House of Deputies Committee on the State of the Church

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Mrs. Debby Melnyk, *Vice-Chair*	Florida, IV
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The Rev. Hillary D. Raining	Bethlehem, III
Mrs. Margaret Tinsman	Iowa, VI
The Rev. Martin Yabroff, *Resigned**	Indianapolis, V

** Resignations due to change in deputy status*

Associated Persons: Mr. Arthur M. Bjontegard, Jr., *Representative of the President of the House of Deputies,* Upper South Carolina IV; Dr. Kirk Hadaway, *Program Officer: Congregational Research*

Summary of Work

The House of Deputies Committee on the State of the Church is charged with preparing and presenting "a report on the State of the Church" [I.6.5b] and with setting the form of the Parochial Report. Following the 75th General Convention, the Committee on the State of the Church met three times in person and six times via conference call. Our primary resources are the annual Parochial Report, which is completed by all congregations, and Dr. Kirk Hadaway's analysis of the resulting data. As a major supplement to these statistics, and in response to the directives expressed by General Convention, the Committee also reviewed the results of the *2008 Faith Communities Today Survey* sent to 1,100 congregations in April 2008. A report on those results is below.

Finally, the Committee on the State of the Church gathers and assesses information from other sources. During the triennium, the Committee on the State of the Church interviewed the following persons (listed in the order of date interviewed): the Most Rev. Katharine Jefferts Schori, Presiding Bishop; Dr. Bonnie Anderson, President, House of Deputies; Dr. Kirk Hadaway, Program Officer for Congregational Research; Dr. Matthew Price, Director of Research, Church Pension Group; the Rev. Dr. Gregory Straub, Executive Officer and Secretary of the General Convention; the Rt. Rev. Christopher Epting, Ecumenical and Interfaith Relations; the Rt. Rev. George Packard, Bishop Suffragan for Chaplaincies; Ms. Janine Tinsley-Roe, Native American Ministries; the Rev. James Lemler, Director of Mission; Canon Margaret Larom, Anglican and Global Relations; Mr. Thom Chu, Director, Ministries with Young People; Mr. Robert Williams, Director of Communication; the Rev. Rebecca McLain, Deployment Office; Ms. Linda Watt, Chief Operating Officer; Mr. Robert Radtke, President, Episcopal Relief and Development; the Rev. Margaret Rose, Ms. Kim Robey and Ms. Amanda Ache, Women's Ministries; Ms. Terry Parsons, Stewardship; the Rev. Suzanne Watson, Small Church Ministries; the Rt. Rev. Peter Lee, Bishop, Diocese of Virginia; Mr. Bill Fetsch, Falls Church Episcopal, Virginia; Mr. John Johnson, Domestic Policy Coordinator, Washington Office of The Episcopal Church; the Rev. Frank Wade, Diocese of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Ian Markham, Dean, Virginia Theological Seminary and the Rev. Nicholas Lubelfeld, Diocese of Virginia.

It should be noted that since the date of some of the interviews, the staff at The Episcopal Church Center has been extensively re-organized. Some of the above-named persons are no longer on staff, while the job titles of others have changed.

WHO WE ARE—INTERPRETING THE NUMBERS

As the foregoing SUMMARY OF WORK notes, one rich source of information is gathered from the people we interview. We are mindful that too heavy an immersion in numbers can have a numbing effect on some people; therefore, the Committee on the State of the Church would first like to share with the wider church several important insights we have gained regarding our present state of affairs.

Our identity as Episcopalians and our need for strong leadership—lay and ordained—to respond to the challenges of our times are themes that the Committee on the State of the Church heard many times during this triennium. We report more systematically on both in this report. However, the leadership provided during the past three years by both the Presiding Bishop, Katharine Jefferts Schori, and the President of the House of Deputies, Bonnie Anderson, deserve special mention.

The present status of The Episcopal Church within the global Anglican Communion has been on the minds and in the prayers of our members in recent years. Especially in the aftermath of the July 2008 Lambeth Conference, many voices have acknowledged the calm and centered leadership style of the Presiding Bishop, as the American Church has sought to explain our polity more effectively to the international community and those in provinces of the Anglican Communion. The Presiding Bishop, in our opinion, has represented the best of our Anglican heritage, adapting to change while upholding tradition. At the same time, the Presiding Bishop may have set a new record in visiting the dioceses of the church, having been in more than one-third of them in her first year-and-a-half in office. Reaction to her presence has been reported to be markedly positive, both in the domestic and international settings.

Likewise, the President of the House of Deputies, Bonnie Anderson, may have set a new standard for involvement and support across the church—especially her effective leadership in those dioceses where the Presiding Bishop may not have been welcome. In every diocese where there has been concern over Episcopalians considering disaffiliation with The Episcopal Church, President Anderson has been a staunch supporter of remaining congregations and members, offering herself and the considerable resources of her office to assist in efforts to sustain remaining members to support them in their desire to continue in our fellowship and grow and prosper. She also has pioneered new means of communication among deputies to General Convention and worked collaboratively with the Executive Officer of the General Convention to promote enriched education for first time deputies.

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US ABOUT THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

As early as Convention 2000, leadership in the House of Deputies was calling for a "census" of Episcopalians so that we might more accurately see ourselves and understand our situation. In subsequent years a desire was expressed to obtain systemic information on our church's membership, including better demographic data. In response to the expressed wishes of prior General Conventions, during 2008 TEC conducted for the first time its own survey research, gathering important information that goes beyond membership numbers, attendance records and income. We now have better data on demographics, perceptions of financial stress, experience of conflict and other matters. The Committee on the State of the Church is pleased to share this new data.

First, summarized below are a few snapshots of what can be gleaned from the major statistical tables at the end of this report. As Table 1 illustrates, the five-year trends (2003–2007) in membership and attendance are down. The five-year trend data provides the most accurate picture of what has been occurring recently in the life of every province of The Episcopal Church.

Table 1

Statistical Totals for The Episcopal Church: 2003 – 2007

PROVINCE	Members 2003	Members 2007	Net Change	Percent Change	ASA 2003	ASA 2007	Net Change	Percent Change
Province I	227,582	209,950	- 17,632	- 7.7%	71,925	63,864	- 8,061	- 11.2%
Province II	371,575	351,038	- 20,537	- 5.5%	109,830	102,783	- 7,047	- 6.4%
Province III	369,768	341,783	- 27,985	- 7.6%	132,412	115,366	- 17,046	- 12.9%
Province IV	516,766	493,713	- 23,053	- 4.5%	197,896	180,143	- 17,753	- 9.0%
Province V	216,248	192,246	- 24,002	- 11.1%	80,937	69,583	- 11,354	- 14.0%
Province VI	110,328	99,546	- 10,782	- 9.8%	38,356	33,442	- 4,914	- 12.8%
Province VII	270,540	250,525	- 20,015	- 7.4%	101,595	88,087	- 13,508	- 13.3%
Province VIII	294,859	272,516	- 22,343	- 7.6%	107,003	94,658	- 12,345	- 11.5%
Province IX	55,674	73,826	+18,152	+ 32.6%	18,635	20,550	+ 1,915	+ 10.3%
Total Church	2,433,340	2,285,143	-148,197	- 6.1%	858,589	768,476	- 90,113	- 10.5%

Note: Totals are for all provinces of The Episcopal Church. Inclusion here of statistics for Provinces II, VIII, and IX render these numbers non-comparable with data below in Table 2, where only *domestic* dioceses are reported.

All dioceses reported for 2007, with 92% of all parishes and missions completing a Parochial Report. Over the five years reported in Table 1, The Episcopal Church had a net loss of 148,197 baptized members; 36,345 of these losses occurred in the most recent year for which complete data is available. Absolute membership losses were highest in Provinces III, V and IV respectively, while percentage losses were highest in Provinces V and VI. Average Sunday Attendance (ASA) statistics show sharp absolute and percentage declines in Provinces V, VII and III, offset by growth in Province IX. More will be said below about the decline in membership and attendance, but the Committee on the State of the Church commends a recent study that helps to better understand this trend. The 2007 publication *Facts on Episcopal Church Growth* (which can be accessed on the CD accompanying the Blue Book) offers a wealth of information on the subject of growth, which types of congregations are growing and why.

The Episcopal Domestic Fast Facts Trends: 2003 –2007 Table (below) provides a detailed snapshot of the past five years' statistics on membership and ASA, the percentage of our churches that are growing and declining, the net change year-to-year, the number of large and small congregations and changes in patterns of giving. Although the tables at the end of this report contain complete statistics for every diocese and province, this Fast Facts table offers an aggregate picture of our present state. Recall, as noted above, that data in Table 2 does not include statistics on Province IX, so the numbers presented below are not identical to those in Table 1. The observable trends should call all church leaders to action.

Table 2

EPISCOPAL DOMESTIC FAST FACTS TRENDS: 2003-2007

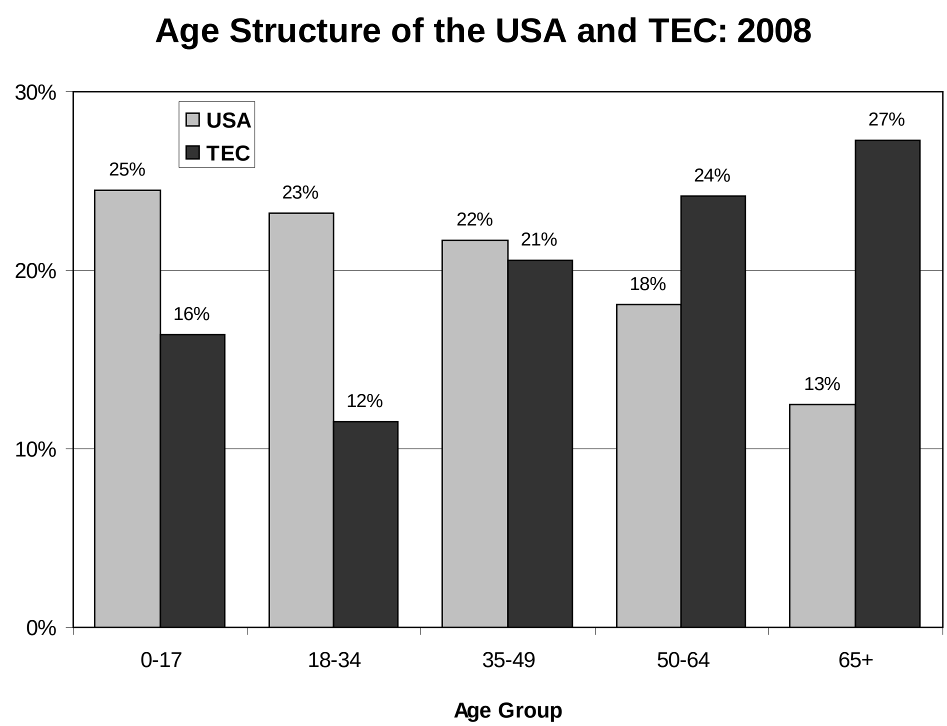
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Membership and Attendance					
Domestic Parishes and Missions	7,220	7,200	7,155	7,095	7,055
Active Baptized Members	2,284,233	2,247,819	2,205,376	2,154,572	2,116,749
Net One-Year Change in Active Members	-35,988	-36,414	-42,443	-50,804	-37,823
One Year % Change in Active Members	-2%	-2%	-2%	-2%	-2%
Five Year % Change in Active Members	-2%	-4%	-5%	-7%	-9%
Ten Year % Change in Active Members	-6%	-7%	-8%	-9%	-10%
Congs. Growing 10%+ in Members (past 5 years)	34%	31%	30%	28%	26%
Congs. Declining 10%+ in Members (past 5 years)	36%	39%	39%	41%	43%
Total Average Sunday Worship Attendance	823,017	795,765	787,271	765,326	727,822
Net Change in ASA from Previous Year	-23,623	-27,252	-8,494	-21,945	-37,504
One Year % Change in ASA	-3%	-3%	-1%	3%	-5%
Five Year % Change in ASA	-2%	-5%	-8%	-11%	-14%
Ten Year % Change in ASA	-1%	-4%	-6%	-9%	-13%
% of Churches Increasing in ASA (1 year)	34%	33%	40%	37%	29%
% of Churches with any loss in ASA (1 year)	54%	52%	45%	49%	56%
% of Churches Growing 10%+ in ASA (5 years)	28%	24%	22%	20%	18%
% of Churches Declining 10%+ in ASA (5 years)	43%	46%	50%	52%	56%
Largest Parish (Members)	7,365	7,573	7,757	7,941	8,104
Number of Congregations with 20 members or less	314	310	315	327	355
% of Congregations with 200 Members or Less	53%	54%	55%	55%	56%
% of Congregations with 500 Members or More	18%	17%	17%	17%	16%
Median Active Baptized Members	182	177	174	172	168
Largest Parish (Attendance)	1,975	2,072	2,149	1,925	1,766
Number of Congregations with 10 or less ASA	247	246	260	273	288
% of Congregations with ASA of 100 or less	61%	62%	63%	63%	65%
% of Congregations with ASA of 300 or more	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%
Median Average Sunday Worship Attendance	77	75	74	72	69
Financial Information					
Average Pledge	$1,796	$1,881	$1,948	$2,088	$2,190
Average Pledge Five Years Earlier	$1,429	$1,437	$1,547	$1,647	$1,723
Plate & Pledge Income (in thousands)	$1,231,401	$1,247,434	$1,283,214	$1,314,803	$1,331,541
Plate & Pledge % Change From Previous Year	+2.5%	+1.3%	+2.9%	+2.5%	+1.3%
Inflation Rate in Calendar Year	+1.9%	+3.3%	+3.4%	+2.5%	+4.1%
Total Income (in thousands)	$2,044,378	$2,083,916	$2,199,993	$2,223,317	$2,269,075
Total Expenses (in thousands)	$2,133,772	$2,132,775	$2,180,975	$2,187,309	$2,221,167
Investments of Congregations (in thousands)	$3,605,393	$3,792,383	$3,976,802	$4,197,331	$4,314,508

