten years is a period long enough to indicate trends by which present strategy can be checked and new measures, if needed, projected.

To illustrate, at the beginning of the last decade (1931) no one could have foretold that no portion of the nation's net increase in population, 1930-40, would be attributable to immigration; and that for the first time in the history of the United States the number of emigrants would exceed by 46,518 the number of immigrants. Few people appreciate that immigration would never again, because of restrictive legislation, be the serious factor in all phases of American life that it was from 1846 to 1930;¹ and that the number of foreign white stock (the foreign born plus descendants of foreign or mixed parentage) in this country had reached its peak and must inevitably decline.

Immigration has been, on the whole, because of the relatively small number of immigrants who had any Anglican background, a serious

¹On this subject, *vide*, Walter H. Stowe, *Immigration and the Growth of the Episcopal Church*, in *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH*, volume XI (December, 1942), pp. 330-361. Some reprints are still available from the author.

handicap to the growth of the Episcopal Church, especially since 1846, and more particularly since 1890. The following prophecy of Leon E. Truesdell, chief statistician for population of the Bureau of the Census, concerning changes in the foreign-born population, is therefore favorable to the future growth of this Church:²

"Since quota immigration is not sufficient to replace the mortality in the foreign-born population as it is now constituted, the foreign born population will decrease until it is limited to the survivors of immigrants allowed to enter under restrictive legislation. The rate of decrease will increase rapidly as the average age of the foreign born advances, as it must advance as the immigrants of the period of unrestricted immigration grow older. Even in the decade 1920 to 1930, the median age of the foreign-born white population advanced from 40 to 44 years."

This study, originally undertaken for the Committee on Statistical Research of General Convention's Commission on Strategy and Policy, is divided into two parts: Part I deals with the Church's growth in communicants during the decade 1930-40 by provinces and by dioceses. Part II compares the vital statistics—ordinations, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, burials, church school teachers and scholars, and contributions—of the decennial period 1931-40 with those of 1921-30.

In both Parts I and II the extra-continental missionary districts are omitted from the provinces and considered separately. This is done to permit a truer appraisal of the Church in the continental United States and does no injustice to the extra-continental districts. Also, two of the extra-continental districts have been transferred during the decade: the Panama Canal Zone from the Fourth to the Second Province; Honolulu from the Eighth Province to Foreign Missions.

The *Living Church Annual*, 1922-1942,³ has been indispensable to this study. Although not an official year book of the Church, it has all the merits of one, and its publishers spare no pains to make it thoroughly accurate and comprehensive. It should be noted that the date of each edition of the *Annual* is two years later than the vital statistics it contains. The reason is that the 1942 *Annual*, for example, was published in the autumn of 1941 and its Church statistics are those of December 31, 1940.

²*Fifteenth (1930) Census Reports on Population*, Chapter 5, volume II, p. 226.

³*The Living Church Annual*, 1922-1938, Morehouse Publishing Company, Milwaukee and New York; 1939-1942, Morehouse-Gorham Company, New York. The error of some 21,407 communicants in the reports of the diocese of Pennsylvania for the year 1940, has been corrected throughout this study.

I am indebted to the Honorable Alexander B. Andrews, chancellor of the diocese of North Carolina and chairman of the committee on canons of the House of Deputies, who at a generous expenditure of time and money collected much data for my use. He is not, however, to be held responsible for any errors which may be found nor for the interpretations and manner of presentation.

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PART I

THE GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH: 1930-1940

THE CHURCH-AT-LARGE IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

The proportion of communicants of the Episcopal Church in the total population of continental United States not only reached in 1940 the highest point in its history, but the ratio of increase was greater in the 10 years, 1930-40, than in the preceding 30 years, 1900-1930.

This encouraging improvement in the Church's growth was not due to an exceptional percentage increase in its communicants. In fact, its percentage increase was 1.4 per cent less than in the decade 1920-30, and 11.2 per cent less than in the decade 1900-10. The percentage increase in communicants by decades in the 20th century has been: 1900-1910, 25.2; 1910-1920, 15.4; 1920-1930, 15.4; 1930-1940, 14.0.

Even to the uninitiated it must be clear that some measurement other than mere percentage increase in communicants is necessary to obtain a true and fair picture of the Church's growth. That other measurement is its relation to the growth of the total population of which the Church's communicants are a part. To meet this need statisticians have evolved the rule of "ratio of total population to one communicant," or its reverse, "ratio of one communicant to total population." This is obtained by dividing the total population of a given year in a given area by the number of communicants of that same given year in that same given area.

Such a rule enables us to determine whether the Church is growing faster than the population, and if so, approximately how much. Also, it enables us to distinguish between a diocese which has enjoyed a large increase in population and perhaps an "unearned increment" in communicants, and a diocese which has had a stationary or even a declining population but which has nevertheless gone ahead and produced an increase in its communicants. This latter diocese is thus protected against invidious comparisons as it is quite likely to have a larger net gain in ratio points (i. e., improved its ratio standing more) than the former diocese.

The Episcopal Church in the United States has always grown faster than the population, and among the nations of the world this

country's growth has at times been almost phenomenal. In 1830 this Church had 30,939 communicants in a population of 12,866,020. This was a ratio of 415.8 to 1. By this we mean that on an average only one out of every 415 persons in the United States in 1830 was a communicant of the Episcopal Church. If the Church had merely kept pace with the population of the nation that would be the ratio today. But the Church having always grown faster than the population, the ratio of population to one communicant in 1940 was 91.5 to 1. In other words, one out of every 92 persons is now a communicant of the Episcopal Church—a very creditable record in view of all the adverse factors.

But by 1900 the rate of the Church's growth was being drastically reduced. The record is as follows:

1900: 102.3 to 1
 1910: 98.8 to 1
 1920: 98.4 to 1
 1930: 97.3 to 1

All sorts of reasons were advanced for this unhappy condition—except the right one. The Church's statisticians failed us because they did not look into the radical change in the character of the nation's population in that 30 year period. In 150 years, 1780-1930, some 38 million immigrants came to this country. But in the 30 years, 1900-30, almost one-half (18,638,406 or 49.0 percent of the total number) poured in. And these 18½ million immigrants represented almost 40 percent of the total net increase in the nation's population during those three decades. This flood, mostly from central, southern and eastern Europe, with no Anglican background, was just too much for the Church to cope with, coupled with a steep decline in the native birth-rate.

The results of the lifting of this cloud, in so far as the Church's growth in communicants is concerned, are immediately apparent in the decade 1930-40. The population of the United States, dependent for the first time in its history upon the native birth-rate alone, increased but 7.24 percent, the lowest rate of increase in the records. The Church's communicants increased 14.0 percent, almost twice that of the population increase. The ratio of population to one communicant lines up as follows:

1930: 97.3 to 1
 1940: 91.5 to 1

Thus we have a net gain of 5.7 ratio points in 10 years, with almost no immigration, compared with a net gain of less than 5 points (4.99)

in the preceding 30 years during the period of heavy immigration. It is this favorable condition, which will improve even more with the passage of time, which warrants our calling the last decennial period "An Encouraging Decade."

Although the cloud's silver lining is now clearly visible, the cloud has not entirely passed away. As of 1930 (the 1940 figures on this particular subject are not yet available) we had in this country foreign white stock totalling close to one-third (38,727,593 or 31.5 percent) of the total population: 13,366,407 foreign born plus 25,361,186 of foreign or mixed parentage, out of a total population of 122,775,046. Since this is an adverse factor in the Church's growth and one which should be taken into account, a break-down of the foreign white stock by provinces and by states will be shown in the proper places below.

THE PROVINCES

All eight provinces had an actual net increase in communicants and all improved their ratio of communicants in the total population. The three provinces having the greatest net gain in ratio points are west of the Mississippi River.

The Province of the Southwest (VII) led all eight provinces in the rate of communicant growth in relation to the total population. The net increase in communicants, 1930-40, was 30.19 percent whereas its population increased but 5.05 percent. Because of this large increase in communicants and the small increase in population, the net gain in ratio points (almost 50) was most impressive. The ratio standing improved from 258.90 to 1 in 1930 to 208.91 to 1 in 1940.

The Province of the Pacific (VIII) was second among the eight provinces, although it had first place in actual percentage growth in communicants—32.46 percent for the decade. But its population increased 18.05 percent compared with 5.05 percent for the VIIth Province. This made its ratio of population to one communicant 116.98 to 1 in 1940 compared with 131.26 to 1 in 1930, a net increase of 14.28 ratio points for the decade.

The Province of the Northwest (VI) held third place in the rate of communicant growth in relation to total population. Actually its percentage increase in communicants—12.72—was about 5 percent less than that of the Province of Sewanee, which latter was 17.56; but because the VIth Province's population increase was only 2.91 percent compared with the IVth Province's 11.09 percent increase, the former's net gain of 11.63 ratio points was almost 2 points more than that of the latter (9.66).

PROVINCIAL NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS

(In Order of Highest net Increase)

Province	1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
<i>Church-at-Large</i>	91.57 to 1	97.35 to 1	5.78
1. VII (Southwest).....	208.91 to 1	258.90 to 1	49.99
2. VIII (Pacific).....	115.98 to 1	131.26 to 1	14.28
3. VI (Northwest).....	121.85 to 1	133.48 to 1	11.63
4. IV (Sewanee).....	165.71 to 1	175.37 to 1	9.66
5. V (Mid-West).....	143.69 to 1	150.10 to 1	6.41
6. I (New England).....	40.49 to 1	44.37 to 1	3.88
7. II (New York and New Jersey).....	47.67 to 1	49.94 to 1	2.27
8. III (Washington).....	63.22 to 1	64.51 to 1	1.29

CAUTION IN THE USE OF INCREASE-DECREASE PERCENTAGES

The warning of the Census Bureau concerning population increase-decreases applies equally well to communicant increase-decreases:

“The percentage of increase or decrease in population is a relative measure which obscures absolute population changes. A 2 percent increase for a New York county may result from a much greater absolute change in the total population than a 25 percent increase in a county in the sparsely settled West.”

The higher the ratio standing of a province or a diocese the harder it is to improve it. As we shall see later, a net gain of 600 communicants in a western missionary district will improve its ratio standing well over 100 points, whereas an increase of over ten times that number (6,000) in a diocese like Connecticut would not improve the latter's ratio standing more than one point.

ACTUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS

The standing of the provinces in actual percentage increase in communicants, without regard to increase in population, was as follows, bearing in mind that the Church's national average was 14.0 percent:

1. VIII (Pacific)	32.46%	5. VI (Northwest)	12.72%
2. VII (Southwest)	30.19	6. II (New York & New Jersey)	11.13
3. IV (Sewanee)	17.56	7. V (Mid-West)	9.94
4. I (New England).....	13.20	8. III (Washington)	8.94

THE HANDICAP OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK

The Church's history since 1830 has shown that it makes its greatest appeal to native American stock, the vast majority of the immigrants

having been non-Anglican. A proper appraisal of the Church's growth must therefore take into account the foreign white stock (the foreign born plus those of foreign or mixed parentage) in the different areas under consideration. On the whole, until the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the foreign born appear, this element in the population must be regarded as a handicap to the growth of the Episcopal Church. The following figures are those of 1930, those of 1940 (which are not yet available) being probably somewhat more favorable; but they illustrate the problem with which the different provinces had to contend during the last decade.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY PROVINCES: 1930

[In Order of Highest Percentage to Total Population]

Province	Population 1930	Foreign White Number	Stock: 1930 Percent of Total Population
<i>United States</i>	122,775,046	38,727,593	31.6%
1. New England (I).....	8,166,341	4,898,031	59.77
2. New York and New Jersey (II).....	16,629,400	9,934,028	59.73
3. Northwest (VI).....	9,585,511	3,955,535	41.26
4. Mid-West (V).....	25,297,185	9,777,088	38.64
5. Pacific (VIII).....	9,671,652	3,447,483	35.63
6. Washington (III).....	16,139,181	4,474,801	27.72
7. Southwest (VII).....	16,008,920	1,592,069	9.94
8. Sewanee (IV).....	21,274,565	648,558	3.04

PROVINCIAL STANDING ACCORDING TO HIGHEST PROPORTION OF COMMUNICANTS IN THE POPULATION

Having presented the record as to rate of growth as shown by actual percentage increases in communicants without regard to population increases, the record of net gain in ratio points which places communicant increases in their relation to the total population of each province, and the handicap of foreign white stock facing each province, it remains to present the standing of the provinces according to the highest proportion of communicants in the population. Not only does this indicate the relative strength of the Church in the eight different regions, but it illustrates the difficulty of improving the ratio standing.

