

The African Methodist Episcopal Church
Redistricting Feasibility Draft Report
July, 2008

Submitted by
The Redistricting Committee

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Background Information

In September 2002, the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AMEC) set out on a journey to reform, reorganize, and restructure the AME Church of the 21st century. This process called Strategic Church Planning was a two-year effort to develop a vibrant, growing denomination that continues to carry out the Great Commission in these changing times. To accomplish this, AMEC commissioned a 90-member Strategic Planning Core Team (SPCT) consisting of a “diagonal slice” (microcosm) of the AMEC membership including Bishops, General Officers, Presiding Elders, Elders, Pastors, Lay persons, and Youth. The goal of strategic planning is to examine and analyze data from research that informs recommendations, legislation, and action plans to ensure growth and vitality.

At the 47th Quadrennial Session of the General Conference, the General Board approved the Strategic Plan and numerous pieces of legislation brought by the SPCT. One of the major pieces of approved legislation was the task of conducting a feasibility study to determine the efficacy of redrawing the lines that comprise the Episcopal Districts of the AMEC.

The legislation’s intent:

To conduct a feasibility study on making the Episcopal Districts more equitable in size of membership.

The legislation’s rationale:

There is significant disparity in the size of the memberships of the Episcopal Districts in Districts 1-19. Reconfiguration with consideration for population shifts/declines should be accomplished. Clear, concise jurisdictional lines should be drawn within and between the Episcopal Districts.

With that directive, the AMEC established a formal committee which met numerous times between 2005-2007. This document is the second draft of the Report of the Redistricting Feasibility Study. It will be followed by a final report after the team meets to finalize its recommendation and the Bishops’ Council has had an opportunity to review this draft in its entirety.

Historical Context

The AMEC grew out of the Free African Society (FAS) Richard Allen, Absalon Jones, and others established in Philadelphia in 1787. When officials at St. George’s Methodist Episcopal Church (MEC) pulled blacks off their knees while praying, FAS members



discovered just how far American Methodist would go to enforce racial discrimination against African Americans. Hence, these members of St. George's made plans to transform their mutual aid society into an African congregation. Although most wanted to affiliate with the Protestant Episcopal Church, Allen led a small group who resolved to remain Methodists. In 1794, Bethel AME was dedicated with Allen as pastor. To establish Bethel's independence from interfering white Methodists, Allen, a former Delaware slave, successfully sued in the Pennsylvania courts in 1807 and 1815 for the right of his congregation to exist as an independent institution. Because black Methodists in other middle Atlantic communities encountered racism and desired religious autonomy, Allen called them to meet in Philadelphia to form a new Wesleyan denomination, the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The geographical spread of the AMEC prior to the Civil War was mainly restricted to the northeast and midwest. Major congregations were established in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, DC, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, and other large Blacksmith's Shop cities. Numerous northern communities also gained a substantial presence. Remarkably, the slave states of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, and for a few years, South Carolina, became additional locations for AME congregations. The denomination reached the Pacific in the early 1850's with churches in Mother Bethel Church Stockton, Sacramento, San Francisco, and other places in California. Moreover, Bishop Morris Brown established the Canada Annual Conference.

The most significant era of denominational development occurred during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Oftentimes, with the permission of Union army officials, AME clergy moved into the states of the collapsing Confederacy to claim newly freed slaves into the denomination. "I Seek My Brethren," the title of an often repeated sermon that Theophilus G. Steward preached in South Carolina, became a clarion call to evangelize fellow blacks in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas, and many other parts of the south. Hence, in 1880, AME membership reached 400,000 because of its rapid spread below the Mason Dixon line. When Bishop Henry M. Turner pushed African Methodism across the Atlantic into Liberia and Sierra Leone in 1891 and into South Africa in 1896, the AME now laid claim to adherents on two continents.

While the AME is doctrinally Methodist, clergy, scholars, and lay persons have written important works which demonstrate the distinctive theology and praxis which have defined this Wesleyan body. Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, in an address to the 1893 World's Parliament of Religions, reminded the audience of the presence of blacks in the formation of Christianity. Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner wrote in 1895 in, "The Color of Solomon – What?", that biblical scholars wrongly portrayed the son of David as a white man. In the post civil rights era, theologians James H. Cone, Cecil W. Cone, and Jacqueline Grant who came out of the AME tradition critiqued Euro-centric Christianity



and African American churches for their shortcomings in fully impacting the plight of those oppressed by racism, sexism, and economic disadvantage.

By the 1990s, the AME included over 2,000,000 members, 8,000 ministers, 7,000 congregations in more than 30 nations in North and South America, Africa, and Europe. Twenty bishops and 12 general officers comprised the leadership of the denomination. Now, AME is beginning to experience a serious decline in its membership and a shift in membership demographics. AME's 2004 Strategic Plan noted numerous wake-up calls that must be addressed in order to realize growth and vitality in the Connection. Below is a list of AME's wake-up calls.

1. Declining membership
2. Legal problems
3. Exiting youth & young adults
4. Exit of ministers
5. Absence of men in membership
6. Loss of institutions
7. Too few programs for senior citizens

8. "What use to be first has now become last" (Church Priorities)
9. Shortage of finance/resources
10. The lack of pride
11. Impact of world events in our lives
12. Failure to follow the AMEC Discipline and order of the Church
13. Anti-denominational sentiment

What Is A Feasibility Study?

A feasibility study is defined as an evaluation or analysis of the potential impact of a proposed project or program. It is conducted to assist decision-makers in determining whether or not to implement a particular project or program. This feasibility study is based in extensive research on both the current practices and the proposed project/program and its impact on AMEC's operation. It will contain wide-ranging data related to financial and operational processes and will include advantages and disadvantages of both the current situation and the proposed plan.

The feasibility study is conducted to assist AMEC's decision-makers in determining what will be in the best interest of the AMEC.

What's In This Draft?

This draft of the feasibility study will provide a description of the current Episcopal District structure. It will provide draft definitions for and the composition of Episcopal District, Annual Conference, Presiding Elder District, The Local Church, Mission Church, Circuits, and Stations. This draft also discusses the following topics:

- ✚ Impacts of the Geographic Distribution of Districts/Churches on the Mission of the Connection.



- ✚ Desired Outcomes of Redistricting;
- ✚ Major Impacts of Redistricting;
- ✚ Impacts of Inequities In Size of Membership In Each District; and
- ✚ Advantages And Disadvantages of Redistricting;

This draft document will have the actual statistical and demographic data from Pastors' Reports as current as May, 2008. While an analysis of the distribution of AME Churches and geo-maps are included in this draft, the various redistricting scenarios and final recommendations will be included in the final report.

Statement of Problem

Taken directly from the approved legislation, the intent of this redistricting bill is:

To conduct a feasibility study on making the Episcopal Districts more equitable in size of membership.

The legislation's rationale:

There is significant disparity in the size of the memberships of the Episcopal Districts in Districts 1-19. Reconfiguration with consideration for population shifts/declines should be accomplished. Clear, concise jurisdictional lines should be drawn within and between the Episcopal Districts.

After studying AME's current locations of churches, annual conference locations, census data/trend analysis, population shifts/declines, household incomes, and other statistical data, the redistricting committee was asked a series of five (5) questions.

1. How does the **geographic distribution of Districts/churches impact the mission** of the connection?
2. What are the **desired outcomes of redistricting**?
3. What are the **major impacts of redistricting**?
4. What are the **impacts of inequities in the size of membership** in the District?
5. What are the **advantages/disadvantages of redistricting**?

The team examined the research and engaged in significant dialogue about the issues raised from the data. Upon answering the questions and analyzing the data further, the team prioritized their answers. The following is the summary of that analysis:



QUESTION #1 - How does the geographic distribution of Districts/churches impact the Mission of the Connection?

Inequity of Resources to Support the Activities of the Mission was the highest priority. Team members believed that rural and local churches had differing degrees of resources, that educational institutions had inequitable resources, and AME's Recreational Facilities – i.e. Camps also had varying degrees of resources that were viewed as inequitable.

Structure the Districts & Churches for More Effective Management & Leadership was the second highest priority. The Redistricting Team believed that matching resources with needs, church planting, and land mass (size of the area) was important in considering how the geographic distribution of Districts/Churches impacted the Mission.

Culture of the Territory/Area – In this third priority, the team agreed that areas with heavy populations, that providing increased capacity for ministry, regional purposes and cultural differences, potential political conflict, territorial concerns and maximizing political influence all influenced how geographic distributions of Districts/Churches impacted the Mission.

Impact of Redistricting on the Episcopal District and Annual Conference –In the fourth priority, team members agreed that liabilities and assets, geographical rivalry, economic disparity and variances in tradition all influenced how geographic distributions of Districts/Churches impacted the Mission.

QUESTION #2 – WHAT are the desired outcomes of redistricting?

Church Growth was the highest priority for this question. It is believed that by more equitably distributing the existing population of AME membership that additional church growth will result. Church growth included improved fellowship, and networking, target planting of churches, the potential for more young people's and men's involvement, and strong evangelistic thrusts.

Resources were the second priority. The team believed that redistricting will help the denomination to be more equitable in assessments and budgets and provide for improved accountability as districts become more manageable by virtue of size. Furthermore, economic strength will result from increasing the size of smaller districts, giving them more resources. Finally, it is hoped that redistricting will result in a more equitable distribution of responsibility.

Personnel Development was the third priority area. Team members believed that redistricting would cause Pastors to be used more efficiently, that training for Pastors,



and others would be more available, and that less professional competition but larger commitment to cooperative ministry would be evidenced.

Institutional Development was the fourth priority. The team agreed that redistricting would cause equity in geographics and membership, enhanced commitment to the Church, strengthened Episcopal Districts, improved fellowship and networking, improved “quality of life” ministries, rooted in the basic theology of African Methodism.

Outreach & Missions was the fifth priority. The team believed that a desired outcome of redistricting is that community impact would increase, that fellowship and networking would be improved, and that AMEC would be even more visible in social issues.

QUESTION #3 - What are the major impacts of redistricting?

Strength & Growth – The Redistricting Team believed these to be the highest priorities in this question. They agreed that redistricting would result in growth of the denomination. This growth would cause the influence of AME to improve in the work community. Furthermore, consolidating districts would make them stronger and better able to pool resources to effect personnel, finances, institutions, regionalization, and ministry. The team believed that having a high quantity of growth, downsizing to upgrade the quality of the District, and looking closely at unused resources were all important variables to the strength and growth of the AMEC which may result from redistricting.

Maximize Resources – The Team agreed that the ability to maximize resources was the second highest priority. Redistricting could cause existing talents to be used more effectively by joining Churches together and increasing the quality of Pastoral care in administration. If administered correctly redistricting will cause more people to participate and become stakeholders in the process. This could result in creating partnerships that encourage bargaining power re: insurances, grants, and economic development.

Accountability – In this third priority, the team believed that having smaller Districts may help to manage work more effectively, that Districts might be able to more effectively report accurately, that auditing financials would be more likely, and better (more) management skills would be apparent in smaller Churches.

Loss of Identity – The team believed either consolidating or expanding Districts could cause a loss of identity and fear. Loss of identity could result from redistricting.

Equitable Districts – In this fifth priority, team members believed that when referring to equality of Districts, that one must consider equality in financial responsibility, numbers of Churches, members, growth potential, and qualified personnel.



QUESTION #4 - What are the impacts of inequities in the size of membership in the District?

Political Impact – As the highest priority for this question, team members mentioned numerous political impacts including Power struggles of Churches with large memberships, Voting power, Under-representation in the leadership of the District, Voices of smaller Districts are silent, Ministers who seek to be Bishops must leave their smaller Districts to increase the chances for election, The larger Districts have a monopoly on experienced, trained ministers, Number of delegates to the General Conference is impacted, Territorial integrity (Bishops compete for larger Districts, pastors, laity, etc.), Inaccurate reporting (with the intent to bolster numbers to seem larger than actual size), Competition among Districts, Greater participation in leveling the playing field, Less influence in representative bodies, and Lack of promotional opportunities are all caused by inequities in the size of membership.

Resources (Human & Financial) – This second highest priority included: Budgetary accountability, Geographic & membership size does not equate ability to meet budgets, Taxation without representation, Smaller Districts usually have fewer resources, Underserved areas due to inadequate resources, Greater financial burdens on some Districts, Imbalance among Districts, Lack of Leadership, Lack of professional, economic and political resources, Disparity in resources, Not enough resources to execute ministry effectively, and Financial deficiencies and hardships were all caused by inequities in the size of membership.

Morale – In this third priority, the team believed Classism, Poor morale (inferiority), Dissatisfaction, Lack of representation, and Lack of inclusiveness were all factors influencing morale and caused, in part, by inequities in size of membership.

Membership – In this fourth priority, team members agreed that a decrease in membership and limited bonding of members in Episcopal Districts were two areas impacted by inequity in size of membership.

Ministry – Team members believed Spiritual growth would be stifled and that there are not enough resources to carry out ministry effectively. These two areas were impacted by inequity in size of membership.

Development – In this final priority, the team believed industry/economic, political shifts, slow growth and demographic shifts are all impacted by inequities in size of membership.



QUESTION #5A – WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF REDISTRICTING?

Resources and Ministries – Both of these categories were tied for first place priority. Regarding Resources, the Redistricting team agreed that Pooling resources or sharing, participation, equity in membership, financial responsibility, and renewed attention to visibility were advantages that would accrue if District sizes were more equal. In addition, the team identified the history of AME as an underutilized resource that could be used to grow the denomination.

Ministries – The Redistricting Team believes that redistricting will provide additional avenues to explore development of new models of ministry. Using redistricting, AME could wed weaker areas with stronger areas and provide models and motivation for growth in ministry and congregations. Redistricting will provide for renewed focus on church growth and church planting and help the Connection in “Serving the present age”.

Organization Structure – Redistricting should lead to more equity in Episcopal assignments. There is competition for Episcopal assignments to larger more prosperous Districts and a perception that assignments to smaller Districts are less desirable. Making the Districts more equitable will alleviate this problem. In addition, in some cases jurisdictional lines are unclear causing confusion. The Redistricting Committee believes that action plans should be developed for addressing population shifts as they occur. This redistricting process will provide an avenue to explore the possibilities. Finally, Districts that are more manageable in size should lead to improved accountability and management.

QUESTION #5B – WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF REDISTRICTING?

Fear was the major factor that the committee felt was a strong disadvantage of redistricting. These fear factors include, fear of loss of identity, fear of the unknown, fear of change, fear of loss of control, losing relationships, hostility toward the change, fear of a church split and fear of loss of resources and membership.

Distribution of Power – Large Districts have more Delegates to the General Conference and hence more power over the Connection. There is some concern about “Who Gets the Meat & Who Gets the Bones?” Making decisions about how assets and liabilities are divided under redistricting could be a problem. There is the possibility of diminished capacity and less leadership opportunities.



Definitions

The legislation also required that the Redistricting Committee include in its feasibility study definitions of the following entities of the AMEC:

- ∞ Episcopal District
- ∞ Annual Conference
- ∞ Presiding Elder District

- ∞ Local Church
- ∞ Mission Church
- ∞ Circuit
- ∞ Station

The following are the definitions determined by the committee:

Episcopal District

An Episcopal District is an incorporated or un-incorporated, non-profit entity composed of a grouping of at least three (3) Annual Conferences, established by the General Conference, and superintended by one Bishop who has administrative, ministerial, and financial oversight.

Function of an Episcopal District

- ✚ To provide coordination and administrative oversight for the receipt and disbursement of Episcopal District finances.
- ✚ To provide substantial support to colleges, universities, and seminaries.
- ✚ To provide oversight and administration for District projects and programs according to all applicable laws within and without of the AME Church (i.e. city, state, federal).
- ✚ To resource the vision, mission, and goals of the AME Church (which may be beyond the capacity of what an Annual Conference can do to benefits its constituency).

Annual Conference

An Annual Conference is an incorporated legal entity composed of churches within a specified geographical configuration which holds a yearly meeting of elected delegates and members to provide oversight and administration of the human, financial, and oversight of property resources in keeping with the mission, and the Doctrine and Discipline of the AMEC. The presiding Bishop of the Episcopal District is the president.



Composition of the Annual Conference

An Annual Conference is composed of all the members of the churches within the boundaries of that conference. The voting members of the Annual Conference are composed of all traveling elders, deacons, licentiates, and all local elders and local deacons, Presidents of the Conference, Lay Organization, President of the Conference Branch, Women's Missionary Society, Conference Director of Christian Education, Conference Branch YPD Directors, Conference Branch YPD President, Conference RAYAC President and other heads of Conference Organizations, together with one elected lay delegate from each charge within its bounds.

A Presiding Elder District

A Presiding Elder District is a geographical configuration of churches, stations, missions and circuits with an Annual Conference designed to enhance effective management of an Annual Conference.

Local Church

The Local Church is a body of believers in Jesus Christ who come together in a specific place governed by the Doctrine and Discipline of the AME Church for the purposes of worship, study, fellowship, and ministry.

Mission Church

A Mission Church is a new or existing congregation of three (3) or more believers in Jesus Christ grounded in the Holy Scriptures* and governed by the Doctrine and Discipline of the AME Church for the purpose of worship, study and fellowship, and ministries as written in the Mission Statement of the AMEC and is seeking station status in an Annual Conference.

- ✚ A Mission Church has no financial obligations unless requested by the Congregation or recommended by the Presiding Elder and approved by the Annual Conference.
- ✚ A Mission Church may remain in "Mission" status for three (3) years and may apply for an extension subject to the approval of the Annual Conference.

Circuit

A Circuit is two (2) or more congregations under the supervision of one (1) pastor.

Station

A Station is a congregation of 50 or more believers in Jesus Christ grounded in the Holy Scriptures and governed by the Doctrine and Discipline of the AMEC for the



purpose of worship, study and fellowship and ministries as written in the Mission Statement of the AMEC. Churches who have not achieved 50 or more members but are able to financially support leadership, ministry, and contribute to the work of the general church may continue to function as a Station.

Note: The following graphs and interpretation was created by University of Maryland, Baltimore County under the supervision of Dr. Joseph School, Director of Cartographic Services Lab.

Current Episcopal District Configuration

AME Church Districts are not all even in size or population within the United States and Canada. The Fifth District has the largest geographic area and the largest total population.

The Fifth District is comprised of approximately 1,998,000 square miles. The Pacific Northwest conference, including Alaska, makes up the single largest area totaling approximately 976,600 square miles.

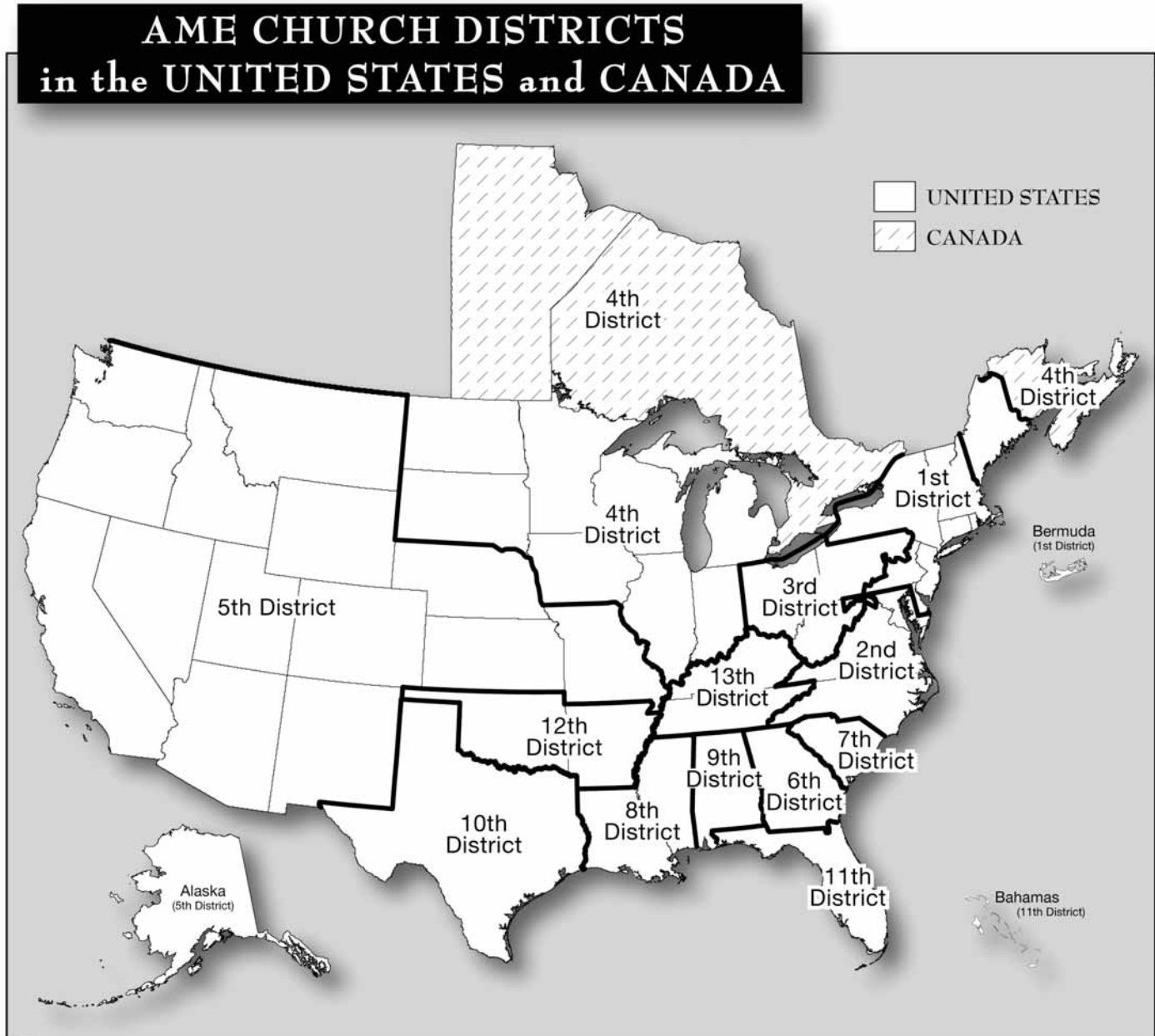
The Total Fifth District Population is approximately 78,445,000. The next largest population for comparison is the Forth Districts totaling approximately 59,284,000, of which Canada makes up approximately 13,786,000. The largest single conference within the Fifth District is the Southern California District with a population totaling close to 25,000,000.

The District with the least population is the Seventh District with a population just under 2,816,000. The District is made up of selected counties in South Carolina.

Overall the Southeastern United States accounts for 7 of the 13 districts while making up less than 25% of the total area.



Current Episcopal District Configuration





First Episcopal District

The First Episcopal District consists of the following seven (7) Annual Conferences:

- ∞ Bermuda Conference
- ∞ Delaware Conference
- ∞ New England Conference
- ∞ New Jersey Conference
- ∞ New York Conference
- ∞ Philadelphia Conference
- ∞ Western New York Conference

The total population of the First Episcopal District in 2006 was 47,110,190 with the greatest concentration of population in the New York District. The most populous Conference in the First District is the New York Conference having a total 2006 population of 17,356,430 of which 3,083,574 are African-Americans and 3,053,642 are of Hispanic origins.

First Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 45,948,149
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 47,110,190
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 36,786,185
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 6,762,370
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 6,037,601¹

First Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bermuda | 66,163 | 22,562 | 36,258 | --- | 20.60 | 3,211.79 |
| Delaware | 1,409,472 | 1,059,332 | 280,261 | 65,167 | 2,197.33 | 641.45 |
| New England | 11,009,612 | 9,481,860 | 872,259 | 1,020,650 | 14,177.83 | 776.54 |
| New Jersey | 8,724,560 | 6,665,390 | 1,264,681 | 1,364,696 | 7,547.75 | 1155.92 |
| New York | 17,356,430 | 12,624,868 | 3,083,574 | 3,053,642 | 46,375.35 | 374.26 |
| Philadelphia | 6,594,200 | 5,336,994 | 956,037 | 447,632 | 11,145.02 | 591.67 |
| Western New York | 1,949,753 | 1,595,179 | 269,300 | 85,814 | 2,245.87 | 868.15 |

1. Bermuda Conference not included in Hispanic Population Number.



The Conferences with the most churches in 1st District are the Philadelphia and New Jersey conferences. As one might expect the churches tend to be concentrated in the urban areas in the First District conferences. The city of Philadelphia has the largest single concentration of churches followed by Montgomery and Lancaster Counties in the Philadelphia conference and Delaware County Pa. from the Delaware conference.

The same can be said for the New Jersey conference. The churches in this conference are concentrated in the northeast New Jersey counties of Essex, Bergen and Passic, along with New York City.

The Delaware conference also has a significant concentration of churches. However, unlike the other two conferences mentioned the churches in the Delaware conference are relatively evenly distributed throughout the three Delaware Counties.

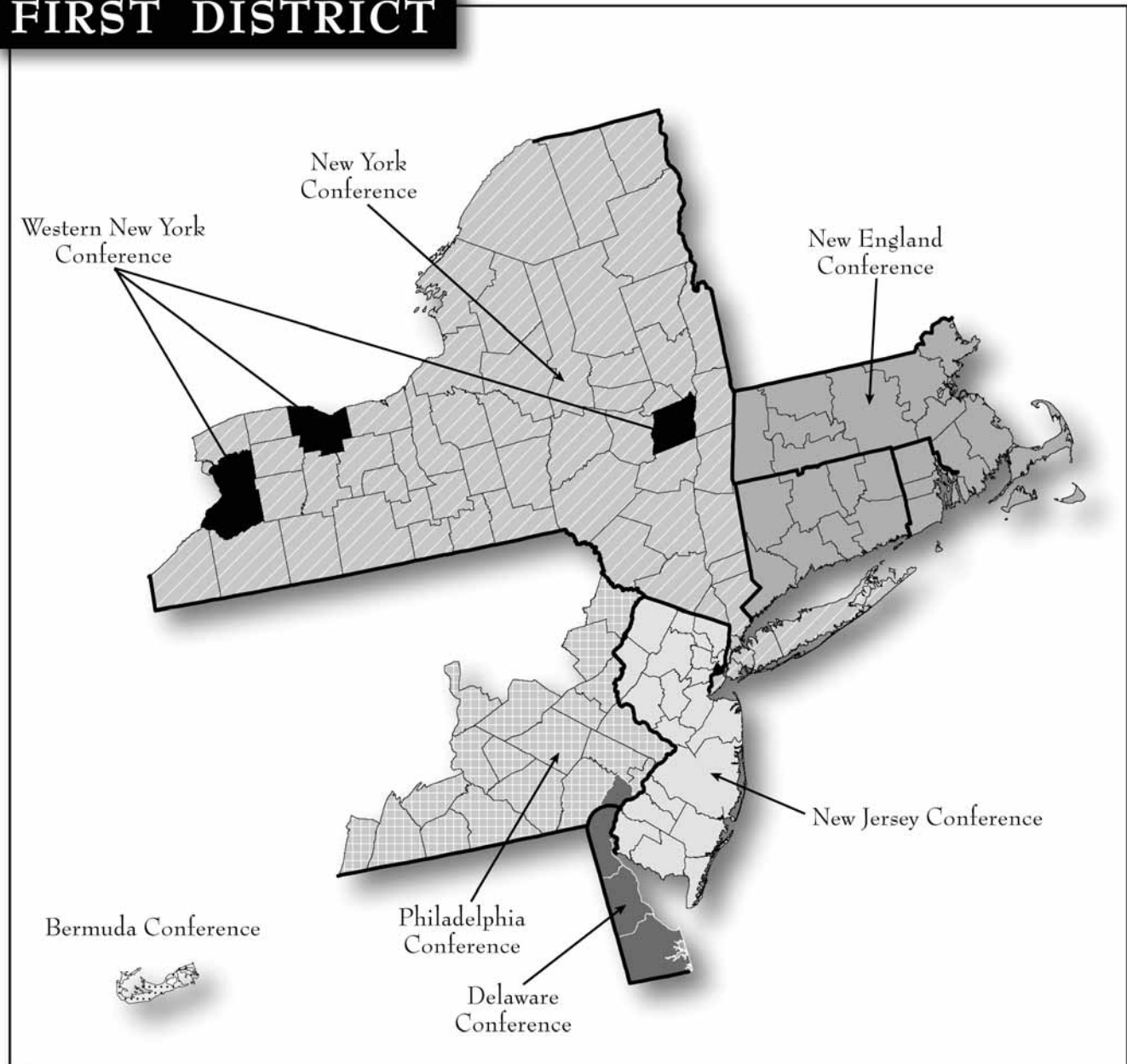
The distribution of church population matches that of the churches with the highest concentrations being in and around the Philadelphia and New York City metropolitan areas. The State of Delaware also has a "relatively" high distribution of church membership as well.

The church population follows the overall population dynamics associated with this area of the United States. The highest populations are associated with the same counties as the church population and form a corridor of high density living from lower Connecticut to the Maryland-Delaware-Pennsylvania line.

The distribution of the overall Black population in this District matches that of the church population distribution very accurately with the city of Philadelphia, the county of Essex in New Jersey, and the burrow of Brooklyn in NYC having the highest populations. Each of these areas has a black population of 25% or more.



FIRST DISTRICT





FIRST DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations

Churches per Zip Code

- 1
- 2 - 5
- 6 - 10
- Above 10



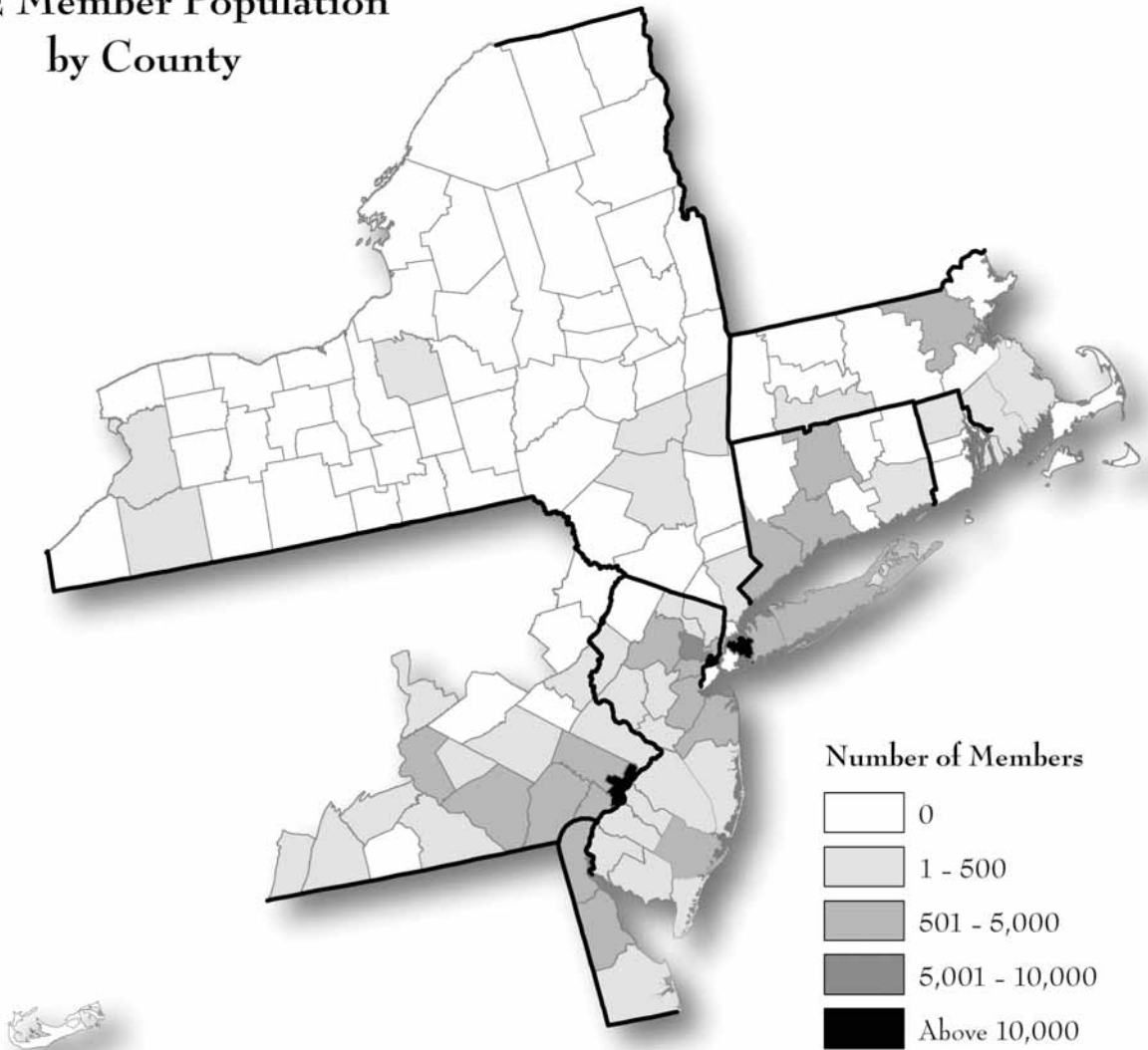
Value for entire Bermuda Conference

All value ranges may not appear on all maps
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



FIRST DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County

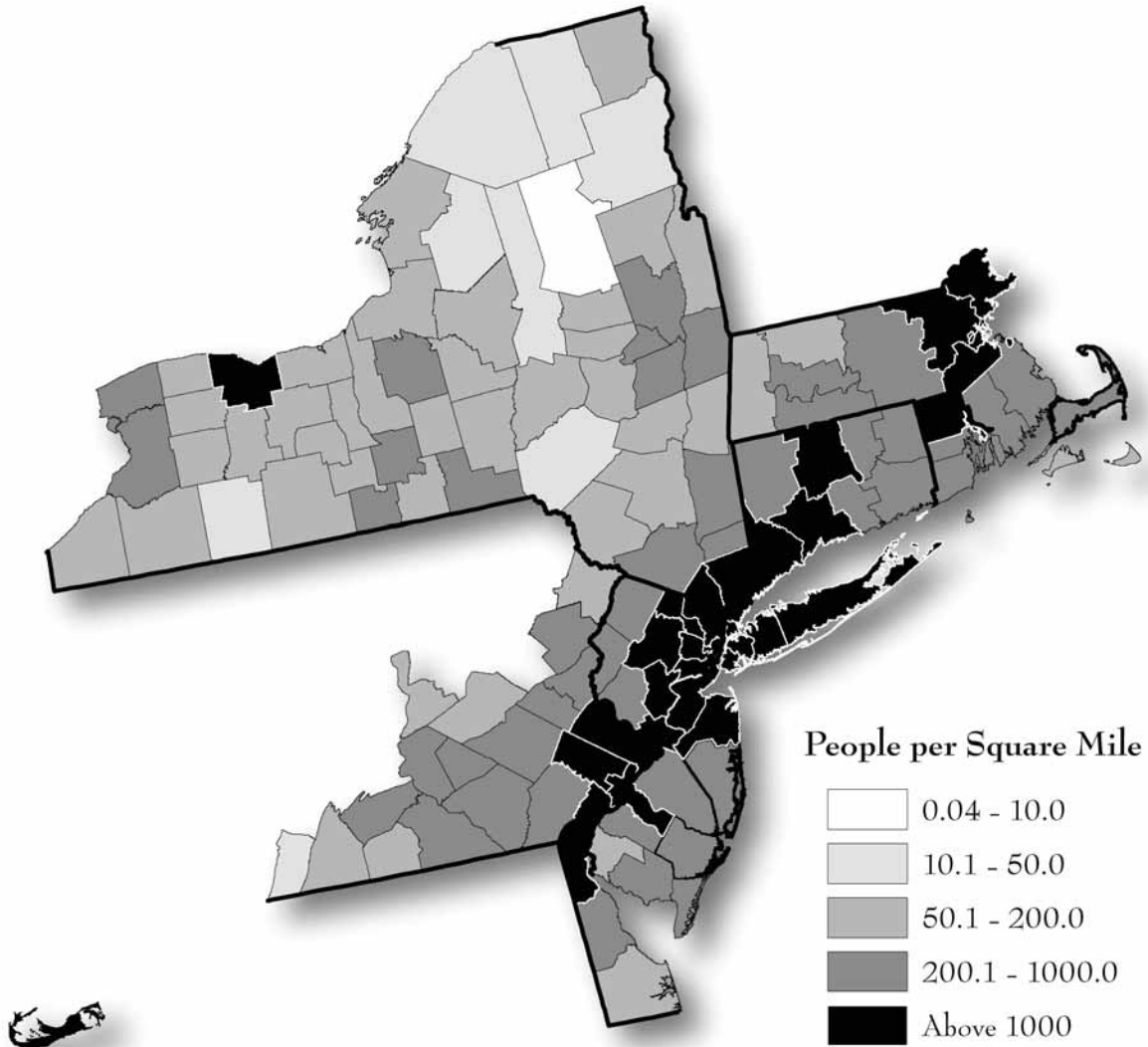


Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



FIRST DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density

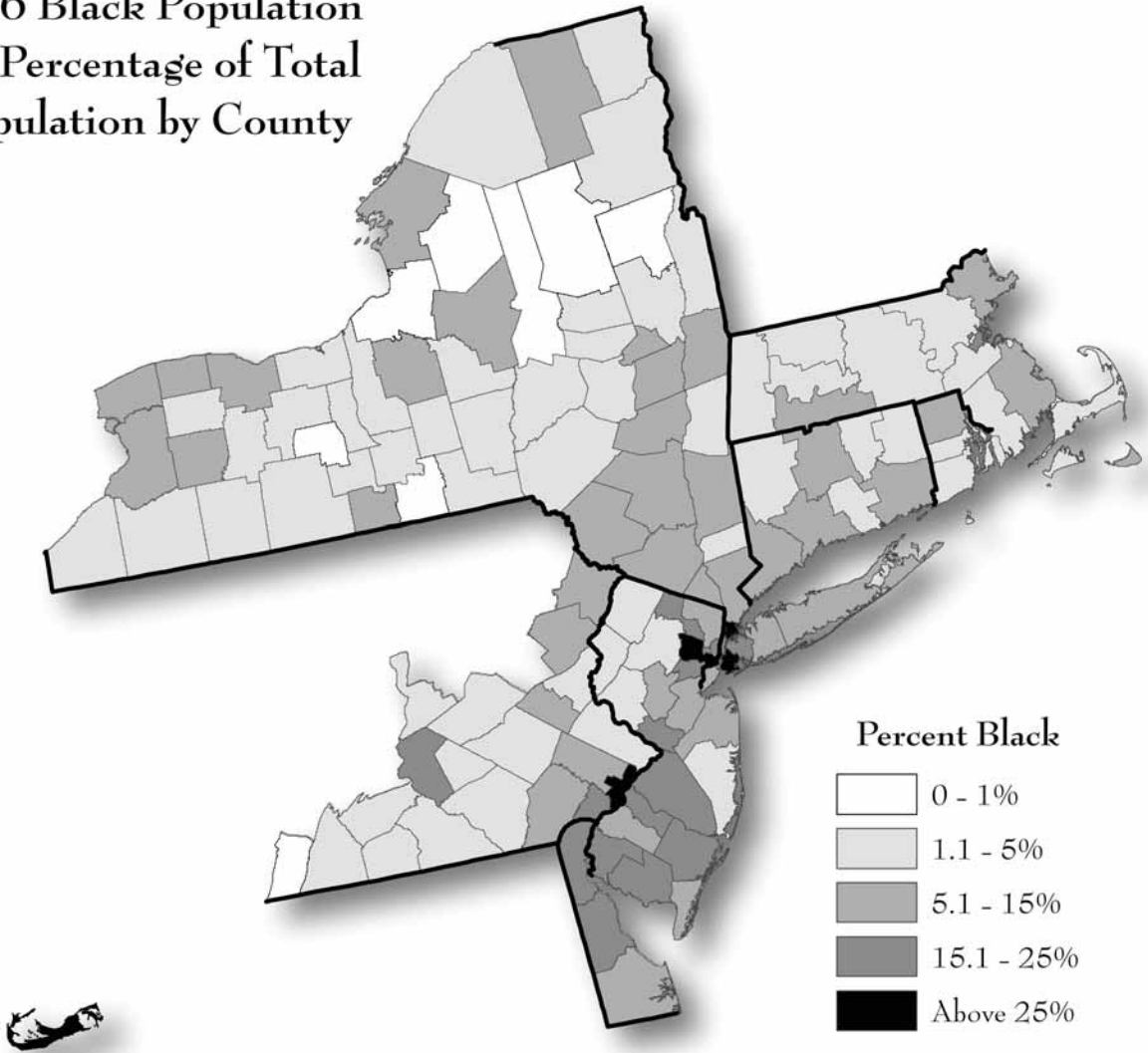


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



FIRST DISTRICT

2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County

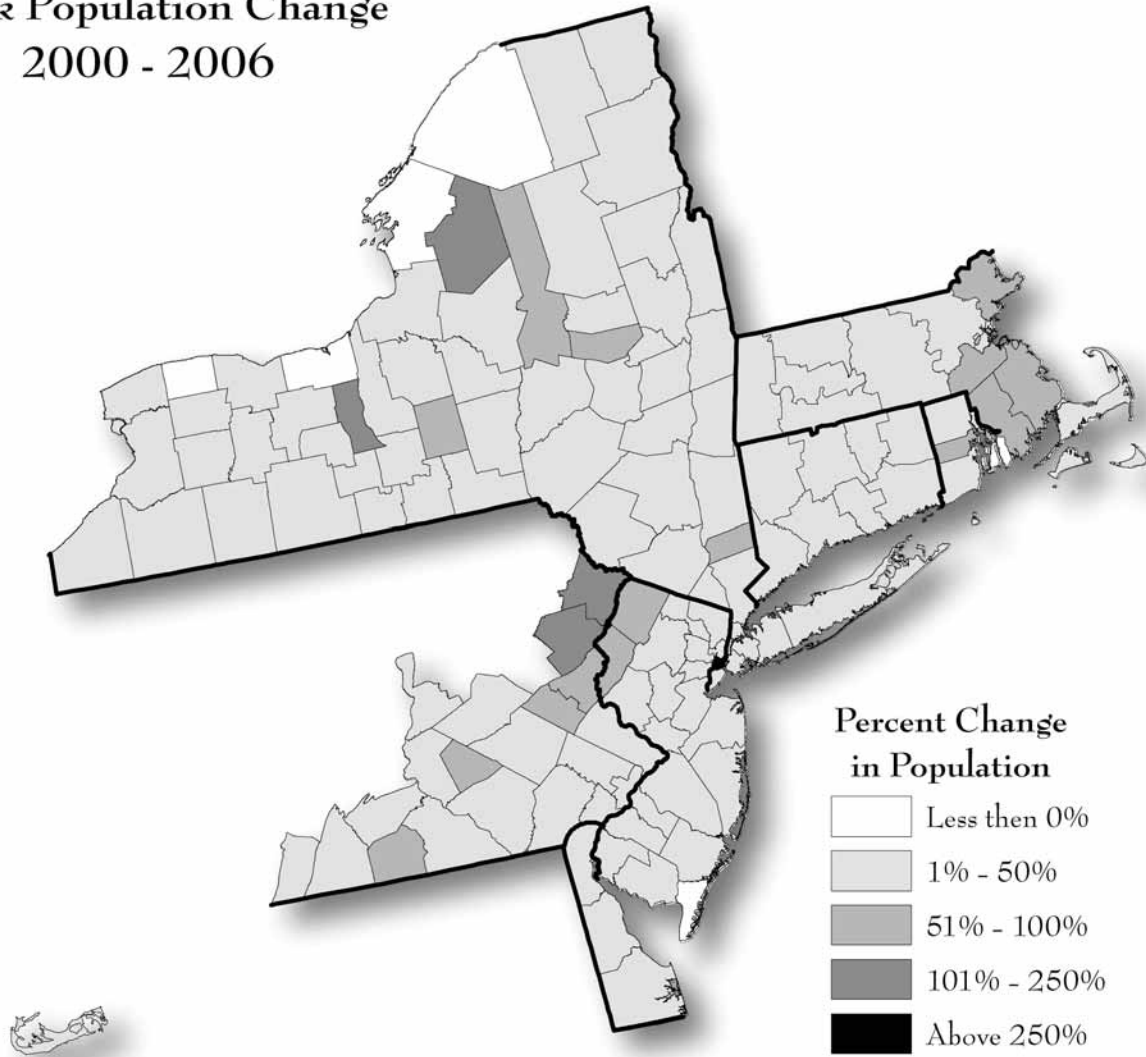


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



FIRST DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006



U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Second Episcopal District

The Second Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ Baltimore Conference
- ∞ North Carolina Conference
- ∞ Virginia Conference
- ∞ Washington DC Conference
- ∞ Western North Carolina Conference

The total population of the Second Episcopal District in 2006 was 22,696,646 with the largest population of 7,642,884 in the Virginia Conference. The Conference with the most populous African American population is the Baltimore Conference having a total 2006 population of 1,656,615 African-Americans. With a population of 479,530, the Virginia Conference has the highest population with Hispanic origin.

