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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

CHURCH & MINISTRY SCREENING SURVEY

Name of person completing survey _____ Position: _____

1. WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF YOUR CHURCH FAMILY (MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS)?1 less than 50 2 51 – 100 3 101 – 200 4 201 – 500 5 501 – 1000 6 1000 +2. EXCLUDING THE SUMMER VACATION PERIOD (MID MAY THRU MID AUGUST), ABOUT WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE CHURCH POPULATION ATTENDS AT LEAST ONE WORSHIP SERVICE A WEEK?1 less than 20% 2 20-30% 3 30-40% 4 40-50% 5 50-60% 6 60-75% 7 75%+3. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING MINISTRIES *TO THE SECULAR COMMUNITY* DOES YOUR CHURCH CONSISTENTLY ENGAGE IN? (check all that apply)

- a Sponsoring or providing low income housing, or rent assistance.
- b Sponsoring or providing food or clothing for the needy, e.g. through Atlanta Union Mission, Atlanta Community Food Bank, or other local, charitable organizations.
- c Taking the gospel to non-Christians through organized evangelism programs.
- d Sponsoring or providing "step" programs, e.g. for alcohol, drug, or nicotine addiction
- e Sponsoring or providing job training, G.E.D. training, adult literacy programs
- f Making peaceful protests (e.g. against war, injustice) in public places
- g Sponsoring or providing legal aid services
- h Some form of **AIDS** outreach or fellowship
- i Prison ministries
- j Promoting social or political change through community organizing or advocacy
- k Providing emergency financial assistance to persons in crisis.
- l Participating in parachurch ministries, e.g. Habitat for Humanity, Campus Crusade, World Mission
- m Visitation to the elderly and shut-ins of the secular community
- n Maintenance/repair of homes/apartments of the elderly and disabled
- o Providing transportation and/or shopping service to the elderly and shut ins
- p Some form of ministry to teens (sports, academics, pregnancy counseling, literacy programs, etc.)

Describe up to three other ministries to the secular community that your church consistently provides

- q _____
- r _____
- s _____

4. ABOUT WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUR CHURCH FAMILY OVERALL IS ENGAGED IN THE MINISTRIES CHECKED ABOVE?

1 Less than 10% 2 10 – 20% 3 20 - 30% 4 30 – 40% 5 40 – 50% 6 More than 50%5. THE IDEAS FOR SECULAR MINISTRY IN THIS CHURCH COME MOSTLY (circle a single number that best answers the question):

From the pastoral leadership of the church 1 2 3 4 5 6 From the congregation

6. THIS CHURCH'S MINISTRIES TO THE SECULAR COMMUNITY ARE (circle a single number that best answers the question):

Directed mainly by the pastoral leadership 1 2 3 4 5 6 Directed mainly by lay leaders

7. PLEASE NAME A CHURCH IN GREATER ATLANTA THAT YOU THINK DOES AN EXCEPTIONAL JOB OF COMMUNITY

OUTREACH: Church name _____ Denomination _____

APPENDIX 2

CHURCH AND MINISTRY INVOLVEMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE⁴

*Dear Friend in Christ:
Grace and peace to you!*

As you may well know, in many places the Christian church is in a major decline. The fundamental purpose of this questionnaire is to provide an improved understanding of people like you, your church, and your involvement with the church's ministries, so that we may understand better how to increase the effectiveness of the church. Your answers will be anonymous; do not write your name on the survey. Please return your completed document as soon as possible.

We hope that you enjoy filling out this questionnaire and reflecting on your church and its ministries. Your response is very important, because you are the only one who can tell us about your unique opinions and activities, and give us clues to expanding the Kingdom of God through the activities of churches and congregations across the country, and around the world.

Thank you very much for your participation!

Instructions.