However dire these trends are, we hasten to call attention to an additional source of vital information contained in the four-page *Summary Report of the 2008 Episcopal Church Survey*. The *Summary,* as well as the complete copy of the survey instrument used to gather the data, may be found on the Blue Book's accompanying CD. This is the first time in our church's history that we have had access to this data. Now, in addition to our demographic profile, we have reliable measurements on diverse aspects of church life such as information on the kinds of programs our congregations offer, styles of worship, efforts in outreach and evangelism, views of our clergy and laity and even data on sources of internal conflict and its results.

In the spring of 2008, under the direction and supervision of Dr. Kirk Hadaway, Program Officer for Congregational Research at the Episcopal Church Center, 1,100 surveys were mailed (with an on-line version available, as well) to a stratified, random sample of congregations in The Episcopal Church. 783 completed responses were filed, representing approximately 10.5% of our total domestic congregations. Note that a "ten percent true sample," approximates the United States Census, i.e., it is of sufficient size from which we may draw reliable inferences from the survey.

Among the most enlightening insights gained from that survey is the skewed age structure of The Episcopal Church, illustrated in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1



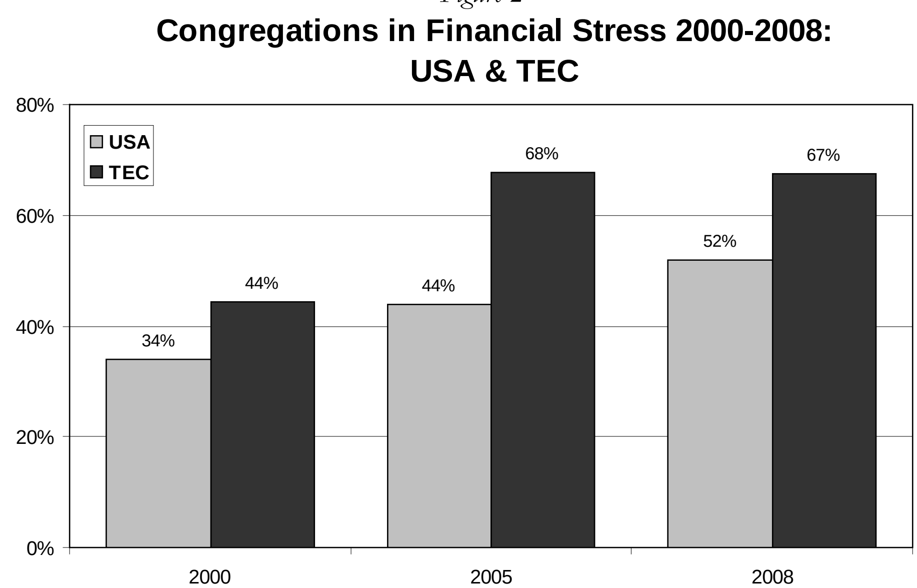
To quote Dr. Kirk Hadaway: "The age structure of The Episcopal Church suggests an average of forty thousand deaths and twenty-one thousand births**,** or a natural decline of 19,000 members per year," a population larger than most dioceses. The advanced—and still advancing—age of our membership, combined with *our* low birth rate, means that we lose the equivalent of one diocese per year. In the late 1940s and throughout the 1950s we were growing faster than the population, due to a high birth rate and the fact that many formerly unchurched persons were joining Episcopal congregations, usually with their families. By the late 1960s the birth rate had dropped greatly, and many of our youth began to drop away from The Episcopal Church as young adults—a large number never to return. This trend, plus the fact that the decline in the birth rate was greatest among the college-educated population (which increasingly is our primary constituency), began the process through which the average age of adult Episcopal membership diverged from the larger population. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, and even into the 1990s, we gained more adult members than we lost through persons changing denominations (particularly former Roman Catholics). In the past, more people joined The Episcopal Church than left, making up most, but not all, of the natural decline among participating adult members until recently. Mindful of these trends, it would be useful to leaders of The Episcopal Church to review the results of recent analyses of religion in American life, such as the 2008 study *US Religious Landscape Survey, Religious Affiliation: Diverse and Dynamic* published by the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, which suggests that a far larger percentage of Americans than was historically true report no formal religious affiliation at all.

As a final comment on the age structure of The Episcopal Church we note two facts. First, "youth and young adults" were articulated by General Convention as one of our top five priorities for the 2006-2009 triennium. The Executive Council, in developing the draft budget for the 2009-2012 triennium, did not list "youth and young adults" as one of their mission priorities. Second, in the recent reorganization of The Episcopal Church Center staff in New York City, the position of Staff Officer for Youth and Young Adult Ministries was eliminated and the duties of that officer re-distributed to other ministry areas.

Despite these trends of decline, about fifty percent of "cradle Episcopalians" are being retained. Detailed analysis of our own survey data also suggests that The Episcopal Church does make up for some of its losses through "transfers in"—although not nearly at the same rate as in the historic past.

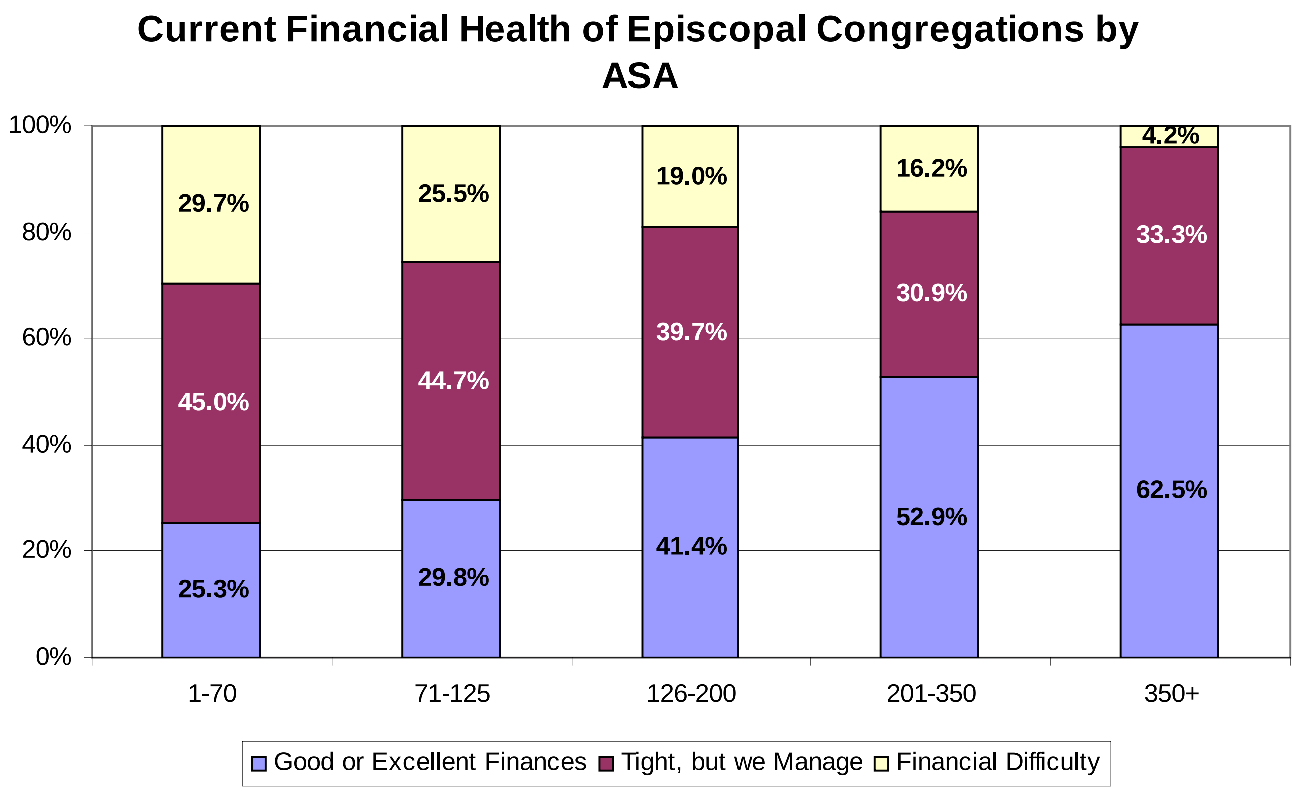
Another noteworthy trend identified in our survey data involves the present financial condition of our churches. Recalling data presented above in *Fast Facts 2007* (Table 2 above), income in 2007 showed growth over the previous year, along with a positive five-year trend. Over the last five years income growth was at least keeping pace with inflation—good news, indeed. However, with net losses in membership and attendance, the continuing financial burden falls more heavily upon remaining members. As Figure 2 (below) indicates, a very substantial fraction of our congregations—two-thirds—reported that in 2008 they experienced some level of financial difficulty. Eight percent report "serious" difficulty, 17 percent report "some" difficulty, and another 42 percent describe their financial circumstances as "tight, but we manage."

Figure 2



The increase in parishes experiencing financial difficulty between 2000 and 2005 is alarming, jumping from 44% to 68%. While that does not worsen between 2005 and 2008, the rate is far too high to allow a rosy picture to be painted. A more detailed picture is presented when the financial stress data are arrayed by size of congregation (Figure 3).