Second Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 20,992,084
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 22,696,646
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 15,960,349
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 5,426,300
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 1,458,541

Second Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Baltimore | 5,615,727 | 3,573,922 | 1,656,615 | 337,341 | 10,365.29 | 541.78 |
| North Carolina | 3,652,251 | 2,476,090 | 984,484 | 233,181 | 26,133.48 | 139.75 |
| Virginia | 7,642,884 | 5,605,240 | 1,519,812 | 479,530 | 40,388.56 | 189.234 |
| Washington DC | 581,530 | 223,033 | 328,566 | 47,774 | 68.27 | 8517.63 |
| Western North Carolina | 5,204,254 | 4,082,064 | 936,823 | 360,715 | 23,233.86 | 223.99 |



The distribution of churches in the 2nd District encompasses three basic geographic areas: 1) Washington, D.C., Central Maryland and the Maryland Eastern Shore, 2) Central and southeast North Carolina, and 3) the southeast corner of Virginia.

The churches in Maryland and the District of Columbia are concentrated in the cities of Washington and Baltimore, and Baltimore, Prince Georges, Anne Arundel in the center portion of Maryland; and to a lesser extent in Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, and Worcester counties on the eastern shore of Maryland.

The concentration in Virginia is associated with the counties of Isle of Wright, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, and Norfolk in the southeast corner of the state.

In North Carolina the churches are a bit more dispersed across a larger number of counties. These include the counties of Guilford, Alamance, Orange, Durham, Wake, Johnston and Nash in the center of the state. The churches in the southeast are concentrated around the counties of New Hanover (on the coast), Pender, Columbus and Roberson. There is also one additional concentration in the county of Burke in the western portion of the state.

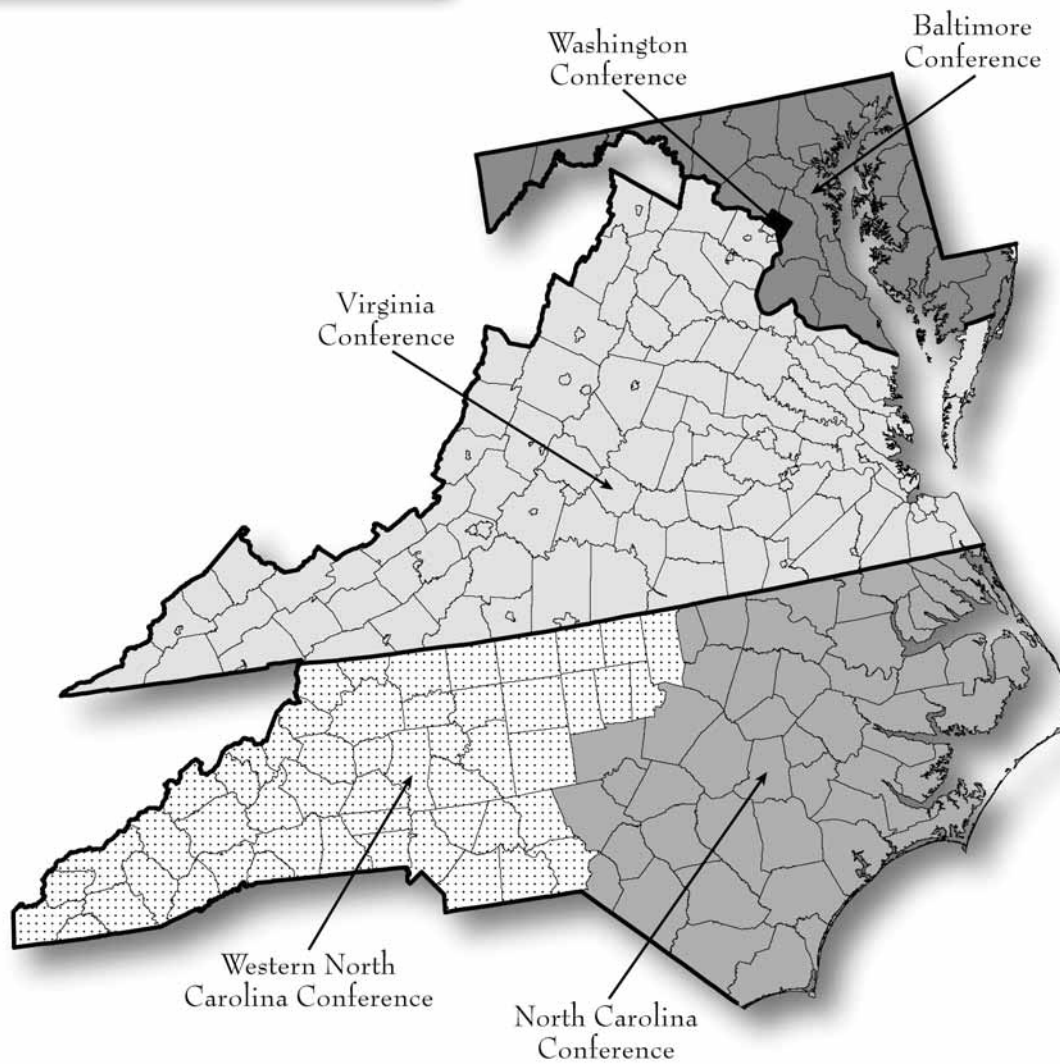
The church population in this district is not concentrated in anyone area in this three state District. The only high-church populations (above 10,000) are in the Baltimore City and Prince George's county areas of central Maryland. However, the population is relatively evenly distributed in the other church areas discussed earlier.

The overall population density for this region is concentrated in the Maryland - Northern Virginia - Washington, D.C. area. This matches the highest concentration of both churches and church congregation numbers. There is an additional area of overall high population in southeastern Virginia that aligns relatively well with the distribution of churches in that area as well.

The concentration of Black population in the region is predominantly in the southeastern Virginia and eastern North Carolina areas. A portion of Eastern Northern Virginia and some Maryland counties, along with the cities of Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, MD also have high Black populations, above 25%.



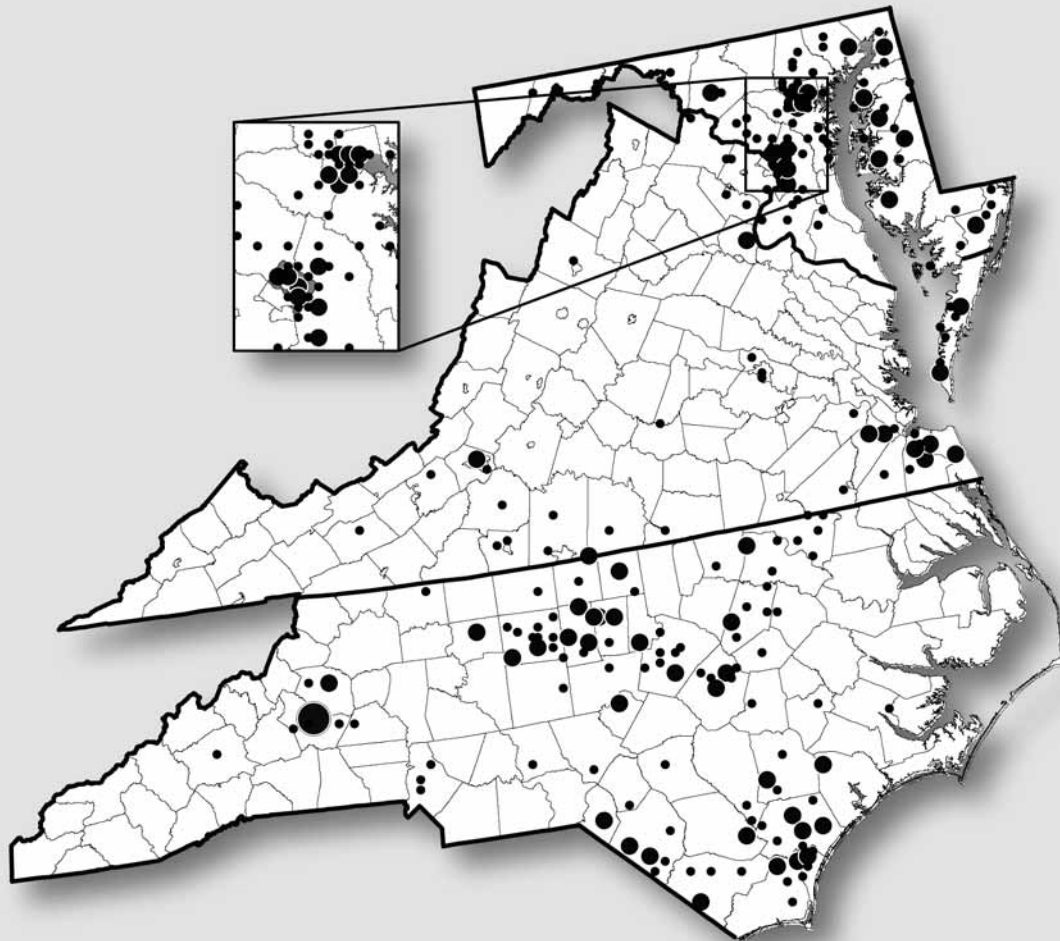
SECOND DISTRICT





SECOND DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations



Churches per Zip Code

• 1 ● 2 - 5 ● 6 - 10 ● Above 10

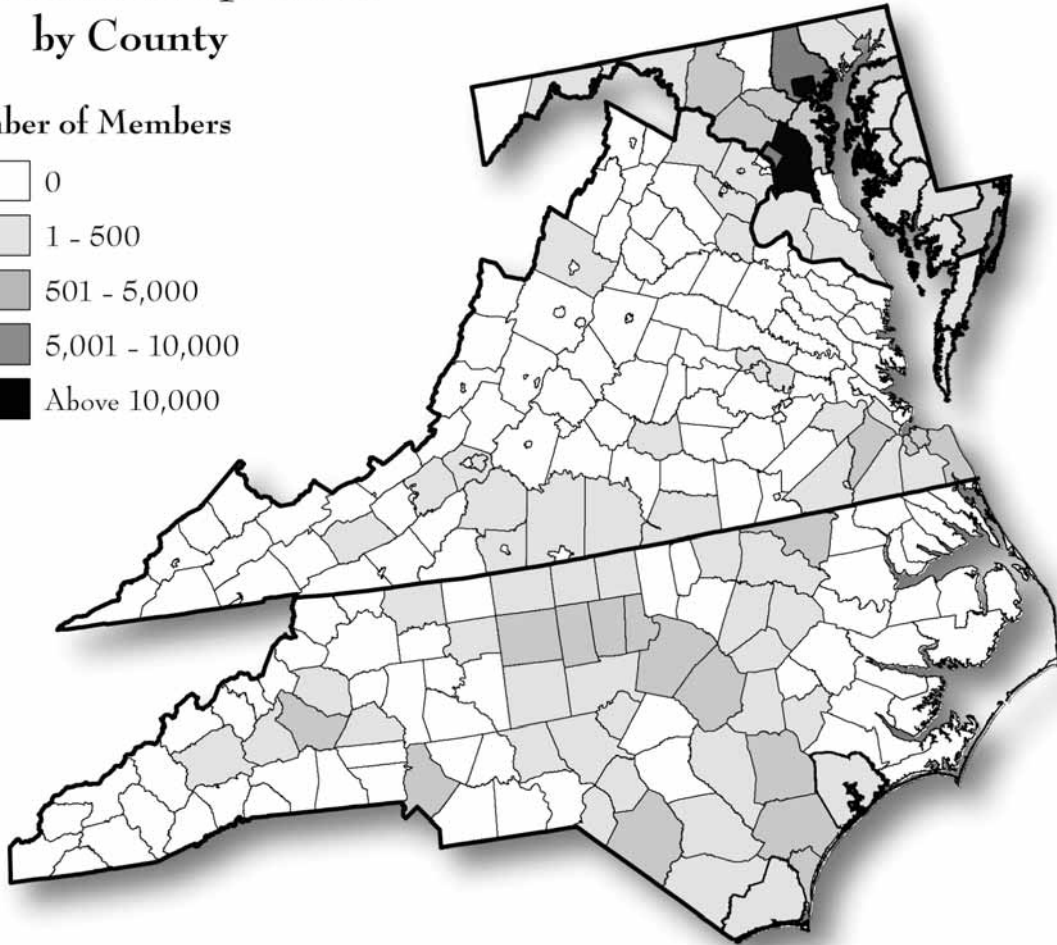
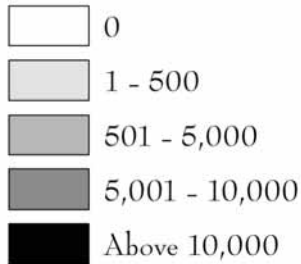
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Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



SECOND DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County

Number of Members



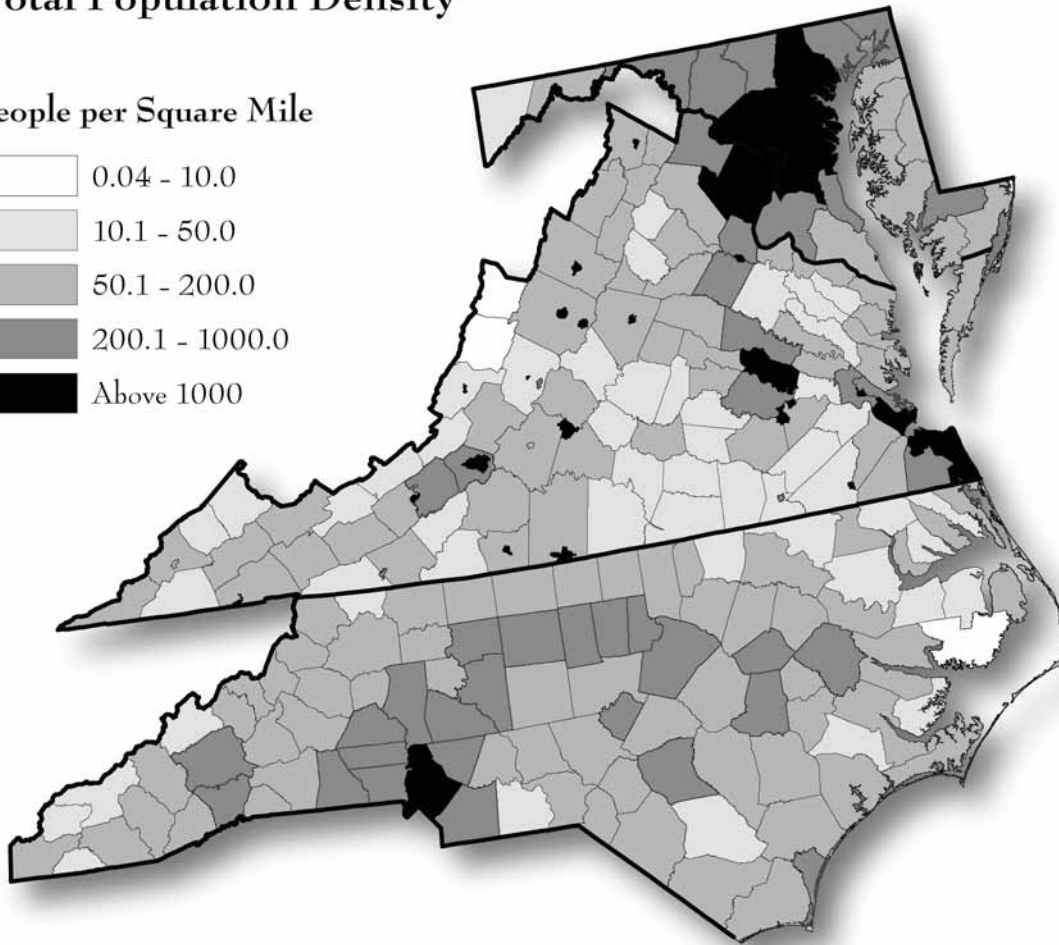
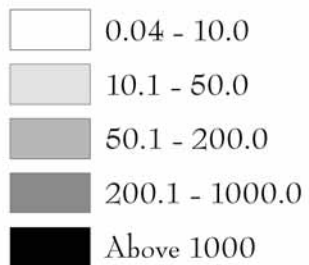
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



SECOND DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density

People per Square Mile



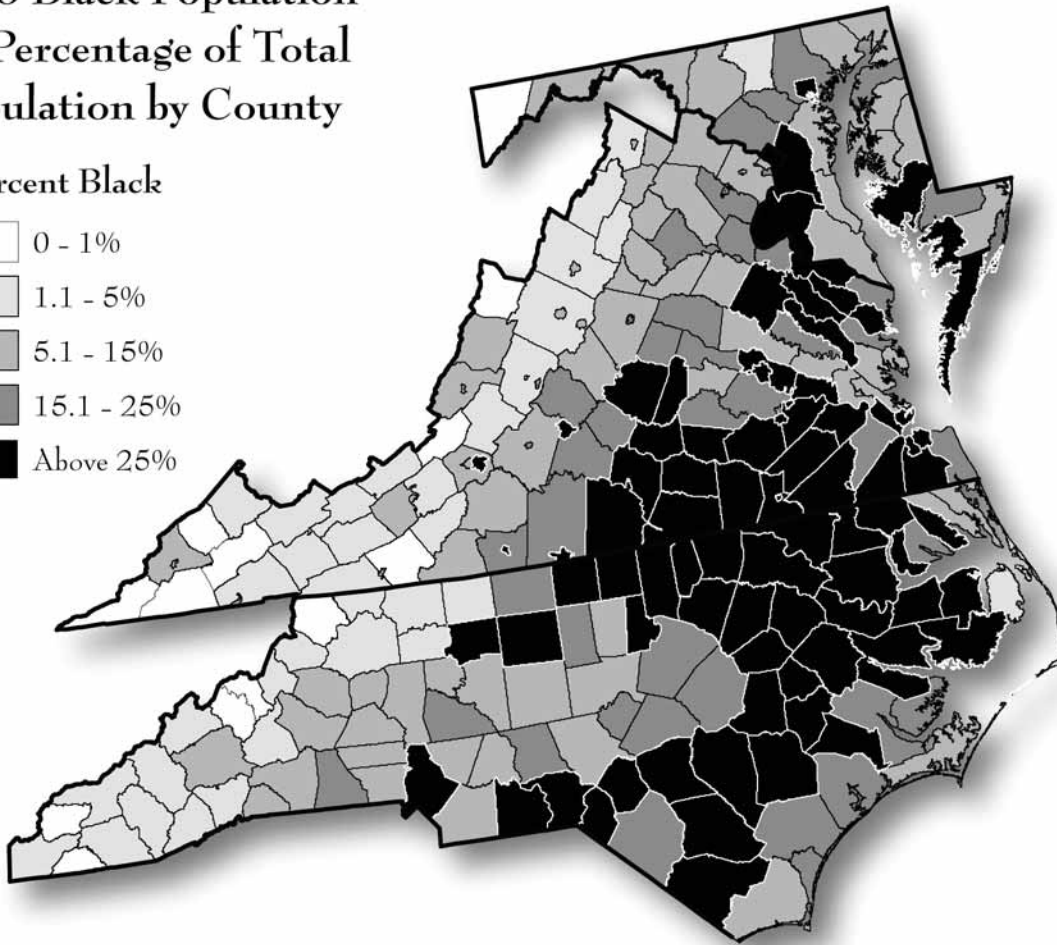
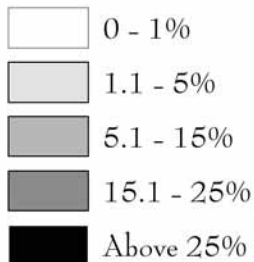
U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



SECOND DISTRICT

2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County

Percent Black



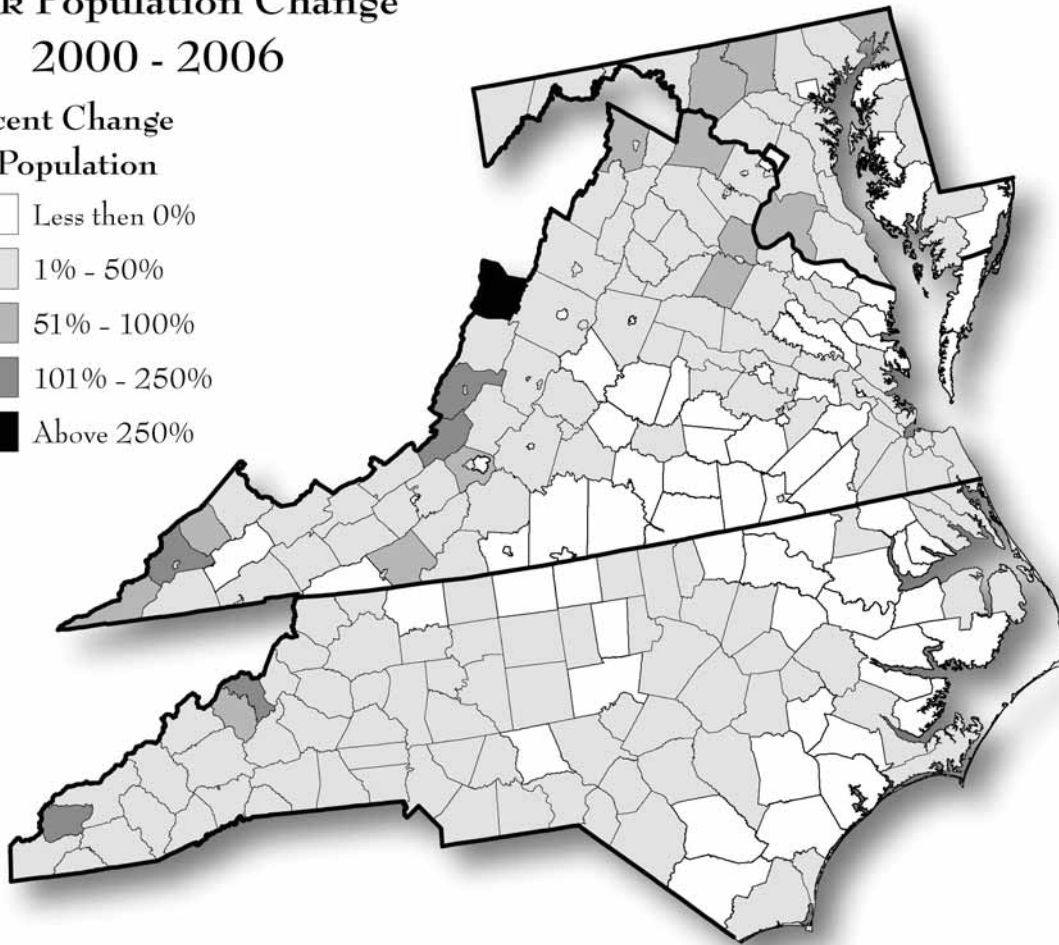
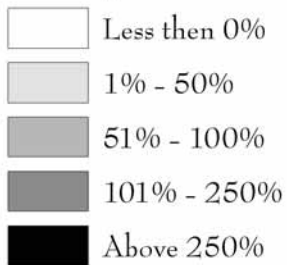
U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



SECOND DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006

Percent Change in Population



U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Third Episcopal District

The Third Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ North Ohio Conference
- ∞ Ohio Conference
- ∞ Pittsburgh Conference
- ∞ South Ohio Conference
- ∞ West Virginia Conference

The total population of the Third Episcopal District in 2006 was 16,038,140 with the greatest concentration of population in the Pittsburgh Conference with a total population of 5,290,425. The Conference with the most populous African American population is the North Ohio Conference having a total 2006 population of 697,292 African-Americans and 139,025 people of Hispanic origins.

Third Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 16,072,193
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 16,038,140
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 13,913,099
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 1,670,130
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 311,430

Third Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| North Ohio | 4,371,805 | 3,543,617 | 697,292 | 139,025 | 8,700.50 | 502.48 |
| Ohio | 2,545,586 | 2,161,459 | 278,377 | 54,692 | 9,823.97 | 259.12 |
| Pittsburgh | 5,290,425 | 4,899,926 | 278,181 | 68,012 | 33,964.32 | 155.76 |
| South Ohio | 2,864,112 | 2,401,852 | 375,942 | 41,799 | 8,861.82 | 323.19 |
| West Virginia | 966,212 | 906,245 | 40,338 | 7,902 | 8,866.88 | 108.97 |



The largest concentrations of churches in the 3rd District are in the southwestern Pennsylvania area, most prominently around Pittsburgh, Pa.; southwestern Ohio; the Cleveland, Ohio area; and the southwestern portion of West Virginia.

The southwestern region of Pennsylvania includes, along with Pittsburgh, the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Fayette and Westmoreland. All of these counties are in the Pittsburgh conference. The North Ohio conference churches are clustered in the city of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, along with the area around Toledo.

In southwestern Ohio (South Ohio conference) Hamilton, Butler, Montgomery, Greene, Clark and Franklin counties have the highest number of churches. Other counties through central Ohio (Ohio conference) have church representation as well.

In the West Virginia conference the AME churches are located in southwestern West Virginia counties of Mingo, Logan, Boone, Raleigh, Kanawha, and McDowell.

There is no clear pattern of church membership in Third District that does not match the church distribution itself. Higher membership numbers are generally associated with the counties in central and southwestern Ohio, and the areas around the cities of Cleveland and Toledo. In Pennsylvania, the membership is concentrated mostly in the southwest, around Pittsburgh, and along the border with Ohio. In West Virginia the membership is again mostly in the southwestern section of the state.

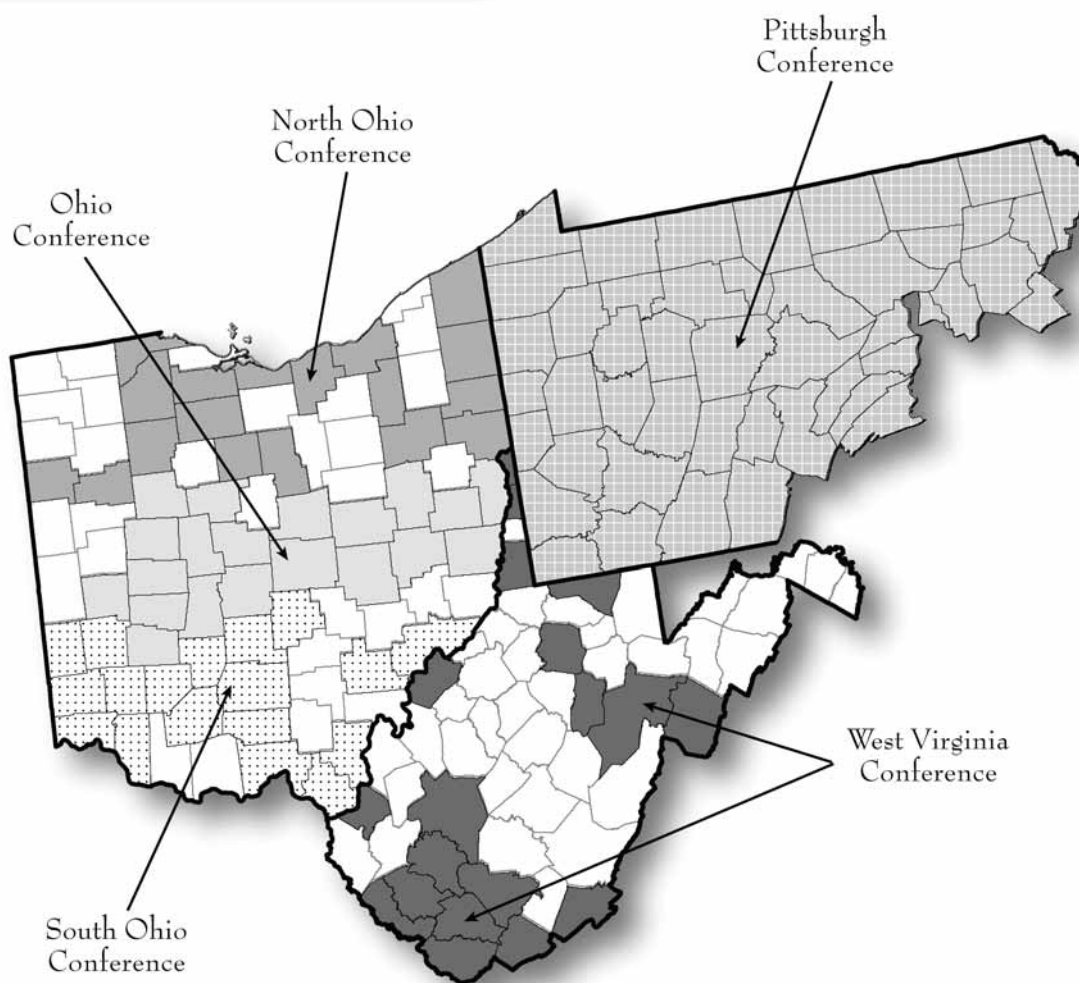
The overall population numbers in this District are associated with the cities of Cleveland and Toledo in the north of Ohio, Columbus in the center, and Cincinnati in the southwestern corner of the state. In the Pittsburgh conference the highest concentration of population is in the Pittsburgh area. The highest populations associated with West Virginia are in the Charleston (southwest) and Martinsburg (northeast) areas.

The only large concentrations of Black population by percentage (over 25%) in the 3rd District reside in and around the cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati with slightly lesser numbers associated with the other cities mentioned earlier. There is also a relatively high concentration of Black population in Adams County in the southern section of Ohio. There are no AME churches in that county, but the surrounding counties of Highland and Scioto each have a church location.

Two counties in this district have experienced a high percentage of Black population growth since 2000 (above 250%). Forest County in Pennsylvania and, the county of Summers in southern West Virginia have experienced a change above 250%.



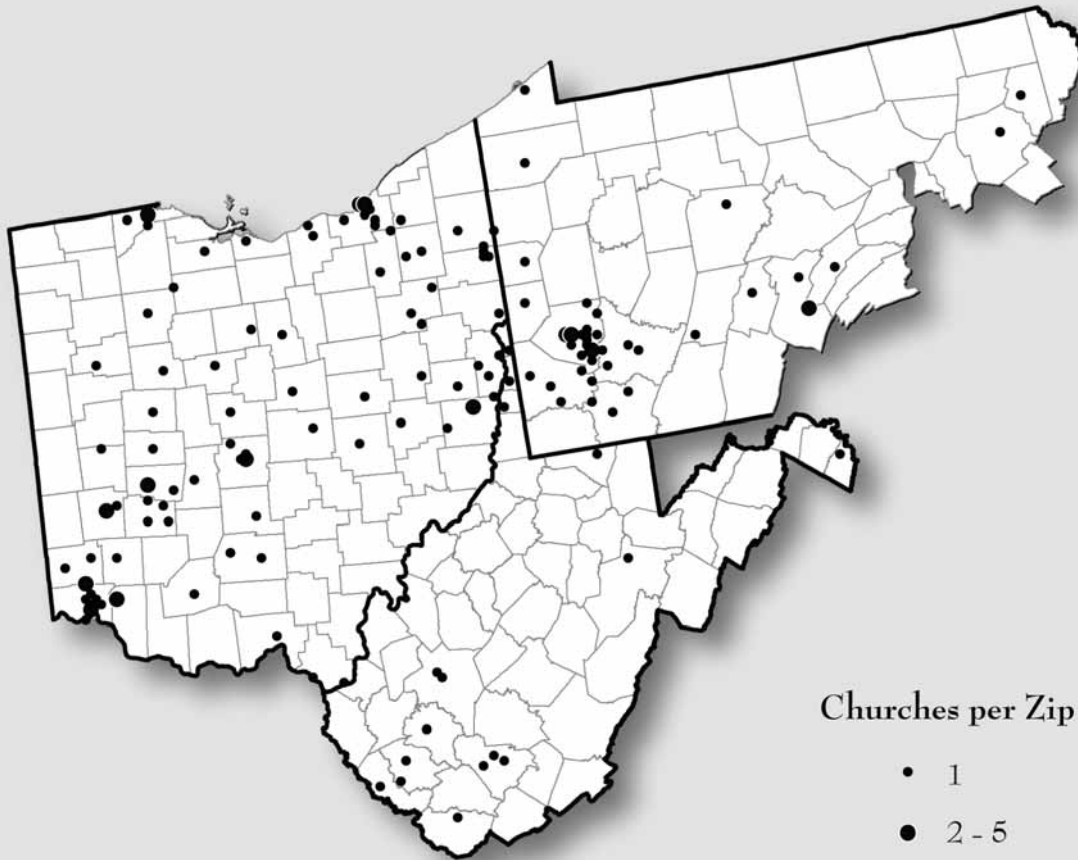
THIRD DISTRICT





THIRD DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations



Churches per Zip Code

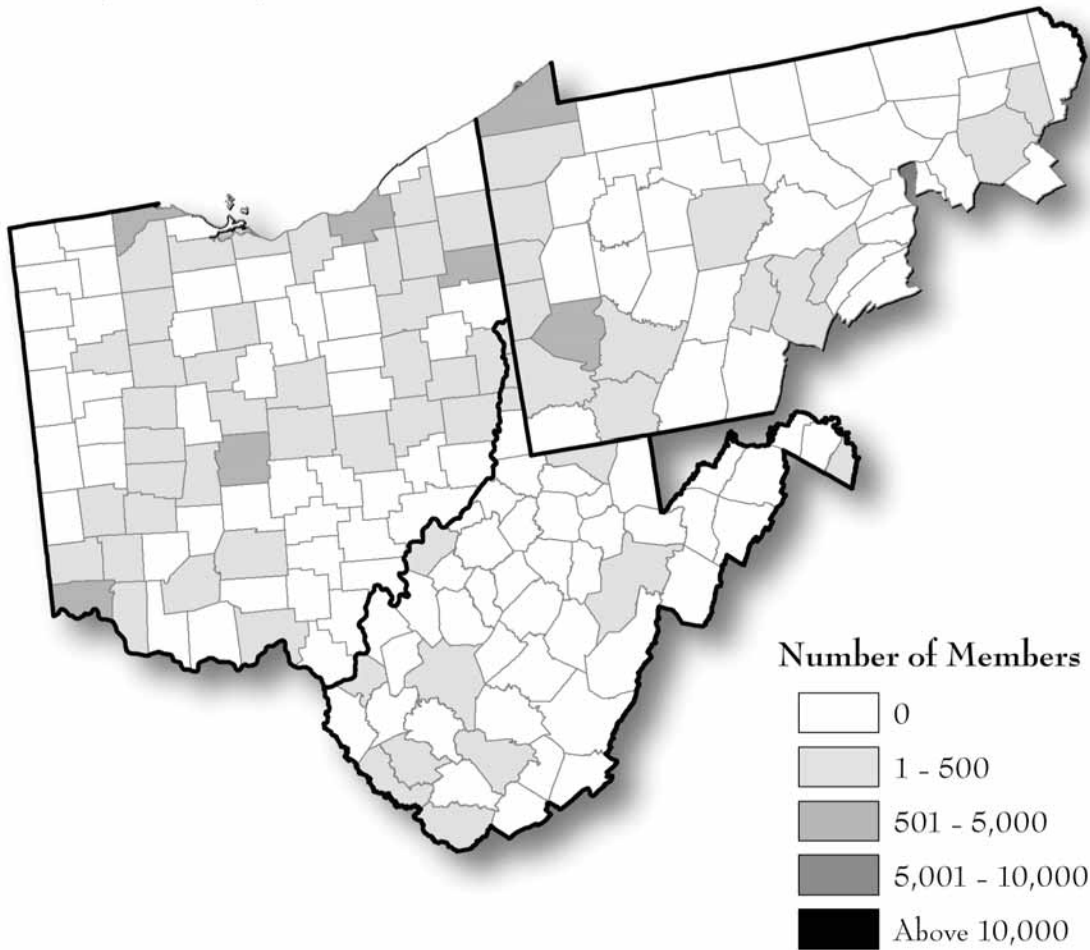
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- 2 - 5
- 6 - 10
- Above 10

All value ranges may not appear on all maps
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