1. The survey is anonymous – please do not write your name on it!
2. The survey is intended to reflect an INDIVIDUAL, not a family. (Each adult family member is invited to complete a survey of their own.)
3. Please answer the questions in the order they appear – don't "skip ahead" and then come back.
4. Please read each question and the listed possible answers *before* selecting a response.
5. In the instances where you are asked to pick a number in a range to indicate whether you agree with one statement more than another, please circle only one number, e.g. Correct 1 2 (3) 4 5 6 Incorrect 1 2 (3 4) 5 6
6. Where responses need to be written in, please write clearly, and as concisely as possible.
7. Finally, please remember your church was selected for survey because of the way things are in your church, NOT the way you wish things were. So, please be as accurate as possible in your answers.

Please return completed survey to the church office *as soon as possible*

⁴ Adapted from Ronald J. Sider and Heidi Rolland Unruh, *Congregations, Community Outreach and Leadership Development Project*, and Nancy Tatom Ammerman, *Congregation and Community*. Used by permission.

I. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. WHICH AGE BRACKET ARE YOU IN? 1 20 or under 2 21-30 3 31-45 4 46-60 5 61 or above
2. ARE YOU: 1 Female 2 Male
3. ARE YOU 1 Unmarried, in a Domestic Partnership 2 Single (divorced, widowed, separated, never married) 3 Married
4. ARE YOU: 1 Employed full-time 2 Employed part-time 3 Unemployed 4 Retired
5. DO YOU HAVE A SUBSCRIPTION TO :
1. a newspaper? 1 YES 2 NO
2. a national news magazine (e.g. Newsweek®, Time®, U.S.News®)? 1 YES 2 NO
6. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH THE NEWS ON TELEVISION?
- 1 About every day 2 3-4 times a week 3 1-2 times a week 4 Less than once a week 5 Never

II. QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR INVOLVEMENT WITH THE CHURCH

7. HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THIS GENERAL AREA?
- 1 Less than one year 2 2-4years 3 5-9 years 4 10-19 years 5 20+ years
8. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN ATTENDING THIS CHURCH?
- 1 Less than one year 2 Two to Five years 3 Six to Ten years 4 More than Ten years
9. HOW LONG DOES IT USUALLY TAKE YOU TO GET TO CHURCH?
- 1 Under fifteen minutes 2 Between fifteen and thirty minutes 3 Over half an hour
10. PLEASE INDICATE THE SINGLE MAIN REASON YOU REMAIN INVOLVED WITH YOUR CHURCH (MARK ONE RESPONSE ONLY)
- a. ___ Church social ministry/community outreach b. ___ The church's denominational affiliation
- c. ___ I grow spiritually at this church d. ___ I feel the presence of the Spirit in this church
- e. ___ The church reaches non-Christians with the Gospel f. ___ I feel this church is under the leadership of Jesus
- g. ___ The church is committed to promoting social justice h. ___ Opportunities to do ministry
- i. ___ Church evangelistic program j. ___ The Church's Theological or Religious orientation
- k. ___ Other (please write in your reason) _____
11. DO YOU USUALLY ATTEND: 1 Sunday School only 2 Worship Service only 3 Both Sunday School and Worship Service

III. QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR CHURCH AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

12. HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN ANY COMMUNITY OUTREACH MINISTRY PROGRAMS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?
- 1 **NO Skip to question 15** 2 **YES (go to question 13)**
13. DO YOU ROUTINELY ENGAGE IN COMMUNITY OUTREACH MINISTRIES?
- 1 **NO Skip to question 15** 2 **YES (go to question 14)**
14. For each of the following "reasons for doing outreach ministry," please circle a *single* number between 1 and 6 on each line, showing how important each reason is for your involvement in outreach ministry.
- | <u>Reason</u> | Very important | Somewhat important | Not at all important |
|---|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Showing compassion to individuals in need..... | 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 |
| b. Helping make society more just..... | 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 |
| c. Helps me experience God in a deeper way..... | 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 |
| d. Bringing persons served by outreach ministries to the Christian faith... | 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 |
| e. Bringing persons served by outreach into church as potential members.. | 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 |
| f. Obeying a sense of call or direction from God..... | 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 |
| g. Showing thanks for what God has done for me..... | 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 |
| h. Doing what is expected by church | 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 |