In listing the ratio of population to one communicant it must be clearly understood that the lower the first figure the higher the ratio; that is, the lower the first figure the more communicants there are among the population of that area. For example, the First Province with a ratio of 40.49 to 1 has more communicants in relation to its total population than any other province. One out of every 40.49 persons in that province is a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

Again, the better the ratio standing the harder it is to improve it. The Province of the Southwest with a net increase of 18,669 communicants, bettered its ratio standing by almost 50 points; whereas the Province of New England, with a 30 percent greater increase in communicants (24,295), improved its ratio by less than 4 points. The Province of Washington had a net increase of 22,359, or one and one-third times that of the Mid-West, which was 16,762; yet the former's net gain in ratio points (1.29) was one-fifth that of the latter (6.41).

PROVINCE	<i>Ratio of Population to 1 Communicant as of 1940</i>
<i>The Church in Continental United States</i>	91.57 to 1
1. New England (I)	40.49 to 1
2. New York & New Jersey (II)	47.67 to 1
3. Washington (III)	63.22 to 1
4. Pacific (VIII)	116.98 to 1
5. Northwest (VI)	121.85 to 1
6. Mid-West (V)	143.69 to 1
7. Sewanee (IV)	165.71 to 1
8. Southwest (VII)	208.91 to 1

THE PROVINCES IN DETAIL

The provincial organization groups together dioceses and missionary districts which are contiguous and which are, generally speaking, faced by fairly common problems and conditions. For these reasons the few extra-continental missionary districts, two in the Second Province and two in the Eighth, are not included in this provincial study but will be dealt with separately. It is also manifestly unfair to compare a western diocese with an eastern one, or even *vice versa*. In Church growth time is a very important factor. The Church has been in existence in many eastern dioceses for 200 years or more, whereas most western dioceses are quite young, few being over 100 years old.

Four standards of measurement will be presented for each province and the dioceses which compose it by which it is hoped that a just and fairly comprehensive picture of the growth of each province and its constituent parts may be obtained. The four standards of measurement are:

- A. The net percentage increase or decrease in communicants, 1930-40, without regard for population increases or decreases. For the Church as a whole in continental United States this was 14.0 percent increase.
- B. The net gain in ratio points, 1930-40, illustrating the rate of growth in communicants in relation to population. For the Church as a whole this net gain was 5.78 ratio points.

C. The foreign white stock as of 1930 by *states* in each province. Except as a diocese is coterminous with state lines, the exact diocesan figures for this standard cannot be shown. For those who do not have readily available a *Living Church Annual*, each of the following dioceses includes the whole state, except as otherwise noted:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Alabama | 15. New Mexico (plus 9 counties in Texas) |
| 2. Arizona | 16. North Dakota |
| 3. Arkansas | |
| 4. Colorado | 17. Oklahoma |
| 5. Connecticut | 18. Rhode Island |
| 6. Delaware | 19. South Dakota |
| 7. Idaho (except the "Panhandle") | 20. Tennessee |
| 8. Iowa | 21. Utah |
| | 22. Vermont |
| 9. Louisiana | 23. West Virginia |
| 10. Maine | 24. Wyoming |
| 11. Mississippi | 25. District of Columbia (plus 4 counties in Maryland) |
| 12. Montana | |
| 13. Nevada | |
| 14. New Hampshire | |

For the nation as a whole the foreign white stock (38,727,593) as of 1930 represented 31.5 percent of the total population which then was 122,775,046.

D. The ratio of population to one communicant as of 1940, showing the proportion of communicants in the total population of a given area. The ratio for the Church as a whole in continental United States is 91.57 to 1.

PROVINCE I (NEW ENGLAND)

A. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS, 1930-40:

<i>Average for Province I as a whole</i>		13.20%	
1. New Hampshire.....	25.14%	5. Maine.....	11.23%
2. Rhode Island.....	14.81	6. Vermont.....	11.13
3. Massachusetts.....	14.05	7. Western Massachusetts.....	3.86
4. Connecticut.....	13.43		

B. NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS, 1930-40:

<i>Net Gain for Province I as a whole</i>		3.88 points	
1. New Hampshire.....	10.93 points	5. Rhode Island.....	2.72 points
2. Vermont.....	6.15	6. Connecticut.....	1.81
3. Massachusetts.....	5.12	7. Western Massachusetts.....	1.69
4. Maine.....	4.77		

C. FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY STATES AS OF 1930:

State	Population 1930	Foreign White Stock	
		Number	Percent of Total Population
<i>Province I (as a whole)</i>	8,166,341	4,898,031	59.97%
1. Rhode Island	687,497	466,053	67.7
2. Massachusetts	4,249,614	2,763,142	65.0
3. Connecticut	1,606,903	1,039,109	64.6
4. New Hampshire	465,293	224,912	48.3
5. Maine	797,423	279,940	35.1
6. Vermont	359,611	124,875	34.7

D. RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT, AS OF 1940:

<i>Province I as a whole</i>	40.49 to 1		
1. Rhode Island	25.52 to 1	5. New Hampshire	59.20 to 1
2. Connecticut	27.21 to 1	6. Western Massachusetts	60.02 to 1
3. Massachusetts	42.37 to 1	7. Maine	101.62 to 1
4. Vermont	54.70 to 1		

PROVINCE II (NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY)

A. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS, 1930-40:

<i>Average for Province II as a whole</i>	11.13%		
1. Long Island	26.46%	5. Rochester	7.62%
2. New Jersey	14.43	6. Albany	6.16
3. New York	10.76	7. Central New York	4.75
4. Western New York	8.77	8. Newark	3.38

B. NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS, 1930-40:

<i>Net Gain for Province II as a whole</i>	2.27 points		
1. Long Island	9.65 points	5. Albany	1.78 points
2. New Jersey	4.02	6. New York	1.68
3. Western New York	2.51	7. Newark	0.79
4. Rochester	1.91	8. Central New York	0.58

C. FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY STATES, AS OF 1930:

State	Population 1930	Foreign White Stock	
		Number	Percent of Total Population
<i>Province II (as a whole)</i>	16,629,400	9,934,028	59.73%
1. New York	12,588,066	7,676,347	60.9
2. New Jersey	4,041,334	2,257,681	55.8

D. RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT, AS OF 1940:

<i>Province II as a whole</i>	47.67 to 1		
1. Central New York	35.00 to 1	5. Rochester	44.19 to 1
2. Albany	39.74	6. New Jersey	44.71
3. New York	41.17	7. Western New York	52.08
4. Newark	43.31	8. Long Island	75.33

PROVINCE III (WASHINGTON)

A. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS, 1930-40:

<i>Average for Province III as a whole</i>	8.94%		
1. Delaware	36.42%	8. Harrisburg	9.70%
2. Southern Virginia	20.27	9. Bethlehem	8.28
3. Maryland	14.08	10. Washington	8.06
4. Southwestern Virginia	13.61	11. Pittsburgh	7.59
5. West Virginia	13.49	12. Erie	4.13
6. Virginia	13.06	13. Pennsylvania	2.01
7. Easton	12.80		

B. NEW GAIN IN RATIO POINTS, 1930-40:

<i>Net Gain for Province III as a whole</i>	5.89 points		
1. Delaware	8.94 points	8. Virginia	1.79 points
2. Bethlehem	7.68	9. Maryland	1.60
3. West Virginia	5.93	10. Pennsylvania	0.01
4. Southern Virginia	5.86	11. Erie	-0.01*
5. Pittsburgh	5.44	12. Southwestern Vir-	-0.26*
6. Easton	5.27	ginia	
7. Harrisburg	4.11	13. Washington	-6.80*

C. FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY STATES, AS OF 1930:

State	Population 1930	Foreign White Stock	
		Number	Percent of Total Population
<i>Province III (as a whole)</i>	16,139,181	4,474,801	27.72%
1. Pennsylvania	9,631,350	3,788,178	39.3
2. Delaware	238,380	50,670	21.2
3. Maryland	1,631,526	314,374	19.2
4. District of Columbia	486,869	91,487	18.7
5. West Virginia	1,729,205	152,390	8.8
6. Virginia	2,421,851	77,702	3.2

D. RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT, AS OF 1940:

<i>Province III as a whole</i>	58.62 to 1		
1. Washington	30.98 to 1	8. Bethlehem	95.60 to 1
2. Virginia	34.33	9. Erie	97.94
3. Pennsylvania	36.16	10. Harrisburg	110.25
4. Maryland	37.99	11. Southwestern Virginia	128.09
5. Delaware	40.61	12. Pittsburgh	131.64
6. Easton	44.73	13. West Virginia	186.01
7. Southern Virginia	63.10		

(*Indicates loss)

PROVINCE IV (SEWANEE)

A. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS, 1930-40:

<i>Average for Province IV as a whole</i>.....17.56%	
1. South Florida.....49.79%	9. Lexington.....16.85%
2. Florida.....41.06	10. Mississippi.....13.85
3. Tennessee.....30.99	11. South Carolina.....13.52
4. North Carolina.....27.41	12. Alabama.....13.39
5. Upper South Carolina.....21.57	13. Western North Carolina.....10.33
6. Atlanta.....17.71	14. Louisiana.....5.36
7. East Carolina.....17.32	15. Kentucky.....-0.56*
8. Georgia.....16.91	

B. NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS, 1930-40:

<i>Net Gain for Province IV as a whole</i>.....9.66 points	
1. Georgia.....25.07 points	9. Mississippi.....12.33 points
2. Tennessee.....24.64	10. South Florida.....6.30
3. Lexington.....22.37	11. East Carolina.....5.94
4. Upper South Carolina.....19.91	12. South Carolina.....2.37
5. North Carolina.....18.93	13. Western North Carolina.....-7.13*
6. Florida.....18.03	14. Louisiana.....-11.28*
7. Alabama.....14.39	15. Kentucky.....-15.27*
8. Atlanta.....12.45	

C. FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY STATES, AS OF 1930:

State	Population 1930	Foreign White Stock Number	Percent of Total Population
<i>Province IV (as a whole)</i>	<i>21,274,565</i>	<i>648,558</i>	<i>3.04%</i>
1. Florida.....	1,468,211	160,832	10.9%
2. Louisiana.....	2,101,593	145,588	6.9
3. Kentucky.....	2,614,589	118,824	4.5
4. Alabama.....	2,646,248	54,436	2.0
5. Tennessee.....	2,616,556	51,236	1.9
6. Georgia.....	2,908,506	44,475	1.5
7. Mississippi.....	2,009,821	28,181	1.4
8. South Carolina.....	1,738,765	18,601	1.0
9. North Carolina.....	3,170,276	26,385	0.8

D. RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT, AS OF 1940:

<i>Province IV as a whole</i>.....165.71 to 1	
1. South Florida.....67.93 to 1	9. Western North Carolina.....185.48 to 1
2. South Carolina.....85.90	10. Tennessee.....186.04
3. Florida.....94.49	11. Atlanta.....198.09
4. East Carolina.....113.06	12. Kentucky.....206.42
5. North Carolina.....141.06	13. Alabama.....242.90
6. Upper South Carolina.....162.33	14. Mississippi.....257.58
7. Louisiana.....178.17	15. Lexington.....369.42
8. Georgia.....184.80	

(*Indicates loss)

PROVINCE V (MID-WEST)

A. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS, 1930-40:

<i>Average for Province V as a whole</i>.....9.94%	
1. Springfield.....20.28%	8. Southern Ohio.....9.60%
2. Michigan.....20.07	9. Quincy.....6.67
3. Eau Claire.....17.98	10. Indianapolis.....3.92
4. Northern Indiana.....14.39	11. Western Michigan.....2.78
5. Milwaukee.....13.06	12. Ohio.....-1.44*
6. Chicago.....12.08	13. Northern Michigan.....-7.12*
7. Fond du Lac.....11.95	

B. NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS, 1930-40:

<i>Net Gain for Province V as a whole</i>.....6.41 points	
1. Springfield.....46.93 points	8. Southern Ohio.....5.36 points
2. Eau Claire.....21.64	9. Fond du Lac.....4.90
3. Northern Indiana.....18.81	10. Ohio.....-5.41*
4. Chicago.....11.21	11. Western Michigan.....-6.00*
5. Michigan.....9.65	12. Indianapolis.....-6.16*
6. Milwaukee.....6.96	13. Northern Michigan.....-7.84*
7. Quincy.....6.86	

C. FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY STATES, AS OF 1930:

State	Population 1930	Foreign White Stock Number	Percent of Total Population
<i>Province V (as a whole)</i>	<i>25,297,185</i>	<i>9,777,088</i>	<i>38.64%</i>
1. Wisconsin.....	2,939,006	1,477,367	50.2
2. Michigan.....	4,842,325	2,286,133	47.2
3. Illinois.....	7,630,654	3,497,371	45.8
4. Ohio.....	6,646,697	2,005,825	30.1
5. Indiana.....	3,238,503	510,392	15.4

D. RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT, AS OF 1940:

<i>Province V as a whole</i>.....143.69 to 1	
1. Northern Michigan.....91.94 to 1	8. Southern Ohio.....147.62 to 1
2. Michigan.....100.32	9. Quincy.....173.76
3. Milwaukee.....117.66	10. Eau Claire.....180.26
4. Fond du Lac.....127.15	11. Northern Indiana.....244.79
5. Chicago.....128.81	12. Springfield.....317.95
6. Ohio.....132.46	13. Indianapolis.....388.06
7. Western Michigan.....136.16	

PROVINCE VI (NORTHWEST)

[Italics indicate missionary district]

A. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS, 1930-40:

<i>Average for Province VI as a whole</i>.....12.72%	
1. Wyoming.....36.65%	6. Iowa.....8.03%
2. Colorado.....28.23	7. Nebraska.....6.95
3. Montana.....26.40	8. Minnesota.....0.83
4. Duluth.....19.19	9. Western Nebraska.....0.70
5. South Dakota.....13.92	10. North Dakota.....-4.27*

(*Indicates loss)

B. NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS, 1930-40:

Net Gain for Province VI as a whole.....11.63 points

1. Montana.....18.80 points	6. South Dakota.....13.68 points
2. Colorado.....16.43	7. Western Nebraska.....13.10
3. Nebraska.....15.16	8. Wyoming.....9.22
4. Duluth.....14.63	9. North Dakota.....3.19
5. Iowa.....13.82	10. Minnesota.....-7.61*

C. FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY STATES, AS OF 1930:

State	Population 1930	Foreign White Stock Number	Percent of Total Population
<i>Province VI (as a whole)</i>	9,585,111	3,955,535	41.26%
1. North Dakota.....	680,845	414,621	60.8
2. Minnesota.....	2,563,953	1,424,657	53.6
3. Montana.....	537,606	233,788	43.4
4. South Dakota.....	692,849	294,075	42.4
5. Nebraska.....	1,377,963	479,853	34.8
6. Iowa.....	2,470,939	750,844	30.3
7. Wyoming.....	225,565	65,686	29.1
8. Colorado.....	1,035,791	292,011	28.1

D. RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT, AS OF 1940:

Province VI as a whole.....121.85 to 1

1. Wyoming.....40.22 to 1	6. Nebraska.....140.28 to 1
2. South Dakota.....60.09	7. Duluth.....158.81
3. Montana.....87.59	8. Western Nebraska.....170.09
4. Colorado.....90.03	9. North Dakota.....209.37
5. Minnesota.....104.05	10. Iowa.....267.35

PROVINCE VII (SOUTHWEST)
[Italics indicate missionary district]

A. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS, 1930-40:

Average for Province VII as a whole.....30.19%

1. Texas.....56.57%	7. Oklahoma.....25.30%
2. New Mexico.....41.80	8. West Texas.....24.15
3. Salina.....41.56	9. Dallas.....19.52
4. Kansas.....41.09	10. Missouri.....14.98
5. North Texas.....37.95	11. Arkansas.....-4.94*
6. West Missouri.....35.25	

B. NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS, 1930-40:

Net Gain for Province VII as a whole.....49.99 points

1. Salina.....143.94 points	7. Dallas.....29.88 points
2. North Texas.....132.96	8. New Mexico.....28.46
3. Oklahoma.....91.26	9. West Texas.....17.17
4. West Missouri.....74.77	10. Missouri.....14.55
5. Kansas.....62.80	11. Arkansas.....-38.72*
6. Texas.....45.32	

(*Indicates loss)

C. FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY STATES, AS OF 1930:

State	Population 1930	Foreign White Stock Number	Percent of Total Population
<i>Province VII (as a whole)</i>	16,008,920	1,592,069	9.94%
1. Kansas.....	1,880,999	339,405	18.0
2. Missouri.....	3,629,367	622,549	17.1
3. Texas.....	5,824,715	426,293	7.3
4. New Mexico.....	423,317	29,002	6.8
5. Oklahoma.....	2,396,040	129,119	5.3
6. Arkansas.....	1,854,482	45,701	2.4

D. RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT, AS OF 1940:

Province VII as a whole.....208.91 to 1

1. Texas.....135.87 to 1	7. West Missouri.....216.03 to 1
2. Kansas.....136.41	8. Salina.....282.70
3. New Mexico.....146.17	9. Oklahoma.....320.14
4. West Texas.....188.86	10. North Texas.....361.06
5. Missouri.....208.27	11. Arkansas.....404.35
6. Dallas.....213.63	

PROVINCE VIII (PACIFIC)
[Italics indicate missionary district]

A. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS, 1930-40:

Average for Province VIII as a whole.....32.46%

1. Spokane ¹.....71.01%	7. Olympia.....27.12%
2. Oregon.....60.43	8. California.....21.82
3. Los Angeles.....38.07	9. Sacramento.....20.68
4. Nevada.....36.16	10. Eastern Oregon.....16.64
5. Utah.....33.17	11. Arizona.....12.41
6. San Joaquin.....33.14	12. Idaho ².....-5.98*

B. NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS, 1930-40:

Net Gain for Province VIII as a whole.....14.28 points

1. Utah.....50.87 points	7. Idaho.....10.09 points
2. Oregon.....44.16	8. Nevada.....7.71
3. Spokane.....19.52	9. Eastern Oregon.....-0.11*
4. Olympia.....17.35	10. Sacramento.....-0.41*
5. Los Angeles.....10.70	11. Arizona.....-2.98*
6. California.....10.50	12. San Joaquin.....-4.06*

(*Indicates loss)

¹Spokane benefitted by the transfer of the Panhandle of Idaho to it in 1935 with about 800 communicants.

²This is not to be taken as a reflection upon Idaho since it lost about 800 communicants in 1935 by the transfer of the territory north of the Salmon river (the "Panhandle") to Spokane.

C. FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY STATES, AS OF 1930:

State	Population 1930	Foreign White Stock	
		Number	Percent of Total Population
Province VIII (as a whole).....	9,673,943	3,447,483	35.63%
1. Washington.....	1,563,396	647,472	41.4%
2. California.....	5,677,251	2,110,112	37.7
3. Nevada.....	91,058	33,855	37.1
4. Utah.....	507,847	177,485	34.9
5. Oregon.....	953,786	307,055	32.1
6. Idaho.....	445,032	117,373	26.3
7. Arizona.....	435,573	54,131	12.4

D. RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT, AS OF 1940:

Province VIII as a whole.....	116.98 to 1	
1. Nevada.....	61.90 to 1	7. Olympia.....113.10 to 1
2. Spokane.....	98.11	8. Idaho.....133.84
3. Eastern Oregon.....	99.71	9. Arizona.....155.33
4. California.....	102.39	10. Sacramento.....162.34
5. Los Angeles.....	104.23	11. Utah.....222.16
6. Oregon.....	108.41	12. San Joaquin.....271.63

DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS

The Episcopal Church has 75 dioceses and 14 missionary districts in the continental United States—a total of 89 jurisdictions compared with 27 dioceses and 2 missionary districts 100 years ago. The 14 missionary districts are all in the three provinces west of the Mississippi river. The Sixth Province has four; the Seventh, three; the Eighth, seven.

In 1940 the Church had in continental United States 5,819 clergy and 7,213 parishes and missions; in 1840, a century before, the clergy numbered 1,052, and the parishes and missions less than 1,000.

In 1840 the Church had but 19 bishops; in 1940 the total roll of the House of Bishops was 151, of whom 11 had foreign jurisdiction, 31 were retired, and 12 were suffragans.

In this section we shall consider: (1) the dioceses and districts which surpassed the Church's national average rate of increase in communicants as related to population, measured by the net gain in ratio points, 1930-40, in the "ratio of population to one communicant"; (2) those which exceeded the Church's national percentage increase in communicants without regard to population increase or decrease; (3) those which experienced losses according to both of the above measurements; and (4) those dioceses and districts whose proportion of communicants in the population is higher than that of the Church at large.

I. GREATEST GAINS IN RATIO STANDING

OKLAHOMA, WEST MISSOURI, AND KANSAS LED 75 DIOCESES IN THE RATE OF INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS IN RELATION TO POPULATION

All three dioceses are in the Province of the Southwest (VII). Two of them had a decrease in population and one had practically no increase.

Oklahoma had a net gain of 91.26 ratio points. By reason of a decline in population of the state and a very creditable increase in communicants, the rather weak ratio of 411.40 to 1 in 1930 was improved to 320.14 to 1 in 1940. The population declined almost 60,000 or 2.48 percent; but the communicants increased 1,474 or 25.30 percent. In the face of the worst economic depression this country has ever experienced and in spite of a decrease in population, Oklahoma passed from the status of a missionary district to that of a self-supporting diocese, achieving this goal in 1937.

West Missouri ranked second with an improvement in its ratio standing of 74.77 points. The population of this diocese was practically stationary, having an increase of only 7,963 people or less than one-half of one percent. Yet its communicants increased by 2,011 or 35.25 percent and, as a result, its ratio moved up from 290.80 in 1930 to 216.03 in 1940.