THIRD DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County

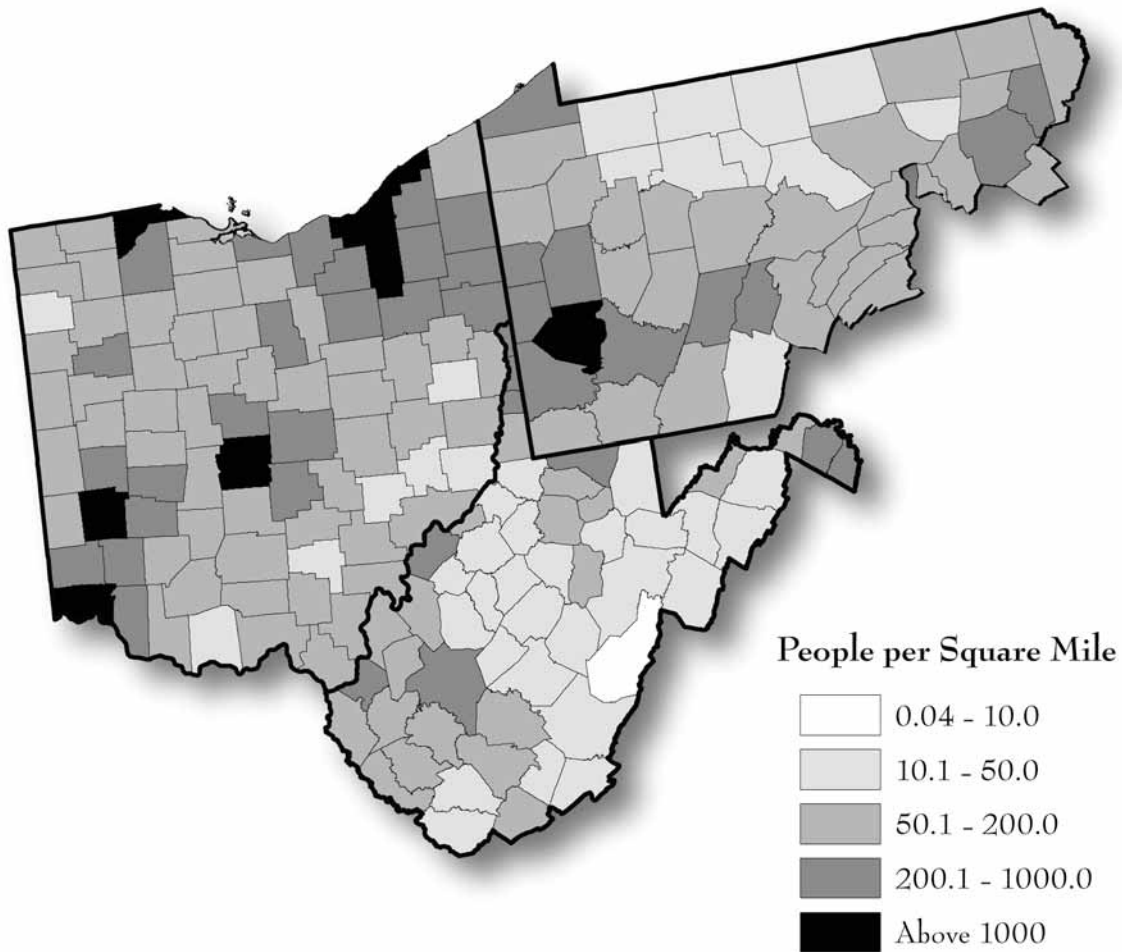


Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



THIRD DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density

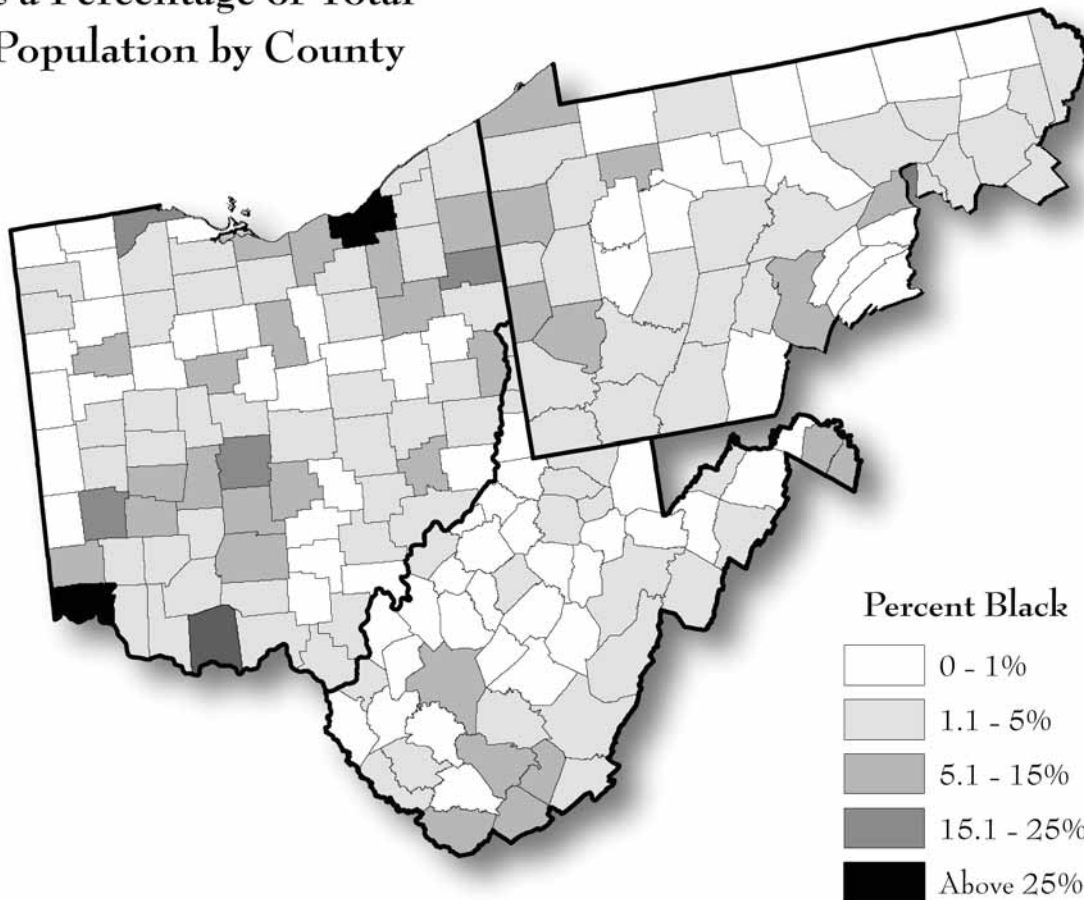


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



THIRD DISTRICT

2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County

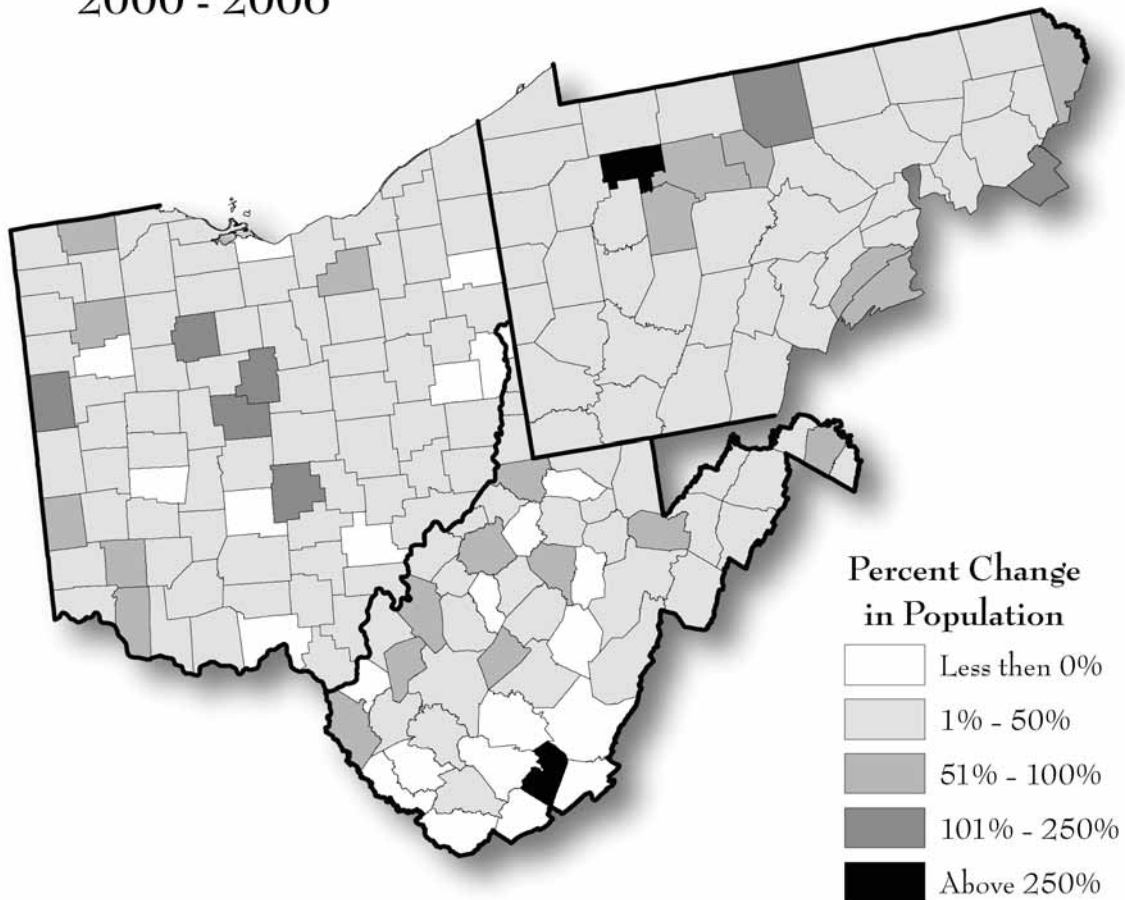


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



THIRD DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006



U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Fourth Episcopal District

The Fourth Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ Canada Conference
- ∞ Chicago Conference
- ∞ Illinois Conference
- ∞ Indiana Conference
- ∞ Michigan Conference

The total population of the Fourth Episcopal District in 2006 was 59,283,886 with the greatest concentration of population in the Chicago Conference with a total population of 24,777,065. Likewise, the Chicago Conference contained the most populous African American population for the Fourth District, having a total 2006 population of 2,222,316 African-Americans and 2,294,478 people of Hispanic origins.

Fourth Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 57,184,664
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 59,283,886
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 49,667,378
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 5,098,404
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 3,333,287

Fourth Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ontario - Canadian | 13,785,780 | 10,987,735 | 498,036 | 149,000 | 432,660.89 | 31.86 |
| Chicago | 24,777,065 | 21,101,070 | 2,222,316 | 2,294,478 | 604,779.52 | 40.97 |
| Illinois | 4,311,878 | 3,804,244 | 370,564 | 195,671 | 46,939.32 | 91.86 |
| Indiana | 6,313,520 | 5,575,402 | 563,037 | 300,857 | 36,183.02 | 174.49 |
| Michigan | 10,095,643 | 8,198,927 | 1,444,451 | 393,281 | 58,085.22 | 173.81 |

The majority of churches in District 4 are located in the Chicago, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan Conferences, with the highest density of church locations in the Indiana Conference. Outside of this area in the southeast region of District 4, AME church locations are sparse across the large land area that makes up the rest of the district.



The Chicago Conference has most of its churches located in the far southeast corner of the conference around the urban centers of Milwaukee and Chicago, with another small cluster in Minneapolis-St. Paul. The remainder of churches in this conference are spread across the state of Iowa, located in the counties of Webster, Black Hawk, Polk, Linn, Johnson and Des Moines. The western and northern parts of the conference, consisting of North and South Dakota and the Canadian Province of Manitoba contain no church locations.

The Detroit urban area accounts for a large number of the churches in the Michigan Conference, with others predominately located across the southern part of the state. The Illinois Conference has many churches in its southern portion, especially in the area that shares a border with the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

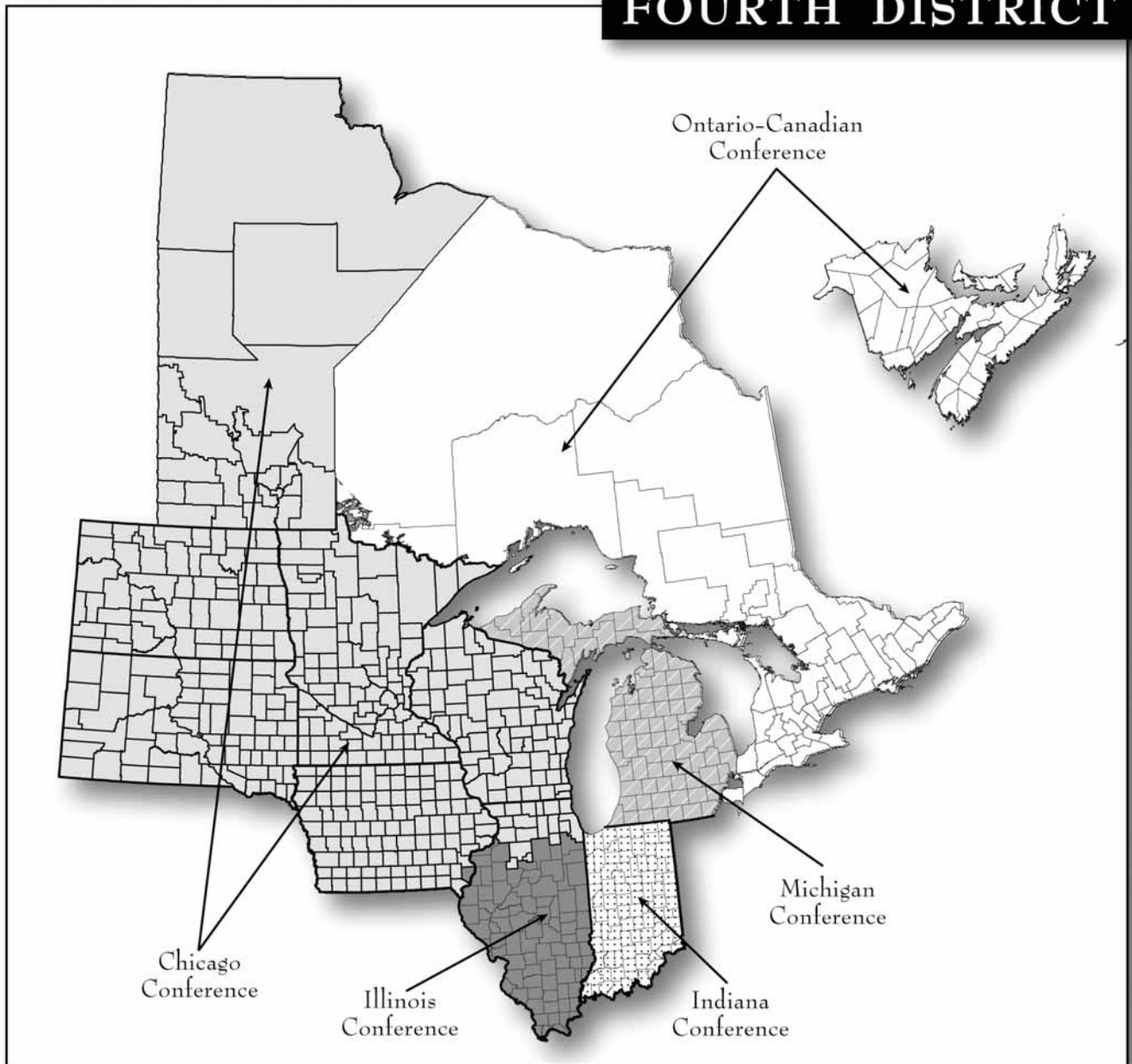
The Ontario-Canadian Conference has most of its AME churches located in the far southern part of the conference near the Michigan border, while the remainder of the province of Ontario does not contain any churches. The only other church in the conference located on the island of Nova Scotia.

Areas that have the most churches and highest number of members are consistent with the areas with the highest overall population density. This is particularly seen in the high density urban areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, Indianapolis, and Detroit. A pattern of high population density and large number of churches can also be seen in the portions of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan that border Lake Michigan.

The fourth district has a high concentration of Black population living in the urban areas of Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit and Milwaukee, which all have over 25% Black population. Additionally, the counties of Alexander, Pulaski and St. Clair in southern Illinois also have total populations that are over 25% Black. A number of counties dispersed across the entire district have experienced significant growth in Black population since 2000, with many of these located in the far western portion of the Chicago Conference.



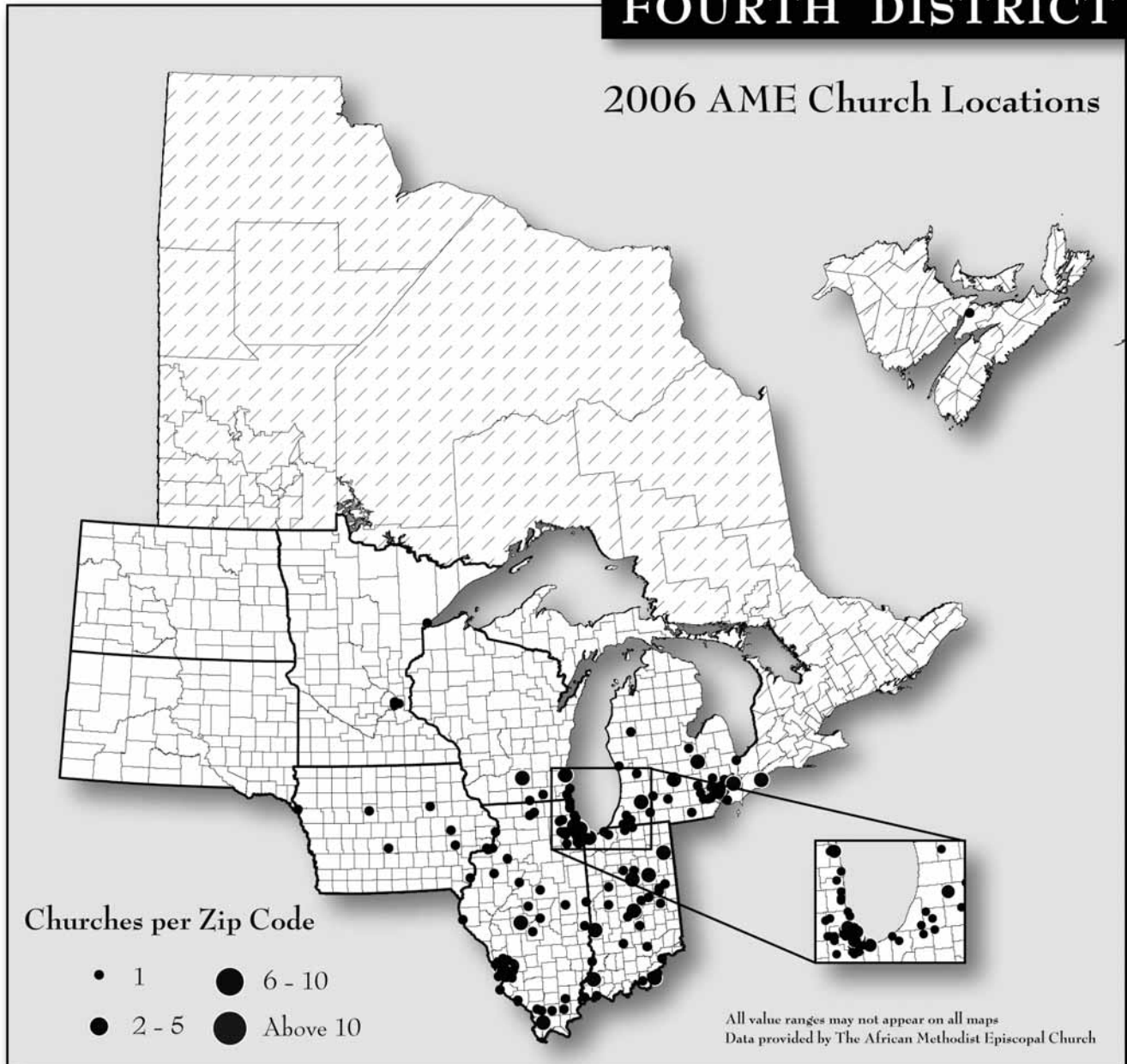
FOURTH DISTRICT





FOURTH DISTRICT

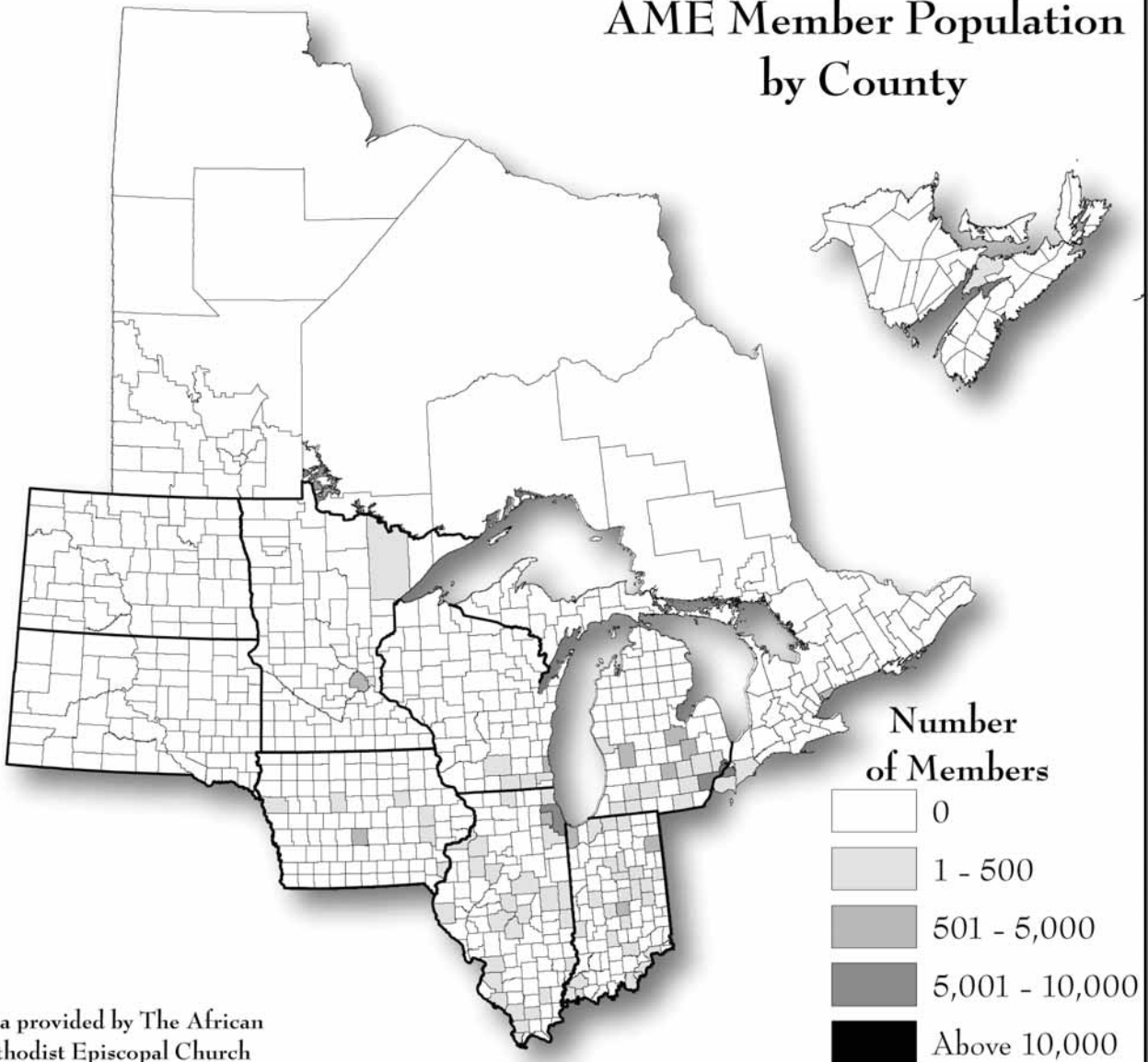
2006 AME Church Locations





FOURTH DISTRICT

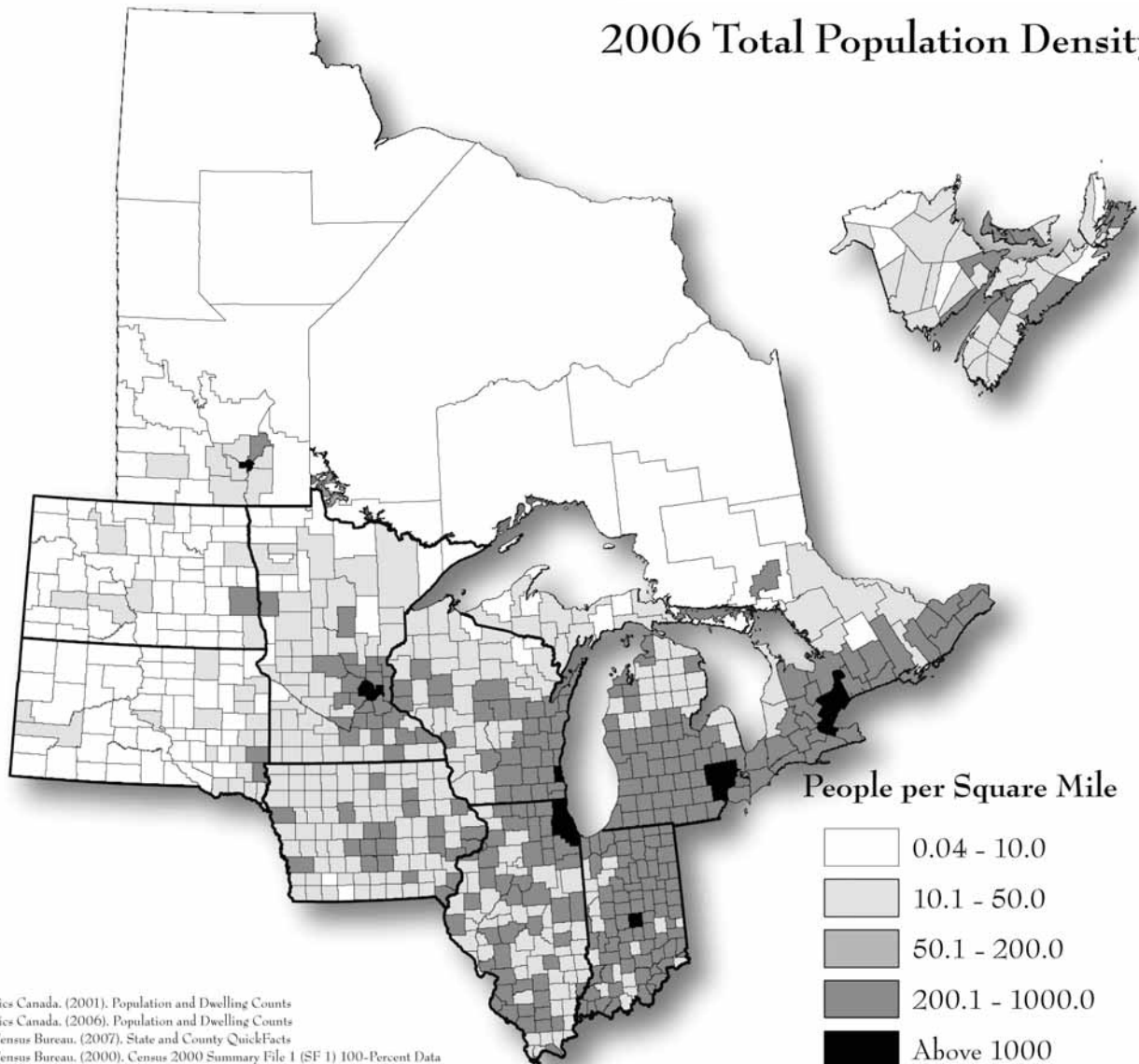
AME Member Population by County





FOURTH DISTRICT

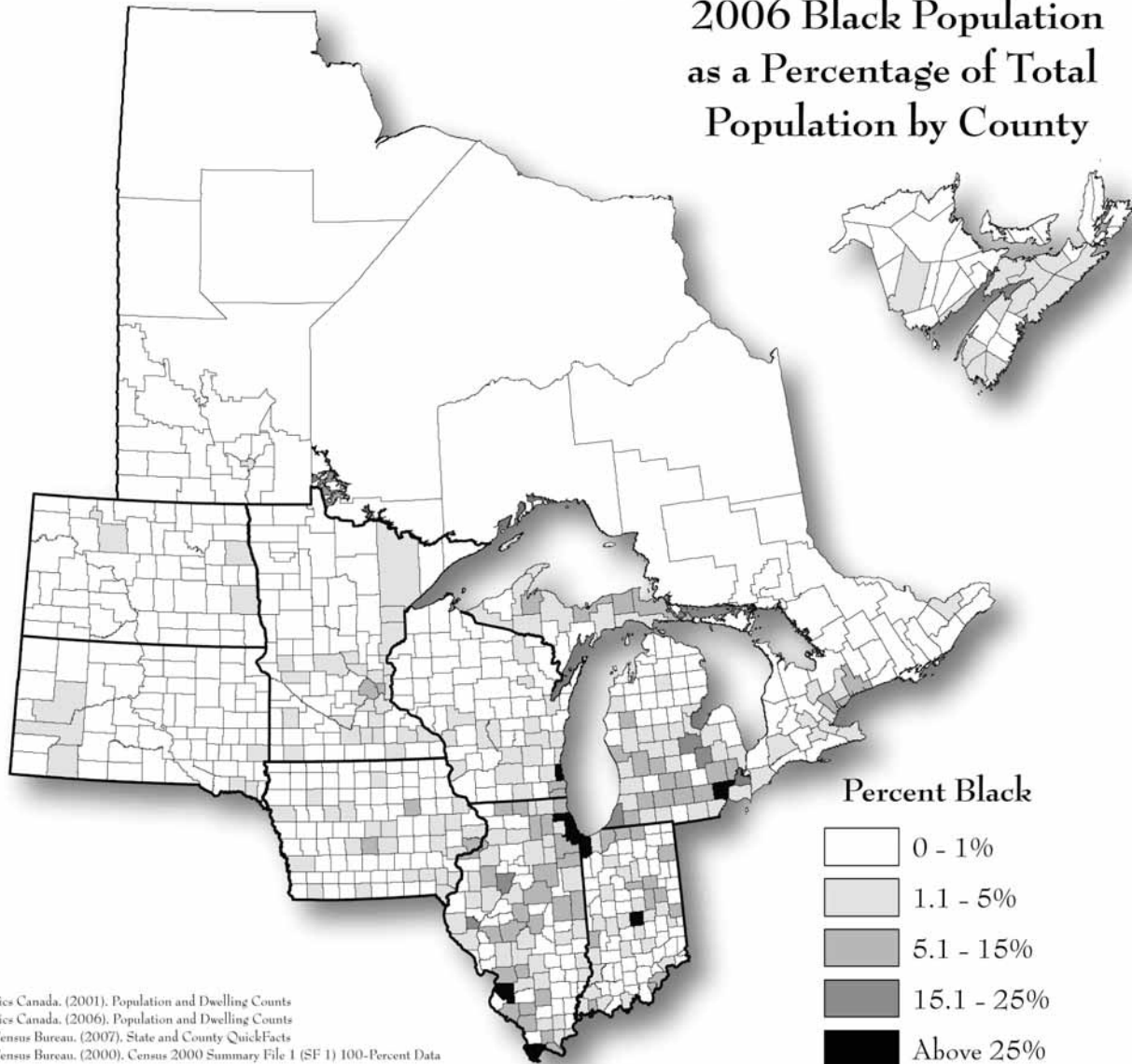
2006 Total Population Density





FOURTH DISTRICT

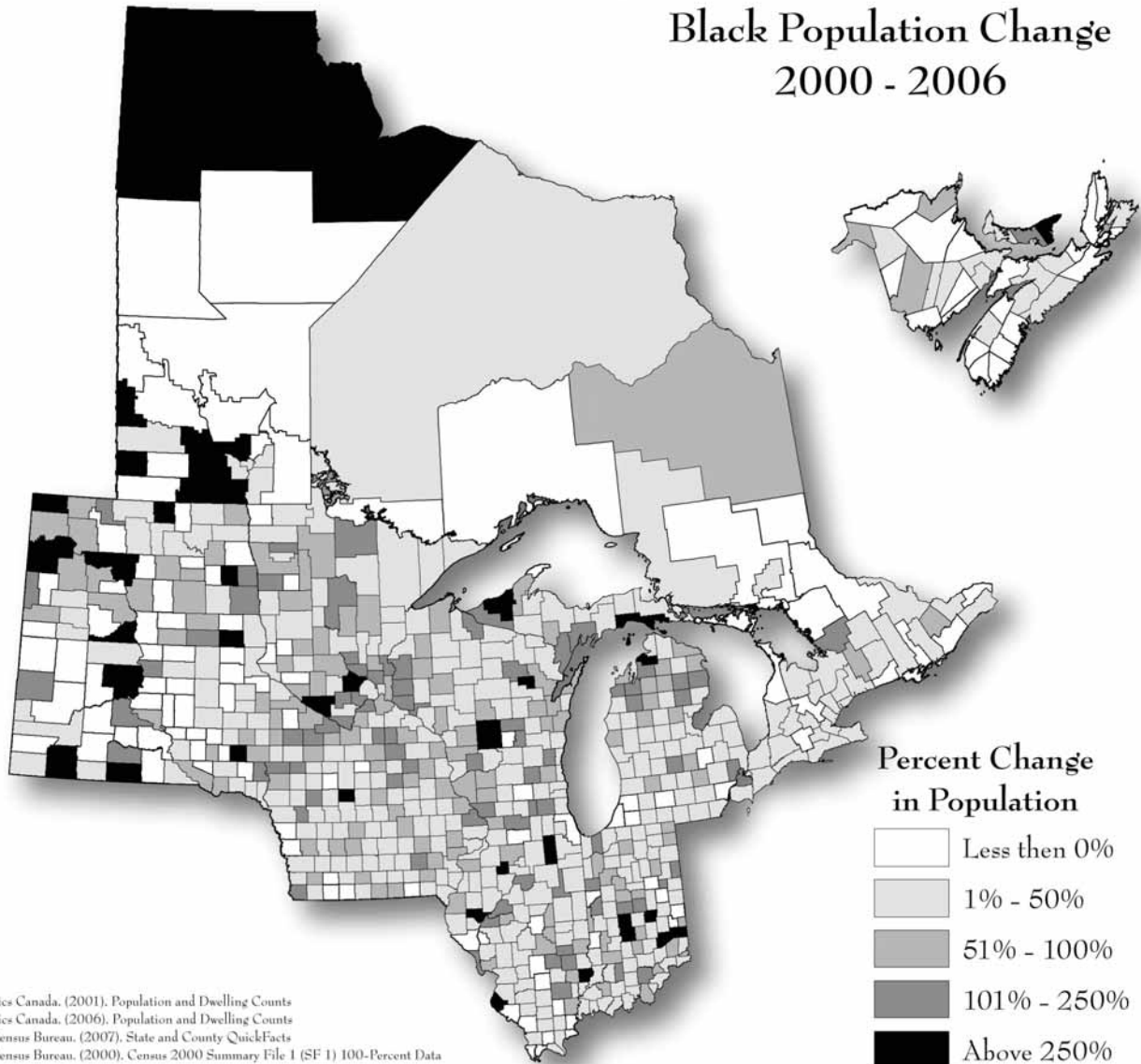
2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County





FOURTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006



Statistics Canada. (2001). Population and Dwelling Counts
Statistics Canada. (2006). Population and Dwelling Counts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Fifth Episcopal District

The Fifth Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ California Conference
- ∞ Desert/Mountain Conference
- ∞ Kansas/Nebraska Conference
- ∞ Missouri Conference
- ∞ Northwest Missouri Conference
- ∞ Pacific Northwest Conference
- ∞ Southern California

The total population of the Fifth Episcopal District in 2006 was 78,445,264. The greatest concentration of population was in the Southern California Conference having a total population of 24,810,725. In addition, the Southern California Conference has the most populous African American population in the Fifth District having a total 2006 population of 1,779,701 African-Americans and 9,929,701 people of Hispanic origins. In addition, the Fifth District has the largest landmass of any of the North American districts with a total of 1,973,026.16 square miles.

Fifth Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 72,019,559
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 78,445,264
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 64,827,283
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 4,399,314
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 19,297,084

Fifth Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| California | 14,142,353 | 10,532,617 | 861,602 | 3,754,605 | 101,041.25 | 139.97 |
| Desert - Mountain | 15,939,361 | 14,187,519 | 507,521 | 3,920,321 | 522,391.58 | 30.51 |
| Kansas - Nebraska | 4,532,406 | 4,084,914 | 242,143 | 367,730 | 159,629.95 | 28.39 |
| Missouri | 4,430,161 | 3,664,437 | 614,158 | 130,686 | 45,671.40 | 97.00 |
| Northern Missouri | 1412552 | 1310546 | 58917 | 33508 | 24,031.35 | 58.78 |
| Pacific Northwest | 13,177,706 | 11,497,762 | 335,272 | 1,160,631 | 976,626.05 | 13.49 |
| Southern California | 24,810,725 | 19,549,488 | 1,779,701 | 9,929,603 | 167,665.93 | 147.98 |



AME churches in District 5 are concentrated in the California, Southern California, Missouri, Southern Missouri and Kansas-Nebraska Conferences. The Southern California Conference, which has the largest overall population of all the conferences in this district, has the largest cluster of churches in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The cities of San Diego and Las Vegas, Nevada also contain a large number of churches. The California Conference has most of its churches located in the San Francisco area, with others scattered through the center of the state.

AME churches in the Kansas-Nebraska Conference are mainly located in the eastern part of the state of Kansas around the cities of Topeka and Kansas City. Lancaster County, which contains the city of Lincoln, is the only county in Nebraska with an AME location. The southern part of the Northern Missouri Conference and the northern part of the Missouri Conference also contain a large number of churches, especially near Kansas City and Jefferson City.

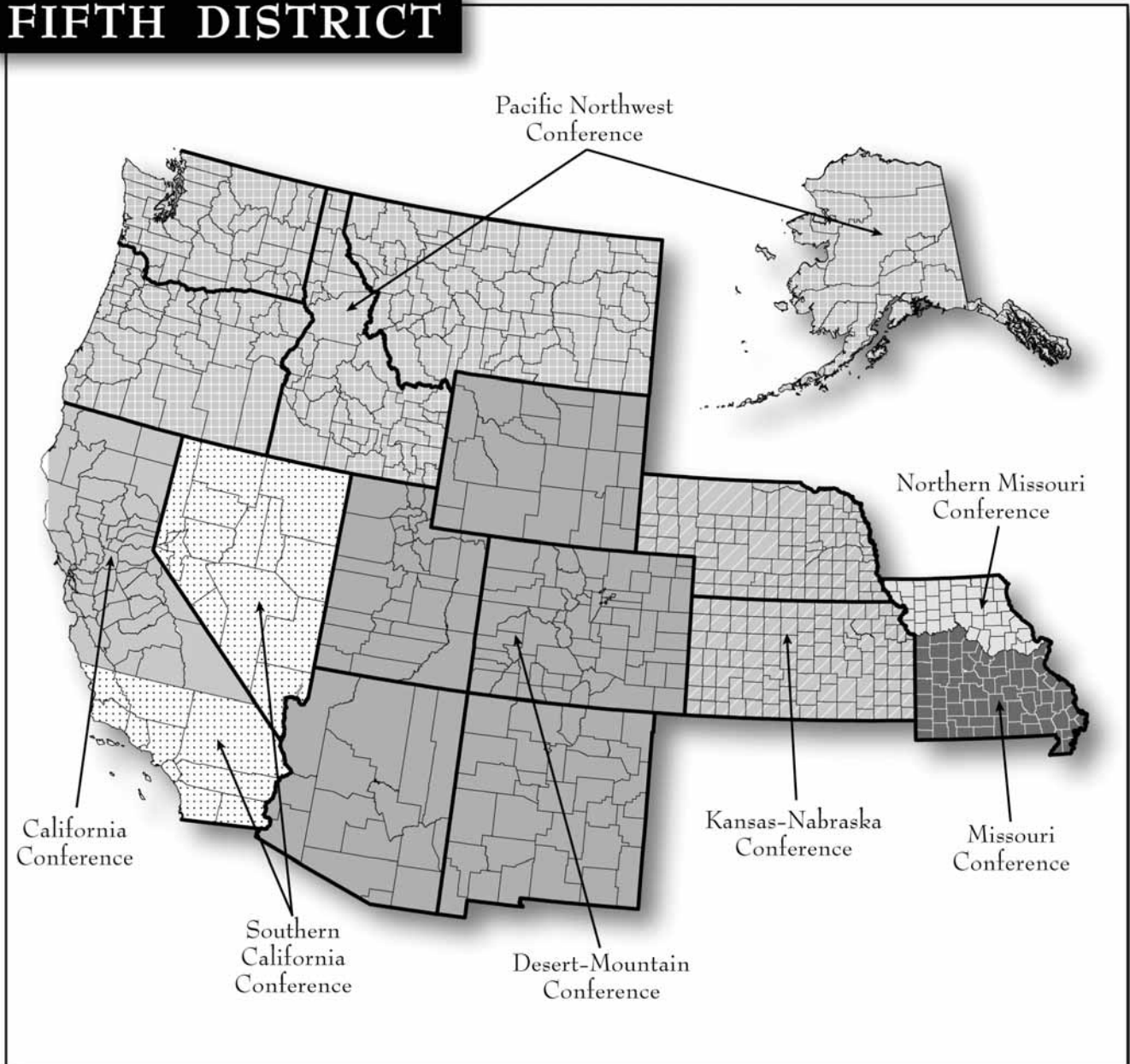
The majority of churches in the Pacific Northwest Conference are concentrated around the cities of Olympia and Seattle, with very few churches spread throughout the remainder of the conference. The counties of Spokane and Yakima in Washington and Chouteau and Yellowstone in Montana also have churches, while the states of Oregon and Idaho have none. Alaska has one AME church, located in Fairbanks North Star County. The Desert Mountain Conference has church locations near the cities of Denver, Salt Lake City, Phoenix, Tucson and Albuquerque, the Desert Mountain Conference has very few churches situated throughout the rest of its area.

The church locations and member populations in District 5 mirror the pattern of overall population density, accounting for the lack of churches across large areas of the sparsely populated western U.S. While counties containing the large cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, St. Louis and Kansas City all have population densities over 1,000 people per square mile, Los Angeles County of the Southern California Conference is the only county in the district with an AME membership of over 10,000.

While counties across several states in District 5 have experienced a change in Black population over 250% since 2000, none of these counties contain AME churches. The following counties have experienced over 250% growth in Black population: Sherman, Oregon; Valley, Canyon, and Blaine, Idaho; Glacier, Daniels, and Big Horn Montana; San Juan, Utah; Fremont, Wyoming; Routt, Colorado; Mora and De Baca, New Mexico; Brown, Polk, Nuckolls, Thurston, Nebraska; and Clark and Ripley, Missouri. Only one county in District 5, Pemiscot of the Missouri Conference, contains a Black population of over 25%.



