



Congregational Census & Survey

STUDY AREA

Grand Rapids



Kentwood



Wyoming

GOALS

Analyze trends over time in the congregational ecology of our urban area and gather information on the main characteristics of religious leaders and their congregations.

TIMELINE

Census

2016

July-November

Survey

2017

June-September



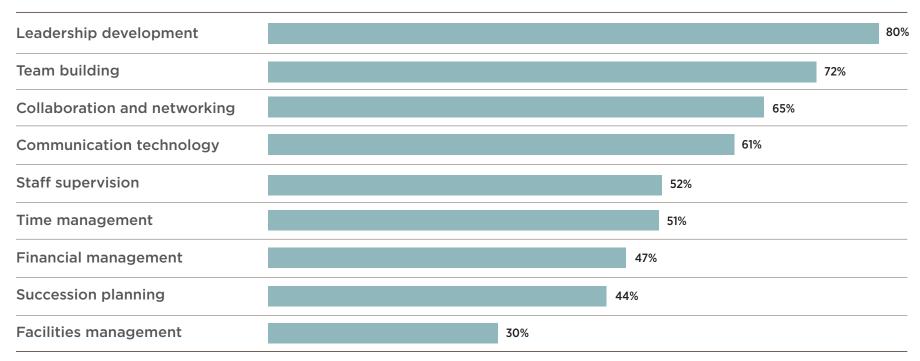
Process

- Canvased more than 90 square miles of roads and walkable districts
- Used existing lists, maps, and online research to compile a list of all known congregations
- Surveyed 348 of the 532 congregations from the master list, or 65% of the study-eligible congregations
- Interviewed the leaders of 75% of Hispanic and 72% of Black churches
- Included 14 primarily Black and primarily Hispanic congregations that are located directly adjacent to the study area
- Used Key Informant Method, which relies on a key leader to describe an organization
- Included demographic information from the American Community Survey (ACS), an ongoing project directed by the U.S. Census Bureau



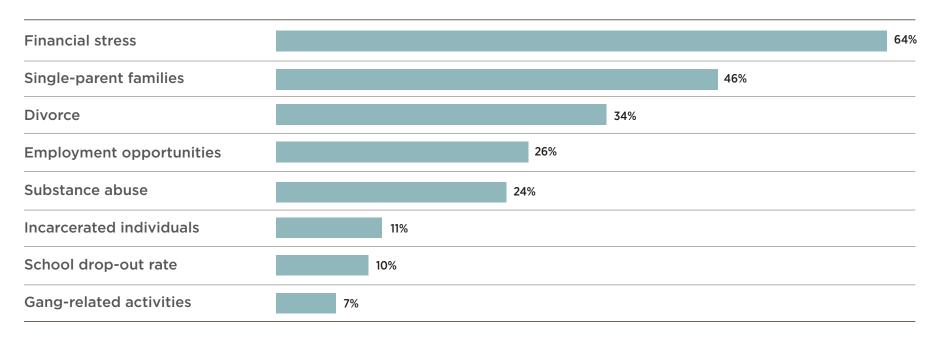
Interest in improving management abilities

Percent who indicate an interest



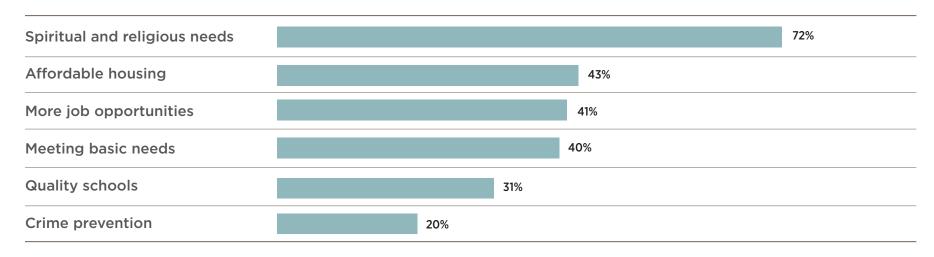


Sources of concern for families in the congregation

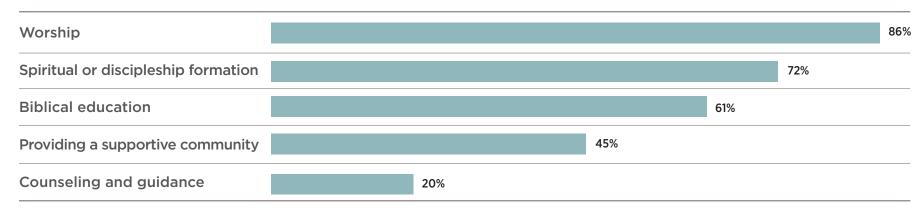


OUTREACH

Most important needs of people in the neighborhood



Most important ways congregations serve their members





DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

What has changed?