Kansas, in third place, illustrates the observation: "The better the ratio, the harder it is to improve it." With a greater percentage loss (-3.38) in population and a higher percentage increase in communicants (41.09) than Oklahoma, Kansas' net gain in ratio points was only 62.80. The reason is that it started in 1930 with a ratio (199.21 to 1) twice as high as that of Oklahoma. But let any feeling of injustice be assuaged by the fact that at the end of the decade its ratio (136.41 to 1, as of 1940) was more than twice—almost two and one-half times—as high as that of its neighbor!

There can be no doubt about it: the Episcopal Church is having a very real appeal to the unchurched of the West.

SALINA, NORTH TEXAS, AND UTAH LED 14 MISSIONARY DISTRICTS IN THE RATE OF INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS IN RELATION TO THE POPULATION

The first two of these districts are in the Seventh Province; Utah is in the Eighth.

Salina's net gain of 143.94 ratio points represents the improvement in its ratio standing from 426.64 to 1 in 1930 to 282.70 to 1 in 1940.

The population of the district declined 36,000 or 6.19 percent, but its communicants increased 567 or 41.56 percent.

North Texas bettered its ratio standing by 132.96 points: 361.06 to 1 in 1940 versus 494.02 to 1 in 1930. Its population increased less than one percent (6,800), but its communicants increased 632 or 37.95 percent.

Utah's ratio standing gained 50.87 points: 222.16 to 1 in 1940 against 273.03 to 1 in 1930. The population of the state increased 42,000 or 8.3 percent; the district's communicants, 617, or 33.17 percent.

It is the Church's hope that all domestic missionary districts will eventually become dioceses. Admirable as these records are, we must not disguise from ourselves the fact that even if a rate of one-third net increase every decade is maintained, it will require another 40 years for most of the districts to become self-supporting dioceses. Today a district must have about 7,000 communicants to become a self-supporting diocese. Only four out of the 14 continental districts are within striking distance of this goal: South Dakota has 10,699 communicants; Spokane, 6,680; Wyoming, 6,234; and New Mexico, 4,834. The other ten in order of highest number of communicants are:

Arizona	3,214	Utah	2,477
North Dakota	3,066	North Texas	2,297
Idaho	2,907	Eastern Oregon	2,116
San Joaquin	2,836	Salina	1,931
Western Nebraska	2,588	Nevada	1,781

51 DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS HAD A HIGHER NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS THAN THE CHURCH'S NATIONAL AVERAGE (5.78)

Forty-one out of 75 dioceses and 10 out of 14 missionary districts exceeded the national average net gain of 5.78 ratio points. A summary by provinces is interesting:

	Total Number of Dioceses or Districts	Number Exceeding National Average	
I. (New England)	7	2	28.5%
II. (New York & New Jersey)	8	1	12.5
III. (Washington)	13	4	30.7
IV. (Sewanee)	15	11	73.3
V. (Mid-West)	13	7	53.8
VI. (Northwest)	10	8	80.0
VII. (Southwest)*	11	10	90.9
VIII. (Pacific)	12	8	66.6
Total	89	51	57.3

*The five highest dioceses on the list of 51 are in the Seventh Province. Only one of its 11 jurisdictions failed to make the list.

HONOR ROLL NUMBER 1

DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS HAVING A HIGHER NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (5.78)

(Missionary districts are shown in *italics*. The number after each name in parenthesis indicates the province to which the jurisdiction belongs.)

1. <i>Salina</i> (7th)	143.94	28. Alabama (4th)	14.39
2. <i>North Texas</i> (7th)	132.96	29. Iowa (6th)	13.82
3. Oklahoma (7th)	91.26	30. <i>South Dakota</i> (6th)	13.68
4. West Missouri (7th)	74.77	31. <i>Western Nebraska</i> (6th)	13.10
5. Kansas (7th)	62.80	32. Atlanta (4th)	12.45
6. <i>Utah</i> (8th)	50.87	33. Mississippi (4th)	12.33
7. Springfield (5th)	46.93	34. Chicago (5th)	11.21
8. Texas (7th)	45.32	35. New Hampshire (1st)	10.93
9. Oregon (8th)	44.16	36. Los Angeles (8th)	10.70
10. Dallas (7th)	29.88	37. California (8th)	10.50
11. <i>New Mexico</i> (7th)	28.46	38. <i>Idaho</i> (8th)	10.09
12. Georgia (4th)	25.07	39. Long Island (2nd)	9.653
13. Tennessee (4th)	24.64	40. Michigan (5th)	9.648
14. Lexington (4th)	22.37	41. <i>Wyoming</i> (6th)	9.22
15. Eau Claire (5th)	21.64	42. Delaware (3rd)	8.94
16. Upper South Carolina (4th)	19.91	43. <i>Nevada</i> (8th)	7.71
17. <i>Spokane</i> (8th)	19.52	44. Bethlehem (3rd)	7.68
18. North Carolina (4th)	18.93	45. Milwaukee (5th)	6.96
19. Northern Indiana (5th)	18.81	46. Quincy (5th)	6.86
20. Montana (6th)	18.80	47. South Florida (4th)	6.30
21. Florida (4th)	18.03	48. Vermont (1st)	6.15
22. Olympia (8th)	17.33	49. East Carolina (4th)	5.94
23. West Texas (7th)	17.17	50. West Virginia (3rd)	5.93
24. Colorado (6th)	16.43	51. Southern Virginia (3rd)	5.86
25. Nebraska (6th)	15.16		
26. Duluth (6th)	14.63		
27. Missouri (7th)	14.55		

II. HIGHEST PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS

OREGON, TEXAS, AND SOUTH FLORIDA LED 75 DIOCESES IN NET PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS

Oregon had a net increase of 60.43 percent in communicants. Starting in 1930 with 5,052 communicants, it ended the decade with 8,105—a net increase of 3,053. In number of communicants it is now the fourth largest out of 12 jurisdictions in the Eighth Province, being exceeded only by Los Angeles (35,233), California (17,094), and Olympia (10,756).

Texas was second with a net increase of 56.57 percent. Its communicants increased from 10,730 in 1930 to 16,801 in 1940, a net gain of 6,071. Texas has the largest number of communicants out of 11 jurisdictions in the Seventh Province. Missouri is second with 10,169; Kansas, third, with 9,201.

South Florida had third place with a communicant increase of almost fifty (49.79) percent. Its number rose from 11,442 in 1930 to 17,139 in 1940, a net gain of 5,697. This diocese is the largest out of 15 jurisdictions in the Fourth Province. Tennessee with 15,673 communicants in 1940 was second, and North Carolina with 13,428 was third.

Twenty years before South Florida had been a missionary district. It was constituted a diocese by the General Convention of 1922. To that convention it reported 7,015 communicants. Thus, in less than a score of years its communicants had increased 144 percent. Its rapid growth is one of the brightest spots in the Church's picture. Other dioceses may ruefully reflect that they have contributed a good many communicants to help brighten that particular spot. It would appear, however, that South Florida has not only been equal to its opportunity of garnering that part of the harvest which it did not sow, but it has produced a good many communicants on its own account out of the unchurched who have flocked there.

SPOKANE, NEW MEXICO, AND SALINA LED 14 DISTRICTS IN NET PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS

Spokane increased its communicants by 71.01 per cent and in 1940 had 6,680 compared with 3,906 in 1930. In fairness it should be pointed out that Spokane was a beneficiary of the transfer to it in 1935 of the "Panhandle" of Idaho with some 800 communicants. Nevertheless, Spokane and all of Idaho (combined only for statistical purposes) increased their communicants 36.99 percent.

New Mexico was second with a percentage increase of 41.80. Its communicants increased from 3,409 in 1930 to 4,834 in 1940.

Salina was third, its number of communicants increasing 41.56 percent; 1,364 in 1930 to 1,931 in 1940.

45 DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS EXCEEDED THE NATIONAL AVERAGE OF 14.0 PER CENT INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS

36 out of 75 dioceses and 9 out of 14 missionary districts had a higher percentage net increase in communicants than the Church at large. The showing by provinces is:

Province	Total Number of Jurisdictions	Number Exceeding National Average	Percentage
I (New England)	7	3	42.8%
II (New York & New Jersey)	8	2	25.0
III (Washington)	13	3	23.0
IV (Sewanee)	15	9	60.0
V (Mid-West)	13	4	30.7
VI (Northwest)	10	4	40.0
VII (Southwest)	11	10	90.9
VIII (Pacific)	12	10	83.3
Total	89	45	50.5

90.9 percent of the jurisdictions of the Seventh Province find a place in Honor Roll No. II; 83.3 percent of those in the Eighth Province; and 60 percent of those in the Fourth Province.

HONOR ROLL NUMBER II

DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS WITH A HIGHER PERCENTAGE NET INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (14.0%)

[Missionary districts are shown in *italics*. The number after each name in parenthesis indicates the province to which the jurisdiction belongs.]

1. * <i>Spokane</i> (8th)	71.01%	23. Oklahoma (7th)	25.30%
2. Oregon (8th)	60.43	24. New Hampshire (1st)	25.14
3. Texas (7th)	56.57	25. West Texas (7th)	24.15
4. South Florida (4th)	49.79	26. California (8th)	21.82
5. <i>New Mexico</i> (7th)	41.80	27. Upper South Carolina (4th)	21.57
6. <i>Salina</i> (7th)	41.56	28. Sacramento (8th)	20.68
7. Kansas (7th)	41.09	29. Springfield (5th)	20.28
8. Florida (4th)	41.06	30. Southern Virginia (3rd)	20.27
9. Los Angeles (8th)	38.07	31. Michigan (5th)	20.07
10. <i>North Texas</i> (7th)	37.95	32. Dallas (7th)	19.52
11. <i>Wyoming</i> (6th)	36.65	33. Duluth (6th)	19.19
12. Delaware (3rd)	36.42	34. Eau Claire (5th)	17.98
13. <i>Nevada</i> (8th)	36.16	35. Atlanta (4th)	17.71
14. West Missouri (7th)	35.25	36. East Carolina (4th)	17.32
15. <i>Utah</i> (8th)	33.17	37. Georgia (4th)	16.91
16. <i>San Joaquin</i> (8th)	33.14	38. Lexington (4th)	16.85
17. Tennessee (4th)	30.99	39. <i>Eastern Oregon</i> (8th)	16.64
18. Colorado (6th)	28.23	40. Missouri (7th)	14.98
19. North Carolina (4th)	27.41	41. Rhode Island (1st)	14.81
20. Olympia (8th)	27.12	42. New Jersey (2nd)	14.43
21. Long Island (2nd)	26.46	43. Northern Indiana (5th)	14.39
22. Montana (6th)	26.40	44. Maryland (3rd)	14.08
		45. Massachusetts (1st)	14.05

*Beneficiary of the transfer of the Panhandle of Idaho to it in 1935 with about 800 communicants.

III. NET LOSSES IN COMMUNICANTS: 1930-40

Out of a total of 89 jurisdictions (75 dioceses and 14 missionary districts) only 5 had actual net decreases in the number of communicants. No diocese or district in the First, Second, Third, or Eighth Province, suffered any net loss.

It should also be noted that although North Dakota's communicants declined in number 4.27 percent, its ratio of communicants in the total population actually improved (3.19 ratio points) because the population of the state decreased more than the Church's communicants—5.71 percent decline for the population as against 4.27 percent decrease in communicants.