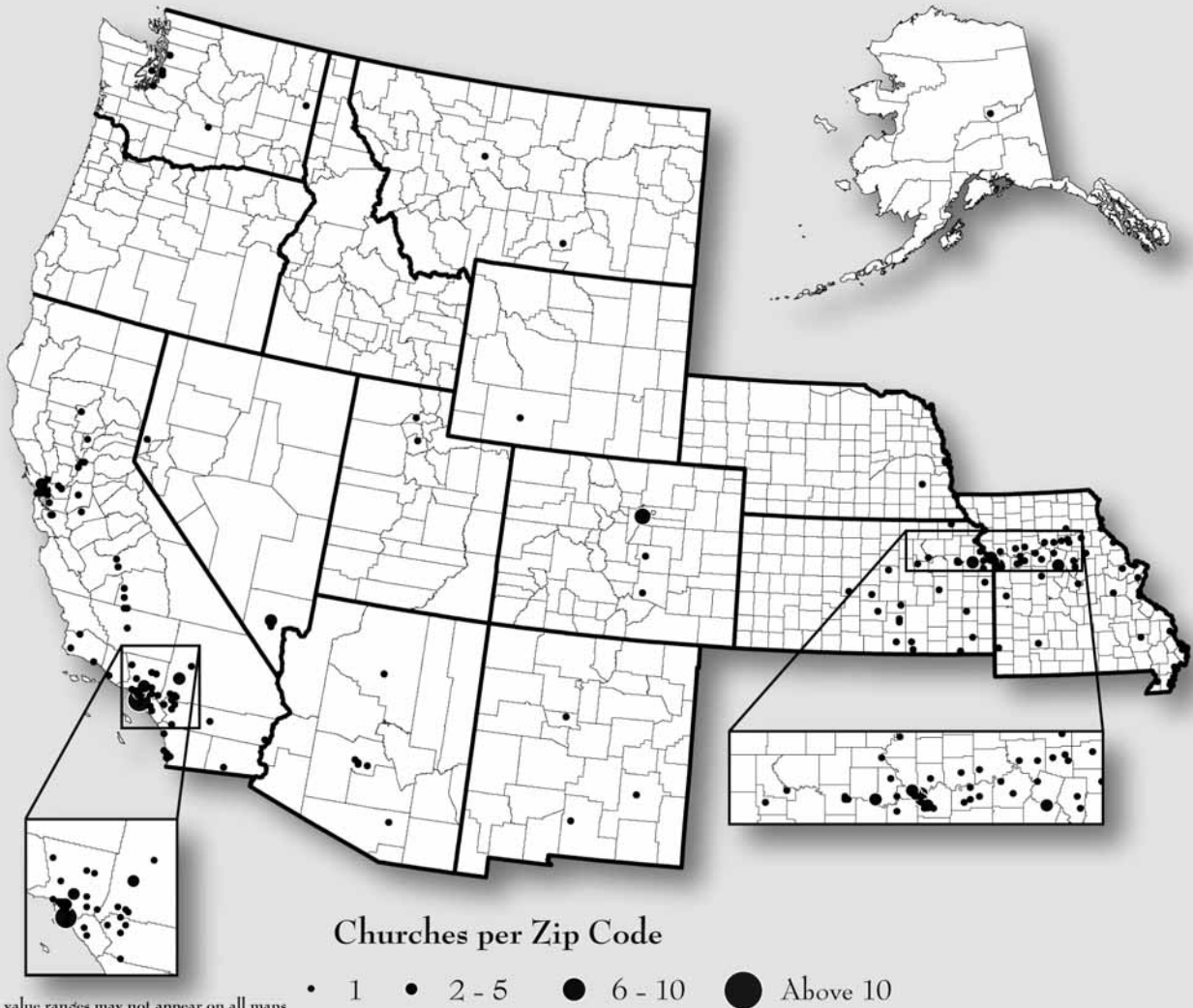
FIFTH DISTRICT





FIFTH DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations

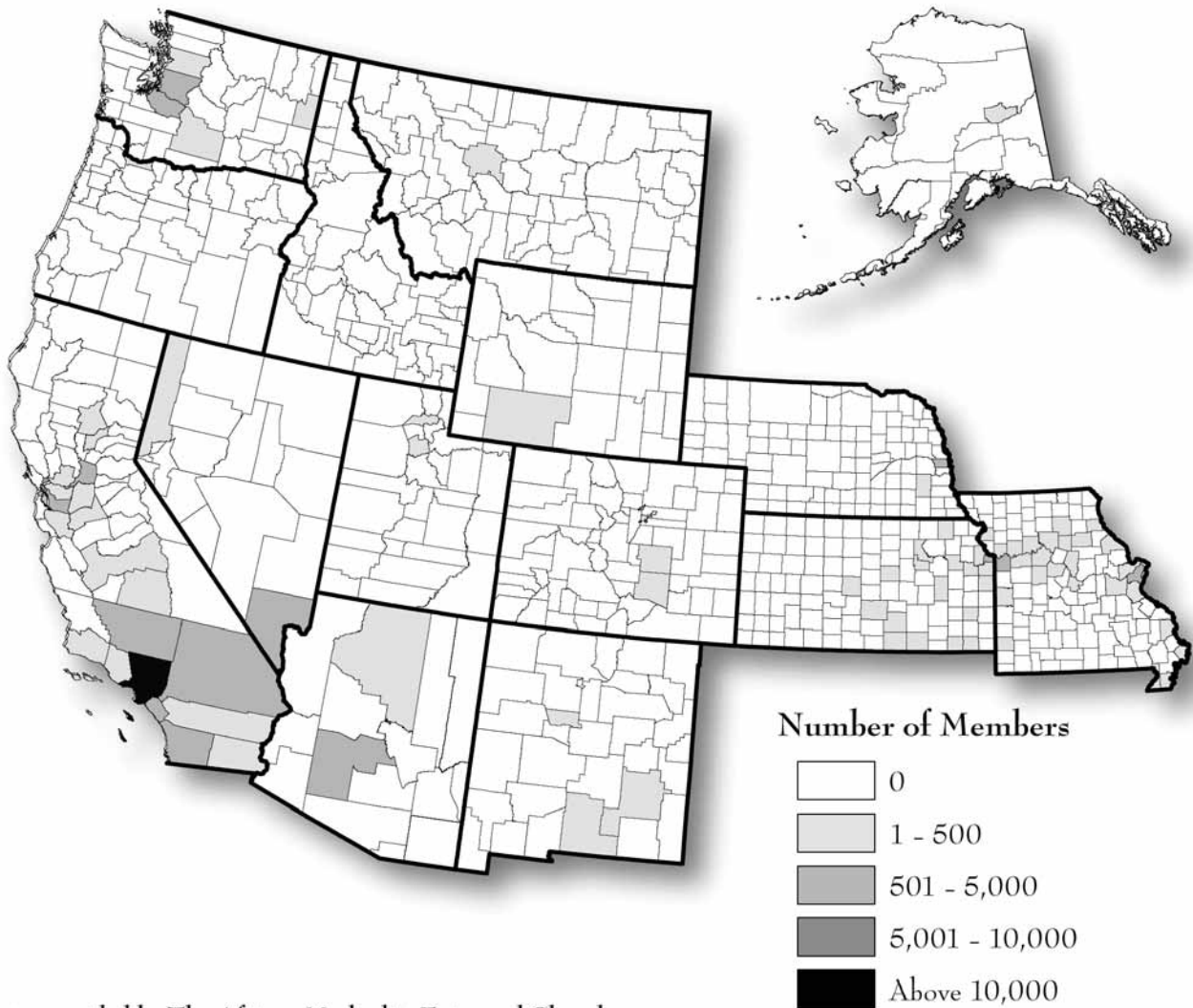


All value ranges may not appear on all maps
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



FIFTH DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County

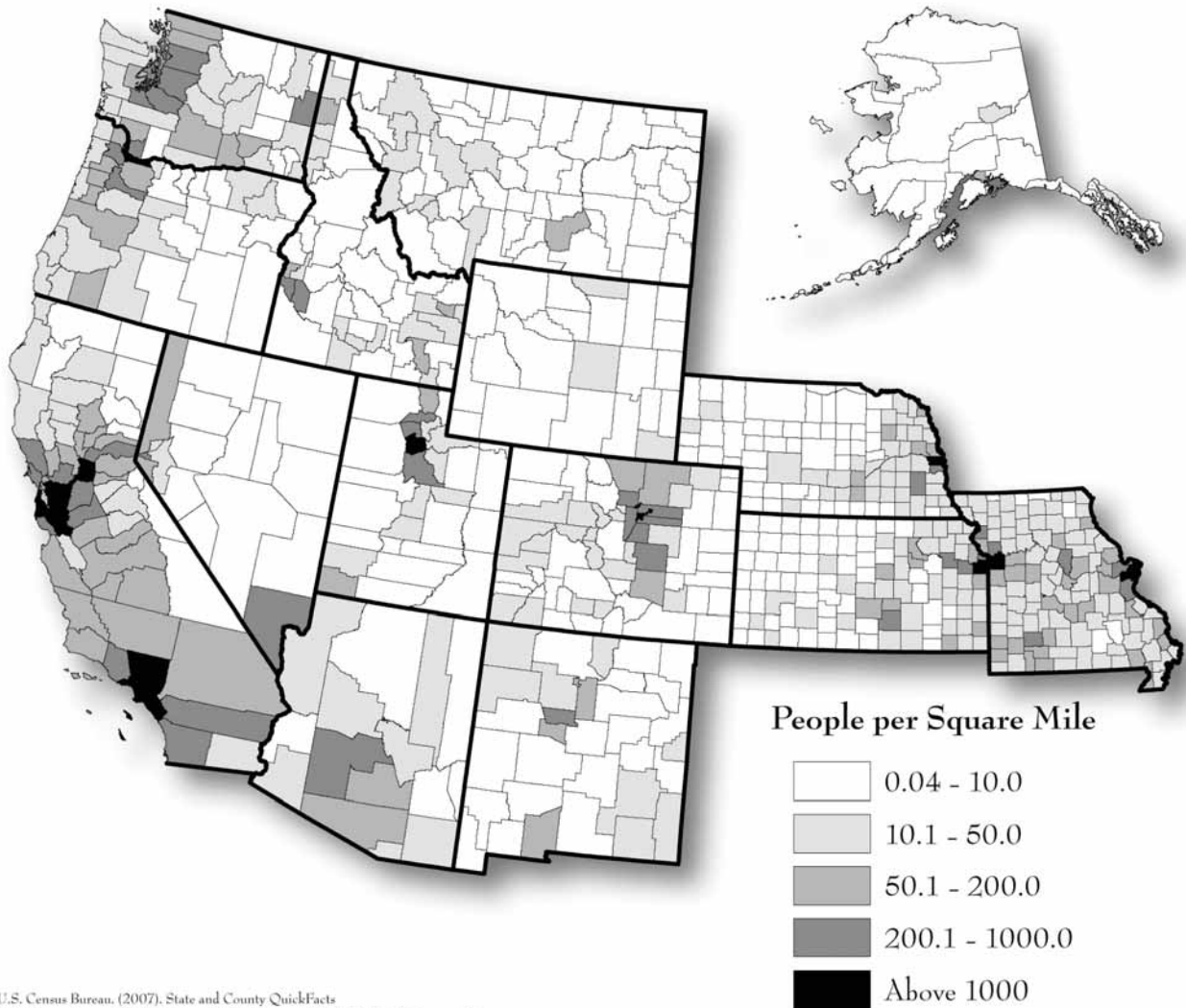


Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



FIFTH DISTRICT

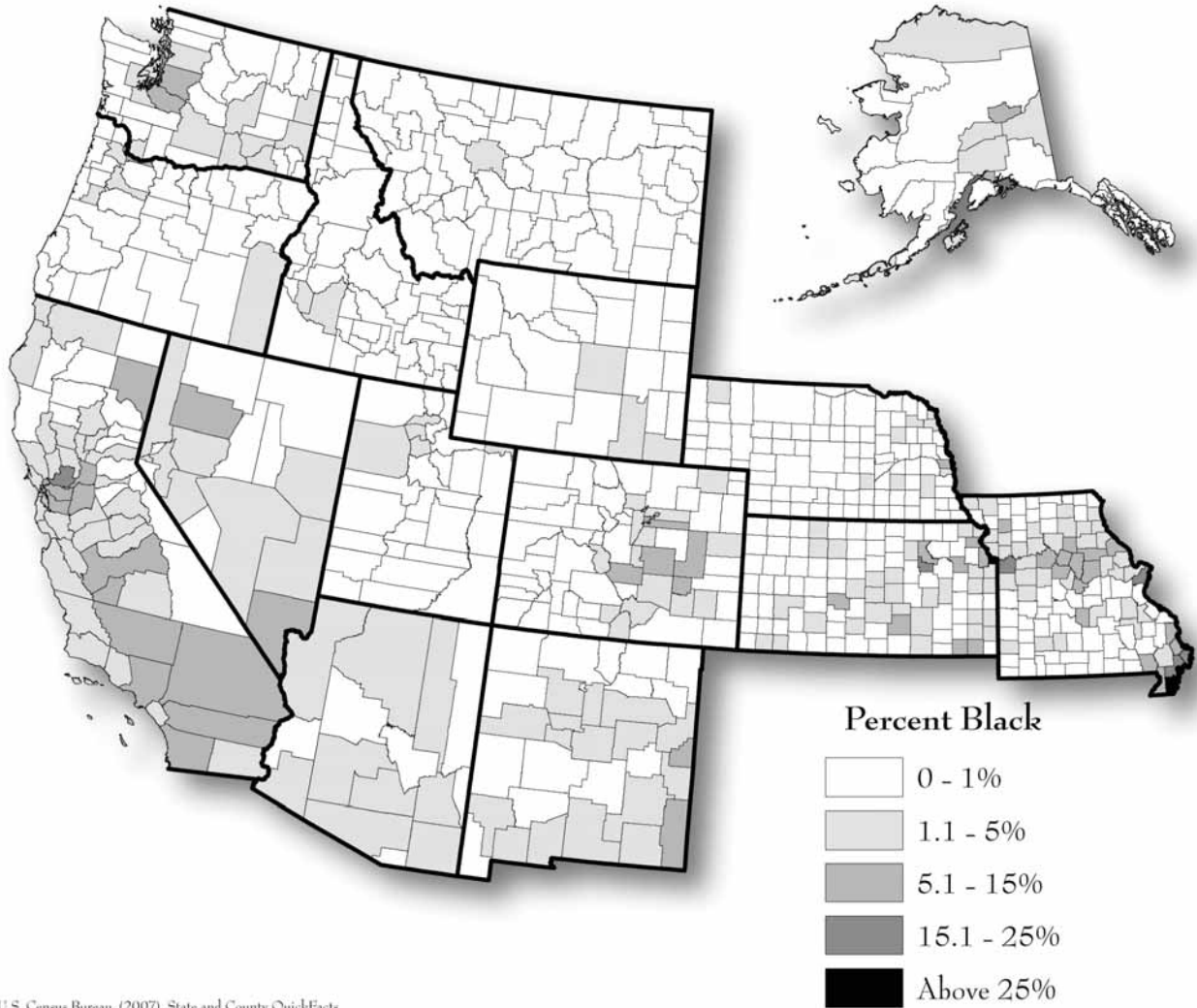
2006 Total Population Density





FIFTH DISTRICT

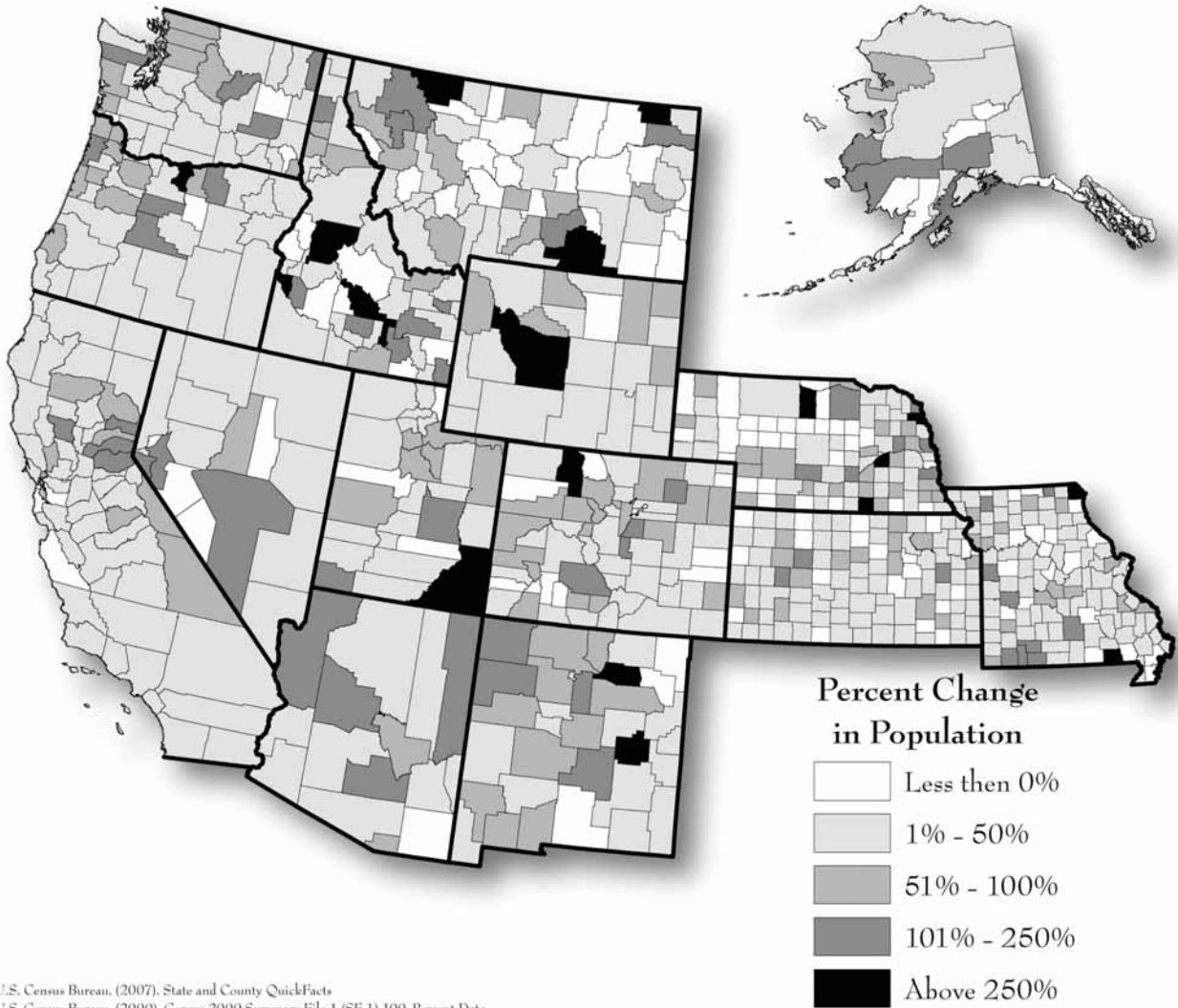
2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County





FIFTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006





Sixth Episcopal District

The Sixth Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ Atlanta North Georgia Conference
- ∞ Augusta Georgia Conference
- ∞ Georgia Conference
- ∞ Macon Georgia Conference
- ∞ South Georgia Conference
- ∞ Southwest Georgia Conference

The total population of the Sixth Episcopal District in 2006 was 9,363,941 with the greatest concentration of population in the Atlanta North Georgia Conference having a total population of 5,585,440. In addition, the Atlanta North Conference has the most populous African American population in the Sixth District having a total 2006 population of 1,537,678 African-Americans and 562,163 people of Hispanic origins.

Sixth Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 8,186,453
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 9,363,941
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 6,158,769
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 2,799,625
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 703,246

Sixth Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Atlanta North Georgia | 5,585,440 | 3,742,547 | 1,537,678 | 562,163 | 11,925.15 | 468.37 |
| Augusta Georgia | 1,120,101 | 757,989 | 328,853 | 45,434 | 10,229.27 | 109.49 |
| Georgia Conference | 877,202 | 586,344 | 265,543 | 35,082 | 13,066.37 | 67.13 |
| Macon Georgia | 827,999 | 507,465 | 302,475 | 19,673 | 9,579.93 | 86.43 |
| South Georgia | 445,147 | 297,351 | 139,170 | 26,432 | 7,376.23 | 60.35 |
| Southwest Georgia | 508,052 | 267,073 | 225,906 | 14,462 | 6,650.54 | 76.39 |



AME District 6, which consists of the entire state of Georgia, has a fairly even distribution of churches across its area. The Atlanta North Georgia Conference has the largest overall population and largest black population, as well as the most churches of any conference in the district. The largest number of these churches is located in and around the city of Atlanta, including the counties of Cobb, Douglas, Fulton, Clayton and Deklab.

The Macon Conference has a cluster of churches around the city of Macon, while the Augusta, Southwest and South Georgia Conferences have a large number of churches spread across them.

The Georgia Conference contains the fewest churches of all the conferences in District 6, however Glynn County contains a high number of churches near the city of Brunswick.

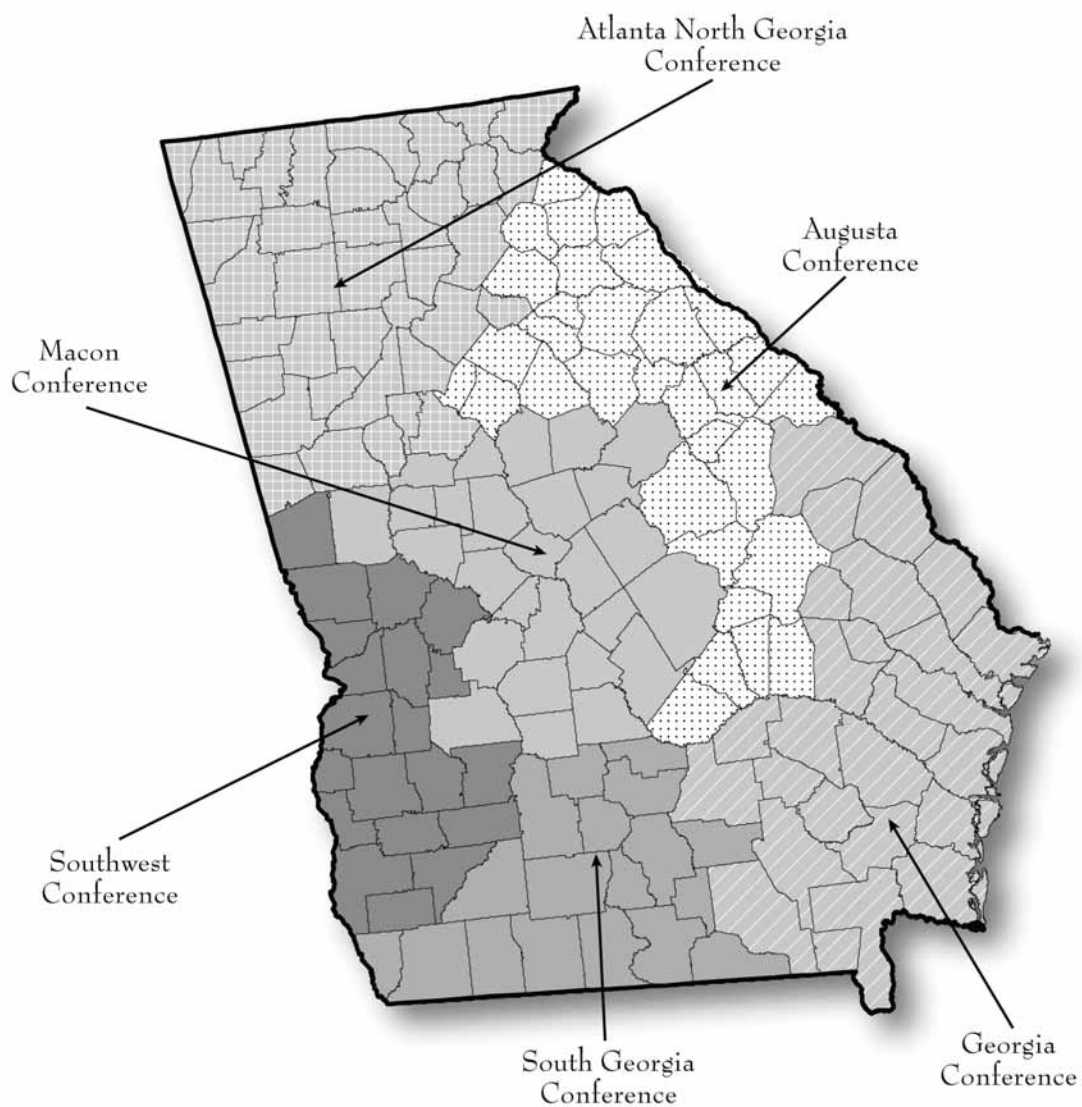
The counties surrounding the city of Atlanta that contain a large number of churches also have the highest population densities in the state, with Cobb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Deklab, and Clayton Counties (all in the Atlanta North Georgia Conference) all having total population densities of over 1,000 people per square mile. Deklab County is the only county in the district with an AME member population of over 10,000, while neighboring Fulton and Cobb are the only counties that have member populations over 5,000.

Large portions of the Macon, Southwest, Augusta, South Georgia and Georgia conferences have significant Black populations (over 25%) as well as the area of the Atlanta North Georgia Conference located in the vicinity of Atlanta. Of all the counties in District 6, only Fannin, Gilmer, Dawson, and Towns counties of the Atlanta North Georgia Conference and Brantley County of the Georgia Conference have Black populations that make up one percent or less of the total.

Fannin, Towns, and Forsyth Counties of the Atlanta North Georgia Conference as well as Appling County of the Georgia Conference and Atkinson County of the South Georgia Conference have all seen a change in black population of over 250% since 2000. However, of these counties, only Appling County has an AME church located in it.



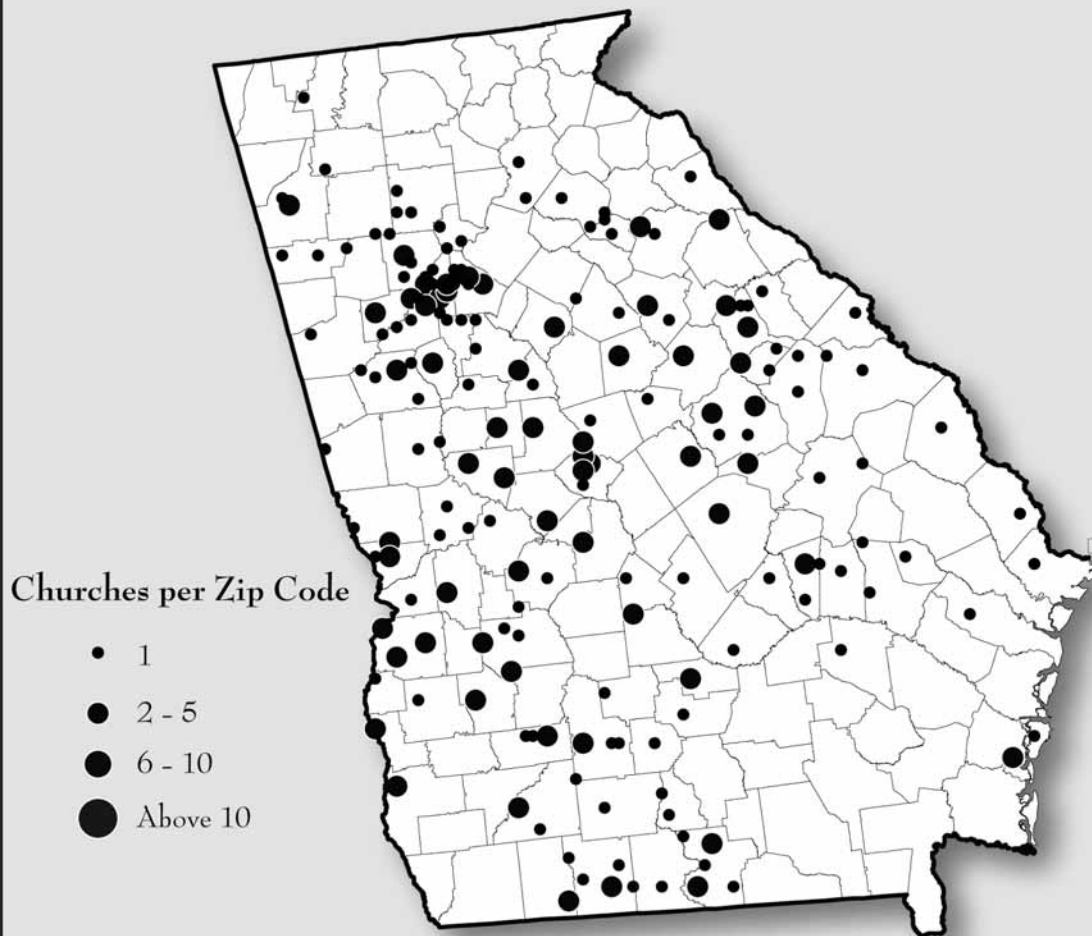
SIXTH DISTRICT





SIXTH DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations

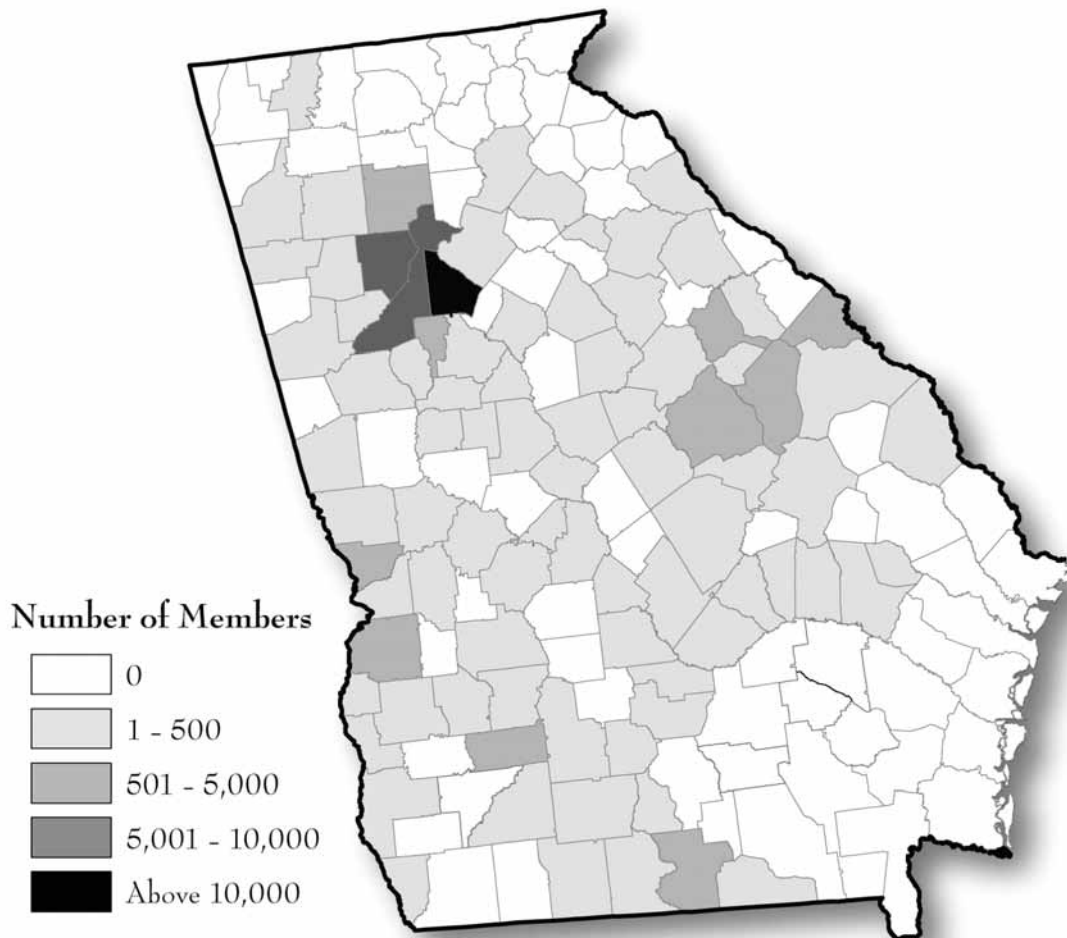


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Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



SIXTH DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County



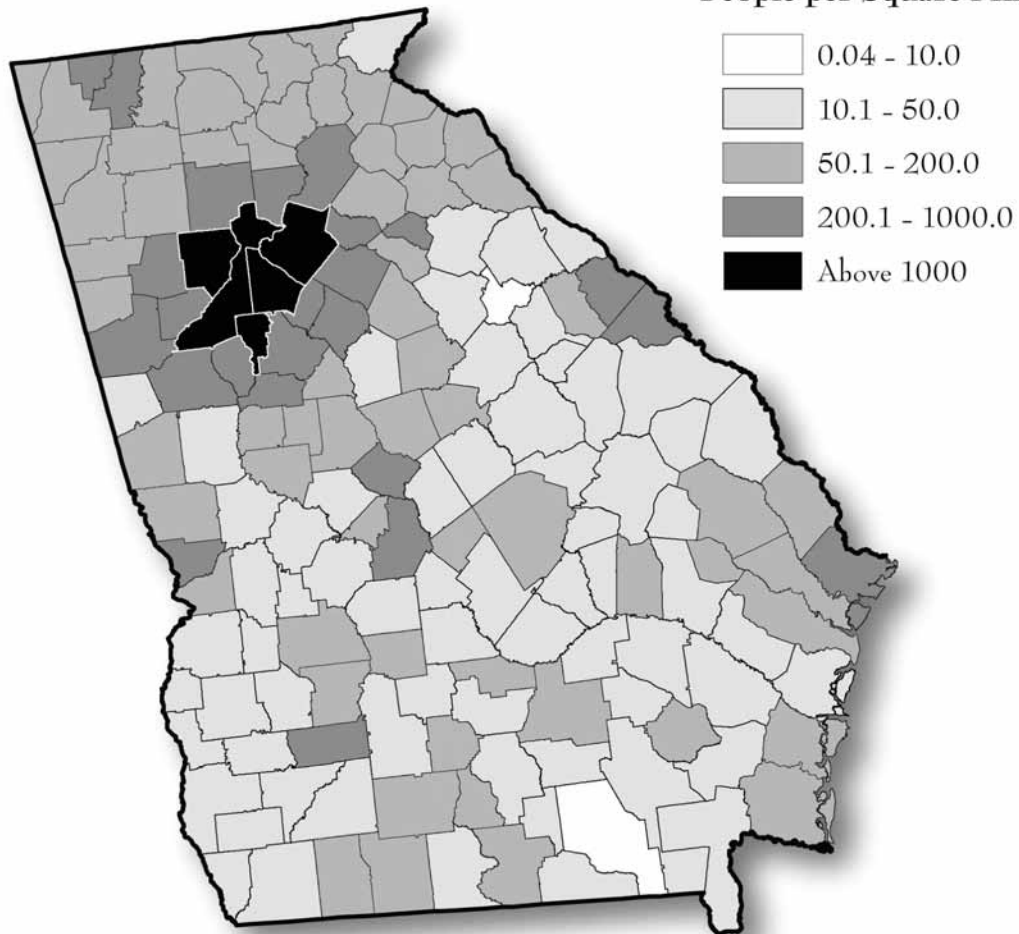
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



SIXTH DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density

People per Square Mile

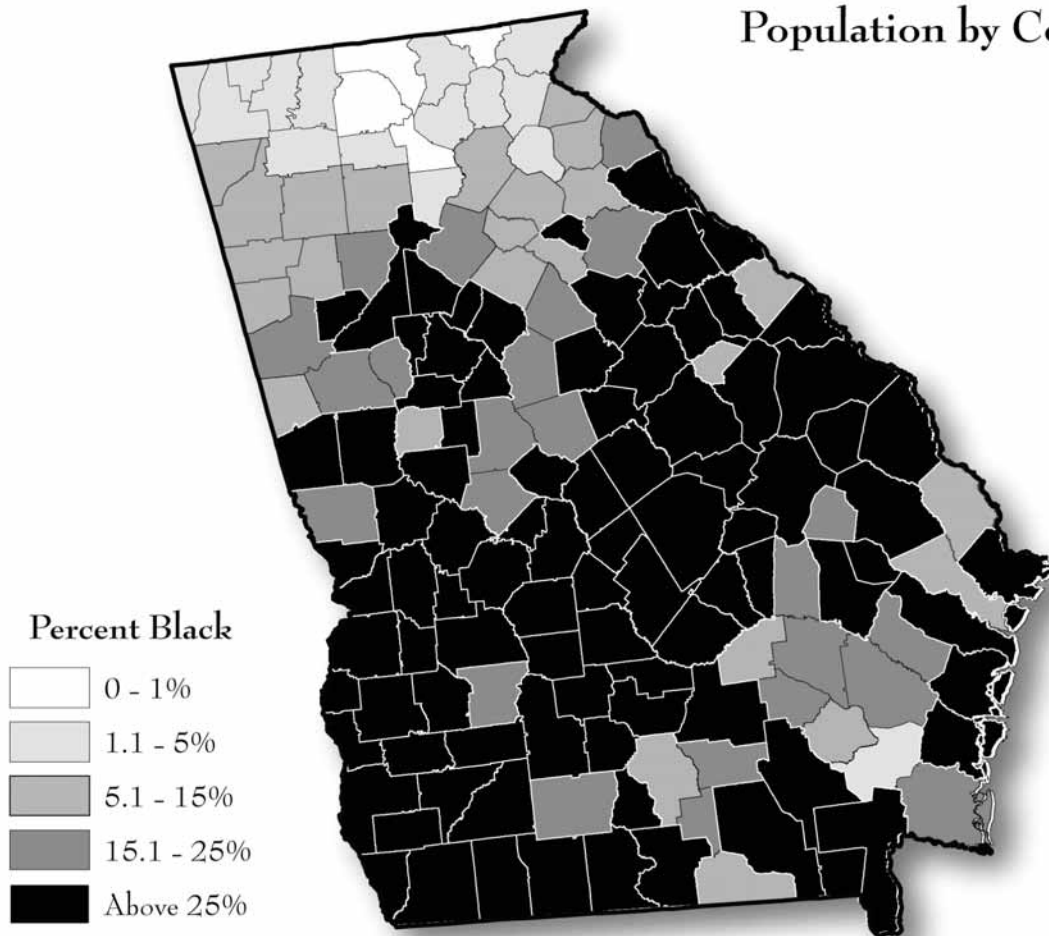


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



SIXTH DISTRICT

2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County

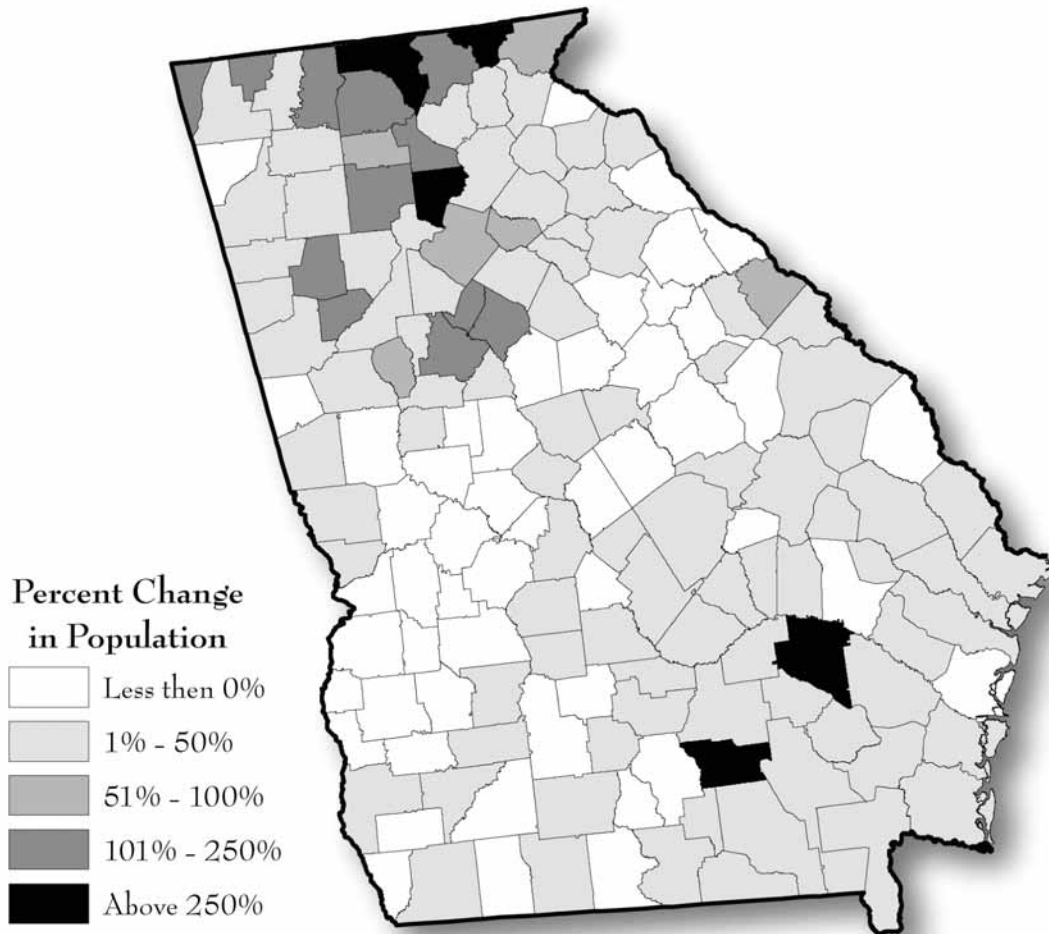


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



SIXTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006



U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Seventh Episcopal District

The Sixth Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ Central South Carolina Conference
- ∞ Columbia South Carolina Conference
- ∞ Northeast South Carolina Conference
- ∞ Palmetto South Carolina Conference
- ∞ Piedmont South Carolina Conference
- ∞ South Carolina Conference

The total population of the Seventh Episcopal District in 2006 was 2,815,705. The greatest concentration of population for the Seventh Episcopal District was in the Columbia Conference with a total population of 960,863. In addition, the Columbia Conference has the most populous African American population in the Seventh District having a total 2006 population of 283,024 African-Americans and 36,251 people of Hispanic origins.