- leaders.....
- i. I'm following the leadership of the Spirit..... 1 2 3 4 5 6
 - j. I feel called to do it as a Christian duty 1 2 3 4 5 6
 - k. It gives me a sense of Spiritual fulfillment 1 2 3 4 5 6
 - l. It gives me a sense of being true to my faith 1 2 3 4 5 6
 - m. I feel "gifted" in those areas of ministry..... 1 2 3 4 5 6
 - n. I believe It's what Jesus wants me to do..... 1 2 3 4 5 6

15. CHECK THE SINGLE, MOST IMPORTANT REASON YOU HAVE NOT SPENT TIME INVOLVED IN YOUR CHURCH'S OUTREACH MINISTRIES

- 1 I'm too busy with work, family, and activities outside the church 5 I live too far away
- 2 These ministries don't seem important 6 The church's ministries are not well organized
- 3 No one has asked me to get involved 7 I don't think I'm gifted or called in this area
- 4 I was involved in the past and got burned out 8 Other (please write in) _____

16. DOES YOUR CHURCH OFFER TRAINING IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS? (Check all that apply)

- 1 Lay leadership (for example, how to lead a Bible study) 5 Community or economic development ministries
- 2 Evangelism 6 Race reconciliation or cross cultural relations
- 3 Social Justice issues 7 Peaceful demonstration/ passive resistance
- 4 Ministry to the homeless 8 Other (please write in) _____

IV. QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR CHURCH

17. WOULD YOU SAY THAT THE PASTORAL LEADERSHIP IN YOUR CHURCH IS *HANDS ON* (ENGAGED IN ALL THE MINISTRIES OF THE CHURCH) OR *HANDS OFF* (ALLOWS LAY MEMBERS AND LEADERS A FREE HAND IN ORGANIZING AND MANAGING FUNCTIONS SUCH AS COMMUNITY OUTREACH, BIBLE STUDIES, PRAYER GROUPS, ETC.)?

1 Hands On 2 Hands Off

18. BELOW IS A LIST OF WORDS OR PHRASES THAT MIGHT BE USED TO DESCRIBE A CHURCH. ON EACH LINE, PLEASE CIRCLE A SINGLE NUMBER FROM 1 TO 6 ACCORDING TO HOW MUCH YOU THINK EACH PHRASE DESCRIBES YOUR CHURCH.

Very much describes this church *Does not at all Describe this church*

- a. traditional 1 2 3 4 5 6
- b. Contemporary..... 1 2 3 4 5 6
- c. like a family 1 2 3 4 5 6
- d. an agent for social change..... 1 2 3 4 5 6
- e. refuge for members 1 2 3 4 5 6
- f. evangelistic 1 2 3 4 5 6
- g. empowering 1 2 3 4 5 6
- h. respected by other churches and the 1 2 3 4 5 6

- strangers.....
- i. Giving emergency assistance to persons in crisis (e.g. help with rent).....
- j. Financially aiding denominational or other agencies' ministry programs.....
- k. Working with youth to help them develop values and life skills.....
- l. Educating the church on social concerns.....
- m. Encouraging members to participate in short-term mission trips.....
- n. Networking with local nonprofits, civic groups and other churches.....
- o. Promoting member ministry to the hungry, homeless, etc.....
- p. Providing health programs – Parish nurse, fitness classes, weight loss programs, “step” programs for addictions (e.g. nicotine, drugs, gambling).....

V. QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR BELIEFS

21. FOR EACH SET OF STATEMENTS BELOW, PLEASE CIRCLE THE *SINGLE* NUMBER THAT BEST DESCRIBES YOUR BELIEFS. "1" MEANS YOU AGREE ENTIRELY WITH THE STATEMENT ON THE LEFT, "2" MEANS YOU AGREE SOMEWHAT WITH THE STATEMENT ON THE LEFT, "3" MEANS YOU ARE UNDECIDED, "4" MEANS YOU AGREE MORE WITH THE STATEMENT ON THE RIGHT, AND "5" MEANS YOU AGREE ENTIRELY WITH THE STATEMENT ON THE RIGHT.