In order of highest percentage of losses they were:

1. Northern Michigan (5th)	-7.12%	4. Ohio (5th)	-1.44
2. Arkansas (7th)	-4.94	5. Kentucky (4th)	-0.56
3. <i>North Dakota</i> (6th)	-4.27		

But to maintain its ratio standing, i. e., its proportion of communicants in the total population, the communicants of a diocese or district normally must increase as fast as or faster than the population. For this reason a diocese might actually increase in communicants but decrease in its ratio of communicants in the total population. Or, paradoxical as it may at first appear, as illustrated in the case of North Dakota, an actual net decrease in communicants might still improve its ratio standing because the number of communicants did not decrease as much as the population.

Twelve other dioceses and districts, although they had a net increase in communicants, did not keep pace with the increase in population. Therefore, a total of 16 dioceses and districts (North Dakota being excepted from this list) suffered a loss in ratio standing. No diocese in either the First or Second Province had any net loss in communicants or any decline in its ratio standing.

LOSSES IN RATIO STANDING

[In order of highest loss in ratio points. Missionary districts indicated by *italics*. Number in parenthesis after each name denotes province in which it belongs.]

<i>Diocese or District</i>	<i>Increase or Decrease in Communicants</i>	<i>Net Decline in Ratio Points</i>
1. Arkansas (7th)	- 4.94%	-38.72
2. Kentucky (4th)	- 0.56	-15.27
3. Louisiana (4th)	+ 5.36	-11.28

4. Northern Michigan (5th)	- 7.12	- 7.84
5. Minnesota (6th)	+ 0.83	- 7.61
6. Western North Carolina (4th)	+10.33	- 7.13
7. Washington (3rd)	+ 8.06	- 6.80
8. Indianapolis (5th)	+ 3.92	- 6.16
9. Western Michigan (5th)	+ 2.78	- 6.00
10. Ohio (5th)	- 1.44	- 5.41
11. <i>San Joaquin</i> (8th)	+33.14	- 4.06
12. <i>Arizona</i> (8th)	+12.41	- 2.98
13. Sacramento (8th)	+20.68	- 0.41
14. Southwestern Virginia (3rd)	+13.61	- 0.26
15. <i>Eastern Oregon</i> (8th)	+16.64	- 0.11
16. Erie (3rd)	+ 4.13	- 0.01

IV. HIGHEST RATIO STANDINGS

RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND WASHINGTON LED 89 DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS IN THE PROPORTION OF COMMUNICANTS IN THE POPULATION

In 1930 Washington had the highest ratio of communicants in the population. By 1940 two other dioceses had passed it. The 1940 ratio of population to one communicant was as follows:

1. Rhode Island	25.52 to 1
2. Connecticut	27.21
3. Washington	30.98

Rhode Island's ratio of population to one communicant in 1930 was 28.24 to 1. During the decade the population increased from 687,497 to 713,346, a net increase of 25,849 or 3.75 percent. Communicants increased from 24,344 to 27,950, a net increase of 3,606 or 14.81 percent. Paradoxically, a slowing-up of the growth of population has worked in favor of the Church's growth. In the preceding decade, 1920-30, its population had increased 13.7 percent. The steep reduction in Rhode Island's population increase was undoubtedly due to the shut-down in immigration.

The same factors have operated in Connecticut. Its population increased, 1930-40, by only 6.36 percent as against an increase of 16.4 percent between 1920 and 1930. Connecticut's communicants increased, 1930-40, from 55,358 to 62,794, a net gain of 7,436 or 13.43 percent. In dioceses with a high percentage of communicants in the population it requires a large net increase to improve the ratio even one point. Connecticut illustrates this. Its net increase of 7,436 communicants improved its ratio less than two (1.81) points, Connecticut's 1930 ratio having been 29.02 to 1.

The District of Columbia grew faster, 1930-40, than any state in the

union, increasing 36.2 percent. The diocese of Washington includes, in addition to the District of Columbia, four counties in Maryland. The population of the diocese increased 38.43 percent. This rapid growth was not an unmixed blessing for the Church. While Washington's communicants increased 2,092 or 8.06 percent, this was not keeping pace with the abnormal increase in population. As a result Washington lost its primacy among the dioceses of having the highest concentration of communicants in the population. Its high 1930 ratio of 1 communicant in every 24.18 persons, a mark not yet attained by any other diocese, receded to 1 in 30.98 as of 1940.

28 DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS HAVE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF COMMUNICANTS IN THE POPULATION THAN THE CHURCH'S NATIONAL RATIO OF 91.57 PERSONS TO 1 COMMUNICANT

25 out of 75 dioceses and 3 out of 14 missionary districts exceeded the Church's national 1940 ratio of population to 1 communicant. Here we find a considerable reversal compared with the former tables of net increase in ratio points and net percentage increase in communicants. The provincial summary is as follows:

Province	Total Number of Jurisdiction	Number Exceeding National Ratio
I (New England)	7	6 . . . 85.7%
II (New York & New Jersey)	8	8 . . . 100.0
III (Washington)	13	7 . . . 53.8
IV (Sewanee)	15	2 . . . 13.3
V (Mid-West)	13	. . . . .
VI (Northwest)	10	4 . . . 40.0
VII (Southwest)	11	. . . . .
VIII (Pacific)	12	1 . . . 8.3
Total	89	28 . . . 31.4

HONOR ROLL NUMBER III

DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS WITH A HIGHER RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (91.57 TO 1)

[Missionary districts are shown in *italics*. The number after each name in parenthesis denotes the province to which it belongs.]

1. Rhode Island (1st)	25.52 to 1	9. <i>Wyoming</i> (6th)	40.99 to 1
2. Connecticut (1st)	27.21	10. Delaware (3rd)	40.61
3. Washington (3rd)	30.98	11. New York (2nd)	41.17
4. Virginia (3rd)	34.33	12. Massachusetts (1st)	42.37
5. Central New York (2nd)	35.00	13. Newark (2nd)	43.31
6. Pennsylvania (3rd)	36.16	14. Rochester (2nd)	44.19
7. Maryland (3rd)	37.99	15. New Jersey (2nd)	44.71
8. Albany (2nd)	39.74		

16. Easton (3rd)	44.73 to 1	22. <i>Nevada</i> (8th)	61.90 to 1
17. Western New York (2nd)	52.08	23. Southern Virginia (3rd)	63.10
18. Vermont (1st)	54.70	24. South Florida (4th)	67.93
19. New Hampshire (1st)	59.20	25. Long Island (2nd)	75.33
20. Western Massachusetts (1st)	60.02	26. South Carolina (4th)	85.90
21. <i>South Dakota</i> (6th)	60.09	27. Montana (6th)	87.59
		28. Colorado (6th)	90.03

EXTRA-CONTINENTAL MISSIONARY DISTRICTS

Because the conditions of our extra-continental missionary districts differ radically from those of the continental dioceses and districts, they are, in fairness to both groups, considered separately.

On the whole the decennial record of the extra-continental districts is exceedingly fine. The district of the Philippine Islands increased its communicants from 4,828 in 1930 to 8,455 in 1940, a net increase of 3,627 or 75.12 percent. Our Church's work there dates only from 1901—less than 40 years as of 1940. This is, therefore, a most commendable showing in two score years. In an area heavily Roman Catholic and Mohammedan the proportion of communicants in the total population (ratio of population to one communicant) would naturally be weak. The decade witnessed a net gain of 864.41 ratio points, rising from 2798.88 to 1 in 1930 to 1934.47 in 1940. At this writing, with the islands in the hands of the Japanese, no one can forecast the future except to expect that the Church's position must be critical and uncertain for some time to come.

Alaska was second in net percentage increase in communicants, third in net gain in ratio points, and second in ratio standing. Its communicants increased just short of fifty (49.89) percent: from 1,375 in 1930 to 2,061 in 1940. Its ratio of population to one communicant is very high, being exceeded by only six continental dioceses and districts and by the Panama Canal Zone. Starting with 43.11 to 1 in 1930 it rose to 35.18 to 1 in 1940—a net increase of 7.93 ratio points.

Honolulu was third in net percentage increase in communicants, second in net gain in ratio points, and third in ratio of population to one communicant. Its growth in communicants from 3,076 to 4,094 represented a net increase of 1,018 or 33.09 percent for the decade. Its net gain of 16.34 ratio points raised its ratio standing from 119.74 to 1 in 1930 to 103.40 to 1 in 1940. This latter figure is only 11.83 points below the Church's national continental ratio of 91.57 to 1, and is higher than the majority of continental dioceses and districts.

The Panama Canal Zone's net increase in communicants (33.04 percent) was about the same as that of Honolulu, but it had the highest

rate of population increase (31.31 percent) of all extra-continental districts; consequently, its net gain in ratio points was less than 1 point (0.17). It had in 1940 the highest proportion of communicants in the population not only among the extra-continental districts but among all dioceses and districts of continental United States: 1 in every 12.38 persons being a communicant.

Although not a separate district, being part of the missionary district of Puerto Rico, the Church in the Virgin Islands had the largest proportion of communicants in the population of any state, territory or region under the jurisdiction of the American Church. In 1940 its ratio was 1 communicant in every 7.59 persons. The Church in these islands was founded by the Church of England and passed to the jurisdiction of the American Church when the Virgin Islands were purchased by the United States in 1917. The mother Church certainly laid a good foundation.

Puerto Rico (excluding the Virgin Islands) increased in communicants 6.76 percent (2,720 in 1930; 2,904 in 1940), but this was not enough to equal the growth in population, which was 21.07 percent. As a result, Puerto Rico's ratio of population to one communicant receded from 567.61 to 1 in 1930 to 643.68 to 1 in 1940—a net loss of 76.07 points.

For the district as a whole (including the Virgin Islands) the decline in ratio standing was only 24.30 points: its combined ratio of 282.04 to 1 in 1930 receding to 306.34 to 1 in 1940.

All of these extra-continental districts will grow in importance after the war. The Church appears to be in a favorable position to take advantage of the enlarged opportunity which will open to it in these territories.

Three of the four standards of measurement used in connection with the continental provinces line up as follows for the extra-continental districts:

TABULAR VIEW OF THE EXTRA-CONTINENTAL DISTRICTS

[In order of highest standing]

A. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS, 1930-40:

<i>District</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1. Philippine Islands	75.12	4. Panama Canal Zone	33.04
2. Alaska	49.89	5. Puerto Rico	11.36
3. Honolulu	33.09	a. Virgin Islands	15.78
		b. Puerto Rico	6.76

B. NET GAIN IN RATIO POINTS, 1930-40:

<i>District</i>	<i>Gain in Ratio Points</i>
1. Philippine Islands	864.41
2. Honolulu	16.34
3. Alaska	7.93
4. Panama Canal Zone	6.17
5. Puerto Rico	-24.30*
a. Virgin Islands	0.18
b. Puerto Rico	-76.07*

C. RATIO OF POPULATION TO 1 COMMUNICANT, AS OF 1940:

1. Panama Canal Zone	12.38 to 1
2. Alaska	35.18
3. Honolulu	103.40
4. Puerto Rico	306.34
a. Virgin Islands	7.59
b. Puerto Rico	643.68
5. Philippine Islands	1934.47

FOREIGN MISSIONARY DISTRICTS

The decennial record of the foreign missionary districts is quite uneven. Those in the Western Hemisphere have done very well, three of them making records little less than brilliant. Those in China have been faced by unsettled conditions throughout the decade and, since 1937, by a bloody, destructive war. At the end of the decade the Japanese missionary districts became fully autonomous, all American and British missionaries and all financial support having been at Japanese request withdrawn. The district of Liberia has shown a discouraging loss.

Population statistics are unsatisfactory for practically all of our foreign missions. Consequently, only one standard of measurement, that of net increase in communicants without relation to growth in population, can be fairly applied.