Seventh Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 2,618,493
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 2,815,705
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 1,847,683
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 889,493
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 107,198

Seventh Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Central South Carolina | 139,210 | 56,966 | 80,121 | 2,153 | 2,217.09 | 62.79 |
| Columbia | 960,863 | 648,960 | 283,024 | 36,251 | 3,550.71 | 270.61 |
| Northeast | 170,098 | 82,638 | 83,282 | 3,789 | 1,582.22 | 107.51 |
| Palmetto | 380,544 | 229,838 | 140,832 | 7,833 | 3,816.88 | 99.70 |
| Piedmont | 511,314 | 389,194 | 106,671 | 29,055 | 1,768.41 | 289.14 |
| South Carolina | 653,676 | 440,087 | 195,563 | 28,117 | 3,815.06 | 171.34 |



District 7, which consists of the entire state of South Carolina, has a large number of churches that are spread across the district, especially in the eastern and central regions. Many churches are found near the urban areas of Charleston and Columbia while Abbeville County of the Piedmont Conference and Williamsburg and Georgetown Counties of the Palmetto Conference all contain zip codes that have over 10 churches in them. The Columbia Conference contains the highest overall and Black population in the district.

Nearly every county in District 7 contains at least one AME church. The South Carolina Conference includes the counties of Charleston, Beaufort, Colleton and Dorchester that all have a high density of churches, especially around the city of Charleston. The Palmetto Conference has its highest densities in the counties of Berkeley, Williamsburg, Georgetown and Florence. The Columbia Conference has its highest number of churches in the counties of Richland and Lexington (where the city of Columbia is located), as well as Newberry County.

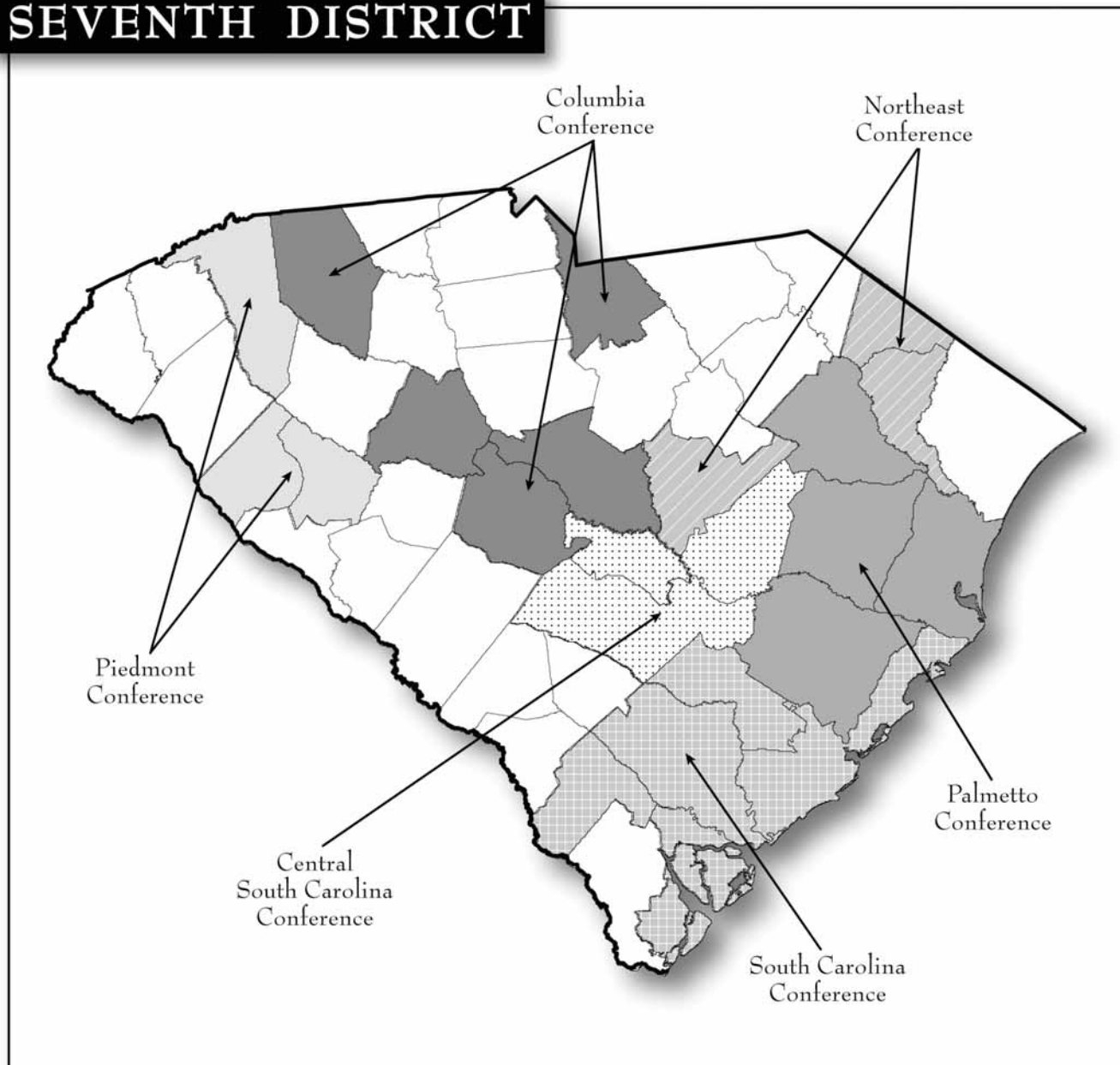
The total population density is somewhat even across District 7; however the density is expectedly higher in counties containing urban centers such as Columbia, Greenville and Charleston.

Only Charleston County of the South Carolina Conference has an AME member population of over 10,000. Orangeburg County of the Central South Carolina Conference and Berkeley and Georgetown counties of the Palmetto Conference all have member populations of over 5,000.

The vast majority of the counties in District 7 have Black populations of over 25%. In the entire district, only Beaufort County of the South Carolina Conference, Horry County of the Northeast Conference, Lexington, Spartanburg, York and Cherokee counties of the Columbia Conference, and Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, and Greenville counties of the Piedmont Conference have a Black population under 25%. Overall, the counties having less than a 25% Black population have a much lower density of AME churches than counties that have a population of over 25% black. Additionally, only one county in the district, Abbeville, has experienced a Black population change of over 100% since 2000.



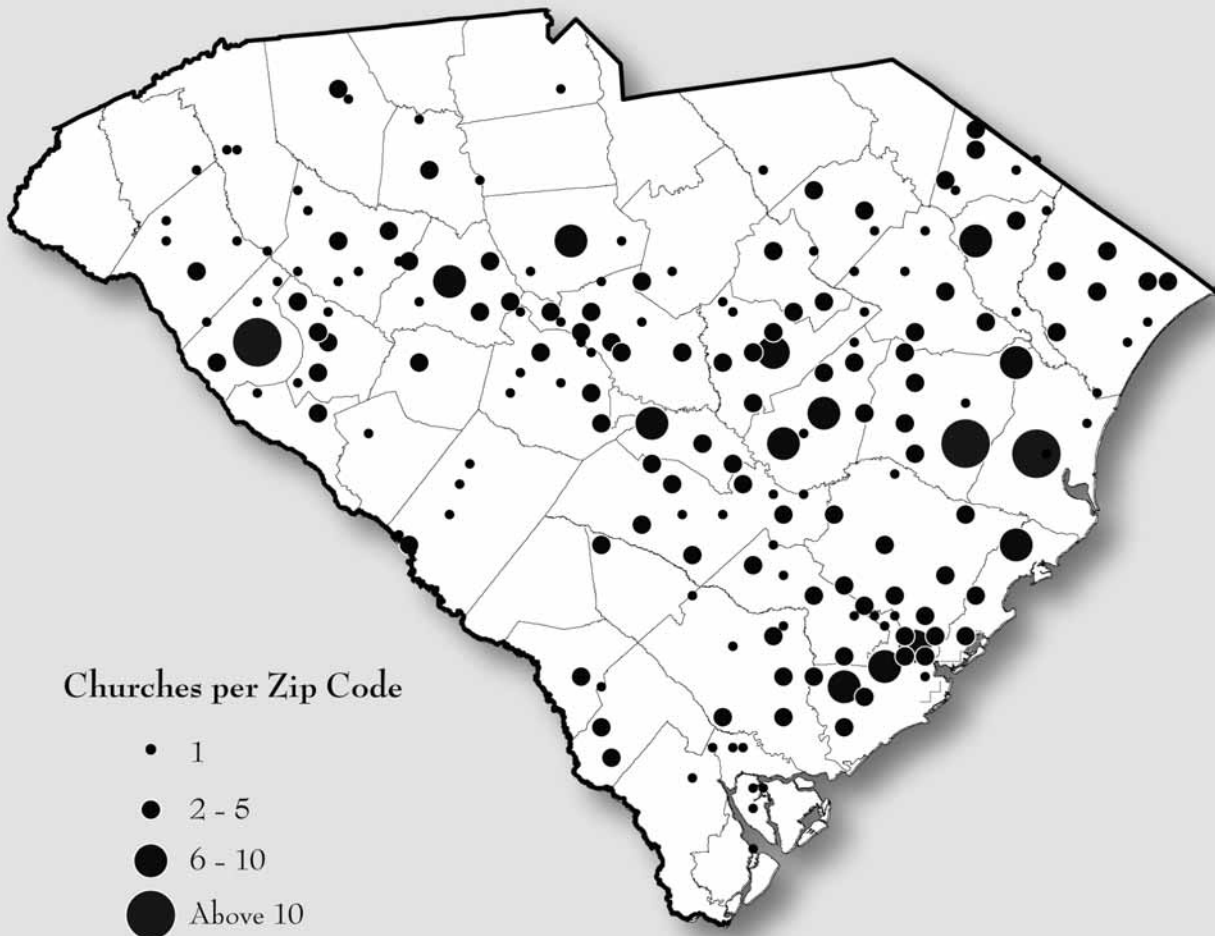
SEVENTH DISTRICT





SEVENTH DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations

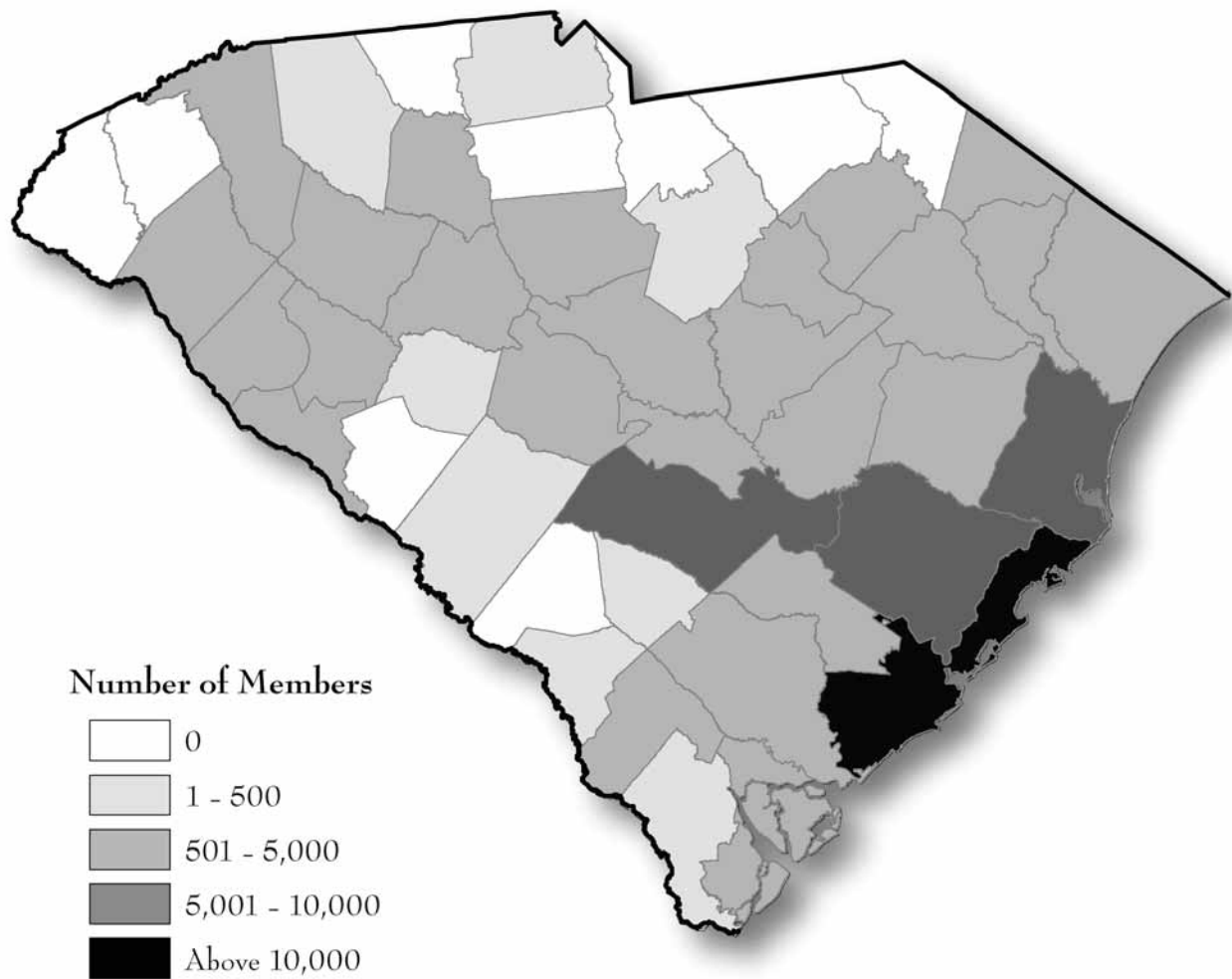


All value ranges may not appear on all maps
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



SEVENTH DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County

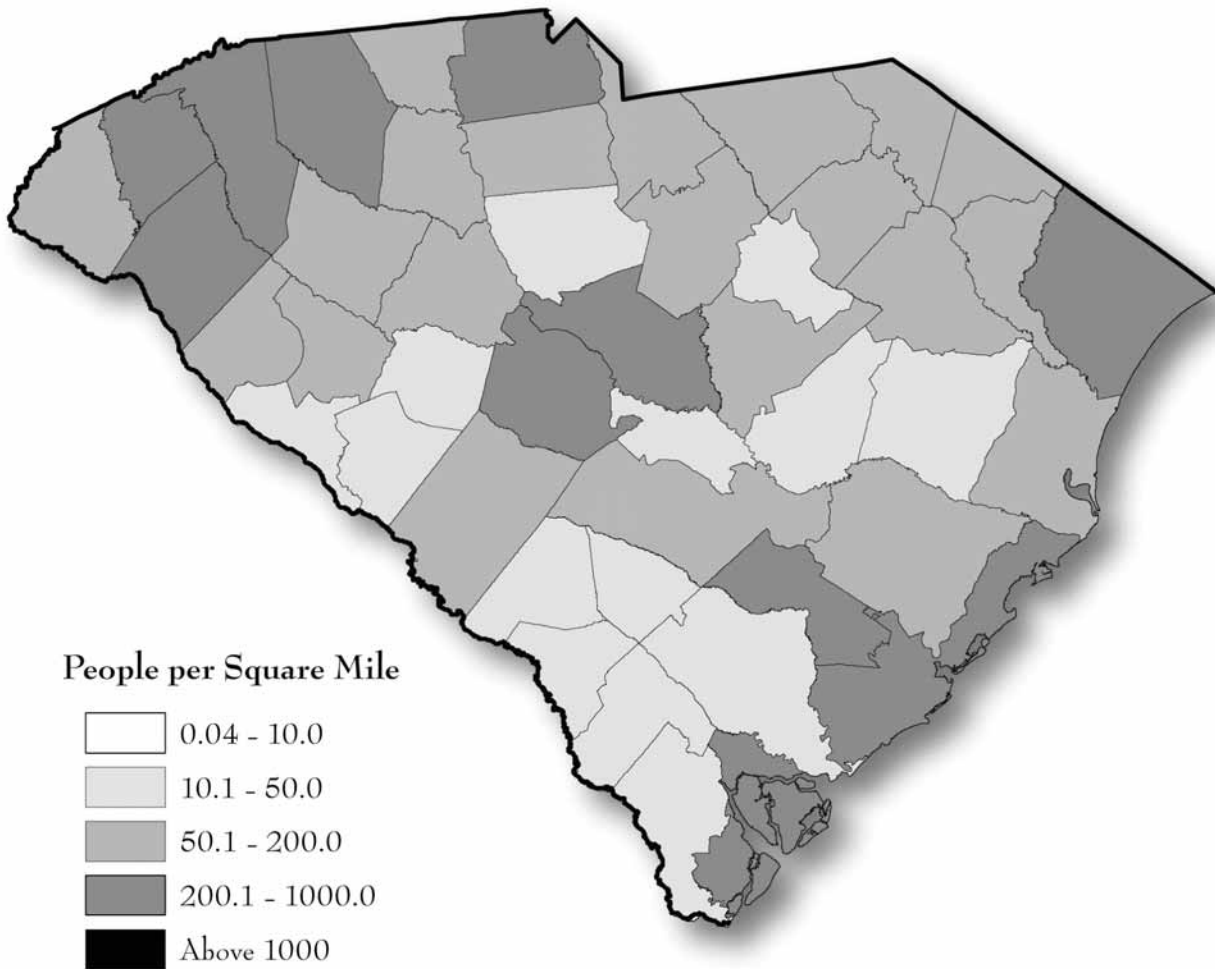


Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



SEVENTH DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density

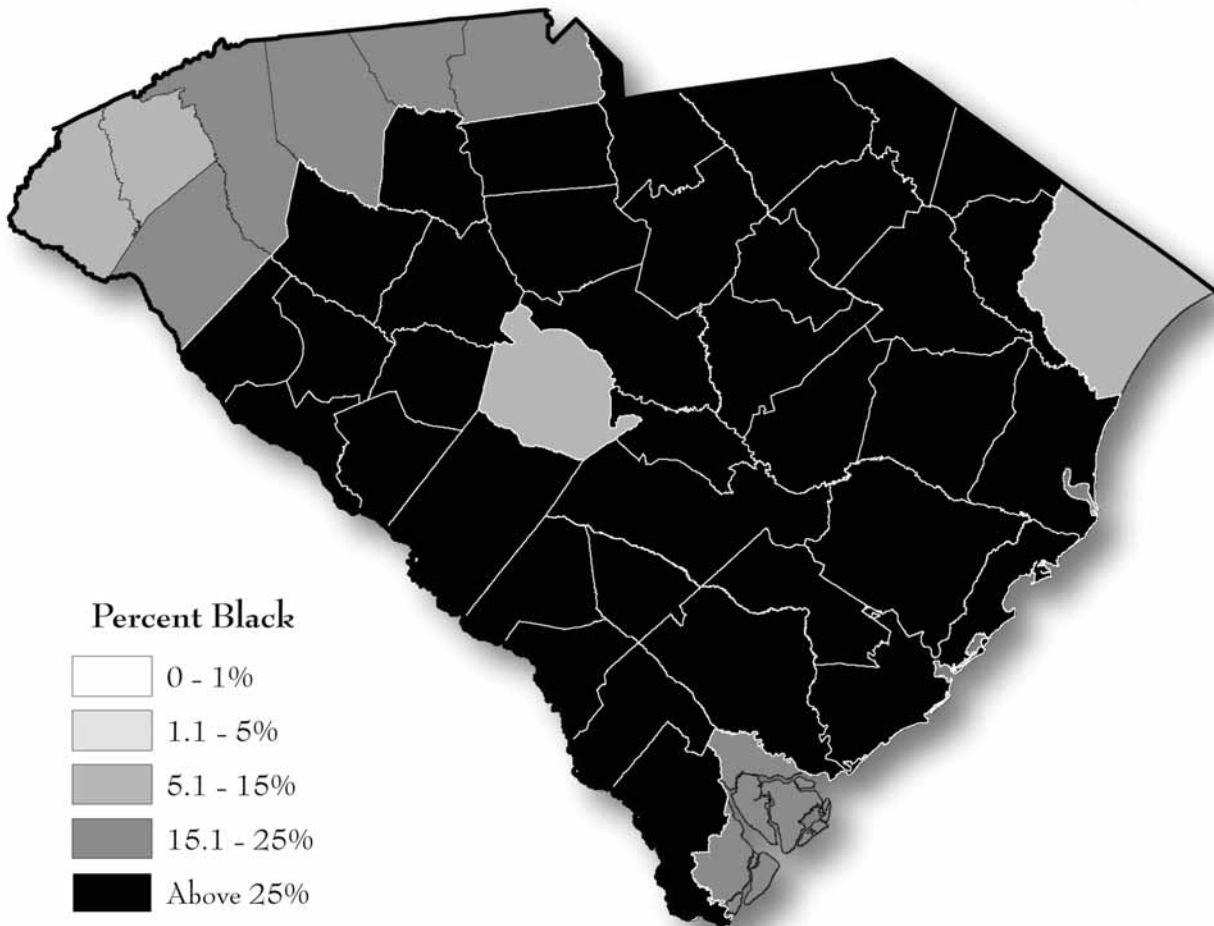


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



SEVENTH DISTRICT

2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County

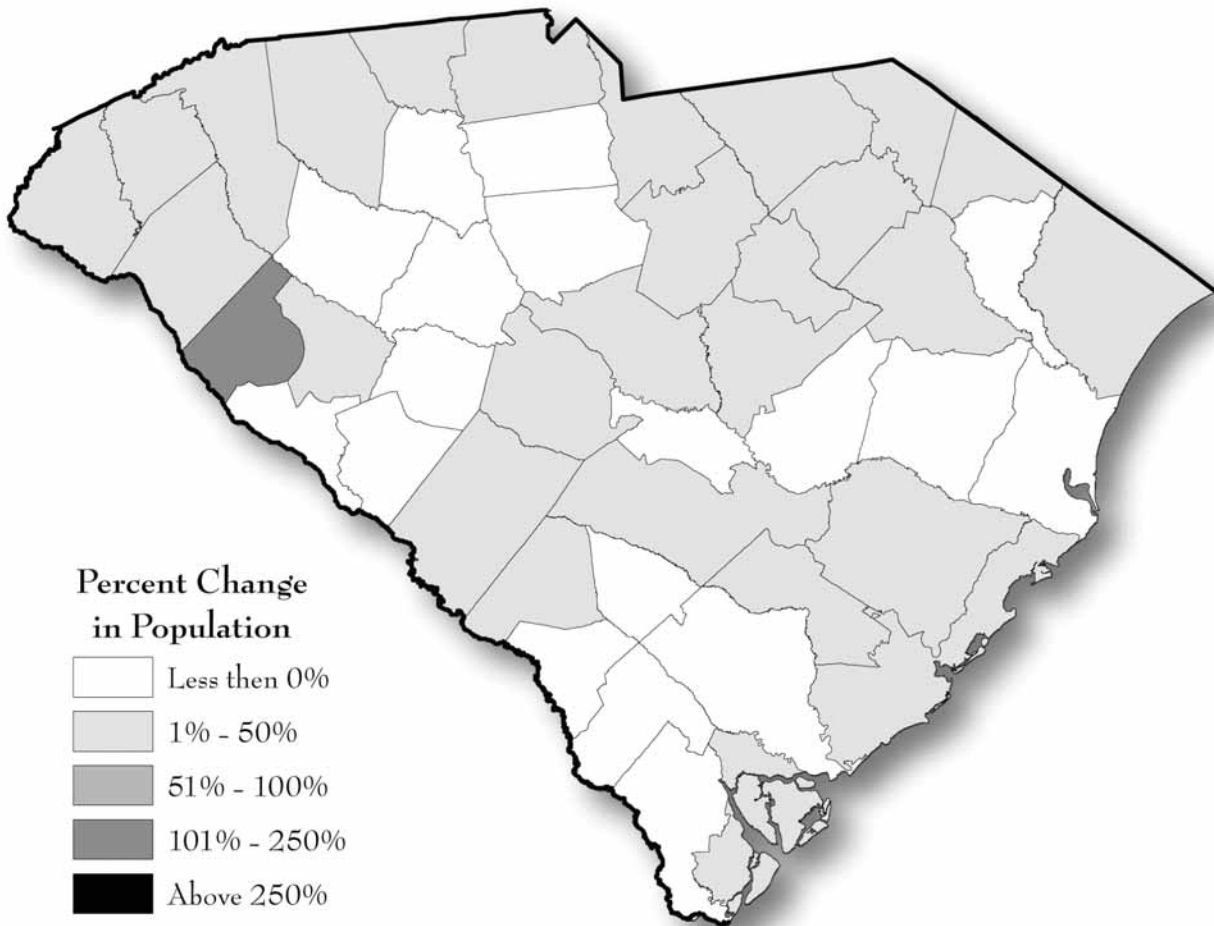


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



SEVENTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006



U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Eighth Episcopal District

The Eighth Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ Central Louisiana Conference
- ∞ Central North Mississippi Conference
- ∞ East Mississippi Conference
- ∞ Louisiana Conference
- ∞ Mississippi Conference
- ∞ North Louisiana Conference
- ∞ Northeast – West Mississippi Conference

The total population of the Eighth Episcopal District in 2006 was 7,198,308 with the greatest concentration of population in the Central Louisiana Conference having a total population of 1,996,411. The Central North Mississippi Conference has the most populous African American population in the Eighth District having a total 2006 population of 677,215 African-Americans and the Central Louisiana Conference has the largest Hispanic concentration with 68,227.

Eighth Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 7,313,634
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 7,198,308
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 4,573,943
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 2,438,457
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 177,862

Eighth Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Central Louisiana | 1,996,411 | 1,387,087 | 545,212 | 68,227 | 18,941.52 | 105.40 |
| Central North Mississippi | 1,689,724 | 980,132 | 677,215 | 31,378 | 27,399.32 | 61.67 |
| East Mississippi | 112,476 | 54,379 | 56,556 | 1,744 | 1,321.63 | 85.10 |
| Louisiana | 1,241,000 | 767,136 | 436,514 | 34,215 | 6,950.27 | 178.55 |
| Mississippi | 1,030,336 | 698,481 | 308,581 | 19,410 | 17,501.63 | 58.87 |
| North Louisiana | 1,050,357 | 648,124 | 375,935 | 22,039 | 20,828.90 | 50.43 |
| Northeast – West Mississippi | 78,004 | 38,604 | 38,444 | 849 | 1,443.55 | 54.04 |



The states of Louisiana and Mississippi are included in District 8, with the largest number of churches near the cities of Grenada, Jackson and Shreveport. The Central Louisiana Conference has the largest overall population in District 8 while the Central North Mississippi Conference has the largest Black population. Most of the churches in District 8 are located in the western half of the state of Mississippi, especially in the Central North Mississippi Conference.

The North Louisiana Conference has several churches concentrated around the city of Shreveport, and other churches are located in the counties on the west side of the conference. The Northeast-West Mississippi Conference has its churches concentrated around the city of Grenada in Grenada County, with a number of churches also in Tate and Tunica counties, the only two other counties that are a part of the conference.

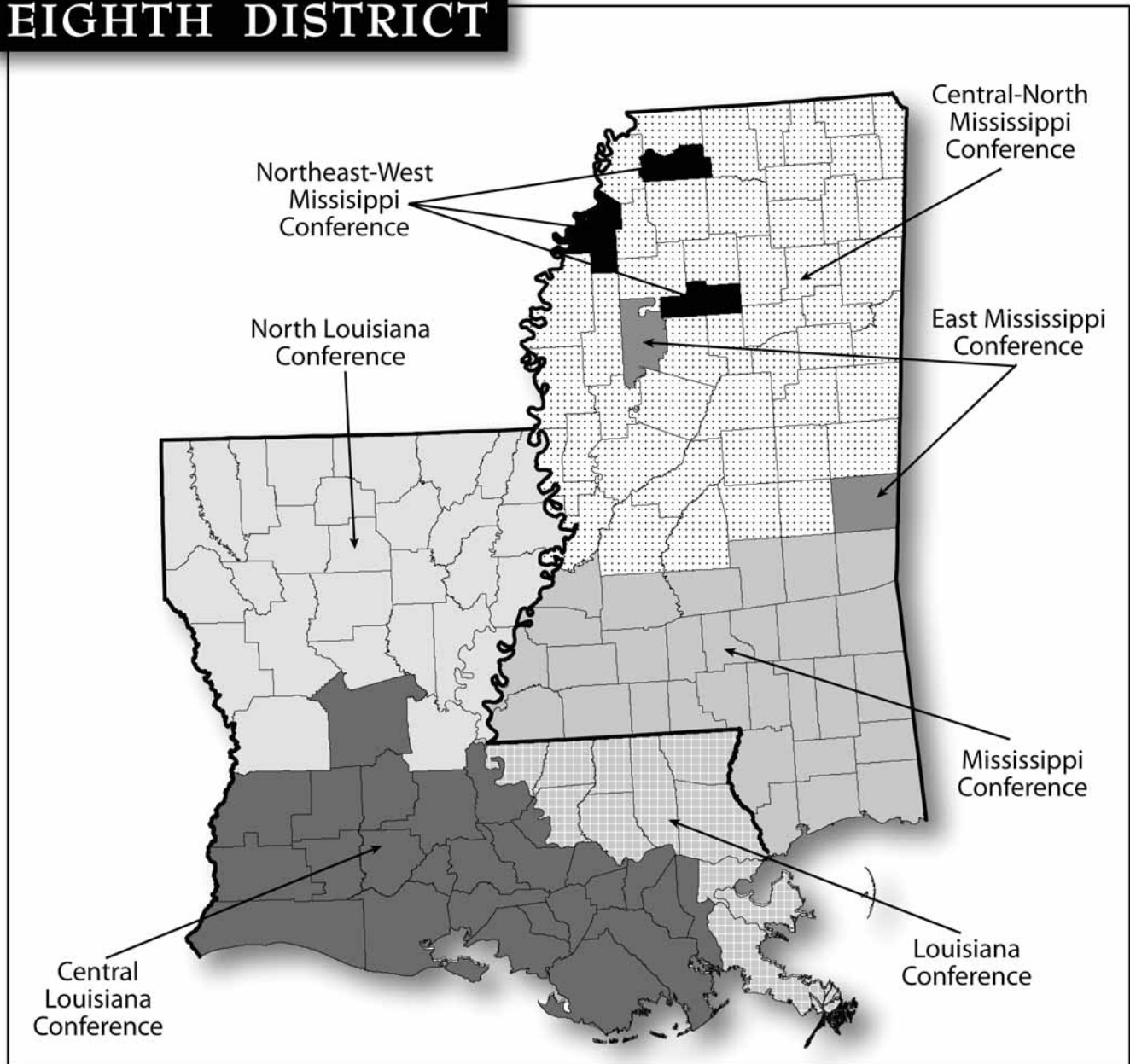
In the entire district, only Acadia County in the Central Louisiana Conference has an AME membership of over 5,000. The counties of Caddo of the North Louisiana Conference, Grenada of the Northeast-West Mississippi Conference, Jefferson and Adams of the Mississippi Conference and Hinds of Central-North Mississippi all have memberships of over 500.

The majority of counties in District 8 have an overall population that is over 25% black, and nearly all the AME churches are located in these counties. Only three counties in the district, Cameron County of the Central Louisiana Conference, Livingston County of the Louisiana Conference, and Tishomingo County of the Central-North Mississippi Conference have a Black population that is less than 5% of the total. None of these counties have AME churches located within them.

Total population in District 8 is dispersed fairly evenly, with higher population densities in urban areas like Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Shreveport, and Jackson. Since 2000, only Desoto County of the Central-North Mississippi Conference has experienced a growth in Black population of over 100%, while no other county in the district saw an increase of over 50% in that time frame. Since 2000, the counties of Orleans (including the city of New Orleans), St. Bernard and Plaquemines all have experienced a Black population change of less than 0%. Much of this can be attributed to the devastation caused to this region by hurricane Katrina.



EIGHTH DISTRICT



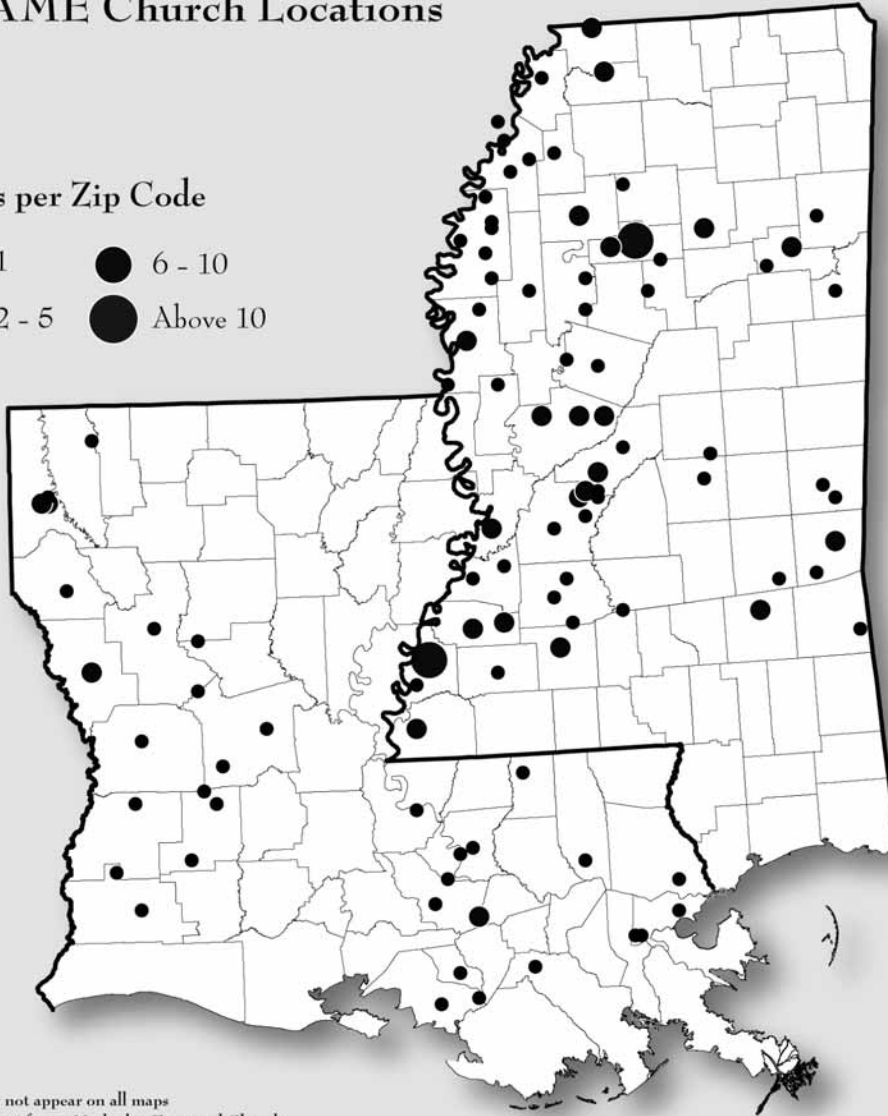


EIGHTH DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations

Churches per Zip Code

- 1
- 2 - 5
- 6 - 10
- Above 10



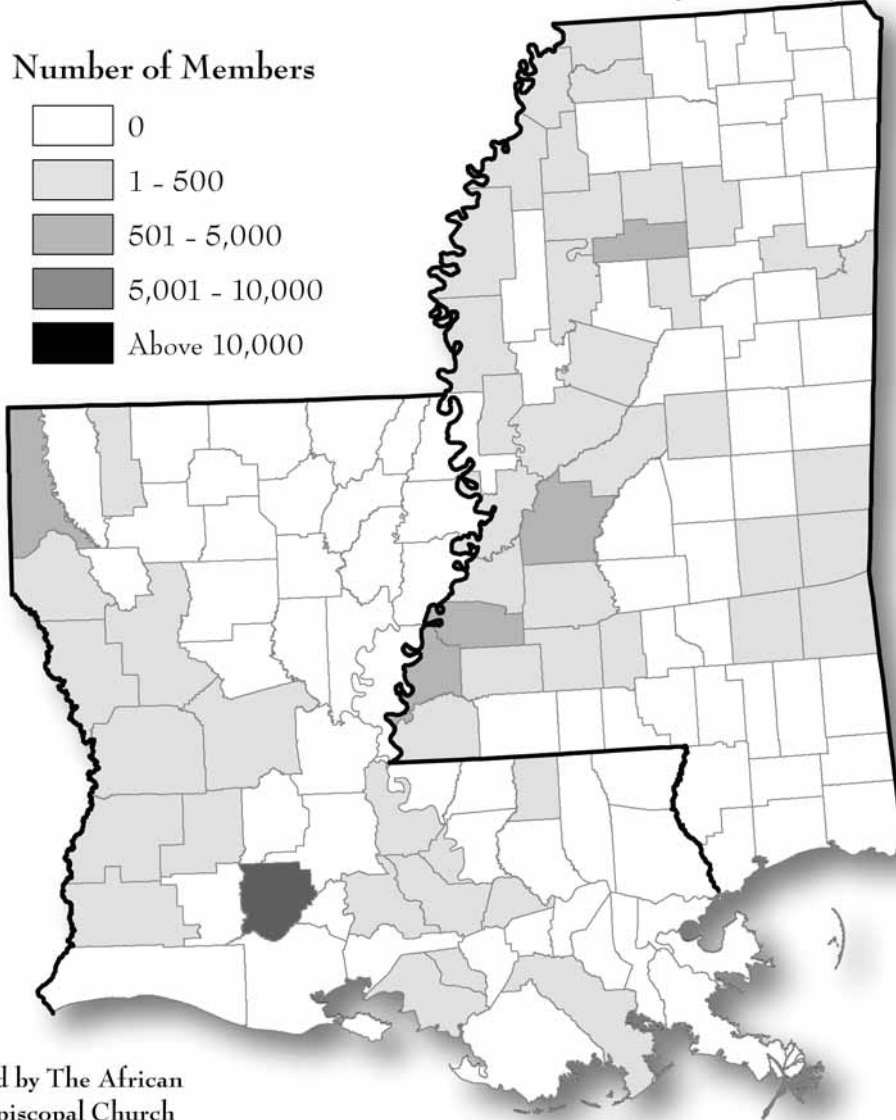
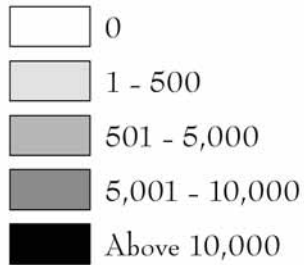
All value ranges may not appear on all maps
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



EIGHTH DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County

Number of Members



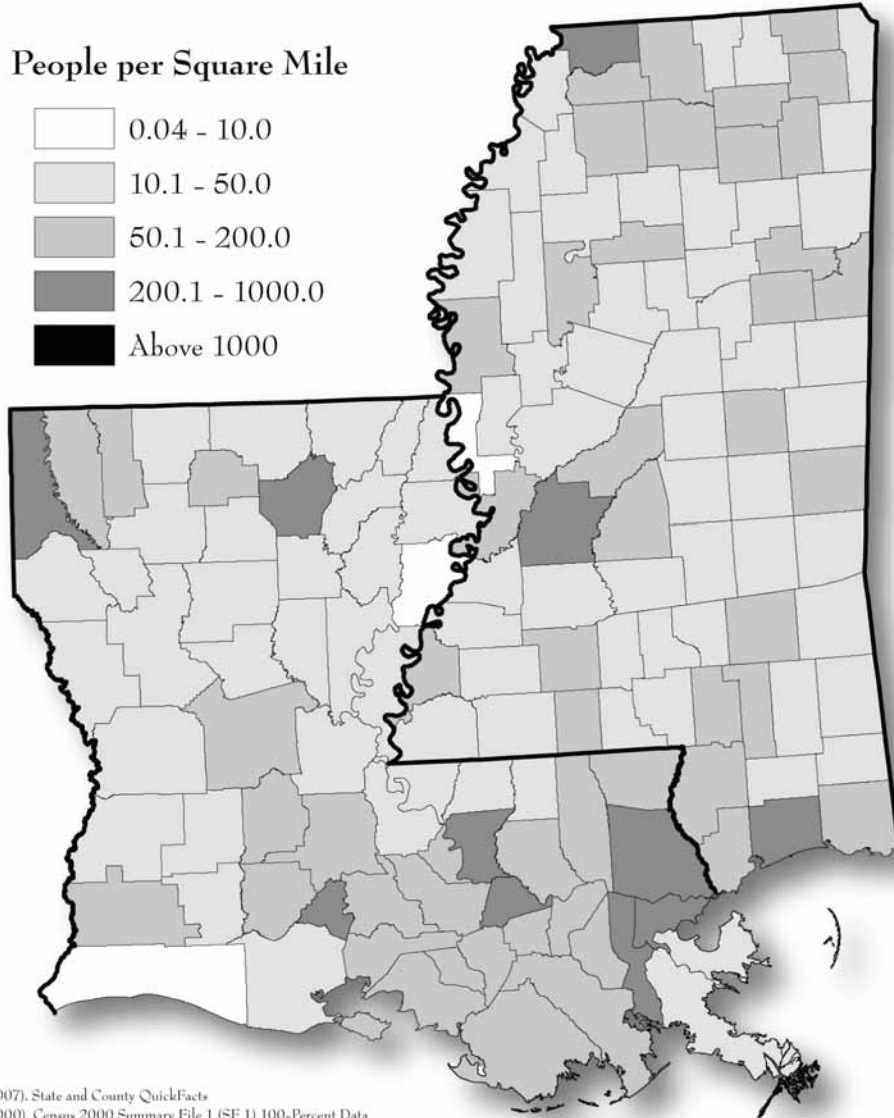
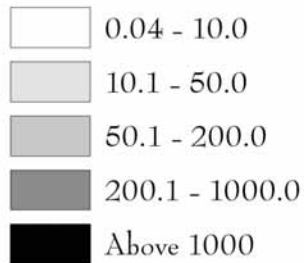
Data provided by The African
Methodist Episcopal Church