a. The task of the church is to work to change society.	1	2	3	4	5	The task of the church is to work to change the lives of individuals.
b. The way to share God's love with people is by telling them about Jesus.	1	2	3	4	5	The way to share God's love with people is by demonstrating it with caring actions.
c. Government is responsible for meeting the needs of the poor.	1	2	3	4	5	The church is responsible for meeting the needs of the poor.
d. Christian faith should focus on growing in one's relationship to God.	1	2	3	4	5	Christian faith should focus on promoting peace, wholeness, and justice in society.
e. The church should focus on helping people here and now.	1	2	3	4	5	The church should focus on preparing people for eternal life after death.
f. Churches should care mostly for people's social and emotional well-being.	1	2	3	4	5	Churches should care mostly for people's spiritual well-being.
g. Poverty is largely due to a person's immoral lifestyle, laziness, or drugs.	1	2	3	4	5	Poverty is largely due to social, economic, and political factors, racism, and lack of good jobs.
h. Christian ministry should be directed mainly to other members of the Christian faith.	1	2	3	4	5	Christian ministry should be directed to all members of society.
j. Any church's social action should be directed to all who are in need in the world.	1	2	3	4	5	Any Church's social action should be directed primarily toward its local community.
k. The Kingdom of God is a spiritual realm that can only be attained after death	1	2	3	4	5	The Kingdom of God could exist on earth if only everyone would live by gospel principles.
l. Christians should always practice grace, tolerance, love, forgiveness, and mercy.	1	2	3	4	5	Grace, tolerance, love, forgiveness, and mercy must be tempered by Justice.
m. Christians should minister to all who are sick, hungry, homeless or otherwise needy.	1	2	3	4	5	Christians should minister only to those who first accept Christ as their savior.
n. Christians should follow the leadership of the Spirit.	1	2	3	4	5	Christians should follow the direction of their Church leadership.

APPENDIX 3

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Tell me a little about the history of your church. (Does the church have a formal written history?)
2. What do you see, or what have you heard about as being, the major accomplishments of this church?
3. How has the church changed in the last decade, and why?
4. What motivated folk to join this church? What does the church expect of its new members, and how are they made aware of these expectations?
5. Does the church have a “mission statement?” If so, what is it? How old is it? How much congregational participation was there in its development? Does the church live up to its mission? If so, in what way? If not, why not?
6. What does the church expect of its members, and why? How do members know those expectations? What are the expected levels of participation and investment in the congregational and secular communities? What activities energize the congregation?
7. What is the church’s attitude toward ministry to the immediate community? How active is the church in “get your hands dirty” community ministry? What motivates the congregation in this regard? (If the church is not engaged in community ministry, what are the reasons?)
8. Does this church partner with other churches for any reason? If so, which other churches, and why?
9. What structures exist in the church for the identification, authentication, and administration of outreach ministry? How are the financial and human resources for ministry obtained?
10. Describe what you see as the difference between humanitarian motivations and spiritually-driven motivations to help others.
11. How are Jesus and the Holy Spirit portrayed within this community? Where would you go, or in what activities would you engage, to experience a sense of “holiness” or “spirituality?”
12. How do you “engage the sacred?” What language do people in the church use to describe their understanding of the sacred?
13. Who makes the decisions in the church, and how? What role does the pastor play in leading the church? What is the church’s administrative structure? Who do you think has “control” in the church, and why?
14. What do you see as the major issues facing your church,? The Church in the U.S? In the world? What language is mainly used within this congregation to talk about these issues – theological, or political?
15. Describe the nature of any youth/young persons group activities in the church, including any activity in outreach ministry.

16. What else would you like me to know about your church?

APPENDIX 4

Statistical Analysis of Church and Ministry Involvement Study

Client: Steve deClaissé-Walford

Advisor: Daniel Hall, Phd.