THE BRIGHTEST SPOTS ARE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Cuba, whose first American bishop became resident there only in 1905, increased its communicants from 2,346 in 1930 to 4,684 in 1940—a net gain of 2,338 or almost one hundred (99.65) percent. In 1940 it had about 18,000 baptized members.

In 1915 Haiti had but 843 communicants; in 1930, 4,926; in 1940, 8,573. This was a net increase of 3,647 or 74.03 percent for the last decade. Haiti had in 1940 some 22,500 baptized members.

(*Indicates loss)

Southern Brazil increased from 3,400 communicants in 1930 to 5,652 in 1940: a net gain of 2,252 or 66.23 percent. It had at the end of the decade about 12,000 baptized members.

All three of the above foreign districts had a net increase in communicants larger than any continental United States diocese or district except Spokane, whose unusual gain of 71 percent was partly due to the cession of territory to it.

The American Church did not begin work in the Dominican Republic until 1918. Its communicants, numbering 828 in 1930, increased to 1,205 in 1940: a net gain of 377 or 45.53 percent in the ten years. It had about 5,000 baptized members in 1940.

Since 1933 our Mexican Church has been entirely manned by native clergy including the bishop. Beginning with 1,680 communicants in 1930, it numbered 1,979 in 1940, a net increase of 299 or 17.79 percent. In view of the handicap of that country's laws governing religion this must be considered a good record.

THE CHURCH IN ASIA

The American Episcopal Church began its work in China by sending the Rev. Messrs. Henry Lockwood and F. R. Hanson, who sailed June 2, 1835. Two years later the Rev. William J. Boone began there his life work. With his consecration as bishop in 1844 the China mission was erected into a missionary district.

The mission to Japan was established 1859 by the Rev. Messrs. John Liggins and Channing Moore Williams. In 1866 the latter was elevated to the episcopate with jurisdiction in both China and Japan. In 1874 Bishop Williams was allowed to confine himself to the Japanese mission.

In 1887 the English missions, supported by the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, united with the American mission to form the Nippon Sei Ko Kwai, the Holy Catholic Church of Japan.

Not until 1912 was the like result attained in China, when the *Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui* (the Holy Catholic Church of China) was organized.

In 1941 the Japanese government forbade the Japanese Church receiving any foreign support and all foreigners were compelled to cease exercising any authority in it. All Anglican missionaries have therefore been withdrawn and the Japanese Church is entirely controlled and supported by native clergy and laity. Ten Japanese bishops now exercise jurisdiction in the ten dioceses of Nippon Sei Ko Kwai.

Never again, except by invitation, will the American Church be allowed to undertake work in either Japan or China. The Church in each of the latter countries is an independent, self-governing body within the Anglican Communion, whose autonomy must be respected.

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CHINA

[*Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui*]

Of the 13 dioceses in the Holy Catholic Church of China the American Church has supported the three in the Yangtze Valley: Anking, Hankow, and Shanghai. Since the Japanese invasion of China proper in 1937 the Church's work has been badly disrupted. Christians as well as non-Christians have had to flee from the haven where they would be. Statistics since 1936 are incomplete. The following special table of communicants covering the first seven years of the last decade will give some idea of the Church's growth under less devastating conditions and of its chances for reconstruction following the war:

	Communicants in ANKING	Communicants in HANKOW	Communicants in SHANGHAI
1930	1,396	3,573	4,198
1931	1,396	2,906	4,282
1932	1,641	3,043	4,429
1933	1,831	2,635	4,566
1934	2,043	3,385	4,942
1935	2,282	3,447	5,443
1936	2,376	4,088	6,018
Net Increase 1930-36	980	515	1,820
Percent Increase	70.20%	14.41%	43.35%

In spite of the critical and often tragic conditions under which the Church in China now has to work, its future after the war is very bright. The anti-foreign feeling of the Twenties, at least that form of it directed against Christians and Americans, has not only largely died out but has been replaced by a great good-will for both Americans and the Christian missionaries who have valiantly supported China in her hour of great trial.

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH OF JAPAN

[*Nippon Sei Ko Kwai*]

The latest statistics available for the former American-supported districts in Japan are those of the year 1939. The summary for 1930-39 is as follows:

District	Communicants:		Increase		Baptized Persons, 1939:
	1939	1930	Number	Percent	
Kyoto.....	1,825	1,760	65	3.56	5,230
North Kwanto (formerly North Tokyo).....	1,471	1,331	140	9.51	3,444
Tohoku.....	1,039	803	236	29.38	2,472
Totals.....	4,335	3,894	441	10.17	11,146

This slow rate of growth during the Thirties is probably symptomatic of the rising tide of anti-Americanism which the dominant militarists in Japan have stirred up over the decade, charging the United States with being the chief obstacle to their designs of conquest in the Far East.

The Japanese Church is in very much the same critical position that the American Church was in following the War of Independence 160 years ago. Entirely "on its own" both as to leadership and financial support, it is branded in Japan as stemming in its spiritual origins from "hated" nations—the United States and Great Britain. It has, however, certain advantages over the American Church of 160 years ago: It is completely organized on both a diocesan and a national scale, with a full fledged ministry of native personnel. How it will survive this critical testing time no man can tell.

THE CHURCH IN WEST AFRICA: LIBERIA

West Africa was the first designated foreign missionary field of the American Church, its first endeavors for that area dating from 1822. But missionaries did not arrive there until 1836. "Cape Palmas and Parts Adjacent" was erected as a missionary district in 1844; and the name was not changed to Liberia until 1913.

The climate of West Africa has always been deadly to the white man and from this standpoint Liberia is probably our hardest field. But this does not explain satisfactorily the great decline in communicants between 1930 and 1940. Offsetting the admitted difficulties of the field are three mitigating factors: (1) the improvement in communications; (2) the discovery of the cause of malaria and better preventive measures; (3) the neighboring dioceses under the Church of England have met with remarkable success.

In 1930 the Church in Liberia reported 5,363 communicants; in 1937, no report; in 1938, 2,614 communicants; in 1939 and 1940, the same as for 1938. This is a net loss of 2,749 communicants in less than 10 years or 51.25 percent.

After 100 years of work in this field such a showing is far from satisfactory. The American Church would be well advised to transfer

Liberia to the Church of England and take in exchange some Anglican missionary district in the Western Hemisphere.

SOME GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Certain conclusions are clearly evident from this study:

First, continental United States is still a missionary opportunity of the first order and this opportunity is not for one moment to be thought of as being restricted to those jurisdictions formally called "missionary districts." There is no diocese, old or young, large or small, which does not have it. With some, to be sure, that opportunity is greater than with others, but almost one-half of the population of this country is unchurched. Moreover, three handicaps, two of which were well-nigh insuperable, which for the first 30 years of the 20th century made it difficult for the Episcopal Church to grow much faster than the population, are being so lifted or lessened as to work to the advantage of this Church's growth.

One of these is immigration which, between 1900 and 1930, was in danger of swamping not only the Episcopal Church (and some others) but the nation. In the fourth decade, 1930-40, this handicap, in so far as its being an element in the net increase in population was concerned, was entirely lifted. Unless the temper of the American people on this subject should change, it will never again be a serious factor in population growth.

A second handicap, the direct result of wide-open immigration, is definitely receding. This is the foreign white stock, comprising about one-third of the American population in 1930. The first and second generations of this stock, being overwhelmingly non-Anglican in religious background, can seldom be reached by the Episcopal Church. But with the appearance of the third and fourth generations—the grandchildren and the great-grandchildren—the opportunity of the Episcopal Church decidedly improves. The increasing number of clergymen and laymen who stem from this stock has proved to the hilt that this Church has a real appeal to the unchurched among them.

The third handicap, the extreme mobility of the American people, is working more to the advantage than to the disadvantage of the Episcopal Church. While we undoubtedly lose many communicants when they are cut loose from their native moorings, the evidence of the last decade proves that we gain more than we lose. Family and other ties which often prevent a person from affiliating with the Episcopal Church in the old home town, do not deter him when he moves into a new town. For being able to profit from this quite common occurrence we are

indebted to the wisdom and perseverance of our spiritual forefathers who insisted that this Church should be planted in every state and territory and, if possible, in every town where the American flag flies. In short, the fact that this Church is organized on a national basis (as very few American Churches are) is a distinct advantage. In one parish or mission the seed is planted; but it may be some parish a thousand miles away which reaps the harvest. More often than not the small town parishes and missions fail to reap their fair share of the harvest; but the Church at large usually does so.

A second conclusion is that our extra-continental missionary districts—Alaska, Honolulu, Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico—will become increasingly important to the Church after the war as they already are to the nation. Their strategic importance to the United States is starkly patent to every American. The case of Alaska will illustrate that of each district in this group. This territory, rich in resources and strategically vital to the defense of America, has been a neglected step-child, not of the Church, but of the national government. This writer has heard the late Bishop Rowe of heroic memory recount his expostulations with United States senators and other officials about the government's neglect of Alaska. All this is now being changed. Alaska is destined to have many more inhabitants than it now has—home-seekers and not merely transient gold-seekers.

A third conclusion is that what is true of our extra-continental districts is true of the Western Hemisphere as a whole and of our foreign missionary districts therein. The war has only made more visible its enlarged stature in world affairs. The whole Caribbean area, Central and South America, will find their golden age in the future and not in the past. The Church cannot be indifferent to its opportunity in those regions. The rich spiritual harvest to be garnered has been brilliantly foreshadowed in the recent decade, 1930-40.

A fourth conclusion is that our daughters in Asia have come of age and have set up housekeeping for themselves. We may question the wisdom of this, we may think they have a lot to learn in being "on their own," we may have anxieties as to how they will be able to live in the style to which they were accustomed when mother's purse was readily available; but direct control of their affairs is gone for good and quite probably the regular allowances will soon have to be replaced by judicious gifts which, on the one hand, will not pauperize them, and which, on the other, will tide them over crises in discharging the responsibilities of a growing family.

[Part II will be published in a later issue.]