EIGHTH DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density

People per Square Mile



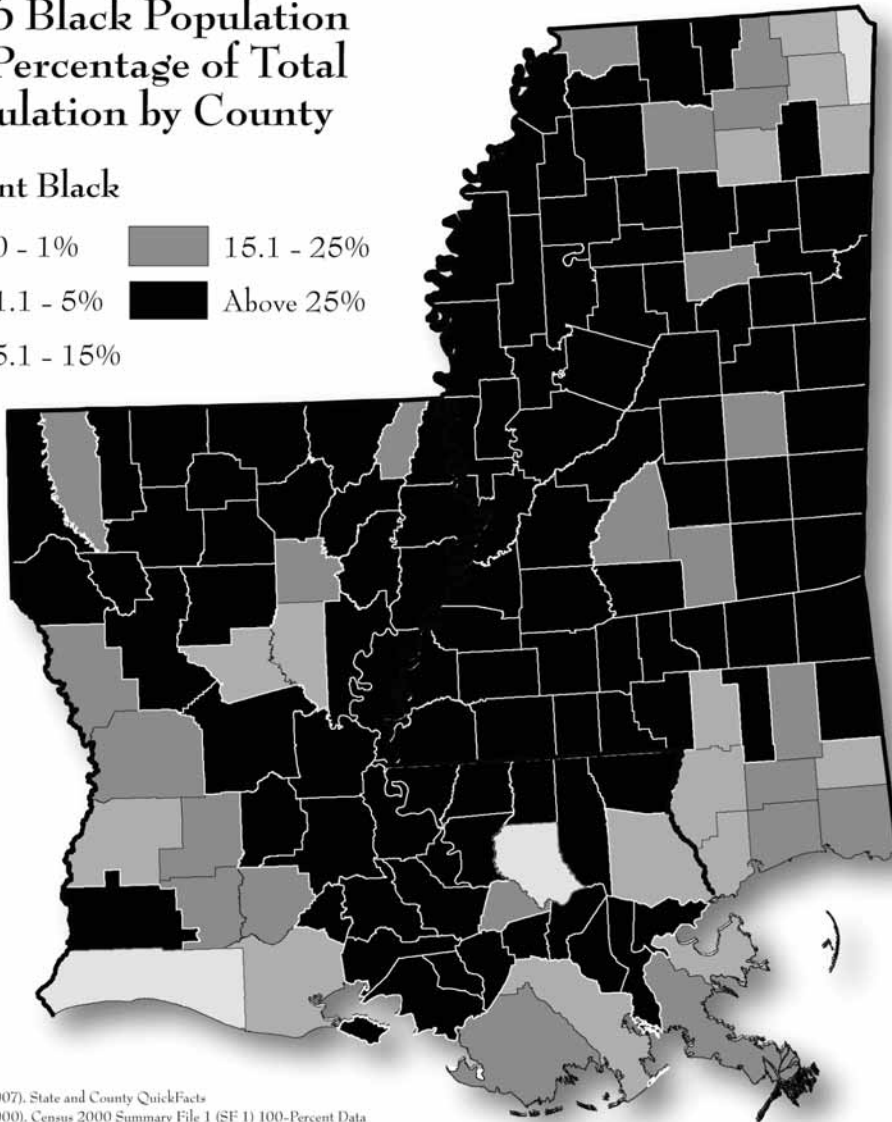
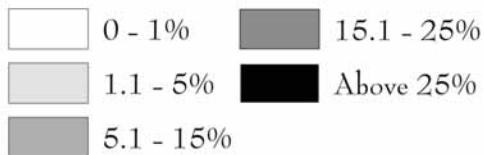
U.S. Census Bureau, (2007), State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000), Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



EIGHTH DISTRICT

2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County

Percent Black



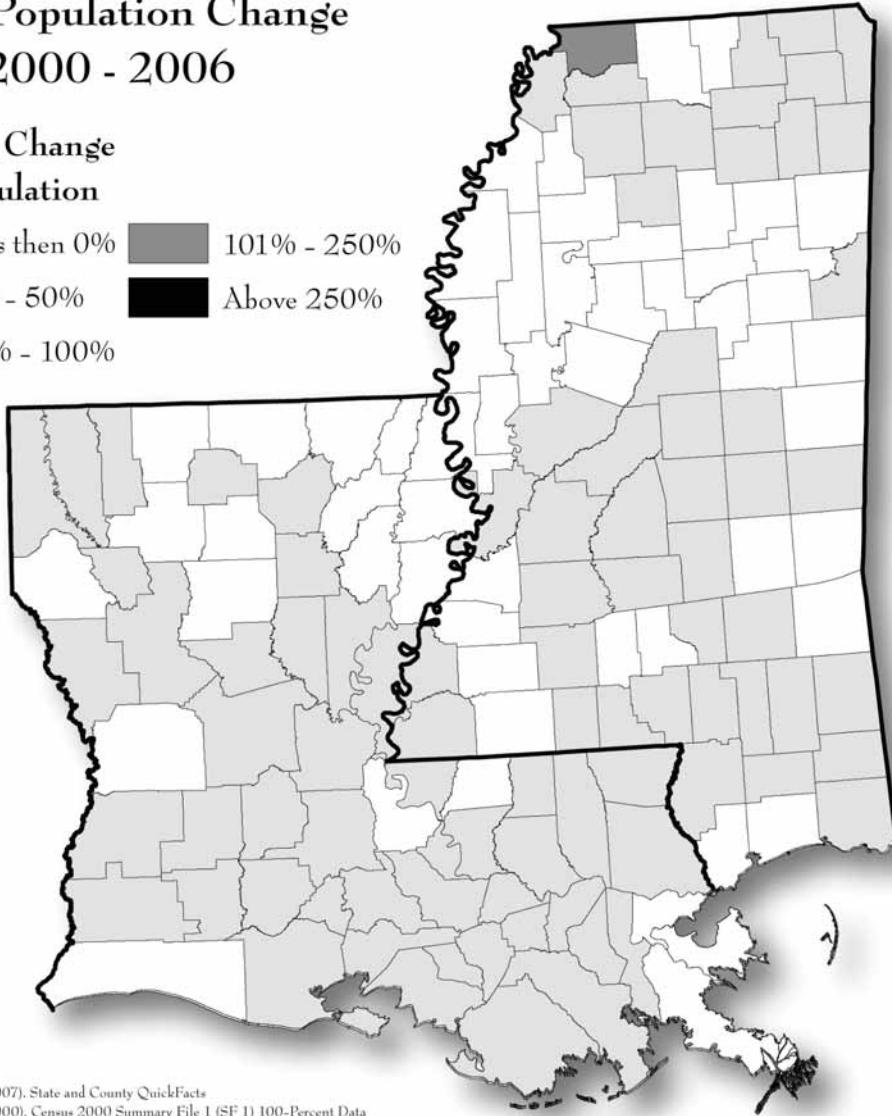
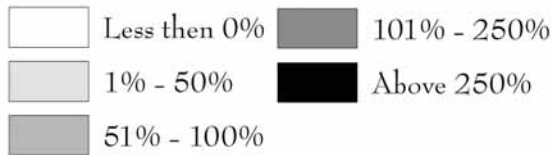
U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



EIGHTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006

Percent Change in Population



U.S. Census Bureau, (2007), State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000), Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Ninth Episcopal District

The Ninth Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ Alabama Conference
- ∞ Central Alabama Conference
- ∞ East Alabama Conference
- ∞ North Alabama Conference
- ∞ South Alabama Conference
- ∞ West Alabama Conference

The total population of the Ninth Episcopal District in 2006 was 4,599,030 with the greatest concentration of population in the North Alabama Conference having a total population of 2,143,266. In addition, the North Alabama Conference has the most populous African American population in the Ninth District having a total 2006 population of 446,762 African-Americans and 69,342 people of Hispanic origins.

Ninth Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 4,447,100
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 4,599,030
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 3,276,561
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 1,211,583
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 113,890

Ninth Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | 698,671 | 429,377 | 254,459 | 11,568 | 12,254.79 | 57.012 |
| Central Alabama | 537,956 | 312,206 | 209,727 | 7,452 | 8,453.20 | 63.64 |
| East Alabama | 712,986 | 531,520 | 166,835 | 15,170 | 8,590.94 | 82.99 |
| North Alabama | 2,143,266 | 1,642,310 | 446,762 | 69,342 | 14,379.01 | 149.05 |
| South Alabama | 260,824 | 189,469 | 64,717 | 6,481 | 3,876.52 | 67.28 |
| West Alabama | 245,327 | 171,679 | 69,083 | 3,877 | 4,102.30 | 59.80 |



District 9 comprises the state of Alabama, and while church locations are dispersed throughout the district, the highest concentration is found in Jefferson County around the city of Birmingham. Jefferson County is located in the North Alabama Conference, which has the highest total population as well as black population of any conference in the district.

In the East Alabama Conference, the counties of Russell and Macon have the highest concentrations of AME churches. The South Alabama Conference contains many churches across a small area, particularly in Coffee, Dale and Henry counties.

Wilcox County of the Alabama Conference contains one zip code with over 6 church locations, the only one with that high of a number in the entire district. Aside from Wilcox County, Autauga, Montgomery, Bullock and Pike counties also have a high number of churches located within the Alabama Conference.

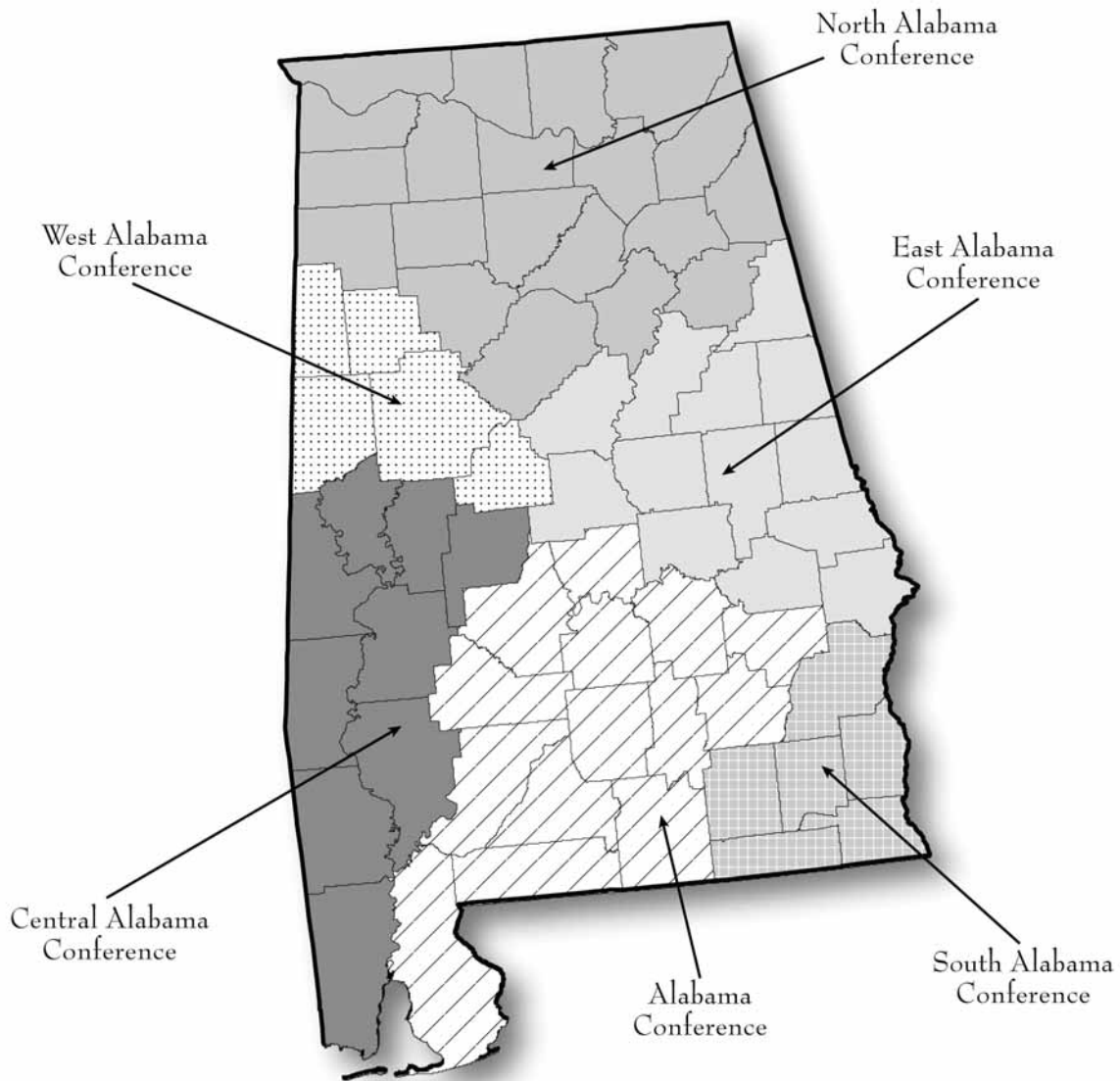
Jefferson County of the North Alabama Conference is the only county in District 9 that has an AME membership of over 10,000, but many other counties have memberships of over 500. These counties are mainly seen in the southeast corner of the district, especially in those counties comprising the Alabama and South Alabama conferences. The West Alabama Conference has very few AME churches and members, and the same can be said for the West Alabama Conference, which has most of its churches located in Hale County and Mobile County, especially around the city of Mobile.

The overall population density is highest in those counties toward the north and center of the state. Jefferson and Madison counties of the North Alabama Conference, Shelby and Lee counties of the East Alabama Conference, Mobile County of the Central Alabama Conference and Montgomery County of the Alabama Conference all have population densities over 200 people per square mile.

The southern half of District 9 has a large Black population (of over 25%), including the majority of the counties comprising the Central Alabama, Alabama, and South Alabama Conferences. This distribution of Black population matches up well with the dispersion of AME churches across the district. The northern portion of Alabama does not have black populations that are as large as the rest of the district, and this can be seen in the lack of churches in the North Alabama Conference aside from Birmingham and Jefferson County.



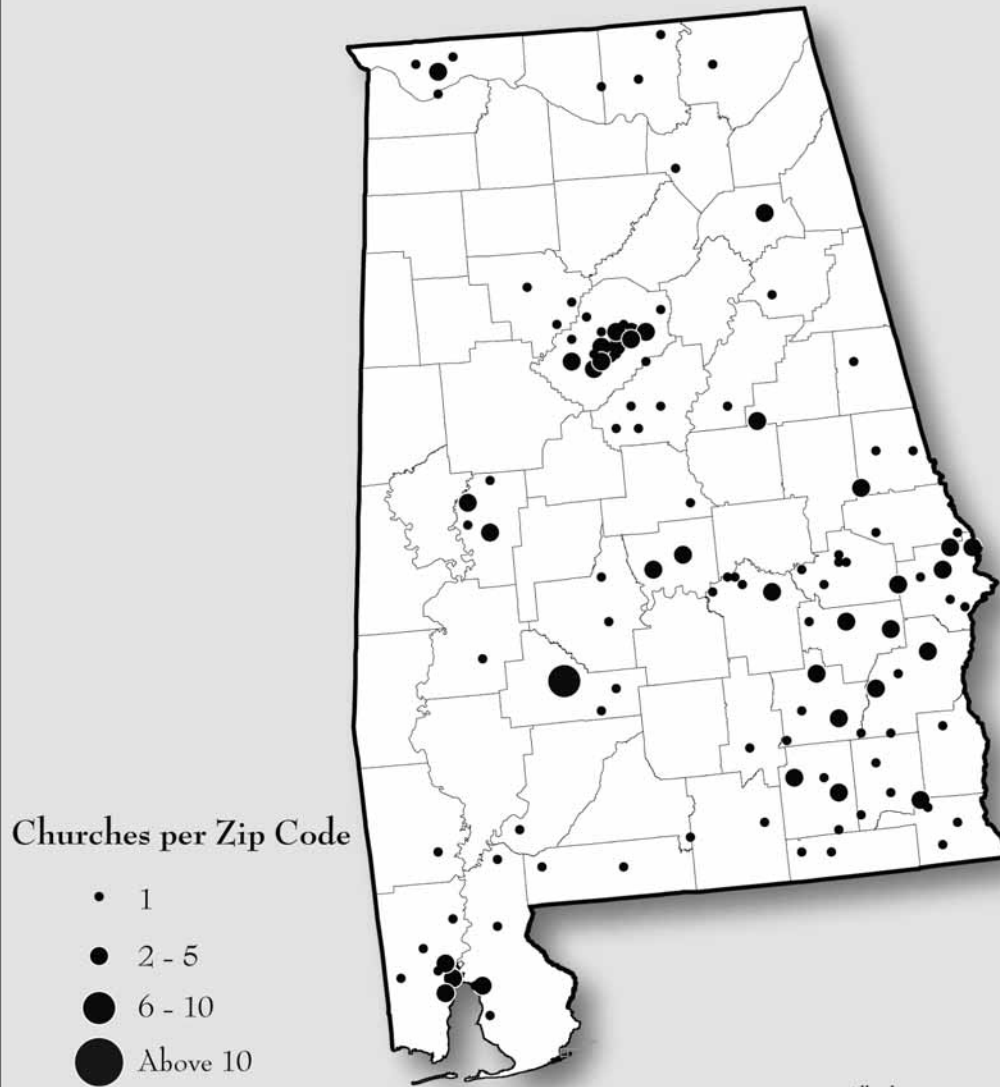
NINTH DISTRICT





NINTH DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations

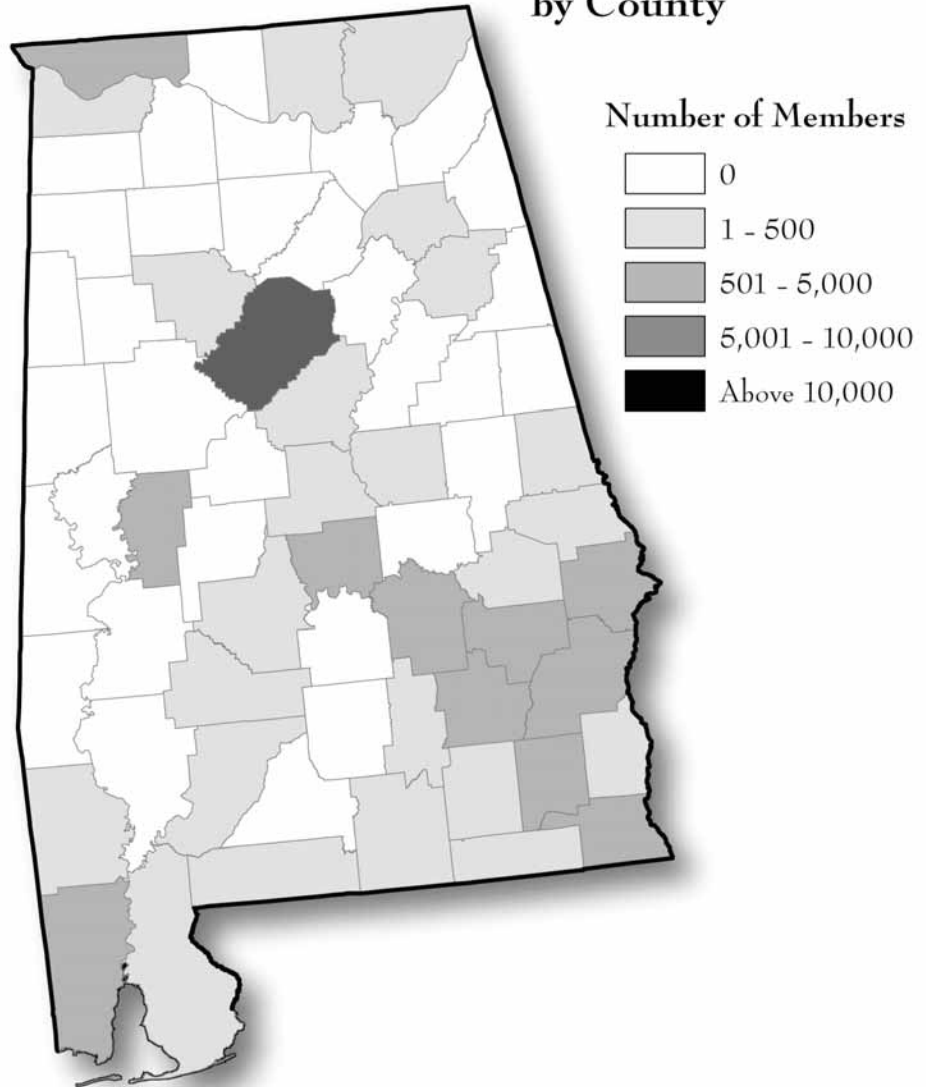


All value ranges may not appear on all maps
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



NINTH DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County

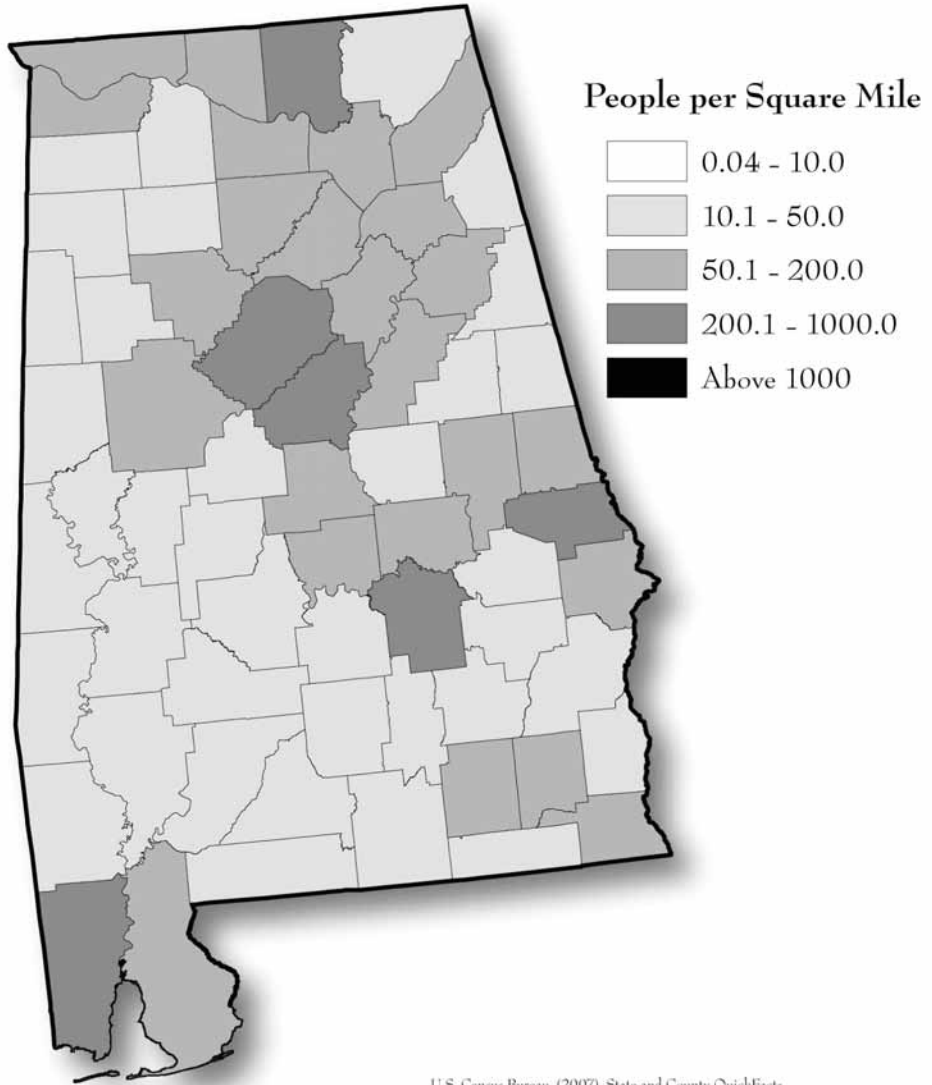


Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



NINTH DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density

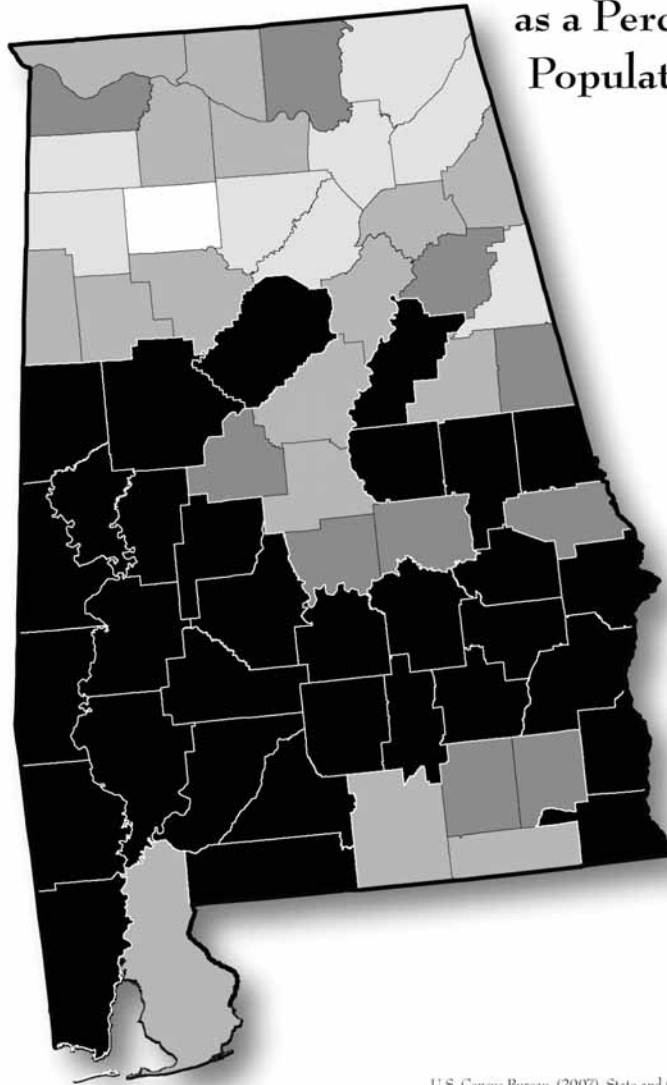
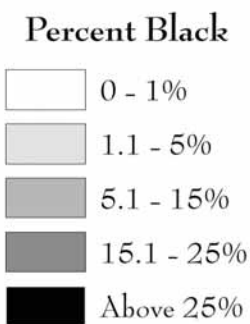


U.S. Census Bureau, (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



NINTH DISTRICT

2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County



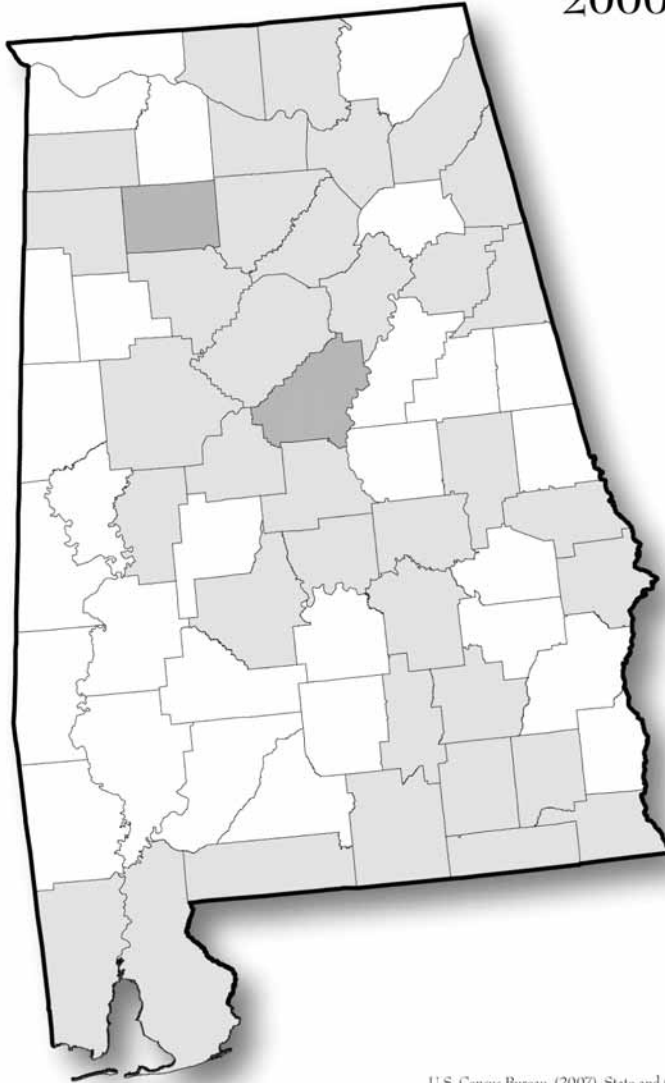
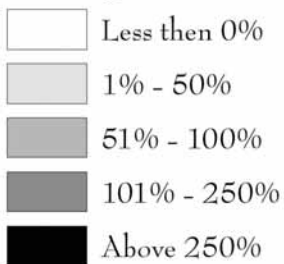
U.S. Census Bureau, (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



NINTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006

Percent Change in Population



U.S. Census Bureau, (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Tenth Episcopal District

The Tenth Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ North Texas Conference
- ∞ Southwest Texas Conference
- ∞ Northwest Texas Conference
- ∞ Texas Conference

The total population of the Tenth Episcopal District in 2006 was 23,507,783 with the greatest concentration of population in the Southwest Texas Conference having a total population of 6,503,520. The Texas Conference has the most populous African American population in the Ninth District having a total 2006 population of 1,122,540, African-Americans and the Southwest Texas Conference has the greatest concentration of people of Hispanic origins with a population of 3,517,613.

Tenth Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 20,851,820
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 23,507,783
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 19,452,577
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 2,804,949
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 8,385,139

Tenth Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| North Texas | 4,838,210 | 3,758,081 | 795,096 | 1,195,324 | 27,542.84 | 175.66 |
| Northwest Texas | 5,850,792 | 5,022,496 | 547,961 | 1,745,376 | 108,372.77 | 53.99 |
| Southwest Texas | 6,503,520 | 5,913,979 | 339,352 | 3,517,613 | 106,483.89 | 61.08 |
| Texas | 6,315,261 | 4,758,021 | 1,122,540 | 1,926,826 | 22,312.83 | 283.03 |



District 10, which is made up of the state of Texas, has the highest concentration of churches surrounding the city of Dallas, while the major cities of Ft. Worth, Waco, San Antonio and Austin also have many churches clustered in their vicinities. The Texas Conference has the largest total population and the largest black population in all of District 10.

The North Texas Conference has most of its churches located in or near the city of Dallas in Dallas County with other churches spread across its other counties. In the Northwest Texas Conference, most of the church locations are on the far east side of the conference. The counties with the highest concentrations of churches in this conference contain major cities; Tarrant (Ft. Worth), McLennan (Waco) and Milam (Cameron). Outside of these areas, the large area that makes up the rest of the conference contains very few churches.

The Southwest Texas Conference contains a large number of churches in Travis County, where the city of Austin is located. The Texas Conference has the fewest number of churches of any conference in the district. Only Angelina, Jefferson, San Jacinto, Harris and Waller counties contain AME churches in the Texas District.

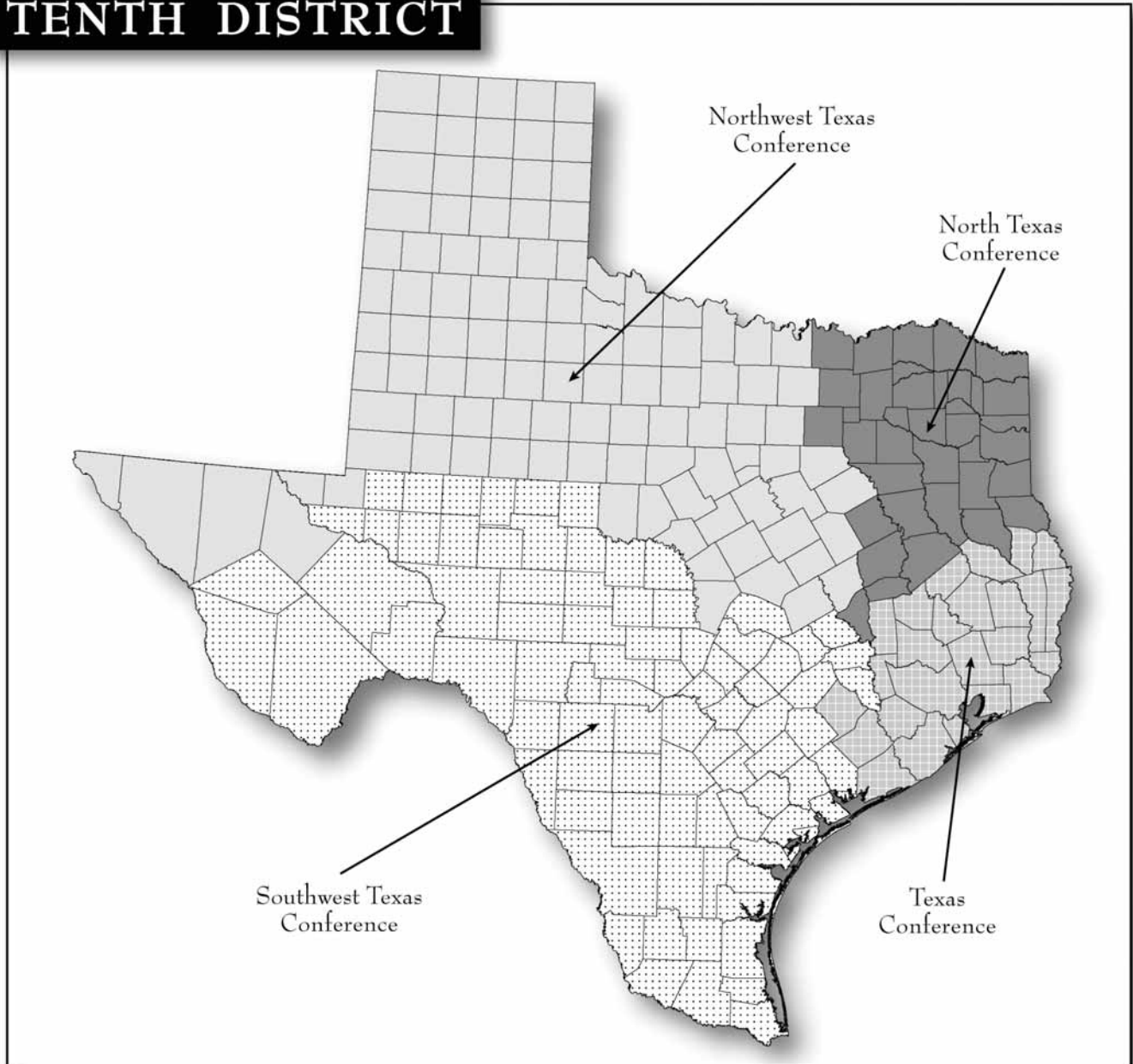
No county in district 10 has over 5,000 members; however Lamar and Dallas counties of the North Texas Conference, Tarrant, McLennan and Bell counties of the Northwest Texas Conference and Travis County of the Southwest Texas Conference all have AME membership of over 500.

The majority of black population in District 10 is overwhelmingly located in the east side of the district, and only a handful of churches are located in the western part of the state where the population density is significantly lower. Falls County of the Northwest Texas Conference, Houston County of the North Texas Conference and San Augustine, Waller and Jefferson counties of the Texas Conference all have black populations that make up over 25% of the total. Aside from San Augustine County, all of these contain at least one AME church.

Ten counties in District 10 have seen an increase in black population of over 250% since 2000; Hansford, King, Archer, Callahan and Hood Counties of the Northwest Texas Conference and Sterling, Irion, Edwards, Kimble and Starr counties of the Southwest Texas Conference. However, none of these counties contain AME churches.