Student Consultant: Michael Roca

The University of Georgia

Executive Summary:

This analysis of a survey created and administered by Mr. deClaissé-Walford reveals a number of statistically significant differences between churches with high numbers of ministries (holistic) versus churches with low number of ministries (non-holistic).

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction.....	239
	a. Preliminary	
	b. Primary	
II.	Methodology.....	239
	a. Preliminary	
	b. Primary	
	c. Description of Statistical Testing Methods	
	d. Methodology	
III.	Results.....	242
	a. Preliminary	
	b. Primary Between Holistic and Non-Holistic	
	c. Primary within Holistic and Non-Holistic	
IV.	Conclusions.....	245
	a. Preliminary	
	b. Primary	
V.	References.....	246
VI.	Appendix.....	247
	a. Preliminary.....	247
	b. Preliminary (Comparisons Between Questions).....	251
	c. Primary Between Holistic and Non-Holistic.....	255
	d. Primary within Holistic and Non-Holistic.....	286

Introduction

This study is an analysis of survey results with the intended goal of discerning differences between churches with high numbers of ministries versus churches with low numbers of ministries. These two groups of churches are accordingly referred to as ‘holistic’ or ‘non-holistic’.

Preliminary Survey

The Church and Ministry Screening Survey was sent out to 247 churches with 50 analyzable responses. This survey, which was answered either by church workers or the minister directly, asked seven basic questions regarding church size, attendance, ministry engagement, as well as the number of types of ministries present at that church. This information was then utilized by the client to determine the churches used for the primary phase of the study.

Primary Survey

The Church and Ministry Involvement Questionnaire was administered to congregants of five churches determined to be holistic (high number of ministries) and five churches determined to be non-holistic (low number of ministries). This survey, which contains 21 questions, asked congregants about their demographics, church and ministry involvement, opinions of their respective church, and personal beliefs.

These results are analyzed in this study for the purpose of identifying distinct differences between the two groups of churches.

Methodology

Preliminary Survey

The Church and Ministry Screening Survey is compiled with simple histograms and counts. While this compilation does not directly answer the intended purpose of the survey, it can give the reader a general idea of the church population considered for the primary portion of the study.

Primary Survey

The Church and Ministry Involvement Questionnaire is first sorted by whether or not the corresponding church was holistic or non-holistic. These two groups were then analyzed for statistically significant differences by a number of statistical methods described below. If differences were found, then the holistic and non-holistic churches were analyzed separately with the same test to determine statistically significant differences within each group.

Statistical Analysis Test	Problems Analyzed With This Method*
Chi-Square Test for Independence	2, 3, 3alt, 4, 4alt, 5, 10alt1, 10alt2, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17
Kruskal-Wallis Test	1, 6, 7, 8, 8alt, 9, and all sub-questions of 21
Coefficient Alpha and ANOVA	14,18,19,20,21
(not possible)	Original responses to 10, 15

*alt refers to an analysis involving a combination of the original survey responses

Description of Statistical Testing Methods

Chi-Square Test for Independence

Every statistical test makes some assumptions about the data being assessed. For this test, the data is assumed to have been randomly collected (that is, every respondent has the same probability as any other respondent of choosing a particular response irrespective of the other respondents). Further, the respondents must fall into exactly 1 of several categories (i.e. church or type of church) and exactly 1 of each question response (i.e. male versus female).

This test makes the initial hypothesis that there are no significant differences between the chosen categories (church or church type) and tests to see if there is sufficient evidence to state that a statistically significant difference actually does exist.

The strength of this association is measured by the “p-value”. For this analysis, a cut-off of 0.05 was employed. Thus, if the p-value on any particular question is below 0.05, then we can go forward and claim significant differences between the categories. Otherwise, the responses are either marginally different (p-value between 0.05 and 0.10) or there is not enough evidence to indicate any significant differences.

This test was employed specifically for questions with responses of a categorical non-ranked nature. For example, question 12 (“Have you participated in any community outreach in the last 12 months”) is either a “yes” or “no” and, further, “yes” is not greater than “no” and vice-versa.