TABLE I.
SECTION A: THE PROVINCES
GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS IN RELATION TO THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1930-1940

PROVINCE (No Extra-Continental Mission- ary Jurisdiction is included in this table)	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		Net Gain in Ratio Points
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	
Continental United States.....	131,669,275	122,775,046	8,894,229	7.24	1,437,820	1,261,167	176,653	14.00	91.57 to 1	97.55 to 1	5.78
First Province (New England).....	8,437,290	8,166,941	270,349	3.31	208,336	184,041	24,295	13.20	40.49 to 1	44.37 to 1	3.88
Second Province (New York and New Jersey).....	17,639,307	16,629,400	1,009,907	6.07	369,991	332,929	37,062	11.13	47.67 to 1	49.94 to 1	2.27
Third Province (Washington).....	17,231,167	16,139,181	1,091,986	6.76	272,528	250,169	22,359	8.94	63.22 to 1	64.51 to 1	1.29
Fourth Province (Sevane).....	23,634,669	21,274,565	2,360,104	11.09	142,020	121,311	21,309	17.56	165.71 to 1	175.37 to 1	9.66
Fifth Province (Mid-West).....	26,626,342	25,297,185	1,329,157	5.25	185,292	168,530	16,762	9.94	145.69 to 1	150.10 to 1	6.41
Sixth Province (Northwest).....	9,864,792	9,555,511	309,281	2.91	80,952	71,811	9,141	12.72	121.85 to 1	133.48 to 1	11.63
Seventh Province (Southwest).....	16,818,155	16,008,920	809,235	5.05	80,502	61,833	18,669	30.19	208.91 to 1	258.90 to 1	49.99
Eighth Province (Pacific).....	11,417,953	9,671,652	1,746,301	18.05	97,599	73,678	23,921	32.46	116.98 to 1	131.26 to 1	14.28

SECTION B: THE DIOCESES OF THE FIRST PROVINCE [NEW ENGLAND]
GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS IN RELATION TO POPULATION: 1930-1940

DIOCESE	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		Net Gain in Ratio Points
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	
First Province (New England) Connecticut.....	8,437,290	8,166,341	270,949	3.31	208,336	184,041	24,295	13.20	40.49 to 1	44.37 to 1	3.88
Maine.....	1,709,242	1,606,903	102,339	6.36	62,794	55,358	7,436	13.43	27.21 to 1	29.02 to 1	1.81
Massachusetts.....	847,226	797,423	49,803	6.24	8,337	7,495	842	11.23	101.62 to 1	106.39 to 1	4.77
New Hampshire.....	3,238,188	3,181,929	56,259	1.76	76,417	67,001	9,416	14.05	42.37 to 1	47.49 to 1	5.12
Rhode Island.....	491,624	465,293	26,331	5.63	8,302	6,684	1,618	25.14	59.20 to 1	70.13 to 1	10.93
Vermont.....	713,846	687,497	26,349	3.75	27,950	24,344	3,606	14.81	25.52 to 1	28.24 to 1	2.72
Western Massachusetts.....	359,231	359,611	-380	-0.10	6,567	5,909	658	11.13	54.70 to 1	60.85 to 1	6.15
Western Massachusetts.....	1,078,533	1,067,685	10,848	1.01	17,969	17,300	669	3.86	60.02 to 1	61.71 to 1	1.69

SECTION C: THE DIOCESES OF THE SECOND PROVINCE [NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY]

GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS IN RELATION TO POPULATION: 1930-1940

DIOCESE (No Extra-Continental Missionary Jurisdiction is included in this table)	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent			
Second Province. (New York and New Jersey)	17,639,307	16,629,400	1,009,907	6.07	369,991	332,929	37,062	11.13	47.67 to 1	49.94 to 1	2.27
Albany.....	1,186,305	1,167,561	18,744	1.60	29,849	28,115	1,734	6.16	39.74 to 1	41.52 to 1	1.78
Central New York.....	1,186,676	1,151,605	35,071	3.04	33,903	32,363	1,540	4.75	35.00 to 1	35.58 to 1	0.58
Long Island.....	4,600,022	4,103,638	496,384	12.09	61,060	48,284	12,776	26.46	75.33 to 1	84.98 to 1	9.65
Newark.....	2,430,089	2,393,499	36,590	1.52	56,108	54,270	1,838	3.38	43.31 to 1	44.10 to 1	0.79
New Jersey.....	1,730,076	1,647,835	82,241	4.99	38,691	33,811	4,880	14.43	44.71 to 1	48.73 to 1	4.02
New York.....	4,509,023	4,236,478	272,545	6.43	109,502	98,864	10,638	10.76	41.17 to 1	42.85 to 1	1.68
Rochester.....	738,762	716,165	22,597	3.15	16,717	15,533*	1,184*	7.62	44.19 to 1	46.10 to 1*	1.91
Western New York.....	1,258,354	1,212,619	45,735	3.77	24,161	22,211†	1,950†	8.77	52.08 to 1	54.59 to 1†	2.51
Rochester and Western New York (Combined).....	1,997,116†	1,928,784**	68,332†	3.54	40,878†	37,222**	3,656†	9.82†	48.85 to 1†	51.81 to 1**	2.96

*—The Number of Communicants as of December 31, 1931. The Diocese of Rochester was organized 1931. This comparison is therefore one year short of a decade.

†—The Number of Communicants as of December 31, 1931. What is now the Diocese of Rochester was carved out of Western New York in 1931. The Diocese of Western New York lost 15,011 communicants to the Diocese of Rochester. Comparison with the number of communicants in Western New York as of 1930 would not therefore give a true picture of the latter diocese. This entry is thus one year short of a decade.

‡—For purposes of more accurate comparison, 1930-1940, this combination of Western New York and Rochester is included in the table. This, then, covers a full ten year period.

**—As of 1930, Western New York's population, communicants, and ratio of population to 1 communicant, are given as they actually were before its division into two dioceses.

SECTION D: THE DIOCESES OF THE THIRD PROVINCE [WASHINGTON]

GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS IN RELATION TO POPULATION: 1930-1940

DIOCESE	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent			
Third Province. (Washington)	17,231,167	16,139,181	1,091,986	6.76	272,528	250,169	22,359	8.94	63.22 to 1	64.51 to 1	1.29
Bethlehem.....	1,862,242	1,857,959	4,283	0.23	19,478	17,988	1,490	8.28	95.60 to 1	103.28 to 1	7.68
Delaware.....	266,505	238,380	28,125	11.79	6,562	4,810	1,752	36.42	40.61 to 1	49.55 to 1	8.94
Easton.....	195,427	193,658	1,769	0.91	4,369	3,873	496	12.80	44.73 to 1	50.00 to 1	5.27
Erie.....	845,549	811,897	33,652	4.14	8,633	8,290	343	4.13	97.94 to 1	97.93 to 1	-0.01
Harrisburg.....	1,542,538	1,458,448	84,090	5.76	13,991	12,753	1,238	9.70	110.25 to 1	114.36 to 1	4.11
Maryland.....	1,420,177	1,297,212	122,965	9.47	37,378	32,764	4,614	14.08	37.99 to 1	39.59 to 1	1.60
Pennsylvania.....	2,774,678	2,720,385	54,293	1.99	76,725	75,209	1,516	2.01	36.16 to 1	36.17 to 1	0.01
Pittsburgh.....	2,875,173	2,782,661	92,512	3.32	21,841	20,299	1,542	7.59	131.64 to 1	137.08 to 1	5.44
Southern Virginia.....	947,686	861,137	86,549	10.05	15,017	12,486	2,531	20.27	63.10 to 1	68.96 to 1	5.86
Southwestern Virginia.....	943,654	828,891	114,763	13.84	7,367	6,484	883	13.61	128.09 to 1	127.83 to 1	-0.26
Virginia.....	786,433	731,823	54,610	7.46	22,902	20,256	2,646	13.06	34.33 to 1	36.12 to 1	1.79
Washington.....	868,731	627,525	241,206	38.43	28,040	25,948	2,092	8.06	30.98 to 1	24.18 to 1	-6.80
West Virginia.....	1,901,974	1,729,205	172,769	9.99	10,225	9,009	1,216	13.49	186.01 to 1	191.94 to 1	5.93

—Denotes loss.

SECTION E: THE DIOCESES OF THE FOURTH PROVINCE
GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS IN RELATION TO POPULATION: 1930-1940

DIOCESE	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent			
	(The minus (-) sign indicates loss)										
Fourth Province (Sewanee)	23,634,669	21,274,565	2,360,104	11.09	142,620	121,311	21,309	17.56	165.71 to 1	175.37 to 1	9.66
Alabama	2,832,961	2,646,248	186,713	7.05	11,663	10,285	1,378	13.39	242.90 to 1	257.29 to 1	14.39
Atlanta	1,837,295	1,658,909	178,386	10.75	9,275	7,879	1,396	17.71	198.09 to 1	210.54 to 1	12.45
East Carolina	865,366	776,361	89,005	11.46	7,654	6,524	1,130	17.32	113.06 to 1	119.00 to 1	5.94
Florida	733,027	618,778	114,249	18.46	7,757	5,499	2,258	41.06	94.49 to 1	112.52 to 1	18.03
Georgia	1,286,428	1,249,597	36,831	2.94	6,961	5,954	1,007	16.91	184.80 to 1	209.87 to 1	25.07
Kentucky	1,349,839	1,257,019	92,820	7.38	6,539	6,576	-37	-0.56	206.42 to 1	191.15 to 1	-15.27
Lexington	1,495,788	1,357,570	138,218	10.18	4,049	3,465	584	16.85	369.42 to 1	391.79 to 1	22.37
Louisiana	2,363,880	2,101,593	262,287	12.48	13,267	12,592	675	5.36	178.17 to 1	166.89 to 1	-11.28
Mississippi	2,183,796	2,009,821	173,975	8.65	3,478	7,446	1,032	13.85	257.58 to 1	269.91 to 1	12.33
North Carolina	1,894,225	1,686,216	208,009	12.33	13,428	10,539	2,889	27.41	141.06 to 1	159.99 to 1	18.93
South Carolina	849,640	769,043	80,597	10.48	9,890	8,712	1,178	13.52	85.90 to 1	88.27 to 1	2.37
South Florida	1,164,387	849,433	314,954	37.07	17,139	11,442	5,697	49.79	67.93 to 1	74.23 to 1	6.30
Tennessee	2,915,841	2,616,556	299,285	11.43	15,873	11,965	3,708	30.99	186.04 to 1	210.68 to 1	24.64
Upper South Carolina	1,050,164	969,722	80,442	8.29	6,469	5,321	1,148	21.57	162.33 to 1	182.24 to 1	19.91
Western North Carolina	812,032	707,699	104,333	14.74	4,378	3,968	410	10.33	185.48 to 1	178.35 to 1	-7.13

SECTION F: THE DIOCESES OF THE FIFTH PROVINCE
GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS: 1930-1940

DIOCESE	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent			
	(Minus (-) sign indicates loss)										
Fifth Province (Mid-West)	26,626,342	25,297,185	1,329,157	5.25	185,292	168,530	16,762	9.94	143.69 to 1	150.10 to 1	6.41
Chicago	5,220,490	5,062,805	157,685	3.11	40,526	36,157	4,369	12.08	128.81 to 1	140.02 to 1	11.21
Eau Claire	645,719	612,990	32,729	5.33	3,582	3,036	546	17.98	180.26 to 1	201.90 to 1	21.64
Fond du Lac	912,187	846,212	65,975	7.79	7,174	6,408	766	11.95	127.15 to 1	132.05 to 1	4.90
Indianapolis	2,095,148	1,984,020	111,128	5.60	5,399	5,195	204	3.92	388.06 to 1	381.90 to 1	-6.16
Michigan	3,718,512	3,394,628	323,884	9.54	37,065	30,868	6,197	20.07	100.32 to 1	109.97 to 1	9.65
Milwaukee	1,579,681	1,479,804	99,877	6.74	13,425	11,874	1,551	13.06	117.66 to 1	124.62 to 1	6.96
Northern Indiana	1,332,648	1,254,483	78,165	6.23	5,444	4,759	685	14.39	244.79 to 1	263.60 to 1	18.81
Northern Michigan	323,544	318,676	4,868	1.52	3,519	3,789	-270	-7.12	91.94 to 1	84.10 to 1	-7.84
Ohio	4,160,850	4,049,604	111,246	2.74	31,412	31,872	-460	-1.44	132.46 to 1	127.05 to 1	-5.41
Quincy	691,757	674,091	17,666	2.62	3,981	3,732	249	6.67	173.76 to 1	180.62 to 1	6.86
Southern Ohio	2,746,762	2,597,093	149,669	5.76	18,606	16,976	1,630	9.60	147.62 to 1	152.98 to 1	5.36
Springfield	1,984,994	1,893,758	91,236	4.81	6,243	5,190	1,053	20.28	317.95 to 1	364.88 to 1	46.93
Western Michigan	1,214,050	1,129,021	85,029	7.53	8,916	8,674	242	2.78	136.16 to 1	130.16 to 1	-6.00