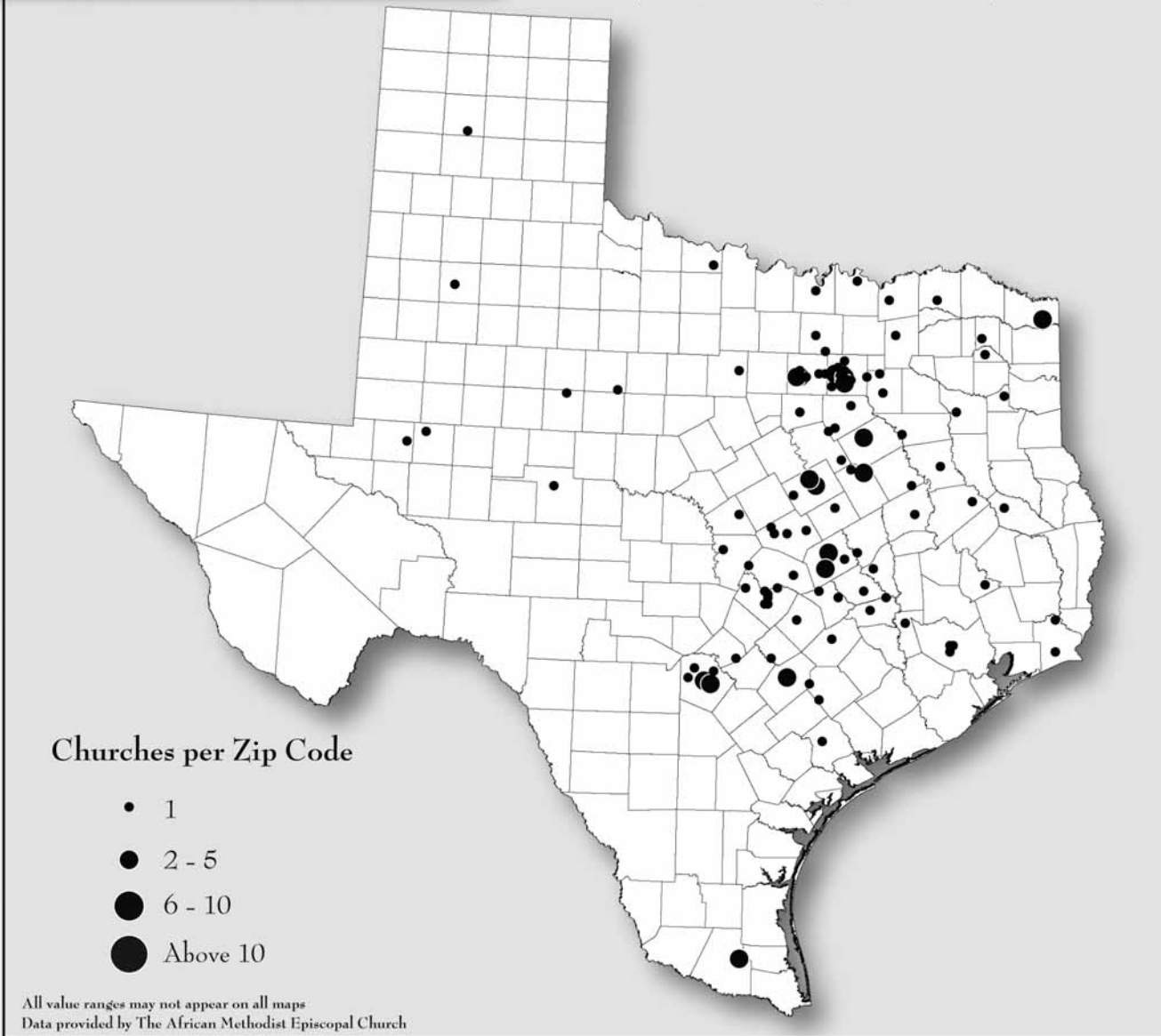
TENTH DISTRICT





TENTH DISTRICT

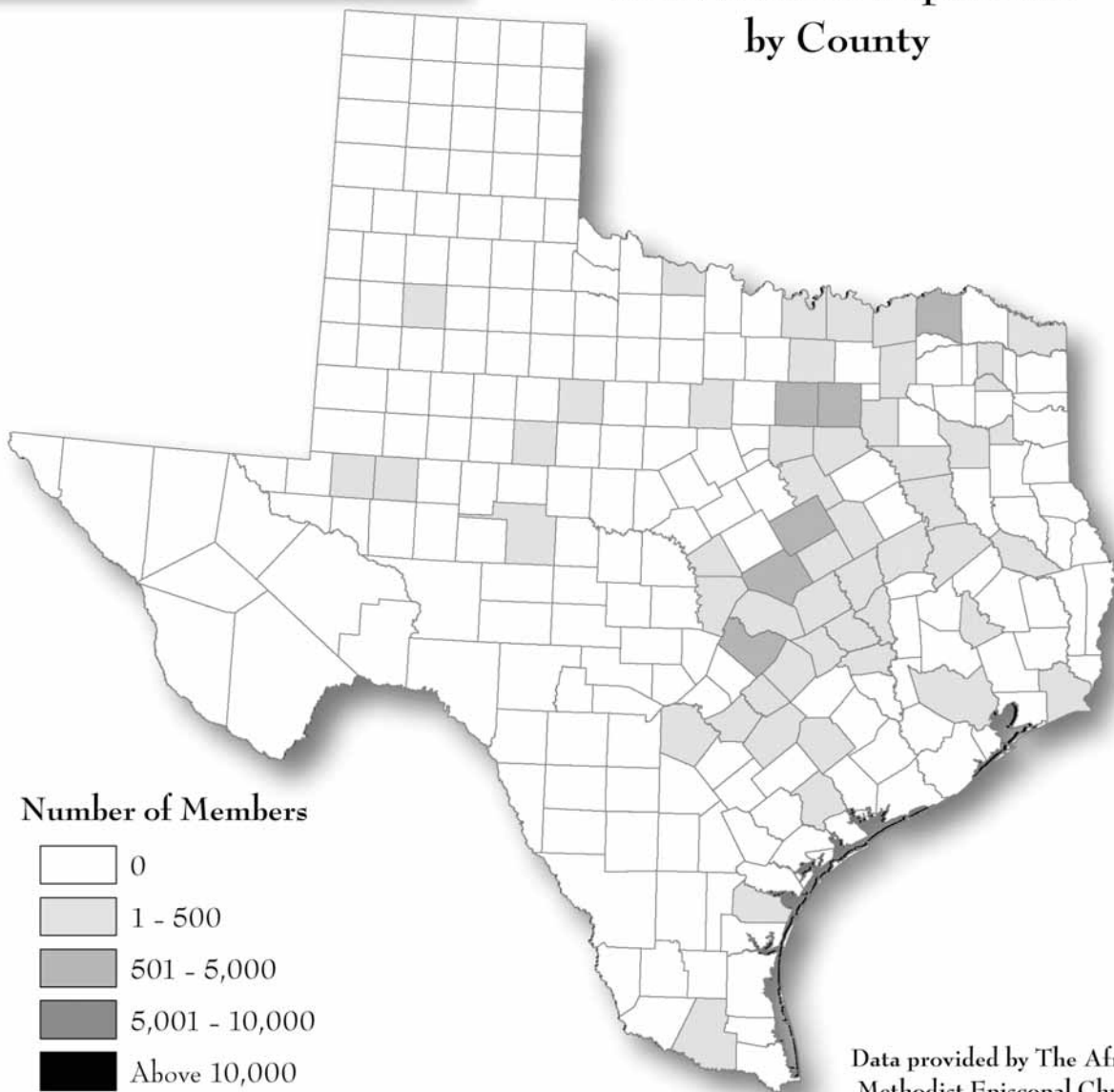
2006 AME Church Locations





TENTH DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County





TENTH DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density

People per Square Mile

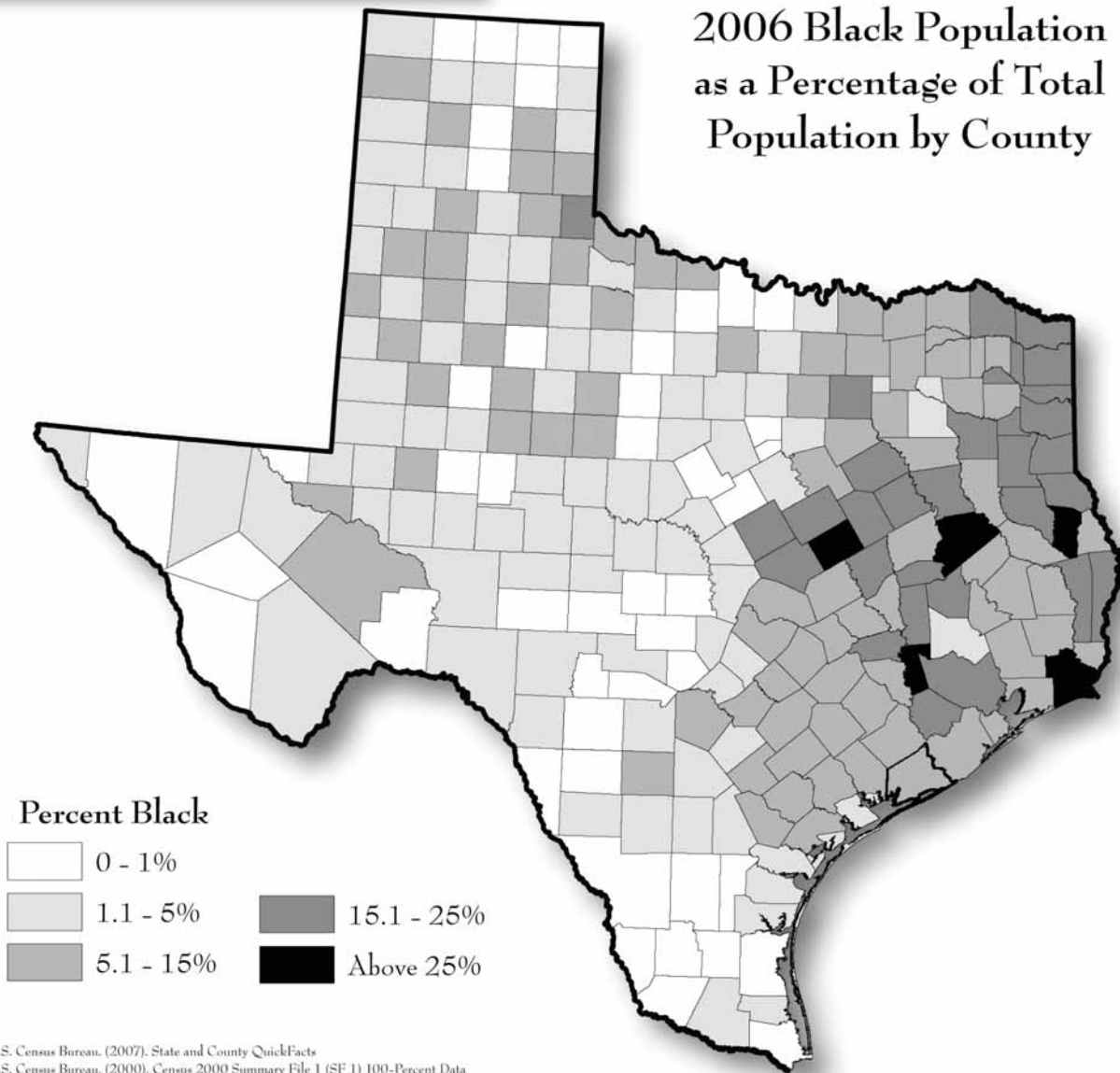


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



TENTH DISTRICT

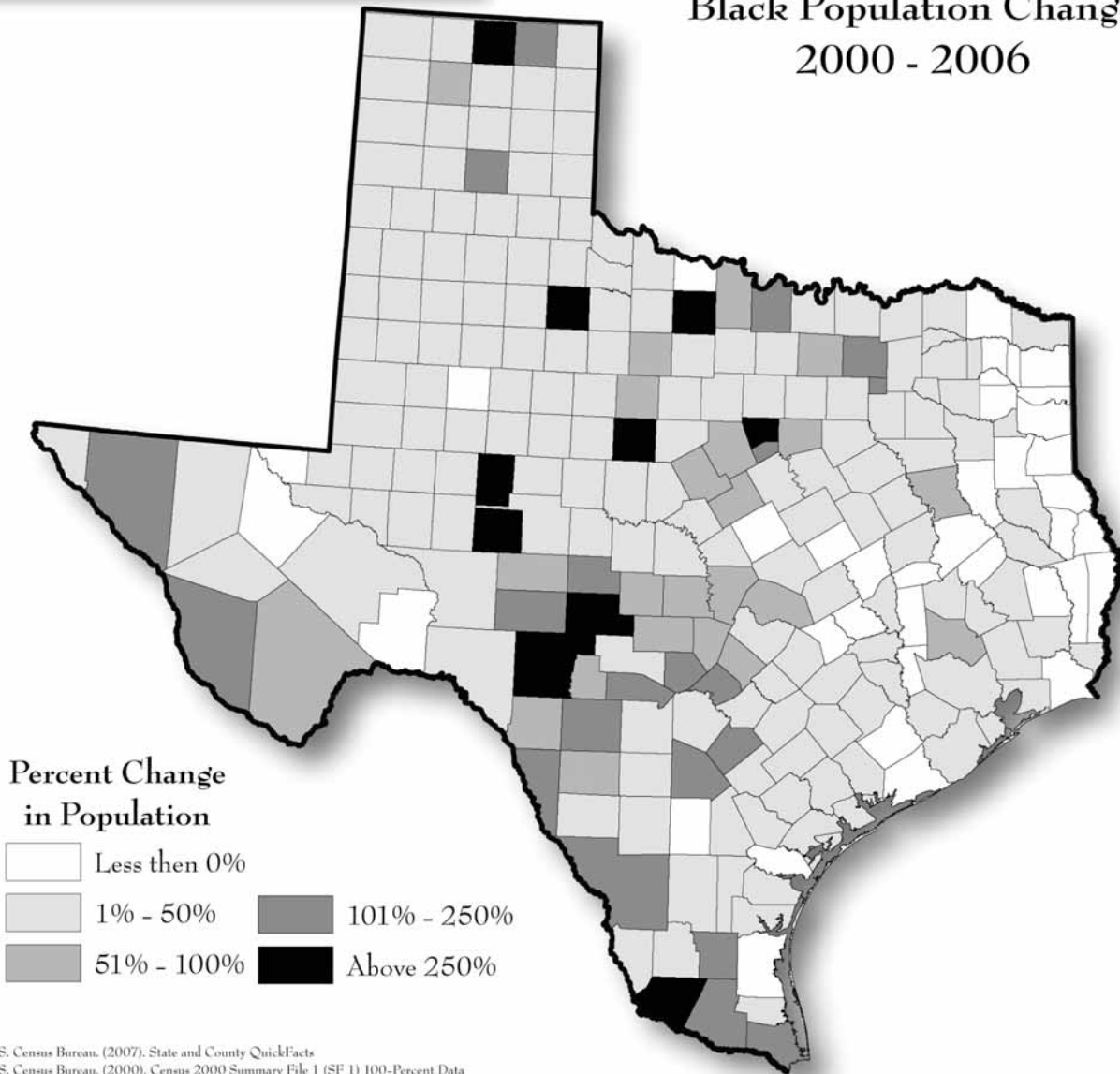
2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County





TENTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006





Eleventh Episcopal District

The Eleventh Episcopal District Consists of the following Annual Conferences:

- ∞ Bahama
- ∞ Central Florida
- ∞ East Florida
- ∞ Florida
- ∞ South Florida
- ∞ West Coast

The total population of the Eleventh Episcopal District in 2006 was 18,397,339 with the greatest concentration of population in the South Florida Conference having a total population of 7,193,337. The South Florida Conference also has the most populous African American population in the Eleventh District having a total 2006 population of 1,292,405, African-Americans and has the greatest concentration of people of Hispanic origins with a population of 2,375,390.

Eleventh Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 15,982,378
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 18,397,339
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 14,540,789
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 3,125,757
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 3,646,499²

Eleventh Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bahama | 307,451 | 36,895 | 261,334 | --- | 3888.08 | 79.07 |
| Central Florida | 4,154,463 | 3,478,436 | 492,992 | 613,055 | 10,390.21 | 399.84 |
| East Florida | 1,905,176 | 1,425,428 | 393,244 | 106,511 | 11,022.08 | 172.85 |
| Florida | 1,348,399 | 1,026,750 | 259,738 | 51,105 | 13,307.69 | 101.32 |
| South Florida | 7,193,337 | 5,651,262 | 1,292,405 | 2,375,390 | 14,791.98 | 486.29 |
| West Coast | 3,488,513 | 2,922,018 | 426,044 | 500,438 | 7,103.82 | 491.08 |

2. Bahama Conference not included in Hispanic Population Number.



District 11, which is made up of the state of Florida and the islands of the Bahamas, has a high number of churches located in its northern and central areas. The South Florida Conference contains the largest total and Black populations. Church locations in District 11 tend to be clustered around major urban areas, including Tallahassee, Tampa Bay, Jacksonville, Miami and Orlando.

While the Florida Conference has AME locations spread across it, its highest concentration of churches is found in the counties of Jackson, Gadsden, Leon and Jefferson and Madison, especially in the area around Tallahassee in Leon County. Jefferson County also contains one zip code that contains over 10 churches, the only such zip code in the district. The East Florida Conference has its highest concentration of churches located in Duval County, in and around the city of Jacksonville. Columbia, Putnam and Suwannee counties also have many churches in this conference.

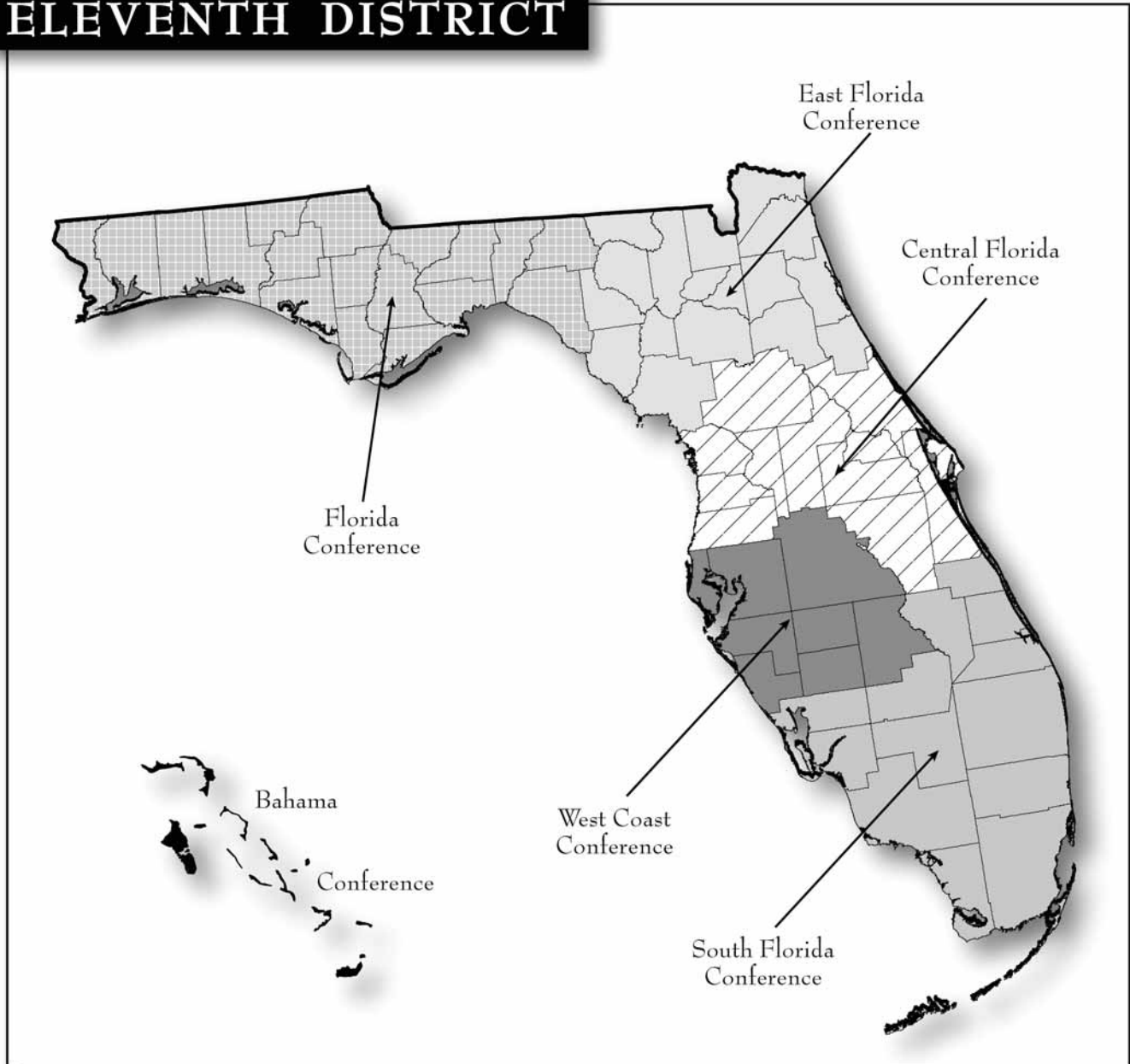
The Central Florida Conference also has a high density of churches, with the counties of Orange, Marion, Volusia and Lake having the highest numbers, especially near the city of Orlando in Orange County. Polk, Hillsborough and Pinellas counties contain most of the churches in the West Coast Conference, with the city of Tampa Bay in Hillsborough County having a particularly high number. The South Florida Conference has a lower density of churches than other conferences in the district, however along the coast of Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties high concentrations of churches are located. These are mainly located in or around the cities of West Palm Beach (Palm Beach Co.), Fort Lauderdale (Broward Co.) and Miami (Miami-Dade Co.).

Of all the counties in District 11, only Duval County of the East Florida Conference and Miami-Dade County of the South Florida Conference have AME memberships over 5,000. The counties that have a Black population of over 25% include Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson and Madison of the Florida Conference, Hamilton County of the North Florida Conference and Broward County of the South Florida Conference. These counties are very consistent with the highest concentrations of AME churches in District 11. Only Santa Rosa County of the Florida Conference, Hernando, Pasco and Citrus counties of the Central Florida Conference and Sarasota of the West Coast Conference have Black populations that are less than 5% of the total.

Pasco and Osceola counties of the Central Florida Conference were the only two counties to have a change in Black population of over 50% since 2000, and neither of these counties contains a high number of AME churches.



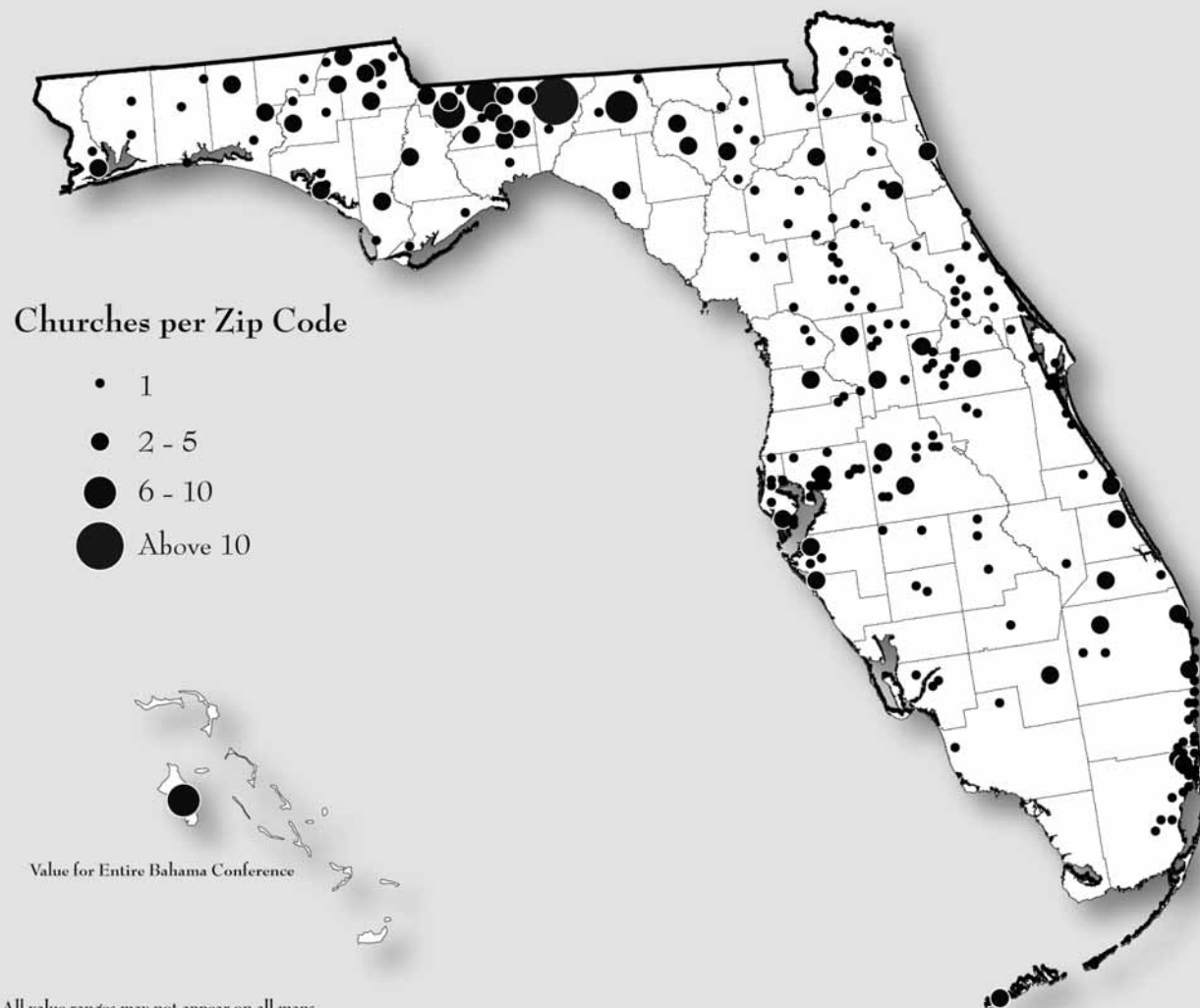
ELEVENTH DISTRICT





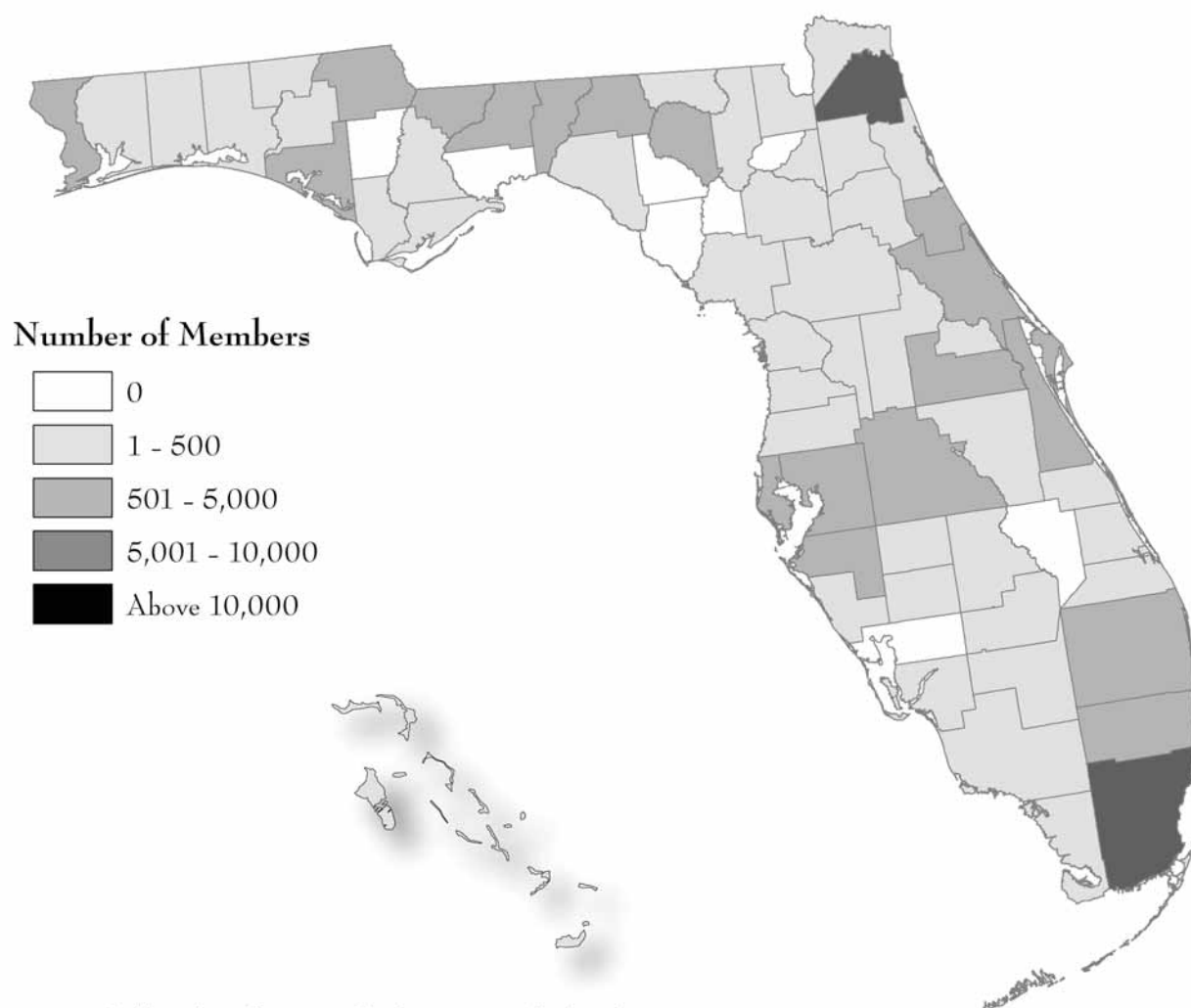
ELEVENTH DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations



All value ranges may not appear on all maps
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church

AME Member Population by County

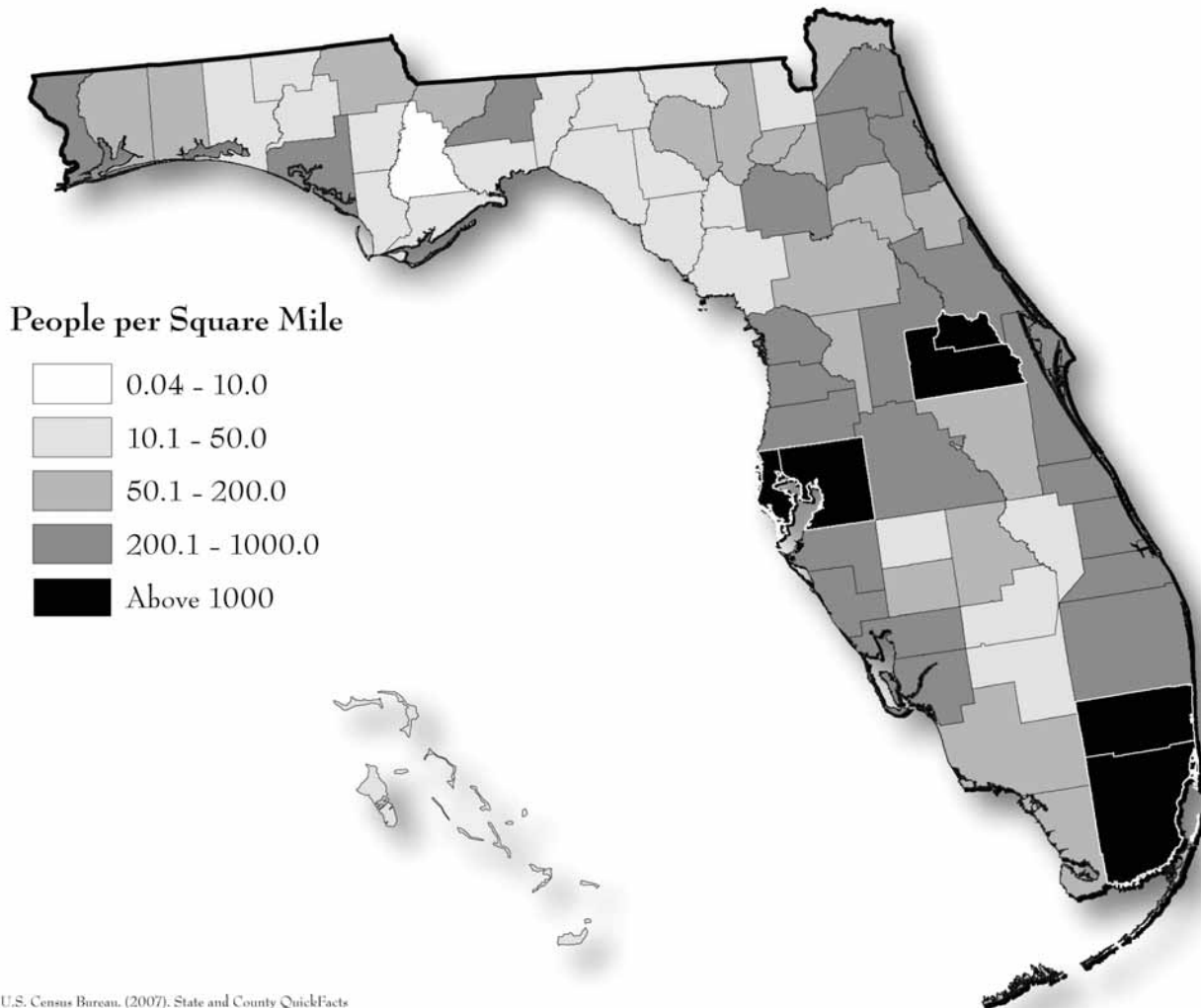


Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



ELEVENTH DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density

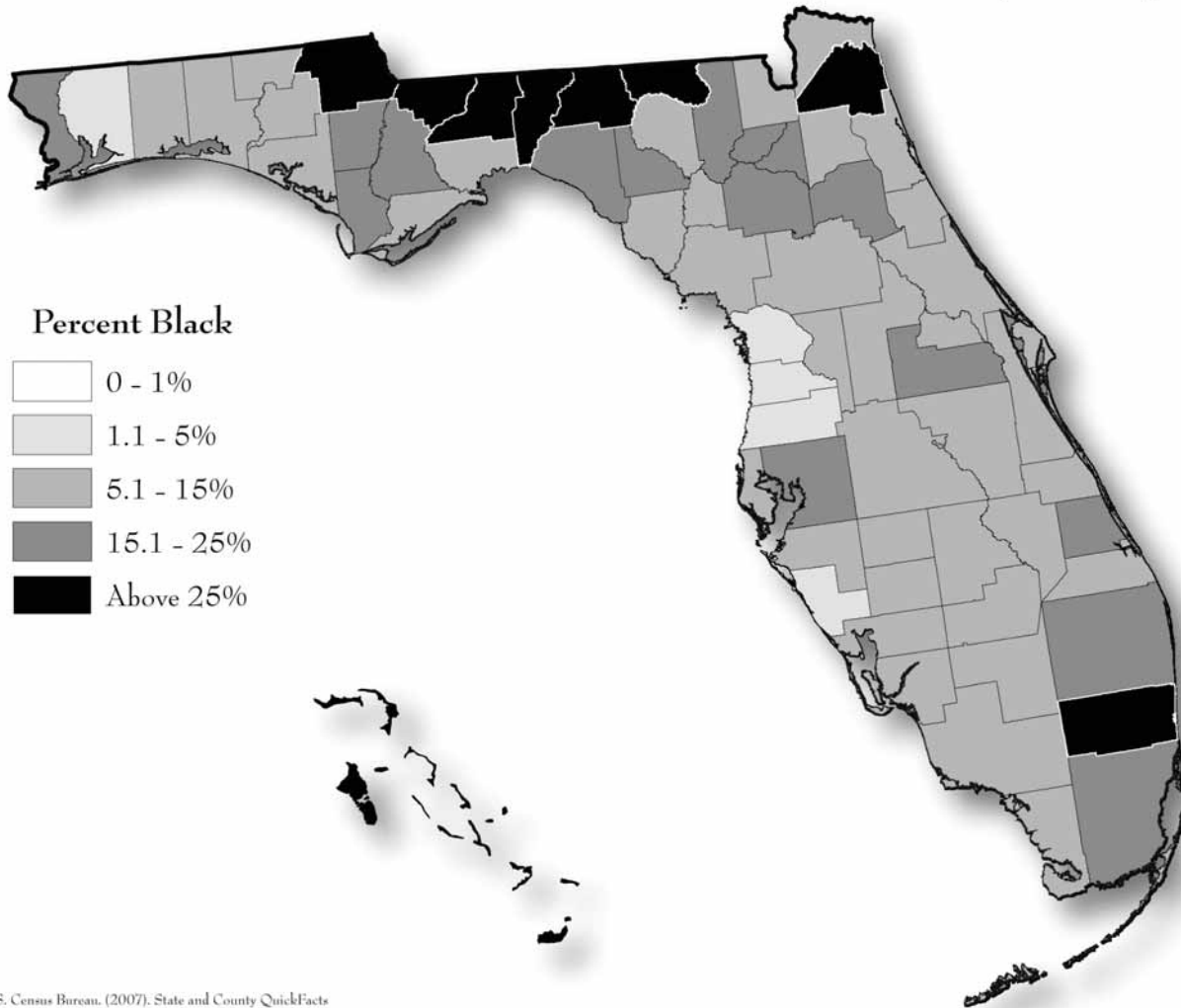


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



ELEVENTH DISTRICT

2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County

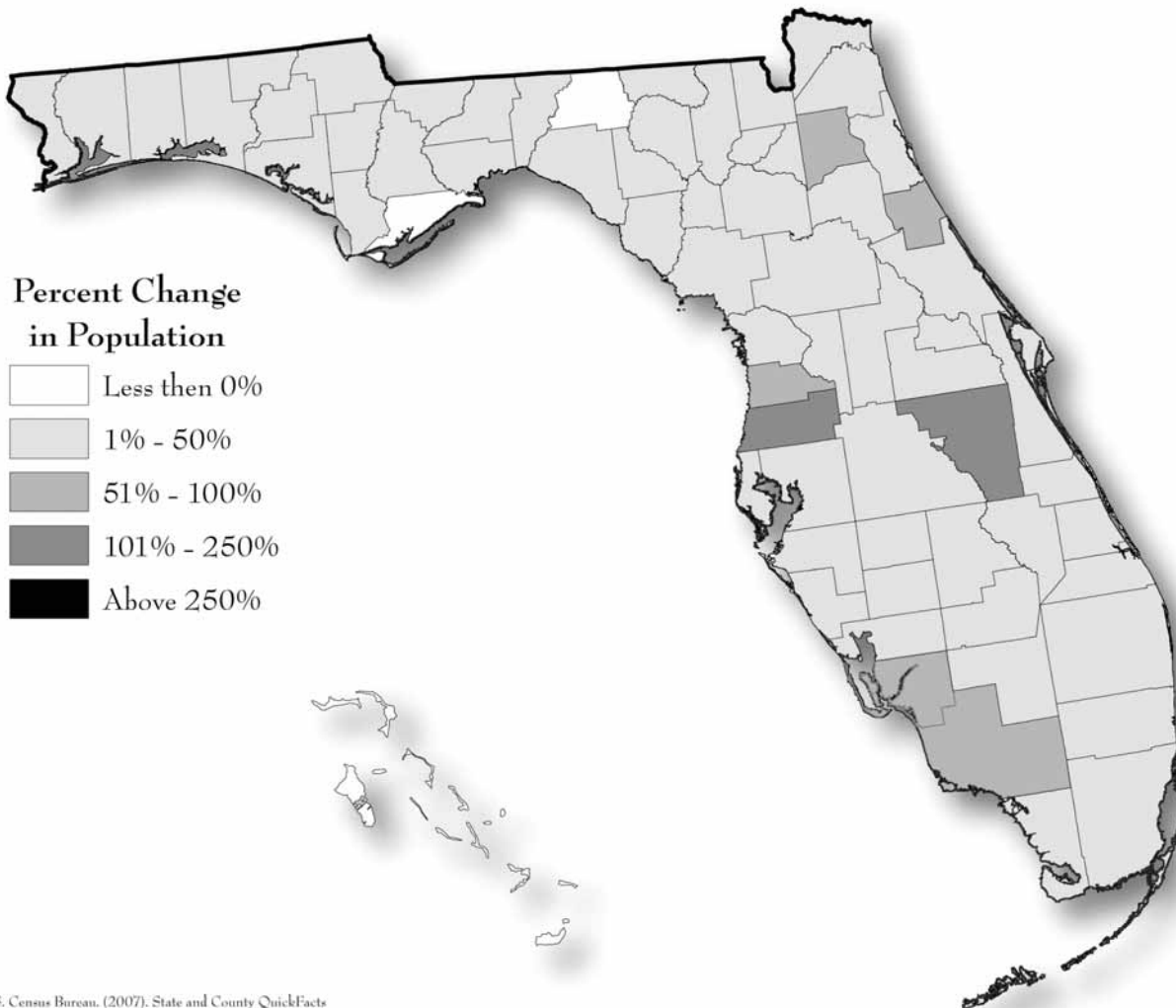


U.S. Census Bureau, (2007), State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000), Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006



U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Twelfth Episcopal District

The Twelfth Episcopal District Consists of the following (7) Annual Conferences:

- ∞ Arkansas Conference
- ∞ Central Arkansas Conference
- ∞ Central Oklahoma Conference
- ∞ East Northeast Arkansas Conference
- ∞ Oklahoma Conference
- ∞ South Arkansas Conference
- ∞ West Arkansas Conference

The total population of the Twelfth Episcopal District in 2006 was 5,254,388 with the greatest concentration of population in the Arkansas Conference having a total population of 1,797,416. The Arkansas Conference also has the most populous African American population in the Twelfth District having a total 2006 population of 198,139 African-Americans, while the Oklahoma Conference has the greatest concentration of people of Hispanic origins with a population of 125,804.

Twelfth Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 5,023,546
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 5,254,388
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 4,191,566
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 688,779
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 327,518

Twelfth Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Arkansas | 1,797,416 | 1,530,959 | 198,139 | 108,717 | 25,524.13 | 70.42 |
| Central Arkansas | 88,088 | 56,595 | 29,972 | 1,424 | 3,061.79 | 28.77 |
| Central Oklahoma | 901,488 | 688,620 | 90,166 | 60,661 | 7,379.85 | 122.16 |
| East Northeast Arkansas | 290,780 | 207,100 | 78,648 | 6,059 | 7,604.07 | 38.24 |
| Oklahoma | 1,542,028 | 1,223,107 | 156,458 | 125,804 | 12,604.41 | 122.34 |
| South Arkansas | 180,775 | 101,504 | 76,207 | 5,298 | 6,057.55 | 29.84 |
| West Arkansas | 453,813 | 383,681 | 59,189 | 19,555 | 10,931.45 | 41.51 |



AME District 12 is comprised of the states of Oklahoma and Arkansas. The Arkansas Conference has the largest total population as well as the largest black population of all conferences in District 12. The highest concentrations of AME churches in this district are found in the southern part of Arkansas, especially near the city of Little Rock in Pulaski County.

The Arkansas Conference includes Little Rock in Pulaski County, where the vast majority of the conference's churches are located. Outside of Pulaski County there are very few church locations, with only Sebastian, Pope, Conway, Faulkner, Perry, Jackson, Poinsett and Mississippi counties containing churches. The Central Arkansas Conference, which consists of Union, Ouachita, Dallas and Cleveland counties, has the highest density of churches, while the West Arkansas, South Arkansas and East Northeast Arkansas conferences have a relatively high density of churches as well.