Figure 3



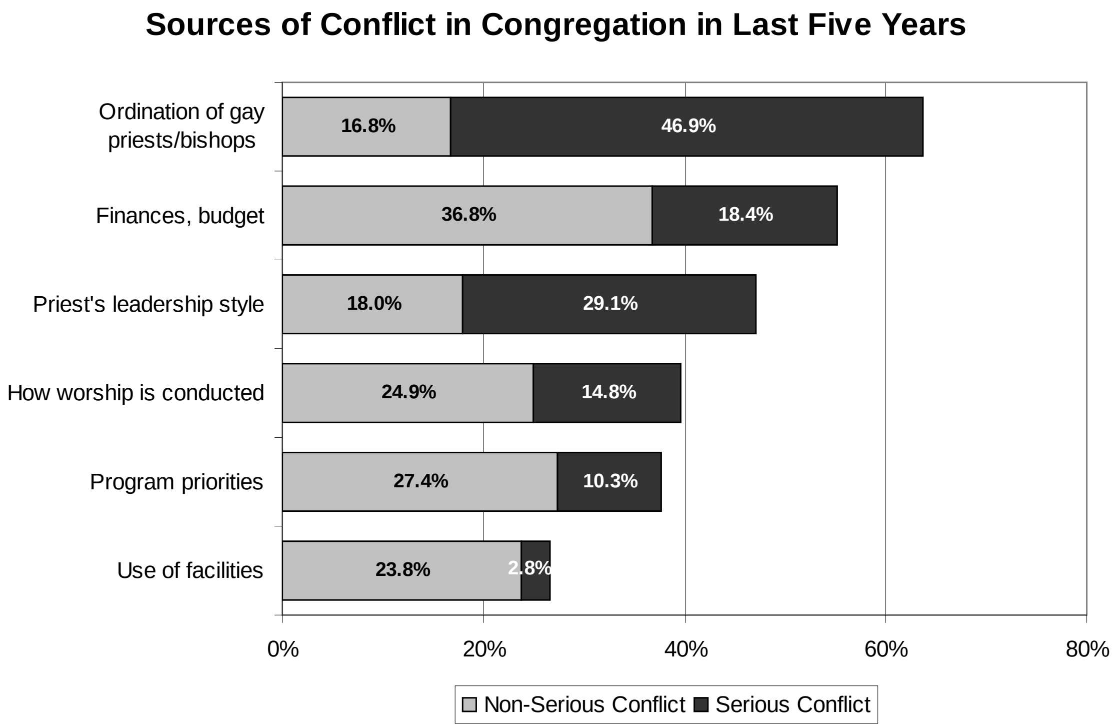
It should be noted that with the departure of members of congregations, and now leaders of certain dioceses, from our fellowship additional legal expenses have been incurred by The Episcopal Church at all levels, not to mention the expenditure of time, talent and energy. What has, thus far, remained unstated is that as a consequence of this strife substantial funds have been diverted from the mission and ministry of many congregations and dioceses, adding to our financial burden.

Despite this concern over finances, the *2008 Faith Communities Today Survey* also unearthed the good news that Episcopal Church congregations are taking seriously the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Comparing rates of participation between the years 2005 and 2008, congregational funding of the 0.7% of budget to go toward MDGs increased four-fold and now represents over 25% of all our congregations, up from just over 7% three years ago.

Last, in prior years the Committee on the State of the Church often heard the criticism that our church seemed unwilling to recognize the presence of a major source of internal controversy that some argued was having an impact on our common life, as reflected in declining membership and attendance statistics. The metaphor most often used was that we "failed to acknowledge the elephant in the room," referring to what many viewed as the momentous decision by the 74th General Convention (2003) to consent to the consecration of the Bishop of New Hampshire. In the 2005 *Faith Communities Survey* in which about 4,000 of The Episcopal Church's congregations participated, about 37% reported having at least one very serious internal conflict, resulting in some members leaving the church. Fifty-three percent reported that the conflict was resolved. When asked about the source of the conflict, 35% of those reporting very serious conflict stated that it was over the decisions of the 2003 General Convention.

In the *2008 Faith Communities Today Survey* of Episcopal parishes and missions, reports of conflict over that issue have not diminished: 64% of Episcopal congregations acknowledge having some kind of conflict over the ordination of gay clergy. And most of that conflict was of a serious nature. Overall, 47% of Episcopal congregations had serious conflict over this issue, 40% indicated that some people left and 18% indicated that some people withheld funds. Furthermore, the rate of decline in Average Sunday Attendance from 2003-2007 among congregations with serious conflict over the ordination of gay clergy was 35% higher than congregations with no conflict over the issue (and accounted for more than double the aggregate loss).

Figure 4



In view of losses due to the age structure and declining birthrate of The Episcopal Church, as well as losses associated with controversy, an emphasis on evangelism and recruitment of new members would seem a natural, almost inevitable consequence. Interestingly, the *2008 Faith Communities Today Survey* revealed that under 20% of our congregations report active evangelism programs and less than 5% report that evangelization is a congregational specialty.

OUR IDENTITY AS ANGLICANS AND EPISCOPALIANS

The word identity is on the collective lips of the church these days. The Archbishop of Canterbury set the tone for the Lambeth Conference in 2008 in his welcome, "The chief aims of our time together are …that we become more confident in our Anglican identity by deepening our awareness of how we are responsible to and for each other …."

The Presiding Bishop of The Episcopal Church set a similar tone in her explanation of the theme for General Convention 2009 when she told *Episcopal Life*, "I suggested 'Ubuntu' as a theme [for General Convention] for several reasons. Because it is unfamiliar, it may be able to invite us into a larger and more expansive way of understanding identity in community."

In the same *Episcopal Life* article, the Rev. Mary Frances Schjonberg concluded that "…Most participants and observers would agree that General Convention is distinctly Episcopal *(sic)*. Yet, some may agree that the depth of what it means to be an Episcopalian can be somewhat hard to describe." She went on to quote the President of the House of Deputies, Bonnie Anderson, who explained, "The mission and ministry that we do together in the name of Jesus Christ are at the very core of our identity as Episcopalians. We often struggle with the ability to articulate our identity. We often struggle with our relationships with each other, yet we are a people of mission, called into Christian community to be partners in God's mission in the world."

The shorthand of adjectives in use in the church today seems to assist us in quickly coming to a place of understanding and/or decision, but in times of heightened conflict and anxiety about individual survival or the continued existence of an organization, the patience and the ability to understand clearly one another is diminished thereby. The concept of herding into particular groups, for or against a particular descriptor, is a common result. The Committee on the State of the Church observed through our interviews with both clergy and laity that our church is divided by descriptors applied to individuals and groups and that no particular facet of the church is immune to this anxiety-driven propensity.

Identity can be construed not only in terms of the paradox of common elements—sacramental, biblical, comprehensiveness/tolerance, etc.—but is also reflected in the 1979 Book of Common Prayer and the Baptismal Covenant. Lack of understanding of identity by many in our church (laity, bishops and clergy) also adds to a sense of confusion within our polity. Prior to the 2006 General Convention, the Communications Office and the Office of the General Convention teamed up to produce a DVD to help orient deputies of the General Convention to the legislative process. Despite the fact that that effort was well-received and continues, the Committee on the State of the Church observes that, for the most part, members of our church do not understand our polity and do not grasp how it comprises a foundational element of our identity as Episcopalians.

The Zaccheaus Project: *Discerning Episcopal Identity at the Dawn of the New Millennium* (A 50th Anniversary Project of The Episcopal Church Foundation, June 1999), managed by Cornerstone, concluded that, "The Church's identity rests largely with its membership, and for this reason, the Zaccheaus interview process focused on lay people in local Episcopal congregations." The Episcopal Identity Project, a collaborative partnership of the College for Bishops, Glen E. Kreiner, Ph.D., Elaine C. Hollensbe, Ph.D. and CREDO Institute, Inc. and expected to be released in early 2009, is a national research initiative to provide insight and new perspectives on the impact of changes in organizational identity on the health and well-being of clergy and bishops.

Quoting from the 2006 report to General Convention from the Committee on the State of the Church, "As a Committee, we are convinced that when we heed closely Christ's call to us in the Great Commandment and Great Commission, the church is at its best, and we all become 'bringers of hope and proclaimers of joy.' " While this statement brings some clarity to the identity issue, the present Committee on the State of the Church continued to struggle with the same issue and concluded that it has no unified answer, but raised a most significant question: "Has the time come for The Episcopal Church to make a definitive statement to the world about our identity as Episcopalians?"

STRUCTURE AND LEADERSHIP

In the process of our interviews, the Committee on the State of the Church heard from many different people that the structure of our organization above the level of diocese is not consonant with the church's mission and that it is not properly configured to serve the needs of its most important constituent elements, namely dioceses and individual congregations. Elsewhere in the not-for-profit and for-profit world, managers have moved away from the traditional pyramid, top-down managerial model to a collaborative and participatory framework. Often referred to as a "matrix," it is characterized by drastically reduced layers of management and a flattened organizational structure intended to empower others throughout its network. These downsized organizations function through ad hoc teams and partnerships designed to create more responsive, flexible, nimble and adaptive structures and are intended to generate better, faster solutions to problems and challenges.

The Committee on the State of the Church reports that The Episcopal Church has made a substantial start in changing the organization of The Episcopal Church Center. Approximately fifty-eight programs are being consolidated into four ministry centers, coordinated by directors in New York City, but with program leaders in six geographic locations across the United States. These ministry centers are the Advocacy Center, Mission Leadership Center, Evangelism and Congregational Life Center and Partnership Center. The goal of reorganization is to only do nationally what cannot be done better locally. Some programs have been eliminated altogether and at the same time collaboration on revised programs across the centers has become intentional. This has led to enhanced cross fertilization of ideas and an increased sense of enthusiasm for the work of the church. This structural reorganization holds great promise to make the work of the church more accessible and responsive to the needs of our dioceses and congregations. In the place of one central location, the regional offices are expected to lead to greater natural use of other structures already in place in our church system—our provinces, dioceses and their various subdivisions, down to individual congregations—placing trained staff much closer to their stakeholders.

Many with whom we spoke noted that the world our church serves is changing. The Committee of the State of the Church heard repeatedly that The Episcopal Church may be guilty of producing leaders for a church that no longer exists. Based on our current mix of congregations by size, The Episcopal Church undoubtedly should be training leadership for deployment in "start up" or smaller congregations, as well as for team and even "internet" ministry rather than focusing on large congregations. Indeed, our *2008 Faith Communities Today Survey* found that for congregations with Average Sunday Attendance (ATA) of 70 or less, 66% are served by a part-time priest, a retired priest, a supply/interim priest, or they have no priest at all. That message about different forms of ordained ministry is being heard by The Episcopal Church's eleven accredited seminaries. Our seminary deans have announced sweeping changes to deal with diminished enrollments, financial stress of the institutions and the inability of some students to participate in the classical, three year residential system. Additionally, they are refocusing the emphasis of their respective seminaries into core area groupings designed to improve local ministry development, distance learning, Hispanic-Latino ministry preparation and Anglican Communion initiatives. Our 2008 Survey revealed that of 783 domestic churches that responded, 36 offer weekly worship services in Spanish. The Committee on the State of the Church applauds these seminary education initiatives since they address the changing landscape created by increased cultural diversification, older students, persons called into ordained ministry who cannot easily uproot families and relocate to seminary campuses, the theological needs of lay Episcopalians, availability of online courses and distance learning opportunities and the parallel system of training at the individualized diocesan level. The challenge to our seminaries will be to adapt to change, while preserving the benefits to vocational formation of traditional multi-year residential programs.

What remains largely unaddressed are two issues reported to our Committee. The first is the huge financial burden placed on most of our seminarians. The Episcopal Church is the only mainline Christian denomination in the United States that does not provide financial support from its annual operating budget to its seminaries in order to reduce tuition costs for its seminarians. Although this is a new goal (and The Episcopal Church is not yet close to achieving it) the Committee on the State of the Church learned that several seminaries are currently making plans to permit their seminarians to graduate debt free.

The second issue is the special and diverse needs of women clergy, particularly those leaving active parochial ministries to raise families, with the intention of returning to their profession at a later date. Although the Church Pension Group staff reports that this is an increasing concern for them, the Committee on the State of the Church is not aware that any diocese has yet developed responsive policy or exemplary practice around this concern.

Finally, we are encouraged by a recent, major Lilly Foundation grant to Virginia Theological Seminary to promote mentoring for newly ordained clergy for the first three years of ministry following graduation.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS

In August 2005 the most severe natural disaster to affect the United States, Hurricane Katrina, devastated areas of Louisiana and Mississippi and resulted in the greatest relief and redevelopment work this country and church have ever experienced. Financial and volunteer response from The Episcopal Church was overwhelming as divisive issues were put aside and volunteers worked together to begin rebuilding. The sense of internal mission dominated differences of opinion, and The Episcopal Church became one church in mission.

Episcopal Relief and Development continues to provide immediate disaster relief in the United States and around the world, while increasing its commitment to sustainable development projects, both home and abroad. With funds raised by Episcopalians and an increasing number of funds from corporate donors, Episcopal Relief and Development works with ecumenical and interfaith partners to provide services without duplication. Episcopal Relief and Development recently received the highest rating of "exceptional" from Charity Navigator.