What have we learned?





ENGAGEMENT

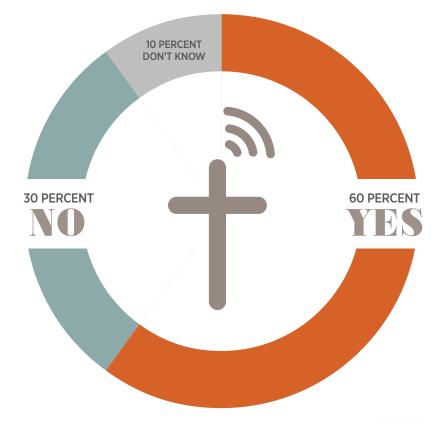
Digital Services

Are online/streamed services the only activity your church has offered during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Base: Churched adults who have participated in a church that offered online services during COVID-19.

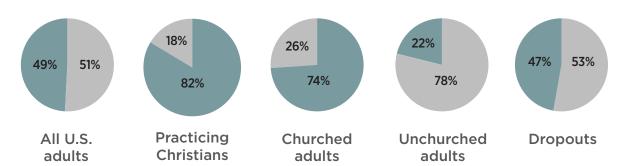
n=429 U.S. churched adults, September 1-15, 2020.

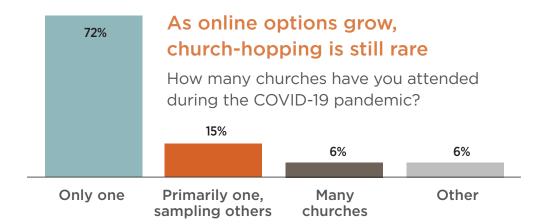
Source: Barna; Six Questions about the Future of the Hybrid Church Experience; page 8.



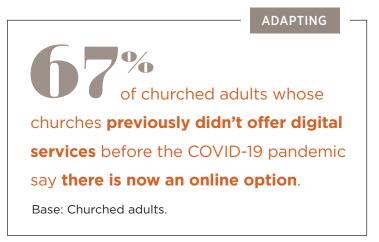
CHURCHES • CONGREGANTS DIGITAL WORSHIP NEWBIES







Yes No



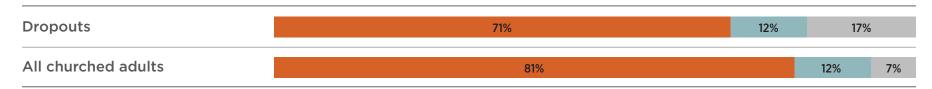
primarily engage with the same church they were committed to before the pandemic.

Base: Churched adults who have participated in church during the pandemic. n=1,302 U.S. adults, n=661 U.S. churched adults, September 1-15, 2020. Source: Barna; Six Questions about the Future of the Hybrid Church Experience; page 13.

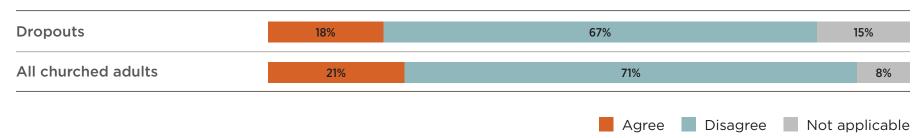
Potential Barriers

Churchgoers still attending services during the pandemic haven't let their preference for in-person worship keep them from engaging. Even church dropouts acknowledge value in online service—but are less interested in committing to a "new normal."

"Experiencing God in a church service alongside others, in person, is very important to me."



"I don't see the value of attending an online church service."



Base: Churched adults.

n=661 U.S. churched adults, September 1-15, 2020.

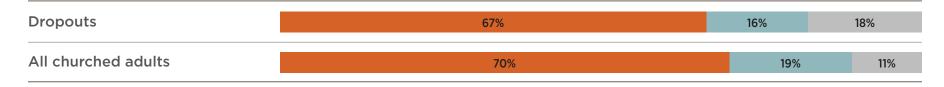
Source: Barna; Six Questions about the Future of the Hybrid Church Experience; page 15.

Continued. Potential Barriers

"I am waiting for church services to go back to normal before I return."



"I am spiritually growing during this pandemic in ways other than church attendance."



"I am not interested in church engagement because I've been rethinking or drifting from my faith practice."



Base: Churched adults.

n=661 U.S. churched adults, September 1-15, 2020.

Source: Barna; Six Questions about the Future of the Hybrid Church Experience; page 15.



DISCUSSION QUESTION

How do we lead effectively through these changes to keep ministry relevant?