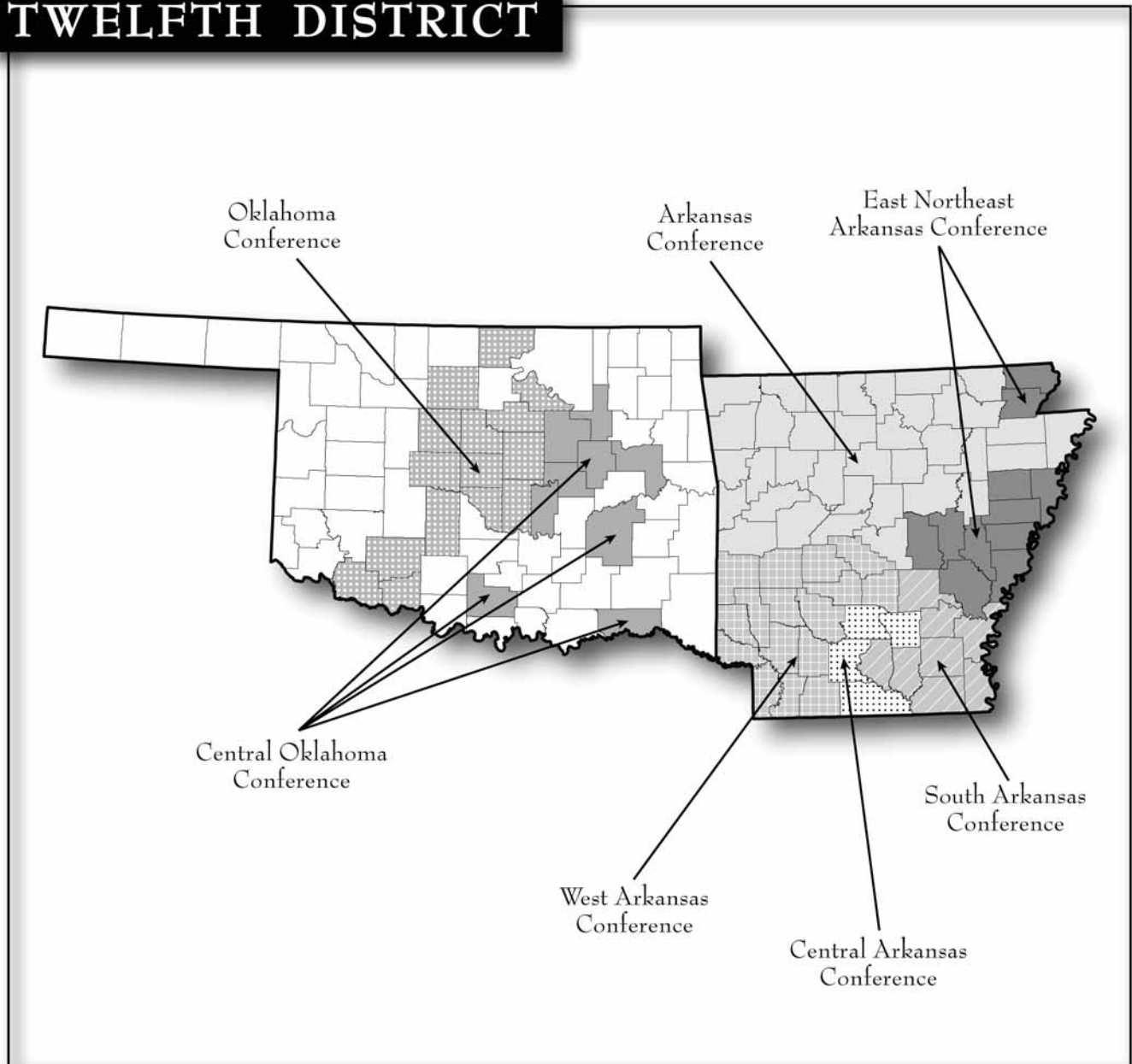
The Oklahoma Conference only has churches located in Beaver, Kay, Noble, Garfield, Logan, Oklahoma, Canadian, Pottawatomie and Comanche counties. Oklahoma County, where Oklahoma City is located, has a high concentration of churches located in it. The East Oklahoma Conference has most of its churches located to the west, with its highest concentration in Muskogee County.

There is no area in District 12 where the overall population density falls into the highest category (above 1,000 people per square mile). Only the urban areas surrounding the cities of Tulsa and Oklahoma City in Oklahoma, and Fort Smith and Little Rock in Arkansas have moderate population densities.

The locations of AME churches in this district align very well with the areas of high Black population. In eastern and southern parts of Arkansas, especially those in the Central Arkansas, South Arkansas and East Northeast Arkansas conferences, the majority of counties have above 25% black population. Since 2000, only the counties of Delaware in the East Oklahoma Conference, Benton, Boone, Stone and Cleburne in the Arkansas Conference and Greene in the East Northeast Arkansas Conference have had a change in black population of over 250%. However, none of these counties contain AME churches.



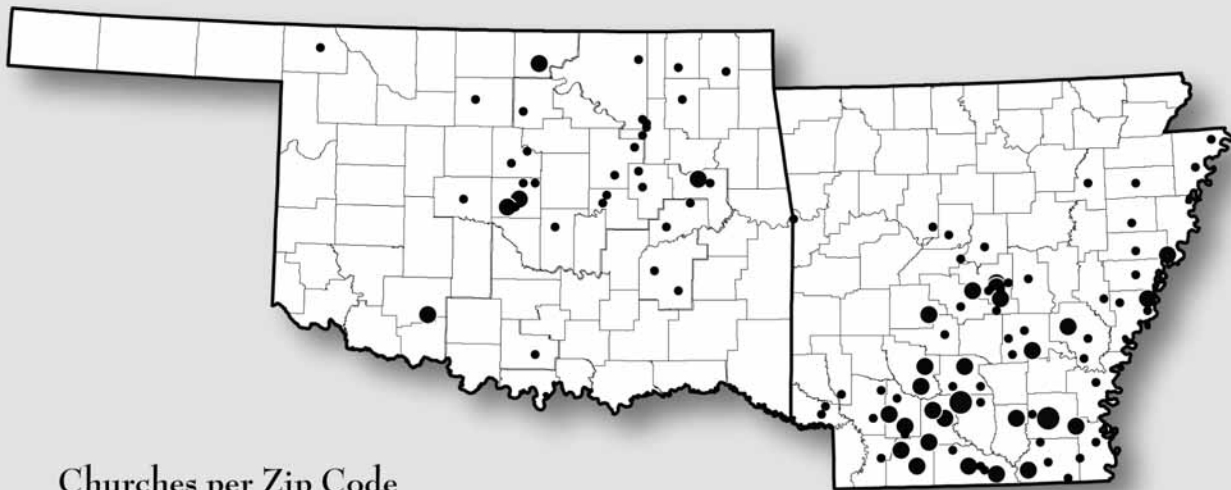
TWELFTH DISTRICT





TWELFTH DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations



Churches per Zip Code

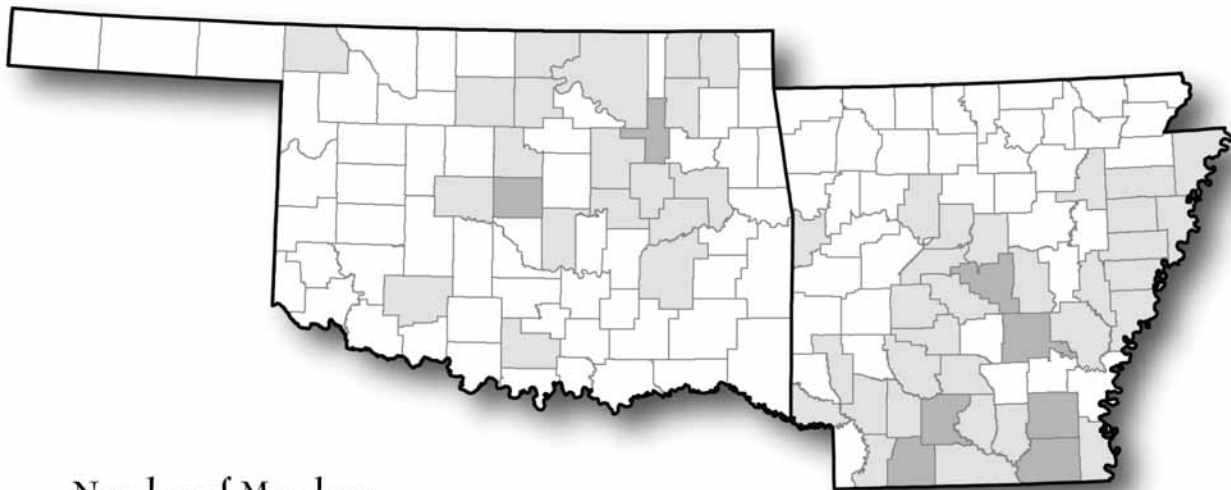
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- 2 - 5
- 6 - 10
- Above 10

All value ranges may not appear on all maps
Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church

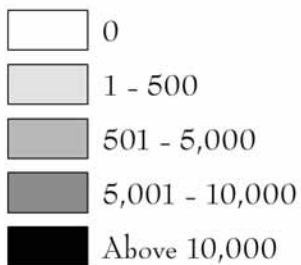


TWELFTH DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County



Number of Members

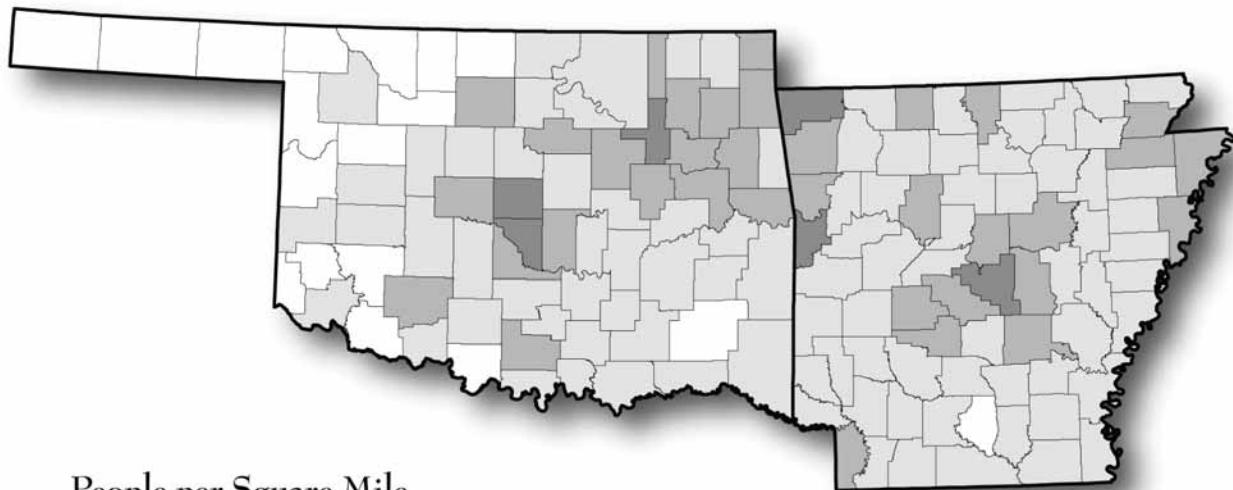


Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church

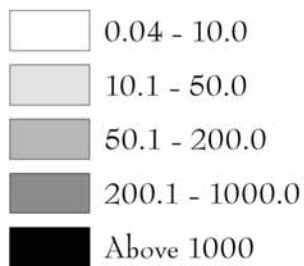


TWELFTH DISTRICT

2006 Total Population Density



People per Square Mile

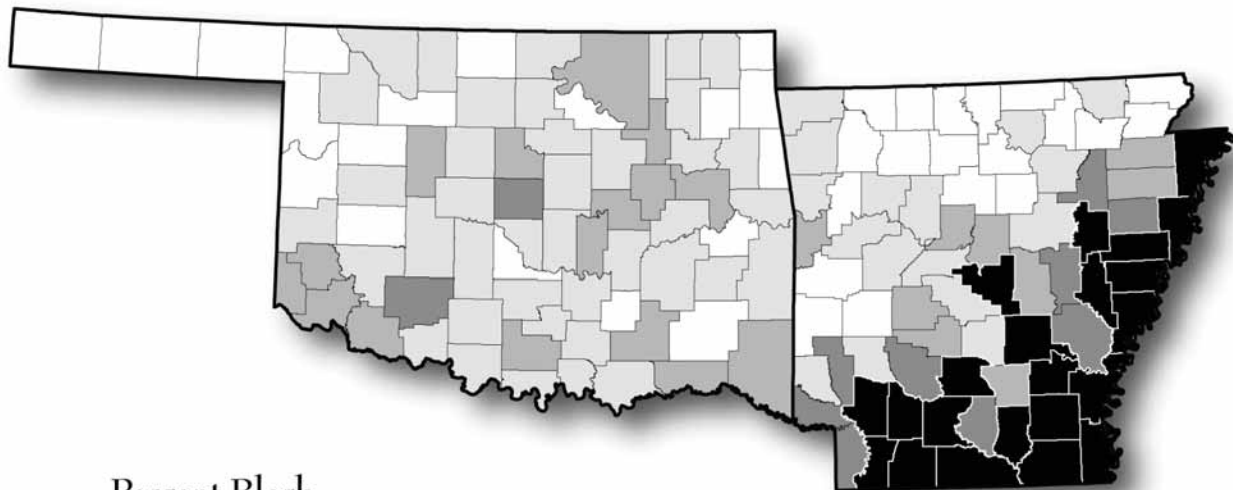


U.S. Census Bureau, (2007), State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000), Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

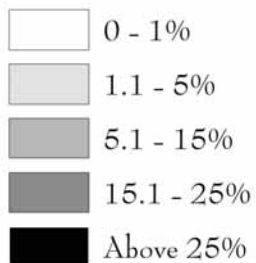


TWELFTH DISTRICT

2006 Black Population as a Percentage of Total Population by County



Percent Black

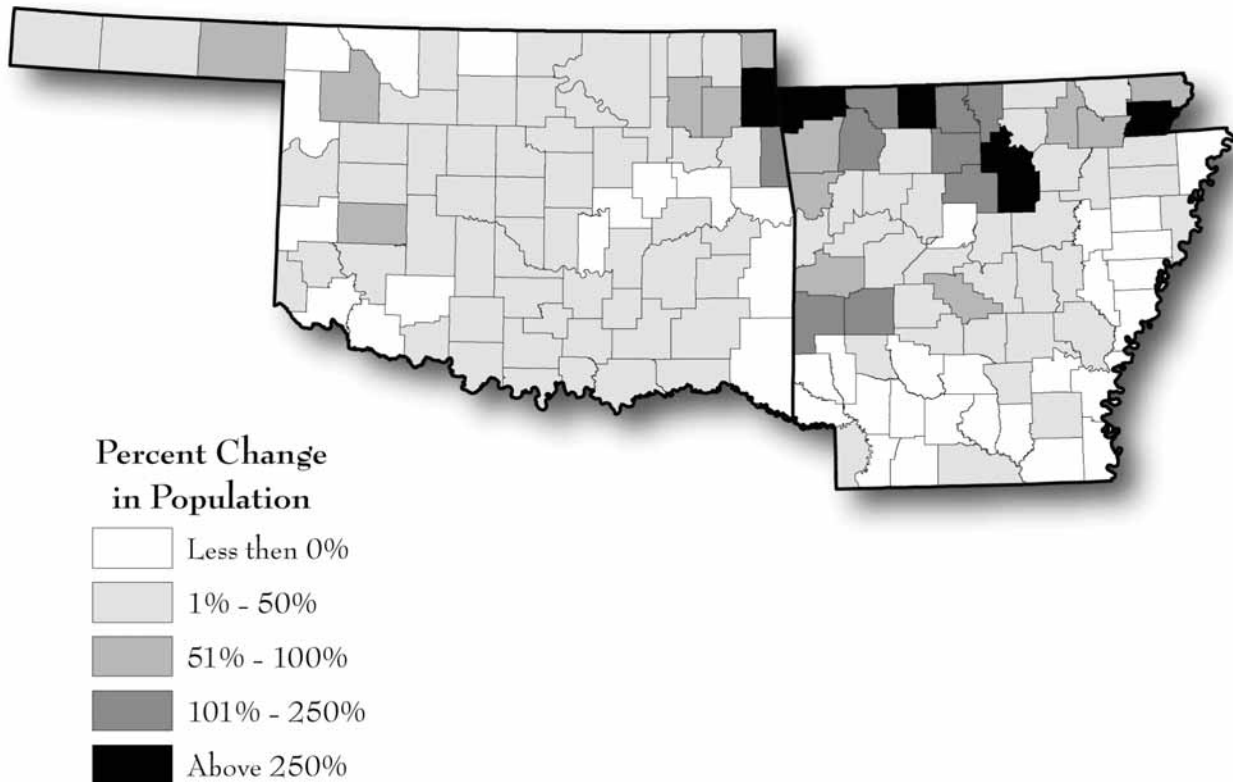


U.S. Census Bureau, (2007), State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000), Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



TWELFTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006



U.S. Census Bureau, (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Thirteenth Episcopal District

The Thirteenth Episcopal District Consists of the following (5) Annual Conferences:

- ∞ East Tennessee
- ∞ Kentucky
- ∞ Tennessee
- ∞ West Kentucky
- ∞ West Tennessee

The total population of the Thirteenth Episcopal District in 2006 was 10,244,877 with the greatest concentration of population in the East Tennessee Conference having a total population of 2,649,017. However, the West Tennessee Conference has the most populous African American population in the Thirteenth District having a total 2006 population of 595,058 African-Americans and the Tennessee Conference has the greatest concentration of people of Hispanic origins with a population of 91,055.

Thirteenth Episcopal District Statistics

- ∞ Total 2000 Population: 9,731,052
- ∞ Total 2006 Population: 10,244,877
- ∞ Total 2006 White Population: 8,649,375
- ∞ Total 2006 Black Population: 1,336,473
- ∞ Total 2006 Hispanic Population: 280,644

Thirteenth Episcopal Conference Statistics

| Conference | Total 2006 Population | White 2006 | Black 2006 | Hispanic 2006 | Total Sq. Miles | Population per Sq. Mile |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| East Tennessee | 2,649,017 | 2,439,707 | 152,251 | 57,229 | 20,116.48 | 131.68 |
| Kentucky | 2,046,224 | 1,924,421 | 80,228 | 37,910 | 20,986.91 | 97.49 |
| Tennessee | 1,857,632 | 1,520,669 | 272,219 | 91,055 | 11,119.41 | 167.06 |
| West Kentucky | 2,159,850 | 1,869,017 | 236,717 | 48,028 | 19,422.79 | 111.20 |
| West Tennessee | 1,532,154 | 895,561 | 595,058 | 46,422 | 10,906.39 | 140.48 |



The churches in the 13th District are concentrated in four main areas of Tennessee and Kentucky. In Tennessee the churches are clustered in the southwest corner around Memphis (West Tennessee Conference). The second cluster is in the heart of the state running north to south (Tennessee and East Tennessee Conferences) and includes Montgomery, Cheatham, Davidson, Williamson, Rutherford, Bedford, Marshall, Maury, Giles, Lincoln, and Moore Counties.

In Kentucky there is a small cluster of churches in two counties (McCracken and Graves) in the West Kentucky Conference located in the southwestern corner of the state. The other grouping of churches is in the Kentucky Conference around the city of Lexington. Included in this group are the counties of Fayette, Woodford, Mercer, Boyle, Lincoln, Harrison, Bourbon and Clark. Of the clusters noted only the Memphis one has a large number of churches in a relatively small area. The others tend to have a few (or one) churches in each county.

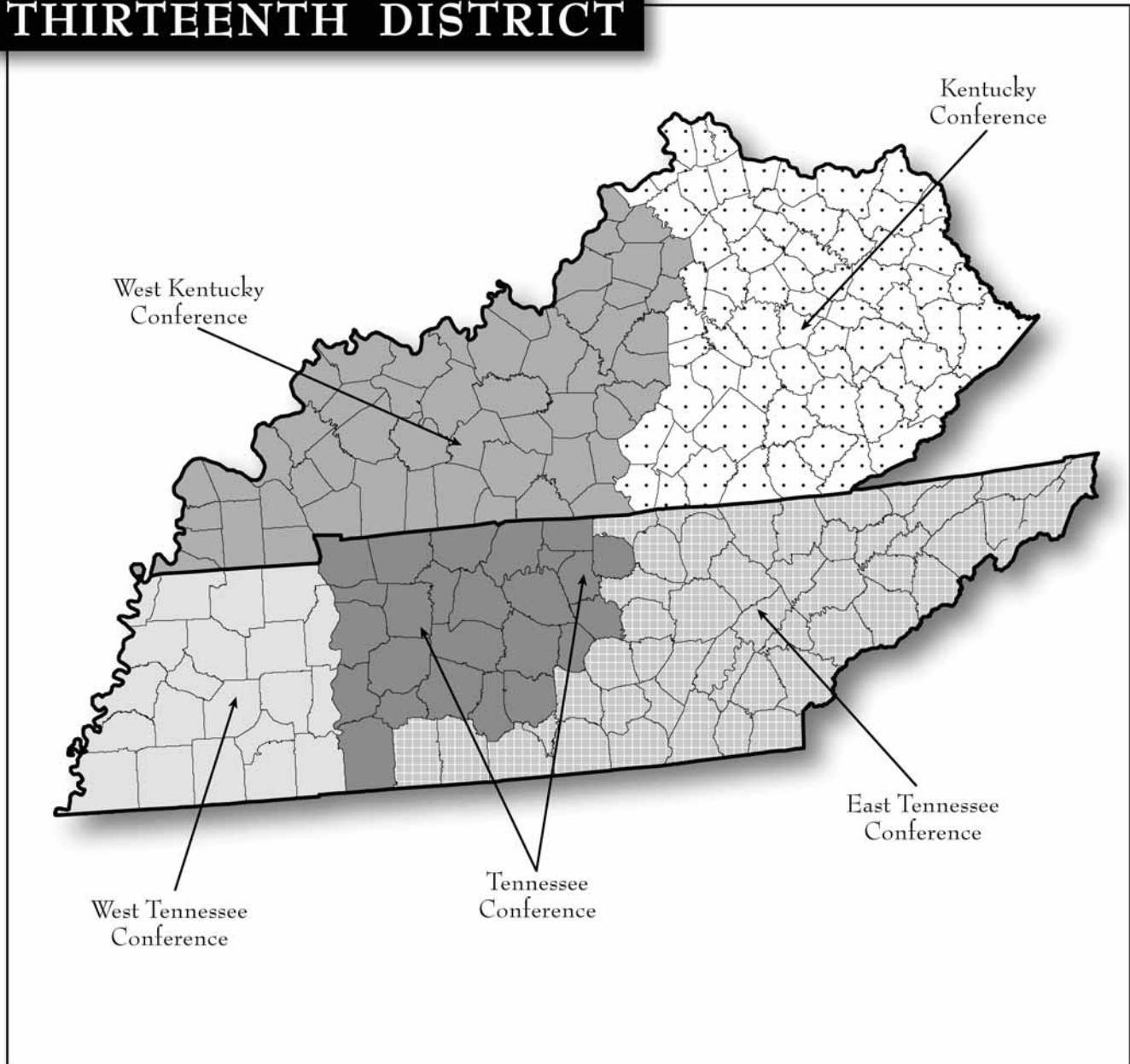
The AME church congregations align very well with the church locations discussed above in this District. There seems to be no exceptions to this general trend that can be identified. There is also no major congregation (population above 5,000) in any single county. This also tends to match the overall lack of church locations in any single county.

The only areas with high population densities are associated with the urban areas in these two states. Those areas include Memphis and Nashville in Tennessee, and Louisville in Kentucky. The areas with the highest Black populations are again Memphis and Nashville in Tennessee. Both areas are in the highest category on the map (25% and above). This also aligns well with the general concentration of AME church locations in the state of Tennessee.

It is interesting to note that the highest percent change in Black population areas in the two states are on the eastern side of the states and do not align with any AME church locations or congregation populations. The largest areas of Black population change since 2000 are in the counties of Smith, Union and Unicol in Tennessee and Robertson and Martin in Kentucky. Though in at least one case (Union County) there are two AME churches locate in the county just to the south.



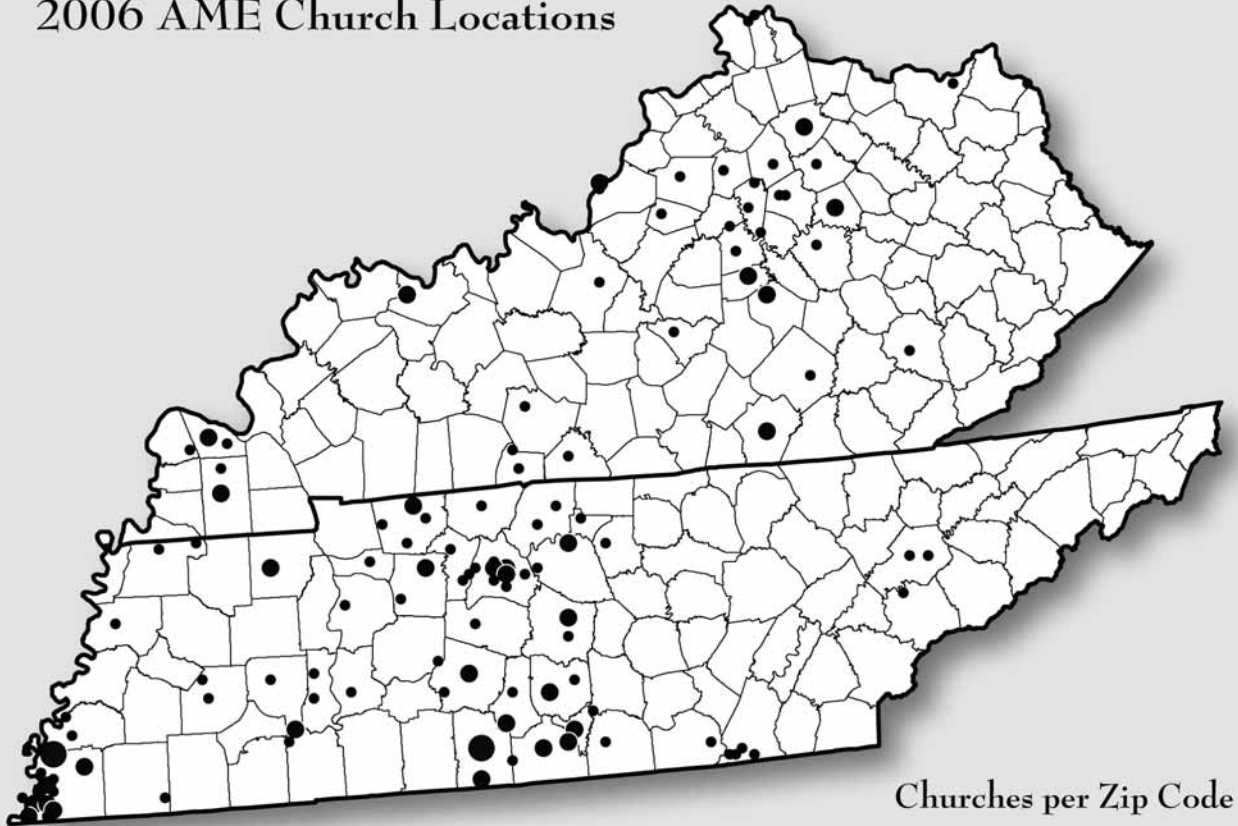
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT





THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

2006 AME Church Locations



Churches per Zip Code

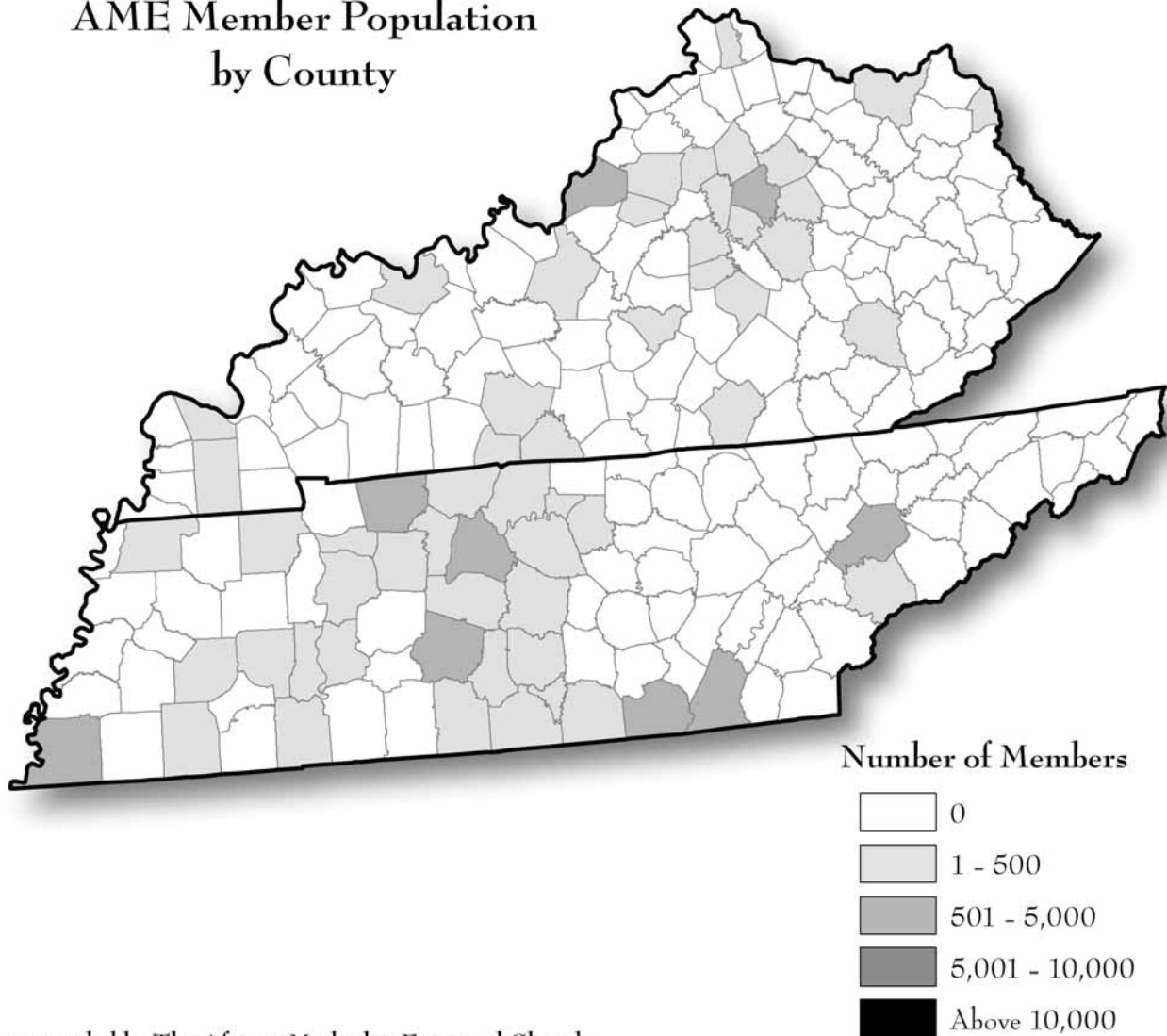
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Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

AME Member Population by County

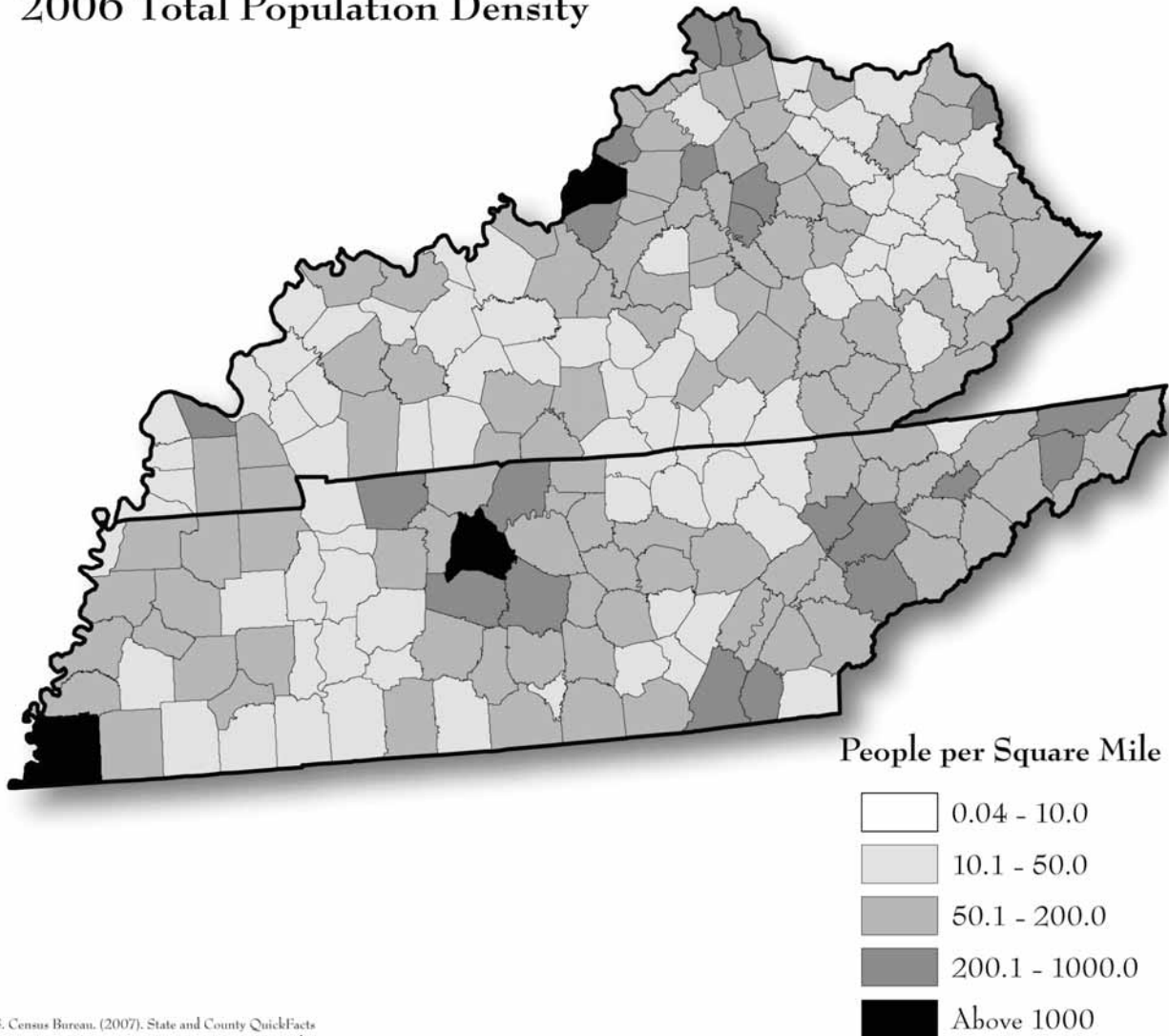


Data provided by The African Methodist Episcopal Church



THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

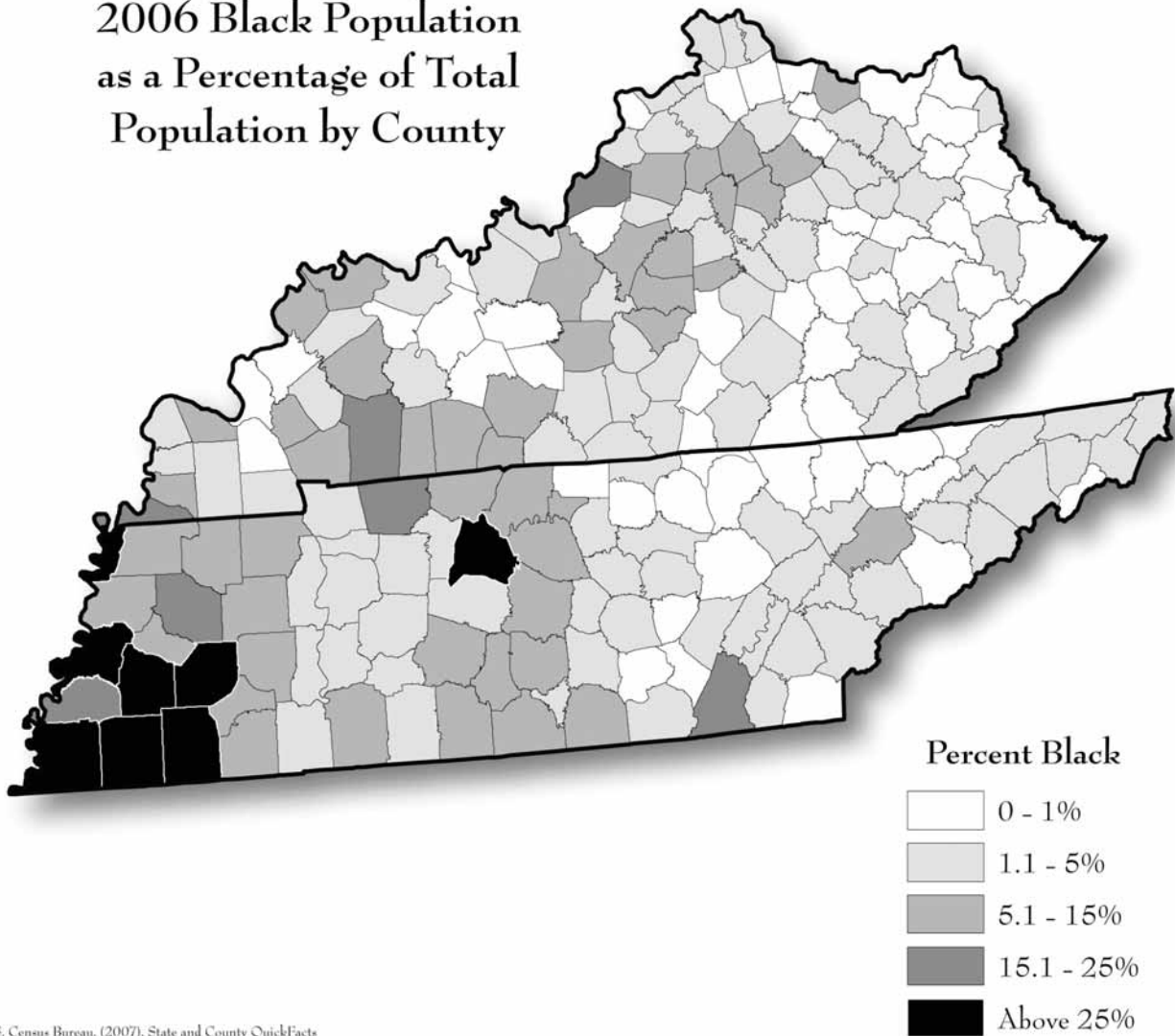
2006 Total Population Density





THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

2006 Black Population
as a Percentage of Total
Population by County

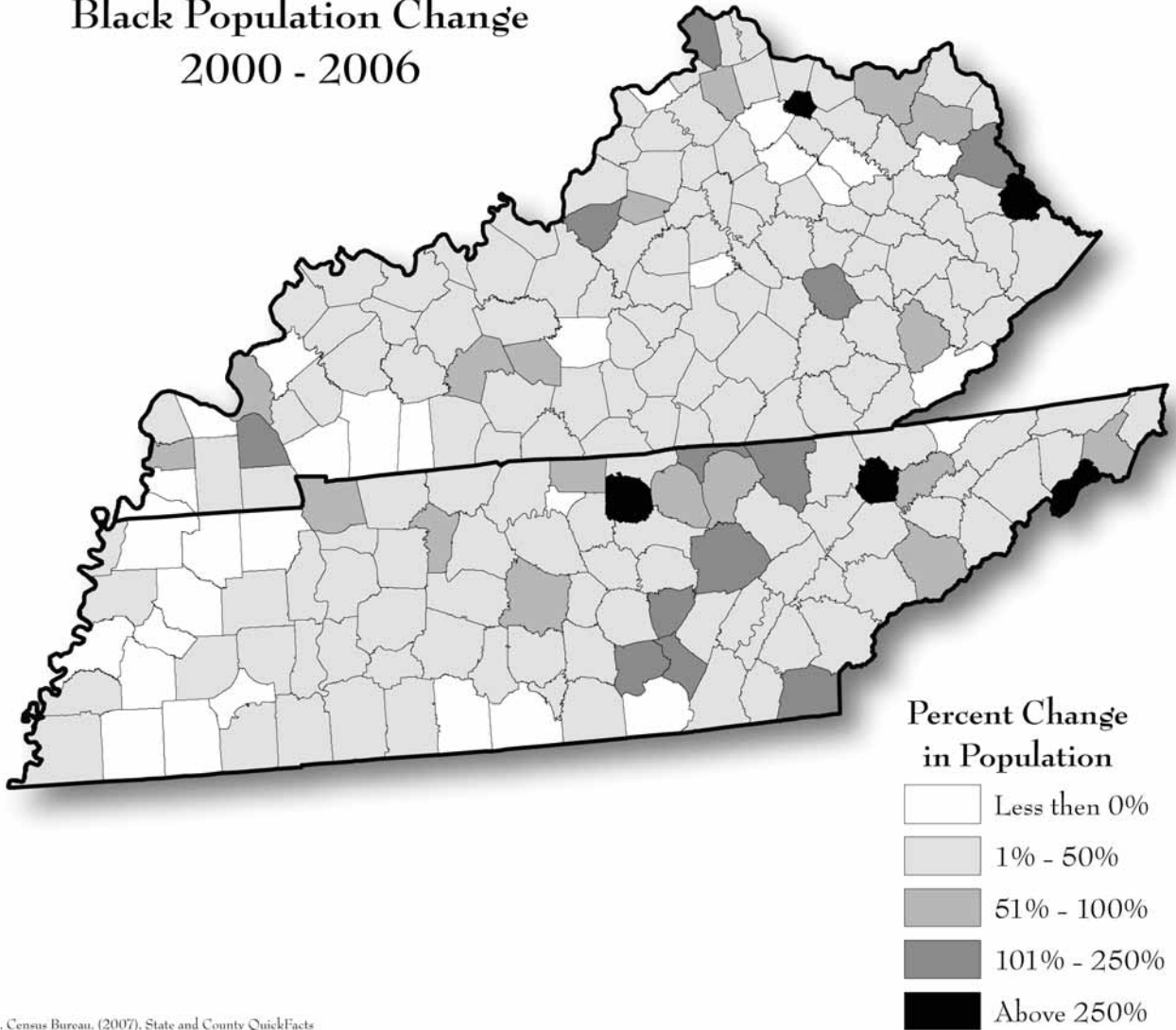


U.S. Census Bureau. (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Black Population Change 2000 - 2006



U.S. Census Bureau, (2007). State and County QuickFacts
U.S. Census Bureau, (2000). Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data



Proposed Redistricting

Description of Proposed Districts

Comparison of Current and Proposed Systems

Project Schedule

Final Recommendation