One very encouraging event that took place in October 2008 is deserving of special mention. The Conference of the Network of Ministry Innovators was held in New Orleans in conjunction with the 8th Triennial Conference on Black Ministries. This conference, for the first time, provided for a combined clerical and lay gathering. The Committee on the State of the Church was invited to attend as an official observer. The combined conference attendance had over two hundred twenty participants and within that gathering was the small group of thirty-two ministry innovators—mostly clergy—who came from all parts of the United States and ranged in age from early thirties to near retirement. What bound them together was their focus. All of them were church planters or redevelopers; many were serving as interim priests in congregations seeking renewal, and others had extensive experience as organizers of faith communities. Out of this remarkable gathering came the urgent recommendation that bishops and dioceses need to be better educated about the appropriate amounts and kinds of clergy mentoring and financial support necessary for effective church planting and church redevelopment. The conference also had an exciting item of good news to share: a new Episcopal church has been planted in the lower Ninth Ward in the City of New Orleans.

The Church Pension Group continues to be a partner with The Episcopal Church by providing clergy and lay employees with pensions that are financially sound in the present turbulent financial atmosphere. Church Pension Group also is continuing to sponsor CREDO, Planning for Tomorrow, Fresh Start and other programs and research to benefit the wellness of the clergy and laity of The Episcopal Church.

Another encouraging sign has to do with Anglican and global relations. Many of the bishops who attended Lambeth in July 2008 reported that the emphasis on honest dialogue and on living and working in community helped to re-establish open communication between The Episcopal Church and its global partners. The *St. Andrew's Draft Anglican Covenant,* a follow-up to the Windsor Report, is expected to emerge from committee and be referred to the Anglican Consultative Council for action in May 2009. It is obvious from the public comments of Archbishop Drexel Gomez of the West Indies, the chair of the international committee working on the St. Andrew's Draft, that the tone of that document is more "covenantal" than it is "punitive."

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In view of how many discussions are taking place across the church about identity, a significant amount of this Committee's time was spent discussing whether there exists a distinctive identity of and for The Episcopal Church. We concluded that our particular denominational identity is grounded in the traditions embedded in our Book of Common Prayer; in our Baptismal Covenant and in our common sacramental life; in our Constitution and Canons, in our church's polity and in how we operate as a church; and, finally, in the way we live our lives. We caution against the assumption that in the process of pursuing the question of identity a simple definition will emerge, seeming to provide an easy way for us to resolve some of our present differences of opinion.

   However, since questions of identity now arise in the course of the daily lives of Episcopalians, the Committee on the State of the Church recommends that existing efforts to address questions of identity in the councils of the church be continued at every level. Further, we recommend that during the 2009-2012 triennium the Committee on the State of the Church give thought to the contribution it might make to these on-going discussions of identity through our own survey research efforts.

2. The Episcopal Church needs to take a look at the way we lead, committing volunteer and professional personnel as well as financial resources to do so, in such places as the Executive Council and the Commissions, Committees, Agencies and Boards. We need to see what we have accomplished and how

we have addressed tasks that no longer need our attention and we need to identify what is being called into ministry or action by our faithful members and church leaders and how we are to meet these challenges. The role of designing ministry that really reaches people, who, in turn, reach out to others hurting in our world, is a significant role of the church that will enable it to remain a positive and meaningful force in our culture.

A changed structure is not, in and of itself, a remedy. Church leaders and staff must have clear goals and a good understanding of their mission, along with a sense of why the approach of The Episcopal Church is important and what is distinctive about it. As noted above in the section on identity, The Episcopal Church needs to raise up leaders who can better articulate who we *are* and not define ourselves by who we are not, or worse, allow others to define us.

While The Episcopal Church's leadership continues to display and model a passion for mission and a thirst for spiritual growth, one of our church's goals should be the development of a more diverse clergy and lay leadership cadre that more nearly resembles the demographics of the populations of the unchurched it seeks to serve. If we design ministry, worship and programs of outreach that are truly oriented to people of all descriptions, The Episcopal Church may prosper and grow and continue to be a transforming agent in our lives and the lives of those we touch.

3. The Episcopal Church should increase and improve its use of the most up-to-date communications technology in order to benefit all Episcopalians and support the diverse ministries found within each diocese and province:
    - Based upon our interviews and our own experience, we recommend that all Committees, Commissions, Boards and Agencies explore the wider use of electronic meetings and telephone conference calls, both to improve communications and to help reduce costs.
    - Further, in these times of instantaneous communication, continued—indeed *continuous*—improvement to The Episcopal Church's web site, with the goals of ease of navigation and keeping information current, should be assigned highest priority for our Church Center staff.
    - We also encourage the continued sharing of data bases, whenever appropriate and possible, between and among church organizations, such as that which exists now between Church Center research staff and staff of the Church Pension Group.
    - The Committee on the State of the Church recommends that the church investigate the potential value of some form of electronic "update" of Blue Book reports by our church's official Commissions, Committees, Agencies and Boards, since much new information is produced and received between the printing deadline for the Blue Book and the normal meeting dates of the General Convention.
    - Rather than waiting for three years to report to the wider church, the Committee on the State of the Church issued a formal Interim Report in November 2007. By making full use of electronic methods of communication, perhaps other bodies of the church might find this a useful procedure and follow suit.

4. The Committee recommended in 2006 that the Committee on the State of the Church should not operate in isolation and that it should have some continuity in membership. Unlike standing commissions with six year terms of membership, members of this committee are all appointed to three year terms. We have benefited from having continuing members this triennium and encourage the appointment of some members of the existing committee to the committee that will serve in 2009-2012.

5. The survey by the Church Pension Group investigating the experience of women clergy who interrupt professional careers to start families should shed light on the special needs of an important group of clergy leaders. We recommend that during the 2009-2012 triennium the Committee on the State of the Church discuss these research results with the staff of Church Pension Group and consider gathering some data of its own on diocesan-level "best practices" for sharing with the wider church.

6. A month after the research for this report was completed and its content drafted, the economy of the United States plunged into what appears to be the deepest recession since the Great Depression of 1929. Major banks and insurance companies have failed, long-established investment firms and brokerage houses have declared bankruptcy, many private homeowners have defaulted on mortgages and faced foreclosure and loss of their homes and tens of thousands of jobs have been eliminated as businesses attempt to cope with their losses. In November 2008 alone, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 533,000 layoffs, the largest monthly decline in employment in thirty-five years. Indeed, our own National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. was obliged to lay off fifty of its employees in November. In response to this overall crisis, the federal government has had to take drastic action to provide hundreds of billions of dollars to bail out various industries or to act as guarantor of last resort. How far-reaching this crisis is, how long it will last and what its consequences will be are still not well understood.

   What is certain is that the church will not and should not live apart from this crisis. While it is likely that parish, diocesan and church-wide investment income may be down, presenting challenges to operating budgets and capital campaigns, there may also be new opportunities for the church's ministries. Not only may we be called upon to do more with food and linen pantries and counseling help, but there may also be creative ways to respond to the needs of God's people, such as small business start-up seminars, resume-writing workshops and other ways to respond to these challenges for which The Episcopal Church may be uniquely suited.

   As corporate downsizing, "rightsizings" and layoffs increase, the church should be a leader—not a follower—in channeling resources to her service to God's people. This committee commends to the wider church the study and implementation of the best of the business world's aggressive cost reduction strategies. The practices adopted by The Episcopal Church at all levels should model intelligent deployment of financial resources, tempered by the compassion inherent in our Christian faith.

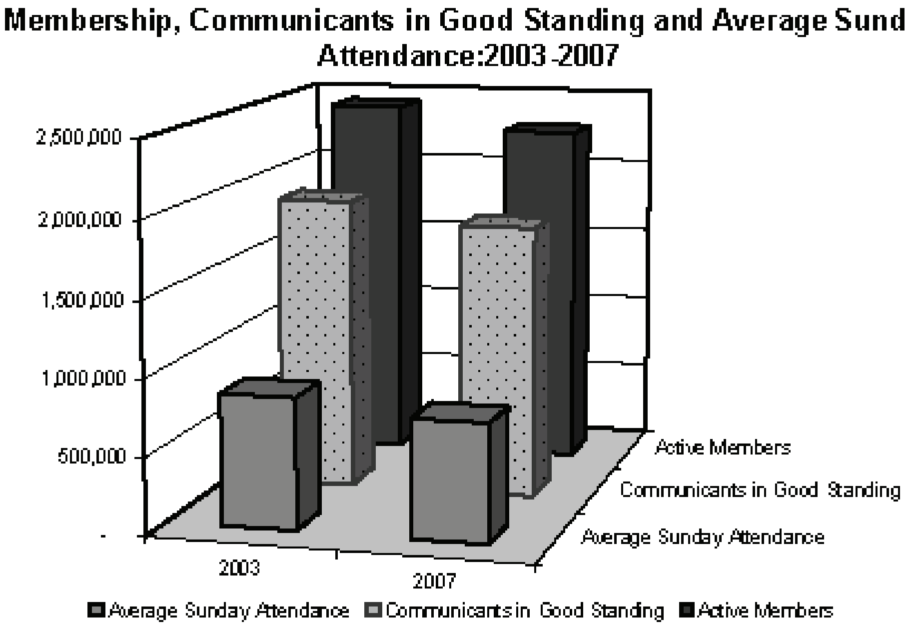
7. For the first time in our history, and in response to the call of the General Convention, The Episcopal Church has begun conducting its own survey research into aspects of our common life. Quite apart from the important data mandated by the annual Parochial Report, we are finding it useful to learn more about vital parish activities and we need to continue gathering such data in the future for purposes of comparability.

BUDGET REPORT AND BUDGET FOR THE 2009 – 2012 TRIENNIUM

All Commissions, Committees, Agencies and Boards have been directed to report to the General Convention upon their budgets and actual expenditures. For the 2006-2009 triennium, the House of Deputies Committee on the State of the Church was allocated an adjusted budget of $35,000.

In an attempt to help reduce expenses, the House of Deputies' Committee on the State of the Church did not expend its allocation of $35,000. Our actual expenditure of funds was $29,779 as of December 31, 2008. However, when this Committee was invited by Executive Council to participate in a "zero-based budget" exercise in 2007 and 2008 as Council attempted to build the budget for the next triennium, our careful analysis of the budget actually needed to do this Committee's work turned out to be just under $46,000.

The House of Deputies' Committee on the State of the Church will meet approximately three times during the next triennium, including a multi-day meeting at the Church Center in New York City. This will require $20,800 for 2009; $24,600 for 2010; and $500 for 2012; for a total of $45, 900 for the triennium.