SECTION G: THE DIOCESES OF THE SIXTH PROVINCE
GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS: 1930-1940

DIOCESE (Names in <i>italics</i> denote Missionary Districts)	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent			
	(Minus (-) sign denotes loss)				(Minus (-) sign denotes loss)						
Sixth Province (Northwest)	9,864,792	9,585,511	279,281	2.91	80,952	71,811	9,141	12.72	121.85 to 1	133.48 to 1	11.63
Colorado	1,123,296	1,035,791	87,505	8.44	12,476	9,729	2,747	28.23	90.03 to 1	106.46 to 1	16.43
Duluth	925,894	848,336	77,558	9.14	5,830	4,891	939	19.19	158.81 to 1	173.44 to 1	14.63
Iowa	2,538,268	2,470,939	67,329	2.72	9,494	8,788	706	8.03	267.35 to 1	281.17 to 1	13.82
Minnesota	1,866,406	1,715,617	150,789	8.78	17,936	17,788	148	0.83	104.05 to 1	96.44 to 1	-7.61
Montana	559,456	537,606	21,850	4.06	6,387	5,053	1,334	26.40	87.59 to 1	106.39 to 1	18.80
Nebraska	875,641	907,157	-31,516	-3.47	6,242	5,836	406	6.95	140.28 to 1	155.44 to 1	15.16
North Dakota	641,935	680,845	-38,910	-5.71	3,066	3,203	-137	-4.27	209.37 to 1	212.56 to 1	3.19
South Dakota	642,961	692,849	-49,888	-7.20	10,699	9,391	1,308	13.92	60.09 to 1	73.77 to 1	13.68
Western Nebraska	440,193	470,806	-30,613	-6.50	2,588	2,570	18	0.70	170.09 to 1	183.19 to 1	13.10
Wyoming	250,742	225,565	25,177	11.16	6,234	4,562	1,672	36.65	40.22 to 1	49.44 to 1	9.22

SECTION H: THE DIOCESES OF THE SEVENTH PROVINCE
GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS: 1930-1940

DIOCESE (Names in <i>italics</i> denotes Missionary Districts)	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent			
	(Minus (-) sign denotes loss)				(Minus (-) sign denotes loss)						
Seventh Province (Southwest)	16,818,155	16,008,920	809,235	5.05	80,502	61,833	18,669	30.19	208.91 to 1	258.90 to 1	49.99
Arkansas	1,949,387	1,854,482	94,905	5.11	4,821	5,072	-251	-4.94	404.35 to 1	365.63 to 1	-38.72
Dallas	1,834,698	1,749,620	85,078	4.86	8,588	7,185	1,403	19.52	213.63 to 1	243.51 to 1	29.88
Kansas	1,255,116	1,299,056	-43,940	-3.38	9,201	8,521	2,680	41.09	136.41 to 1	199.21 to 1	62.80
Missouri	2,117,961	1,970,627	147,334	7.47	10,169	8,844	1,325	14.98	208.27 to 1	222.82 to 1	14.55
New Mexico	706,608	595,327	111,281	18.69	4,834	3,409	1,425	41.80	146.17 to 1	174.63 to 1	28.46
North Texas	829,358	822,556	6,802	0.82	2,297	1,665	632	37.95	361.06 to 1	494.02 to 1	132.96
Oklahoma	2,336,434	2,396,040	-59,606	-2.48	7,298	5,824	1,474	25.30	320.14 to 1	411.40 to 1	91.26
Salina	545,912	581,943	-36,031	-6.19	1,931	1,364	567	41.56	282.70 to 1	426.64 to 1	143.94
Texas	2,282,802	1,944,265	338,537	17.41	16,801	10,730	6,071	56.57	135.87 to 1	181.19 to 1	45.32
West Missouri	1,666,703	1,658,740	7,963	0.48	7,715	5,704	2,011	35.25	216.03 to 1	290.80 to 1	74.77
West Texas	1,293,176	1,136,264	156,912	13.80	6,847	5,515	1,332	24.15	188.86 to 1	206.03 to 1	17.17

SECTION I: THE DIOCESES OF THE EIGHTH PROVINCE

GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS: 1930-1940

DIOCESE (Names in <i>italics</i> denote Missionary Districts)	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent			
	(Minus (-) sign indicates loss)				(Minus (-) sign indicates loss)						
Eighth Province (Pacific)	11,417,953	9,671,652	1,746,301	18.05	97,599	73,678	23,921	32.46	116.98 to 1	131.26 to 1	14.28
Arizona	499,261	435,573	63,688	14.62	3,214	2,859	355	12.41	155.33 to 1	152.35 to 1	-2.98
California	1,750,362	1,584,118	166,244	10.49	17,094	14,032	3,062	21.82	102.39 to 1	112.89 to 1	10.50
<i>Eastern Oregon</i>	210,991	180,682	30,309	16.77	2,116	1,814	302	16.64	99.71 to 1	99.60 to 1	-0.11
<i>Idaho*</i>	389,097*	445,032*	-55,935*	-12.56	2,907*	3,092*	-185*	-5.98*	133.84 to 1*	143.93 to 1*	10.09*
Los Angeles	3,672,363	2,932,795	739,568	25.21	35,233	25,518	9,715	38.07	104.23 to 1	114.93 to 1	10.70
<i>Nevada</i>	110,247	91,058	19,189	21.07	1,781	1,308	473	36.16	61.90 to 1	69.61 to 1	7.71
Olympia	1,216,529	1,103,899	112,630	10.20	10,756	8,461	2,295	27.12	113.10 to 1	130.45 to 1	17.35
Oregon	878,693	770,813	107,880	13.99	8,105	5,052	3,053	60.43	108.41 to 1	152.57 to 1	44.16
Sacramento	714,318	590,401	123,917	20.98	4,400	3,646	754	20.68	162.34 to 1	161.93 to 1	-0.41
<i>San Joaquin</i>	770,344	569,937	200,407	35.16	2,836	2,130	706	33.14	271.63 to 1	267.57 to 1	-4.06
<i>Spokane†</i>	655,438†	459,497†	195,941†	42.64†	6,680†	3,906†	2,774†	71.01†	98.11 to 1	117.63 to 1	19.52
Utah	550,310	507,847	42,463	8.36	2,477	1,860	617	33.17	222.16 to 1	273.03 to 1	50.87
<i>Idaho and Spokane†</i> (combined)	1,044,535†	904,529†	140,006†	15.47	9,587†	6,998†	2,589†	36.99†	108.95 to 1†	129.25 to 1†	20.30†

*In 1935 the "Panhandle" of Idaho, that portion of the State lying north of the Salmon River, was transferred from the Missionary District of Idaho to that of Spokane. This involved a total population of 109,825 (as of 1930) and about 800 communicants (as of 1935) in that area. This explains the above indicated decline in population between 1930 and 1940. The actual population (as of 1930) left in the district of Idaho was 335,207, and this increased to 389,097 in 1940. But to obtain a true ratio of population to one communicant as of 1930, the population of the district in 1930 (which then included the whole State) has to be used. By 1940 Idaho had about made up its loss of communicants through transfer of the "Panhandle". Therefore, its ratio of population to one communicant in 1940 had not declined but increased. *Vide*, below in this table, for the combination of Idaho and Spokane to show a true comparison of the two areas for the ten year period, 1930-1940.

†The population of Spokane in 1940 includes the "Panhandle" of Idaho; its population in 1930 does not include the "Panhandle". In 1935, when the "Panhandle" was transferred to Spokane, the "Panhandle's" population of 109,825 (as of 1930) and about 800 communicants (as of 1935) went to Spokane. This should be noted in connection with the exceptional increase in Spokane's population and communicants as of 1940.

‡Wide footnotes * and † for the explanation concerning this combination.

SECTION J: EXTRA-CONTINENTAL MISSIONARY DISTRICTS

GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS: 1930-1940

DISTRICT (*)	POPULATION				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION TO ONE COMMUNICANT		
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent			
Alaska*	72,524	59,278	13,246	22.34	2,061	1,375	686	49.89	35.18 to 1	43.11 to 1	7.93
Honolulu*	423,330	368,336	54,994	14.93	4,094	3,076	1,018	33.09	103.40 to 1	119.74 to 1	16.34
Panama Canal Zone*	51,827	39,467	12,360	31.31	4,183	3,144	1,039	33.04	12.38 to 1	12.55 to 1	0.17
Philippine Islands*	16,356,000	13,513,000	2,843,000	21.03	8,455	4,828	3,627	75.12	1934.47 to 1	2798.88 to 1	864.41
Puerto Rico* and the Virgin Islands	1,869,255	1,543,913	325,342	21.07	2,904	2,720	184	6.76	643.68 to 1	567.61 to 1	-76.07
Total: P. R. and V. I.	1,894,144	1,565,925	328,219	20.96	6,183	5,552	631	11.36	306.34 to 1	282.04 to 1	-24.30

*All of the Missionary Districts in this Table, except Honolulu, belong to the Second or Eighth Provinces of the Church. Honolulu belonged to the Eighth Province in 1930, but in 1941, at its own request, it was transferred to Foreign Missions. Since, however, Sections A to I of Table I are concerned with the Church in the Continental United States for purposes of a more accurate comparison among the provinces, and since all of the areas considered in this Section (J) are possessions of the United States, they are here considered together in one section.

SECTION K: FOREIGN MISSIONARY DISTRICTS

GROWTH IN COMMUNICANTS: 1930-1940

DISTRICT (*)	POPULATION†				COMMUNICANTS				RATIO OF POPULATION‡ TO ONE COMMUNICANT		
	YEAR		INCREASE		YEAR		INCREASE		1940	1930	Net Gain in Ratio Points
	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent	1940	1930	Number	Per Cent			
Anking (China).....c.	50,000,000	c. 50,000,000	†	†	2,387	1,396	991	70.98	†	†	.....
Cuba.....(1939)	4,228,000	3,768,192	†	†	4,684	2,346	2,338	99.65	†	†	.....
Dominican Republic.....c.	1,581,248 (1935)	1,478,121	†	†	1,205	828	377	45.53	†	†	.....
European Congregations‡.....					258‡	1,267‡	-1,009‡	-79.63‡	†	†	.....
Haiti.....c.	3,000,000	c. 2,500,000	†	†	8,573	4,926	3,647	74.03	†	†	.....
Hankow (China).....	45,000,000	45,000,000	†	†	2,340	3,573	-1,233	-34.50	†	†	.....
Liberia.....c.	2,000,000	c. 2,000,000	†	†	2,614	5,363	-2,749	-51.25	†	†	.....
Mexico.....(1939)	19,478,791	16,552,722	†	†	1,979	1,680	299	17.79	†	†	.....
Shanghai (China).....c.	38,000,000	c. 38,000,000	†	†	5,588	4,198	1,390	33.11	†	†	.....
Southern Brazil.....c.	16,000,000	c. 16,000,000	†	†	5,652	3,400	2,252	66.23	†	†	.....

*The Missionary Districts of Kyoto, North Tokyo and Tohoku, all in Japan and all established and supported by the American Episcopal Church for several decades, are not included in this Table because they are now dioceses of the Nippon Sei Ko Kwai, or the Holy Catholic Church of Japan, an autonomous Church of ten dioceses in which the American Episcopal Church has now no jurisdiction and over which it has no control.

†No satisfactorily accurate population figures are available for most of the areas where we have foreign missionary districts. The ratios of population to one communicant are, therefore, not attempted in this section of Table I.

‡The European Congregations were composed almost entirely of Americans, living abroad. World War II has naturally caused most of them to return to the United States.