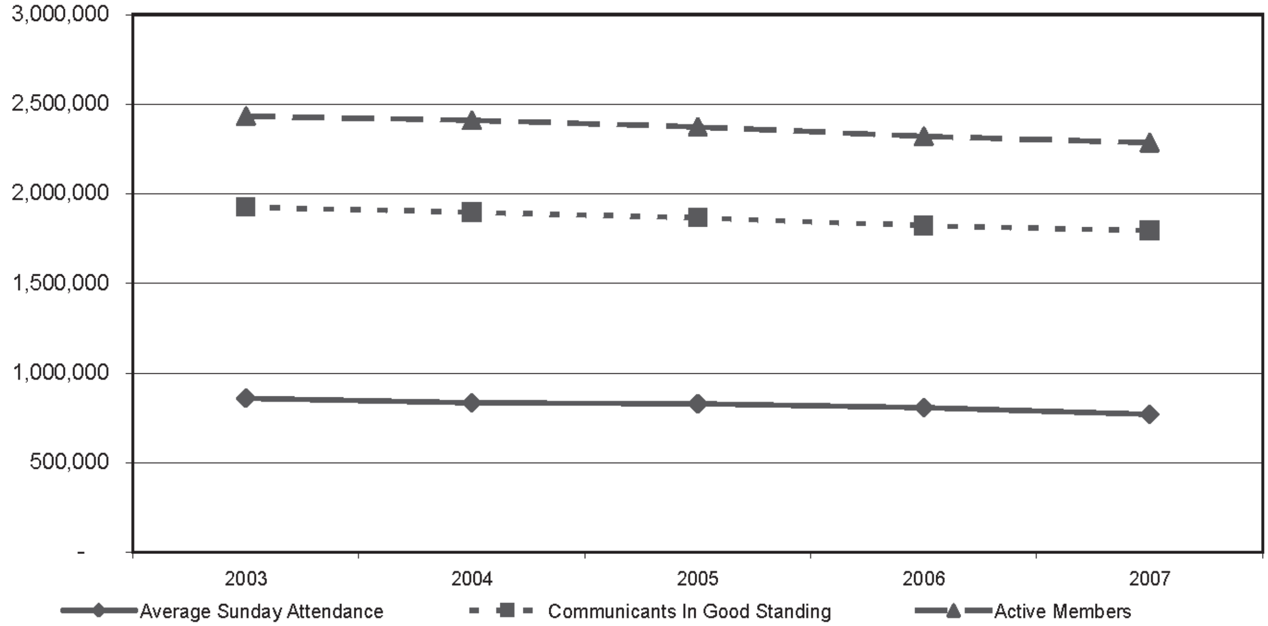
Diocese	Active Members Reported in 2003	Active Members Reported in 2007	% Change in Active Members: 2003-2007	Communicants in Good Standing in 2003	Communicants in Good Standing in 2007	% Change in Communicants in Good Standing: 2003-2007
Connecticut	67,977	63,647	-6.4%	53,003	49,643	-6.3%
Maine	14,695	13,341	-9.2%	11,666	10,945	-6.2%
Massachusetts	75,037	68,324	-8.9%	60,101	53,742	-10.6%
New Hampshire	15,621	14,160	-9.4%	12,717	10,716	-15.7%
Rhode Island	26,393	23,588	-10.6%	19,123	17,847	-6.7%
Vermont	8,684	8,078	-7.0%	7,003	6,380	-8.9%
Western Massachusetts	19,175	18,812	-1.9%	13,873	13,582	-2.1%
Province 1 Subtotals	**227,582**	**209,950**	**-7.7%**	**177,486**	**162,855**	**-8.2%**
Albany	20,181	18,473	-8.5%	15,652	14,001	-10.5%
Central New York	21,608	17,031	-21.2%	15,580	12,773	-18.0%
Churches in Europe	3,887	4,062	4.5%	3,102	3,377	8.9%
Haiti	80,805	83,869	3.8%	16,451	21,293	29.4%
Long Island	57,302	52,628	-8.2%	44,249	39,551	-10.6%
New Jersey	53,134	51,787	-2.5%	39,667	39,569	-0.2%
New York	64,393	62,914	-2.3%	48,558	47,163	-2.9%
Newark	35,083	31,868	-9.2%	28,130	26,111	-7.2%
Rochester	11,925	10,058	-15.7%	9,282	7,552	-18.6%
Virgin Islands	7,134	5,115	-28.3%	4,857	4,043	-16.8%
Western New York	16,123	13,233	-17.9%	12,599	10,485	-16.8%
Province 2 Subtotals	**371,575**	**351,038**	**-5.5%**	**238,127**	**225,918**	**-5.1%**
Bethlehem	15,223	13,490	-11.4%	11,642	10,091	-13.3%
Central Pennsylvania	16,186	15,091	-6.8%	12,779	12,137	-5.0%
Delaware	12,088	11,691	-3.3%	10,438	9,938	-4.8%
Easton	9,501	8,822	-7.1%	7,482	7,228	-3.4%
Maryland	46,509	44,096	-5.2%	36,452	34,170	-6.3%
Northwestern Pennsylvania	5,214	4,470	-14.3%	4,382	3,684	-15.9%
Pennsylvania	55,445	49,977	-9.9%	44,903	43,363	-3.4%
Pittsburgh	20,314	19,545	-3.8%	16,788	15,726	-6.3%

Diocese	Active Members Reported in 2003	Active Members Reported in 2007	% Change in Active Members: 2003-2007	Communicants in Good Standing in 2003	Communicants in Good Standing in 2007	% Change in Communicants in Good Standing: 2003-2007
Southern Virginia	33,674	32,756	-2.7%	28,114	27,136	-3.5%
Southwestern Virginia	12,677	11,990	-5.4%	11,067	10,162	-8.2%
Virginia	90,258	79,072	-12.4%	74,132	65,108	-12.2%
Washington	42,260	41,831	-1.0%	32,783	32,053	-2.2%
West Virginia	10,419	8,952	-14.1%	8,633	7,570	-12.3%
Province 3 Subtotals	**369,768**	**341,783**	**-7.6%**	**299,595**	**278,366**	**-7.1%**
Alabama	34,787	32,341	-7.0%	29,463	29,071	-1.3%
Atlanta	54,006	50,638	-6.2%	46,326	41,485	-10.4%
Central Florida	37,088	34,831	-6.1%	32,554	29,900	-8.2%
Central Gulf Coast	20,740	20,739	0.0%	16,878	16,480	-2.4%
East Carolina	19,095	18,734	-1.9%	16,187	16,570	2.4%
East Tennessee	16,694	16,182	-3.1%	14,664	13,273	-9.5%
Florida	32,674	26,083	-20.2%	29,117	22,468	-22.8%
Georgia	18,631	17,725	-4.9%	15,941	15,086	-5.4%
Kentucky	10,381	10,000	-3.7%	8,879	8,479	-4.5%
Lexington	8,832	8,002	-9.4%	7,544	6,450	-14.5%
Louisiana	20,314	18,336	-9.7%	15,492	12,572	-18.8%
Mississippi	20,925	20,542	-1.8%	18,017	17,587	-2.4%
North Carolina	48,957	49,473	1.1%	42,924	40,095	-6.6%
South Carolina	28,988	31,774	9.6%	24,299	27,789	14.4%
Southeast Florida	37,661	35,296	-6.3%	30,437	28,503	-6.4%
Southwest Florida	37,673	36,000	-4.4%	30,882	30,524	-1.2%
Tennessee	15,959	16,359	2.5%	13,594	13,031	-4.1%
Upper South Carolina	26,360	26,087	-1.0%	23,864	20,875	-12.5%
West Tennessee	11,220	8,834	-21.3%	9,006	7,305	-18.9%
Western North Carolina	15,781	15,737	-0.3%	14,300	14,210	-0.6%
Province 4 Subtotals	**516,766**	**493,713**	**-4.5%**	**440,368**	**411,753**	**-6.5%**
Chicago	43,585	38,661	-11.3%	35,919	32,252	-10.2%
Eastern Michigan	9,258	7,613	-17.8%	7,649	6,370	-16.7%
Eau Claire	2,340	2,224	-5.0%	2,106	1,937	-8.0%
Fond Du Lac	6,799	6,629	-2.5%	5,335	4,811	-9.8%
Indianapolis	11,498	10,658	-7.3%	9578	8,452	-11.8%
Michigan	27,470	23,494	-14.5%	22,856	19,133	-16.3%
Milwaukee	13,686	11,241	-17.9%	11,909	10,165	-14.6%
Missouri	14,385	13,506	-6.1%	13,309	12,266	-7.8%
Northern Indiana	6,491	5,493	-15.4%	5,360	4,560	-14.9%
Northern Michigan	2,113	1,899	-10.1%	1,639	1,427	-12.9%
Ohio	30,998	27,241	-12.1%	23,253	21,785	-6.3%
Quincy	2,754	1,849	-32.9%	2,388	1,629	-31.8%
Southern Ohio	24,775	23,662	-4.5%	20,160	20,439	1.4%
Springfield	6,197	5,697	-8.1%	5,208	4,600	-11.7%
Western Michigan	13,899	12,379	-10.9%	11,910	10,588	-11.1%
Province 5 Subtotals	**216,248**	**192,246**	**-11.1%**	**178,579**	**160,414**	**-10.2%**
Colorado	33,653	30,101	-10.6%	28,013	25,902	-7.5%
Iowa	10,907	10,464	-4.1%	8,719	8,060	-7.6%
Minnesota	26,719	24,395	-8.7%	23,708	19,834	-16.3%
Montana	6,263	5,414	-13.6%	5,120	4,556	-11.0%
Nebraska	9,571	8,476	-11.4%	8,290	7,152	-13.7%
North Dakota	2,947	2,582	-12.4%	1,911	1,917	0.3%
South Dakota	11,941	10,795	-9.6%	6,749	5,893	-12.7%
Wyoming	8,327	7,319	-12.1%	7,076	6,344	-10.3%
Province 6 Subtotals	**110,328**	**99,546**	**-9.8%**	**89,586**	**79,658**	**-11.1%**

Diocese	Active Members Reported in 2003	Active Members Reported in 2007	% Change in Active Members: 2003-2007	Communicants in Good Standing in 2003	Communicants in Good Standing in 2007	% Change in Communicants in Good Standing: 2003-2007
Arkansas	14,338	13,702	-4.4%	12,458	12,009	-3.6%
Dallas	39,222	33,887	-13.6%	34,327	29,795	-13.2%
Fort Worth	18,328	17,738	-3.2%	14,938	14,175	-5.1%
Kansas	14,618	11,954	-18.2%	12,895	10,900	-15.5%
Northwest Texas	8,754	7,334	-16.2%	7,294	5,565	-23.7%
Oklahoma	18,245	16,436	-9.9%	15,795	14,112	-10.7%
Rio Grande	15,667	13,212	-15.7%	13,047	10,682	-18.1%
Texas	85,793	82,801	-3.5%	70,665	67,093	-5.1%
West Missouri	12,554	11,518	-8.3%	10,842	9,681	-10.7%
West Texas	27,648	28,071	1.5%	22,163	21,844	-1.4%
Western Kansas	2,495	2,281	-8.6%	2,390	1,790	-25.1%
Western Louisiana	12,878	11,591	-10.0%	11,226	10,339	-7.9%
Province 7 Subtotals	**270,540**	**250,525**	**-7.4%**	**228,040**	**207,985**	**-8.8%**
Alaska	6,939	7,253	4.5%	5,678	5,632	-0.8%
Arizona	26,630	24,895	-6.5%	22,698	20,729	-8.7%
California	30,135	28,231	-6.3%	25,028	24,878	-0.6%
Eastern Oregon	3,289	2,615	-20.5%	2,401	1,983	-17.4%
El Camino Real	16,214	13,696	-15.5%	12,847	11,626	-9.5%
Hawaii	8,981	7,835	-12.8%	6,837	6,369	-6.8%
Idaho	5,705	5,605	-1.8%	5,179	4,858	-6.2%
Los Angeles	70,536	67,711	-4.0%	54,635	51,352	-6.0%
Micronesia	632	555	-12.2%	374	458	22.5%
Navaho Missions	572	583	1.9%	538	489	-9.1%
Nevada	6,014	5,745	-4.5%	4,769	4,985	4.5%
Northern California	16,933	14,235	-15.9%	14,372	12,984	-9.7%
Olympia	33,503	30,928	-7.7%	27601	25,480	-7.7%
Oregon	19,123	19,053	-0.4%	16073	15,478	-3.7%
San Diego	23,078	20,108	-12.9%	19520	16,583	-15.0%
San Joaquin	10,612	10,276	-3.2%	8348	8,321	-0.3%
Spokane	8,028	6,801	-15.3%	6891	5,862	-14.9%
Taiwan	975	967	-0.8%	681	681	0.0%
Utah	6,960	5,424	-22.1%	5371	4,632	-13.8%
Province 8 Subtotals	**294,859**	**272,516**	**-7.6%**	**239,841**	**223,380**	**-6.9%**
Colombia	2,123	2,923	37.7%	1,798	2,554	42.0%
Dominican Republic	4,993	5,842	17.0%	3,058	3,262	6.7%
Ecuador-Central	1,269	1,770	39.5%	1,275	685	-46.3%
Ecuador-Litoral	5,992	7,372	23.0%	1,109	3,842	246.4%
Honduras	35,991	49,246	36.8%	22,810	29,098	27.6%
Puerto Rico	4,685	5,876	25.4%	3,466	5,474	57.9%
Venezuela	621	797	28.3%	491	539	9.8%
Province 9 Subtotals	**55,674**	**73,826**	**32.6%**	**34,007**	**45,454**	**33.7%**
The Episcopal Church:	**2,433,340**	**2,285,143**	**-6.1%**	**1,925,629**	**1,795,783**	**-6.7%**

Average Sunday Attendance: 2003-2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2003-2007
Average Sunday Attendance	858,589	833,138	826,984	805,455	768,476	-10.5%
Communicants In Good Standing	1,925,629	1,896,200	1,866,862	1,822,045	1,795,783	-6.7%
Active Members	2,433,340	2,409,940	2,372,592	2,321,488	2,285,143	-6.1%



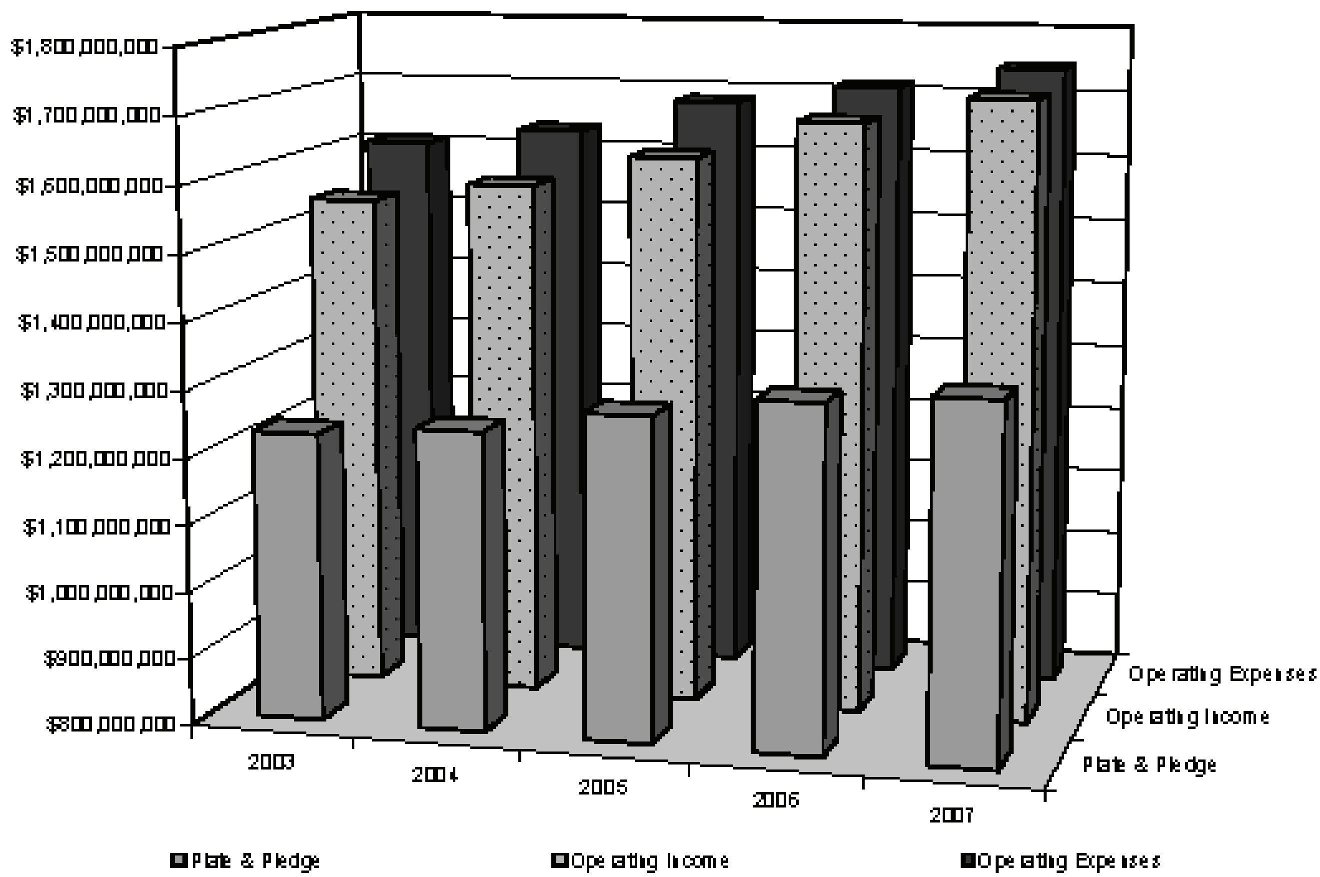
Diocese	ASA 2003	ASA 2004	ASA 2005	ASA 2006	ASA 2007	% Change in ASA: 2003-2007	ASA 2007 as a % of Active Members
Connecticut	21,859	21,314	20,663	20,118	19,332	-11.6%	30.4%
Maine	5,444	5,180	5,104	5,016	4,980	-8.5%	37.3%
Massachusetts	22,597	21,875	21,670	21,109	20,121	-11.0%	29.4%
New Hampshire	4,858	4,746	4,671	4,553	4,281	-11.9%	30.2%
Rhode Island	7,295	6,868	6,935	6,504	6,500	-10.9%	27.6%
Vermont	3,176	3,120	3,093	3,073	2,853	-10.2%	35.3%
Western Massachusetts	6,696	6,535	6,305	6,057	5,797	-13.4%	30.8%
Province 1 Subtotals	**71,925**	**69,638**	**68,441**	**66,430**	**63,864**	**-11.2%**	**30.4%**
Albany	7,745	7,569	7,440	7,423	7,009	-9.5%	37.9%
Central New York	6,621	6,287	6,190	6,094	5,474	-17.3%	32.1%
Churches in Europe	1,499	1,499	1,441	1,354	1,317	-12.1%	32.4%
Haiti	12,312	14,055	14,079	14,565	15,807	28.4%	18.8%
Long Island	18,453	18,010	17,934	17,341	16,416	-11.0%	31.2%
New Jersey	17,711	17,065	16,923	16,710	15,933	-10.0%	30.8%
New York	22,517	21,893	21,723	21,418	20,755	-7.8%	33.0%
Newark	10,745	10,267	10,076	9,817	9,536	-11.3%	29.9%
Rochester	4,271	4,107	3,996	3,959	3,735	-12.5%	37.1%
Virgin Islands	2,146	2,027	2,431	2,251	2,174	1.3%	42.5%
Western New York	5,810	5,506	5,143	5,127	4,627	-20.4%	35.0%
Province 2 Subtotals	**109,830**	**108,285**	**107,376**	**106,059**	**102,783**	**-6.4%**	**29.3%**

Diocese	ASA 2003	ASA 2004	ASA 2005	ASA 2006	ASA 2007	% Change in ASA: 2003-2007	ASA 2007 as a % of Active Members
Bethlehem	4,879	4,820	4,532	4,423	4,148	-15.0%	30.7%
Central Pennsylvania	5,958	5,627	5,680	5,735	5,342	-10.3%	35.4%
Delaware	4,206	4,195	4,200	4,148	4,078	-3.0%	34.9%
Easton	3,357	3,249	3,388	3,366	3,164	-5.7%	35.9%
Maryland	14,151	13,666	13,155	13,068	12,358	-12.7%	28.0%
Northwestern Pennsylvania	2,231	2,149	2,022	1,989	1,869	-16.2%	41.8%
Pennsylvania	18,609	17,730	17,354	17,151	16,173	-13.1%	32.4%
Pittsburgh	8,281	7,944	8,054	7,902	7,410	-10.5%	37.9%
Southern Virginia	13,204	12,831	12,764	12,574	11,879	-10.0%	36.3%
Southwestern Virginia	4,680	4,765	4,563	4,532	4,449	-4.9%	37.1%
Virginia	31,954	31,804	31,754	26,353	25,332	-20.7%	32.0%
Washington	16,919	16,255	16,709	15,794	15,565	-8.0%	37.2%
West Virginia	3,983	3,903	3,752	3,698	3,599	-9.6%	40.2%
Province 3 Subtotals	**132,412**	**128,938**	**127,927**	**120,733**	**115,366**	**-12.9%**	**33.8%**
Alabama	11,527	11,536	10,846	10,639	10,526	-8.7%	32.5%
Atlanta	18,714	17,567	17,612	17,792	17,117	-8.5%	33.8%
Central Florida	16,509	15,449	15,654	15,686	15,535	-5.9%	44.6%
Central Gulf Coast	7,646	7,469	7,249	7,099	6,650	-13.0%	32.1%
East Carolina	7,439	7,206	7,531	7,454	7,111	-4.4%	38.0%
East Tennessee	6,134	5,727	5,846	5,820	5,645	-8.0%	34.9%
Florida	12,826	12,482	12,137	9,695	9,090	-29.1%	34.9%
Georgia	7,516	7,404	7,430	7,281	6,621	-11.9%	37.4%
Kentucky	4,102	3,938	4,014	3,923	3,876	-5.5%	38.8%
Lexington	3,502	3,316	3,240	3,308	2,973	-15.1%	37.2%
Louisiana	6,110	6,095	5,838	5,797	5,433	-11.1%	29.6%
Mississippi	7,963	7,532	7,451	7,528	7,099	-10.9%	34.6%
North Carolina	16,765	15,936	16,305	16,288	15,856	-5.4%	32.0%
South Carolina	13,719	14,143	13,564	13,861	13,601	-0.9%	42.8%
Southeast Florida	14,536	14,034	13,484	13,385	13,203	-9.2%	37.4%
Southwest Florida	16,661	15,696	16,169	15,778	14,981	-10.1%	41.6%
Tennessee	6,373	6,181	6,360	6,494	6,121	-4.0%	37.4%
Upper South Carolina	8,722	8,631	8,468	8,755	8,439	-3.2%	32.3%
West Tennessee	4,088	3,917	3,788	3,675	3,606	-11.8%	40.8%
Western North Carolina	7,044	6,787	6,945	7,008	6,660	-5.5%	42.3%
Province 4 Subtotals	**197,896**	**191,046**	**189,931**	**187,266**	**180,143**	**-9.0%**	**36.5%**
Chicago	15,851	15,073	14,676	14,221	13,611	-14.1%	35.2%
Eastern Michigan	3,684	3,224	3,124	3,029	2,862	-22.3%	37.6%
Eau Claire	1,015	980	983	1,003	952	-6.2%	42.8%
Fond Du Lac	2,681	2,579	2,561	2,494	2,396	-10.6%	36.1%
Indianapolis	4,759	4,543	4,575	4,455	4,161	-12.6%	39.0%
Michigan	9,461	9,184	8,975	8,606	7,975	-15.7%	33.9%
Milwaukee	5,403	5,231	4,939	4,999	4,661	-13.7%	41.5%
Missouri	4,949	4,861	4,964	4,943	4,535	-8.4%	33.6%
Northern Indiana	2,955	2,745	2,661	2,597	2,364	-20.0%	43.0%
Northern Michigan	889	838	774	800	690	-22.4%	36.3%
Ohio	10,706	10,091	9,745	9,661	9,069	-15.3%	33.3%
Quincy	1,206	1,225	1,139	1,105	974	-19.2%	52.7%
Southern Ohio	9,232	9,065	8,859	8,890	8,478	-8.2%	35.8%
Springfield	2,816	2,683	2,479	2,429	2,183	-22.5%	38.3%
Western Michigan	5,330	5,363	5,192	5,045	4,672	-12.3%	37.7%
Province 5 Subtotals	**80,937**	**77,685**	**75,646**	**74,277**	**69,583**	**-14.0%**	**36.2%**

Diocese	ASA 2003	ASA 2004	ASA 2005	ASA 2006	ASA 2007	% Change in ASA: 2003-2007	ASA 2007 as a % of Active Members
Colorado	13,363	12,916	13,073	12,710	11,392	-14.7%	37.8%
Iowa	3,705	3,664	3,593	3,533	3,321	-10.4%	31.7%
Minnesota	9,388	8,650	8,742	8,546	8,140	-13.3%	33.4%
Montana	2,120	2,024	2,081	2,083	1,887	-11.0%	34.9%
Nebraska	3,834	3,765	3,637	3,483	3,304	-13.8%	39.0%
North Dakota	845	879	856	765	758	-10.3%	29.4%
South Dakota	2,677	2,583	2,541	2,550	2,517	-6.0%	23.3%
Wyoming	2,424	2,438	2,224	2,235	2,123	-12.4%	29.0%
Province 6 Subtotals	**38,356**	**36,919**	**36,747**	**35,905**	**33,442**	**-12.8%**	**33.6%**
Arkansas	5,465	5,158	5,244	5,085	4,976	-8.9%	36.3%
Dallas	15,183	15,389	15,639	12,922	11,849	-22.0%	35.0%
Fort Worth	7,377	7,195	7,321	7,155	6,939	-5.9%	39.1%
Kansas	5,807	5,699	4,918	4,922	4,297	-26.0%	35.9%
Northwest Texas	3,007	2,819	2,754	2,550	2,247	-25.3%	30.6%
Oklahoma	7,202	6,640	6,321	6,444	5,937	-17.6%	36.1%
Rio Grande	6,187	6,102	5,940	5,667	4,875	-21.2%	36.9%
Texas	30,769	29,993	29,643	29,611	27,994	-9.0%	33.8%
West Missouri	4,611	4,460	4,640	4,609	4,144	-10.1%	36.0%
West Texas	10,630	10,232	10,619	10,592	10,147	-4.5%	36.1%
Western Kansas	992	1,021	933	874	818	-17.5%	35.9%
Western Louisiana	4,365	4,090	4,137	4,015	3,864	-11.5%	33.3%
Province 7 Subtotals	**101,595**	**98,798**	**98,109**	**94,446**	**88,087**	**-13.3%**	**35.2%**
Alaska	2,022	1,933	1,993	2,005	1,954	-3.4%	26.9%
Arizona	10,575	10,170	9,958	9,677	9,054	-14.4%	36.4%
California	10,221	10,106	9,899	9,613	9,277	-9.2%	32.9%
Eastern Oregon	1,267	1,216	1,155	1,229	1,172	-7.5%	44.8%
El Camino Real	6,025	5,470	5,309	5,279	4,876	-19.1%	35.6%
Hawaii	3,628	3,418	3,429	3,379	3,239	-10.7%	41.3%
Idaho	1,957	1,913	1,985	1,965	1,794	-8.3%	32.0%
Los Angeles	22,271	21,706	21,535	21,230	20,636	-7.3%	30.5%
Micronesia	177	146	130	165	156	-11.9%	28.1%
Navaho Missions	214	236	181	205	190	-11.2%	32.6%
Nevada	2,344	2,361	2,378	2,223	2,099	-10.5%	36.5%
Northern California	7,005	6,769	6,772	6,350	6,168	-11.9%	43.3%
Olympia	12,622	12,071	12,227	11,826	10,735	-15.0%	34.7%
Oregon	7,606	7,224	7,087	7,154	7,064	-7.1%	37.1%
San Diego	9,175	8,822	8,691	8,071	7,564	-17.6%	37.6%
San Joaquin	4,425	4,255	4,105	3,947	3,965	-10.4%	38.6%
Spokane	2,770	2,592	2,548	2,538	2,393	-13.6%	35.2%
Taiwan	803	803	803	803	650	-19.1%	67.2%
Utah	1,896	1,775	1,793	1,689	1,672	-11.8%	30.8%
Province 8 Subtotals	**107,003**	**102,986**	**101,978**	**99,348**	**94,658**	**-11.5%**	**34.7%**
Colombia	854	921	953	962	1,218	42.6%	41.7%
Dominican Republic	2,280	2,459	2,904	3,025	2,861	25.5%	49.0%
Ecuador-Central	650	650	748	735	878	35.1%	49.6%
Ecuador-Litoral	826	766	747	744	696	-15.7%	9.4%
Honduras	11,359	11,350	12,687	12,583	12,340	8.6%	25.1%
Puerto Rico	2,251	2,215	2,313	2,523	2,068	-8.1%	35.2%
Venezuela	415	482	477	419	489	17.8%	61.4%
Province 9 Subtotals	**18,635**	**18,843**	**20,829**	**20,991**	**20,550**	**10.3%**	**27.8%**
The Episcopal Church	**858,589**	**833,138**	**826,984**	**805,455**	**768,476**	**-10.5%**	**33.6%**

Congregational Revenues and Expenses used for Operations: 2003-2007

Domestic Totals	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Operating Income	$1,545,514,179	$1,575,856,899	$1,624,935,177	$1,683,450,509	$1,723,215,688
Operating Expenses	$1,608,077,521	$1,634,165,785	$1,684,388,043	$1,712,937,508	$1,746,502,311
Plate & Pledge	$1,231,401,494	$1,247,434,367	$1,283,213,731	$1,314,802,759	$1,331,540,783



% change between 2003-2007	
Operating Income	11%
Operating Expenses	9%
Plate & Pledge	8%

Dollars reported are not adjusted for inflation.

	2003			2007			2003-2007 Change
Diocese	Plate & Pledge	Operating Income	Operating Expense	Plate & Pledge	Operating Income	Operating Expense	In Plate & Pledge*
Connecticut	$ 31,599,654	$ 45,438,100	$ 47,531,478	$ 34,635,436	$ 51,215,374	$ 53,009,241	9.6%
Maine	$ 6,464,303	$ 8,768,723	$ 9,133,881	$ 7,483,797	$ 10,224,574	$ 10,236,179	15.8%
Massachusetts	$ 29,712,068	$ 41,129,027	$ 43,963,637	$ 32,847,059	$ 46,922,977	$ 46,589,053	10.6%
New Hampshire	$ 6,105,617	$ 8,273,650	$ 8,633,979	$ 6,886,984	$ 9,021,019	$ 9,237,352	12.8%
Rhode Island	$ 8,111,332	$ 11,652,740	$ 11,414,386	$ 8,764,496	$ 13,432,843	$ 13,249,259	8.1%
Vermont	$ 3,633,824	$ 5,275,794	$ 5,346,084	$ 4,126,992	$ 5,978,507	$ 5,978,415	13.6%
Western Massachusetts	$ 7,434,093	$ 10,836,601	$ 11,091,959	$ 7,823,634	$ 11,660,639	$ 11,559,852	5.2%
Province 1 Subtotals	**$ 93,060,891**	**$ 131,374,635**	**$ 137,115,404**	**$ 102,568,398**	**$ 148,455,933**	**$ 149,859,351**	**10.2%**
Albany	$ 7,499,405	$ 10,930,457	$ 11,428,385	$ 8,313,277	$ 12,482,388	$ 12,758,724	10.9%
Central New York	$ 7,376,112	$ 11,311,934	$ 11,565,880	$ 7,051,833	$ 10,857,261	$ 10,904,765	-4.4%
Long Island	$ 19,229,091	$ 28,359,286	$ 29,586,024	$ 20,259,874	$ 32,153,136	$ 32,155,405	5.4%
New Jersey	$ 20,634,649	$ 27,499,537	$ 28,925,100	$ 22,631,253	$ 31,342,106	$ 32,340,939	9.7%
New York	$ 31,703,521	$ 55,749,427	$ 79,983,681	$ 34,206,841	$ 66,630,028	$ 81,407,639	7.9%
Newark	$ 15,400,742	$ 21,787,319	$ 24,217,537	$ 16,728,458	$ 23,954,023	$ 24,887,617	8.6%
Rochester	$ 5,397,045	$ 7,394,347	$ 7,770,949	$ 5,441,741	$ 7,660,883	$ 8,490,308	0.8%
Western New York	$ 5,923,907	$ 8,138,696	$ 8,379,139	$ 5,538,254	$ 9,423,750	$ 8,807,076	-6.5%
Province 2 Subtotals	**$ 113,164,472**	**$ 171,171,003**	**$ 201,856,695**	**$ 120,171,531**	**$ 194,503,575**	**$ 211,752,473**	**6.2%**
Bethlehem	$ 5,549,353	$ 8,357,175	$ 8,912,859	$ 5,833,222	$ 9,336,314	$ 9,088,784	5.1%
Central Pennsylvania	$ 7,279,899	$ 9,716,009	$ 10,067,085	$ 8,120,699	$ 11,004,102	$ 10,816,022	11.5%
Delaware	$ 6,113,246	$ 9,310,634	$ 9,532,455	$ 6,690,224	$ 10,270,764	$ 10,329,399	9.4%
Easton	$ 4,165,681	$ 5,293,719	$ 5,585,227	$ 5,024,810	$ 6,344,576	$ 6,383,122	20.6%
Maryland	$ 19,849,775	$ 25,409,037	$ 27,083,161	$ 22,179,540	$ 29,973,301	$ 30,363,506	11.7%
Northwestern Pennsylvania	$ 2,186,559	$ 3,762,819	$ 3,844,236	$ 2,384,614	$ 4,037,609	$ 3,844,541	9.1%
Pennsylvania	$ 27,004,482	$ 40,363,661	$ 42,028,656	$ 28,732,281	$ 43,580,456	$ 43,893,612	6.4%
Pittsburgh	$ 11,367,297	$ 14,282,553	$ 14,860,033	$ 12,221,309	$ 15,512,211	$ 15,473,272	7.5%
Southern Virginia	$ 20,483,400	$ 23,736,978	$ 24,343,993	$ 21,766,024	$ 26,113,970	$ 26,197,994	6.3%
Southwestern Virginia	$ 7,520,662	$ 8,904,610	$ 8,410,473	$ 8,522,275	$ 9,824,029	$ 9,543,992	13.3%
Virginia	$ 58,553,605	$ 68,899,040	$ 67,506,169	$ 54,353,273	$ 66,331,633	$ 64,462,690	-7.2%
Washington	$ 27,427,461	$ 49,652,057	$ 51,028,166	$ 31,960,586	$ 63,979,792	$ 64,821,727	16.5%
West Virginia	$ 5,696,368	$ 7,518,730	$ 7,484,385	$ 5,879,457	$ 7,843,567	$ 7,644,507	3.2%
Province 3 Subtotals	**$ 203,197,788**	**$ 275,207,022**	**$ 280,686,898**	**$ 213,668,314**	**$ 304,152,324**	**$ 302,863,168**	**5.2%**
Alabama	$ 24,784,917	$ 26,825,864	$ 27,067,714	$ 27,331,993	$ 30,254,067	$ 29,943,431	10.3%
Atlanta	$ 35,376,471	$ 37,819,430	$ 37,931,605	$ 38,887,681	$ 41,831,342	$ 42,474,697	9.9%
Central Florida	$ 23,886,894	$ 27,204,987	$ 27,452,577	$ 25,524,594	$ 30,940,444	$ 30,946,273	6.9%
Central Gulf Coast	$ 12,770,735	$ 14,241,346	$ 13,920,449	$ 14,044,566	$ 15,995,330	$ 16,340,773	10.0%
East Carolina	$ 11,126,488	$ 12,399,928	$ 12,103,795	$ 12,676,986	$ 14,225,374	$ 13,748,247	13.9%
East Tennessee	$ 12,223,237	$ 13,224,548	$ 13,244,954	$ 13,122,628	$ 14,341,409	$ 13,953,847	7.4%
Florida	$ 21,811,321	$ 23,533,266	$ 23,621,155	$ 18,518,152	$ 20,564,886	$ 19,898,544	-15.1%

	2003			2007			* 2003-2007 Change
Diocese	**Plate & Pledge**	**Operating Income**	**Operating Expense**	**Plate & Pledge**	**Operating Income**	**Operating Expense**	**In Plate & Pledge**
Georgia	$ 12,694,569	$ 14,055,439	$ 14,118,237	$ 13,609,265	$ 15,328,966	$ 15,090,435	7.2%
Kentucky	$ 6,160,025	$ 7,419,510	$ 7,790,327	$ 7,175,222	$ 8,902,867	$ 9,242,652	16.5%
Lexington	$ 5,776,807	$ 6,779,933	$ 6,930,913	$ 5,687,611	$ 6,909,360	$ 6,728,681	-1.5%
Louisiana	$ 9,879,822	$ 12,392,930	$ 12,864,628	$ 10,369,685	$ 13,235,563	$ 14,401,469	5.0%
Mississippi	$ 14,028,877	$ 15,431,651	$ 15,246,367	$ 14,816,154	$ 17,143,863	$ 16,823,219	5.6%
North Carolina	$ 30,714,853	$ 33,930,418	$ 34,145,225	$ 34,650,674	$ 38,435,951	$ 38,639,023	12.8%
South Carolina	$ 25,109,189	$ 27,966,896	$ 28,230,789	$ 31,045,926	$ 34,798,033	$ 34,078,300	23.6%
Southeast Florida	$ 17,354,601	$ 21,165,732	$ 22,571,072	$ 19,451,701	$ 24,448,787	$ 25,366,902	12.1%
Southwest Florida	$ 22,456,272	$ 26,861,435	$ 27,577,710	$ 25,416,875	$ 29,743,041	$ 31,010,582	13.2%
Tennessee	$ 10,778,068	$ 11,866,136	$ 11,461,178	$ 13,884,709	$ 15,544,153	$ 14,806,030	28.8%
Upper South Carolina	$ 17,405,040	$ 18,258,952	$ 18,488,783	$ 18,833,438	$ 19,834,424	$ 20,079,547	8.2%
West Tennessee	$ 9,529,021	$ 11,395,289	$ 11,339,800	$ 10,510,490	$ 12,709,257	$ 12,223,794	10.3%
Western North Carolina	$ 10,797,007	$ 12,222,198	$ 12,426,123	$ 12,716,679	$ 15,148,105	$ 15,058,803	17.8%
Province 4 Subtotals	**$ 334,664,214**	**$ 374,995,888**	**$ 378,533,401**	**$ 368,275,029**	**$ 420,335,222**	**$ 420,855,249**	**10.0%**
Chicago	$ 24,936,568	$ 30,674,121	$ 31,883,195	$ 26,763,143	$ 33,835,674	$ 34,086,100	7.3%
Eastern Michigan	$ 4,247,249	$ 5,366,133	$ 5,924,119	$ 4,187,274	$ 5,329,324	$ 5,664,990	-1.4%
Eau Claire	$ 1,346,581	$ 1,619,942	$ 1,739,772	$ 1,403,704	$ 1,723,444	$ 1,777,660	4.2%
Fond Du Lac	$ 3,260,437	$ 3,987,381	$ 4,316,265	$ 3,878,546	$ 4,630,597	$ 4,801,445	19.0%
Indianapolis	$ 6,321,893	$ 15,699,018	$ 15,050,254	$ 7,069,059	$ 15,820,794	$ 15,246,683	11.8%
Michigan	$ 14,560,155	$ 18,763,323	$ 19,463,389	$ 15,071,619	$ 19,728,561	$ 20,255,757	3.5%
Milwaukee	$ 7,987,966	$ 10,023,072	$ 10,067,176	$ 8,668,803	$ 10,917,565	$ 11,040,893	8.5%
Missouri	$ 7,903,652	$ 9,421,008	$ 10,340,056	$ 8,675,906	$ 11,353,421	$ 11,743,319	9.8%
Northern Indiana	$ 3,846,334	$ 4,584,486	$ 4,935,596	$ 3,990,318	$ 4,678,331	$ 4,828,519	3.7%
Northern Michigan	$ 711,226	$ 1,030,570	$ 1,137,268	$ 697,110	$ 1,204,350	$ 1,059,872	-2.0%
Ohio	$ 15,200,231	$ 21,707,757	$ 22,151,845	$ 15,644,916	$ 21,156,770	$ 21,032,412	2.9%
Quincy	$ 1,437,983	$ 2,108,614	$ 2,076,242	$ 1,539,396	$ 2,208,296	$ 2,338,069	7.1%
Southern Ohio	$ 14,425,652	$ 19,904,239	$ 20,612,005	$ 15,695,986	$ 22,878,544	$ 23,205,286	8.8%
Springfield	$ 3,541,009	$ 4,562,320	$ 4,562,372	$ 3,451,688	$ 4,805,441	$ 4,636,883	-2.5%
Western Michigan	$ 7,435,920	$ 8,464,168	$ 8,569,769	$ 7,795,511	$ 9,421,625	$ 9,311,440	4.8%
Province 5 Subtotals	**$ 117,162,856**	**$ 157,916,152**	**$ 162,829,323**	**$ 124,532,979**	**$ 169,692,737**	**$ 171,029,328**	**6.3%**
Colorado	$ 19,558,668	$ 23,808,331	$ 23,655,331	$ 20,722,537	$ 25,842,441	$ 25,127,139	6.0%
Iowa	$ 5,206,515	$ 6,714,192	$ 6,719,764	$ 5,687,278	$ 7,976,019	$ 7,684,258	9.2%
Minnesota	$ 13,224,204	$ 15,701,841	$ 17,224,206	$ 14,745,033	$ 18,050,104	$ 18,418,718	11.5%
Montana	$ 2,580,055	$ 2,883,542	$ 2,951,155	$ 2,827,840	$ 3,412,191	$ 3,388,159	9.6%
Nebraska	$ 4,768,676	$ 5,382,971	$ 5,794,896	$ 4,803,879	$ 6,175,005	$ 6,720,087	0.7%
North Dakota	$ 887,605	$ 1,117,029	$ 1,111,917	$ 924,176	$ 1,240,723	$ 1,109,218	4.1%
South Dakota	$ 1,790,764	$ 2,186,116	$ 2,178,892	$ 1,855,782	$ 2,314,561	$ 2,323,969	3.6%
Wyoming	$ 2,989,766	$ 3,508,553	$ 3,491,527	$ 3,288,260	$ 3,765,719	$ 3,881,065	10.0%
Province 6 Subtotals	**$ 51,006,253**	**$ 61,302,575**	**$ 63,127,688**	**$ 54,854,785**	**$ 68,776,763**	**$ 68,652,613**	7.5%

	2003			2007			* 2003-2007 Change
Diocese	**Plate & Pledge**	**Operating Income**	**Operating Expense**	**Plate & Pledge**	**Operating Income**	**Operating Expense**	**In Plate & Pledge**
Arkansas	$ 9,114,914	$ 10,413,770	$ 10,755,193	$ 10,430,093	$ 12,012,985	$ 11,581,581	14.4%
Dallas	$ 27,332,210	$ 29,363,480	$ 30,014,356	$ 25,166,387	$ 27,876,907	$ 27,770,216	-7.9%
Fort Worth	$ 9,770,811	$ 11,233,121	$ 11,653,004	$ 11,709,100	$ 12,630,651	$ 13,055,124	19.8%
Kansas	$ 8,292,288	$ 9,320,357	$ 9,140,620	$ 7,448,734	$ 8,973,103	$ 8,982,147	-10.2%
Northwest Texas	$ 5,422,373	$ 5,914,528	$ 5,997,354	$ 5,145,482	$ 5,822,336	$ 5,953,247	-5.1%
Oklahoma	$ 11,411,663	$ 13,173,492	$ 13,545,740	$ 11,458,939	$ 13,769,183	$ 13,696,556	0.4%
Rio Grande	$ 10,072,209	$ 11,960,004	$ 11,749,533	$ 8,657,376	$ 10,000,220	$ 10,842,127	-14.0%

Texas	$ 52,357,704	$ 58,868,549	$ 60,576,492	$ 64,125,770	$ 74,099,251	$ 72,520,935	22.5%
West Missouri	$ 7,229,865	$ 9,279,857	$ 10,326,026	$ 7,819,549	$ 10,548,233	$ 10,480,664	8.2%
West Texas	$ 19,824,243	$ 22,176,367	$ 22,437,330	$ 23,174,623	$ 25,653,639	$ 25,303,292	16.9%
Western Kansas	$ 1,160,362	$ 1,314,782	$ 1,292,241	$ 1,040,866	$ 1,377,888	$ 1,355,689	-10.3%
Western Louisiana	$ 7,703,303	$ 8,393,532	$ 8,325,717	$ 8,868,609	$ 10,079,303	$ 9,744,859	15.1%
Province 7 Subtotals	**$ 169,691,945**	**$ 191,411,839**	**$ 195,813,606**	**$ 185,045,528**	**$ 212,843,699**	**$ 211,286,437**	**9.0%**
Alaska	$ 2,206,092	$ 2,516,858	$ 2,424,989	$ 2,481,354	$ 3,012,157	$ 2,829,806	12.5%
Arizona	$ 12,783,623	$ 14,215,054	$ 14,899,324	$ 14,675,526	$ 16,130,052	$ 17,498,298	14.8%
California	$ 19,386,992	$ 24,008,036	$ 25,143,931	$ 21,213,493	$ 26,812,922	$ 27,783,088	9.4%
Eastern Oregon	$ 1,398,368	$ 1,558,461	$ 1,629,101	$ 1,597,035	$ 1,798,581	$ 1,987,976	14.2%
El Camino Real	$ 8,497,653	$ 10,106,685	$ 10,564,513	$ 8,740,059	$ 10,944,283	$ 11,144,871	2.9%
Hawaii	$ 4,020,139	$ 7,290,663	$ 7,552,731	$ 4,818,996	$ 8,853,740	$ 9,366,973	19.9%
Idaho	$ 2,564,223	$ 2,834,636	$ 2,896,143	$ 2,768,663	$ 3,154,412	$ 3,272,234	8.0%
Los Angeles	$ 34,054,986	$ 42,767,841	$ 44,140,282	$ 36,238,756	$ 47,709,684	$ 49,649,924	6.4%
Navaho Missions	$ 28,884	$ 254,576	$ 253,433	$ 41,698	$ 333,836	$ 289,359	44.4%
Nevada	$ 2,726,414	$ 2,997,529	$ 3,038,315	$ 2,860,367	$ 3,446,092	$ 3,756,919	4.9%
Northern California	$ 10,065,122	$ 11,680,641	$ 11,817,022	$ 10,641,082	$ 12,831,166	$ 13,042,448	5.7%
Olympia	$ 18,396,739	$ 21,565,007	$ 21,785,943	$ 19,980,099	$ 24,197,678	$ 23,924,575	8.6%
Oregon	$ 9,843,491	$ 12,061,427	$ 12,458,116	$ 10,704,971	$ 12,999,299	$ 13,027,842	8.8%
San Diego	$ 11,345,045	$ 13,317,802	$ 14,297,999	$ 12,539,219	$ 16,148,702	$ 16,298,728	10.5%
San Joaquin	$ 6,681,019	$ 7,434,025	$ 7,556,568	$ 7,121,220	$ 7,740,753	$ 8,067,899	6.6%
Spokane	$ 3,482,524	$ 4,082,831	$ 4,190,686	$ 3,616,242	$ 4,427,348	$ 4,425,601	3.8%
Utah	$ 1,971,761	$ 3,442,993	$ 3,465,410	$ 2,385,439	$ 3,914,730	$ 3,837,151	21.0%
Province 8 Subtotals	**$ 149,453,075**	**$ 182,135,065**	**$ 188,114,506**	**$ 162,424,219**	**$ 204,455,435**	**$ 210,203,692**	**8.7%**
Domestic Totals	**$ 1,231,401,494**	**$ 1,545,514,179**	**$ 1,608,077,521**	**$ 1,331,540,783**	**$ 1,723,215,688**	**$ 1,746,502,311**	**8.1%**
Churches in Europe**	$ 1,397,655	$ 2,698,912	$ 2,813,114	$ 1,848,840	$ 3,489,462	$ 3,469,459	32.3%
Micronesia	$ 42,377	$ 67,423	$ 95,650	$ 74,172	$ 105,981	$ 117,740	75.0%
Puerto Rico	$ 466,735	$ 972,225	$ 672,854	$ 471,465	$ 1,083,336	$ 801,052	1.0%
Virgin Islands	$ 1,618,153	$ 2,025,602	$ 2,249,944	$ 2,037,309	$ 2,380,090	$ 2,187,349	25.9%
Non-Domestic Totals	**$ 3,524,920**	**$ 5,764,162**	**$ 5,831,562**	**$ 4,431,786**	**$ 7,058,869**	**$ 6,575,600**	**25.7%**

* Dollars reported are not adjusted for inflation. **In dollars using July exchange rate for each year.