Kruskal-Wallis Test

This test makes 4 assumptions about the data being analyzed. The first two are independence both within and between the various samples. The question responses must also be ordinal in nature (that is, response 2 is greater than response 1, etc.). Finally, either the population distributions are identical or some populations yield larger values than the others.

With this last assumption of the data in mind, the test assumes that the population distributions are identical (i.e. the histograms are of a similar shape) and tests to see if at least 1 population (be it church or church type) yields larger values than the other populations. The resulting p-values are utilized in the same way as the above chi-square test.¹

Coefficient Alpha

Many questions in this survey are a composition of several sub-questions that are graded on a Likert-type scale. For example, question 14 asks the respondent to answer in terms of ‘1 = “Very important”’ to ‘6 = “Not at all important”’. In these questions, it is important to measure the internal reliability of this scale. If a question has a strong measure of internal consistency, then the individual sub-questions correlate strongly both with each other as well as the total.

The coefficient alpha is a very commonly used measure of this internal consistency. This value ranges between 0 and 1 and has an accepted cut-off of 0.7. Thus, if the coefficient alpha for a specific question is above 0.7, then the question is considered to have a fairly strong internal reliability and it is more likely that the sub-questions collectively measure some kind of underlying construct.²

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

After the data for the Likert-type scale questions were averaged to gain a single value for each respondent, an analysis of variance was performed on these means to determine differences between churches and church types.

This test makes a number of assumptions about the data, including similar variances. However, ANOVA is fairly robust to data that does not meet those conditions and is thus commonly employed.

This test hypothesizes that the mean responses to the question are the same for all the churches and tests to see if at least one is significantly different from the others. The p-values are used as in the above tests.

Hotelling-Lawley Trace

Hotelling's T² is a common, traditional test using two groups separated by an independent variable. The Hotelling-Lawley Trace is a related variable with the same significance level.

Methodology

This analysis consists of the following steps:

1. Compare survey responses between holistic and non-holistic churches.
2. If there is insufficient evidence to claim differences between these two groups of churches, then that particular question is likely not an important factor in the performance of outreach ministries. These questions are followed with the results of the statistical test, summary statistics and histograms.
3. If significant differences do exist between the two groups of churches, then there is enough evidence to suggest that that the holistic and non-holistic churches responded differently to this particular question.
4. However, further investigation can help to reveal if the churches within the two groups are significantly different from each other. This tells us the consistency of the churches within these groups.³

This data was prepared and analyzed using standard statistical software including Statistical Analysis Software (SAS), Microsoft Excel, and Minitab.

Results

These results first cover the preliminary survey, which was used to select churches for the primary survey. The primary results first compare results between the holistic and non-holistic churches. Then, comparisons are made within each group to check for consistency.

Preliminary

The preliminary results below describe the statistically significant associations between the seven preliminary survey questions.

Summary of Comparisons Between Preliminary Survey Questions					
(For details, please see appropriate page of the appendix)					
Comparison	Test	Spearman	p-value	Significant Correlation?	Comment
Question 3 and Question 1	Spearman Correlation	0.64013	<0.0001	Yes	Intuitively Expected
Question 3 and Question 4	Spearman Correlation	0.33816	0.0163	Yes	
Question 3 and Question 5	Spearman Correlation	0.35076	0.0135	Yes	
Question 5 and Question 6	Spearman Correlation	0.55077	<0.0001	Yes	

Primary Between Holistic and Non-Holistic

This section makes comparisons between the two groups of churches. Questions with significant differences are bold-faced.

Summary of Comparisons Between Holistic and Non-Holistic Churches				
(For details on alternative interpretations of survey results, please see the appropriate page)				
Question	Test	P-Value	Significant difference between churches (P < 0.05)?	Comments
1	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.7101	No	
2	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.2217	No	
3	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	<0.0001	Yes	Significant differences in marital status
3 alt	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.3984	No	
4	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.9525	No	
4 alt	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.9095	No	
5	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.0020	Yes	Significant differences in newspaper and magazine subscriptions
6	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.3477	No	
7	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.1367	No	

8	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.0623	Marginal	
8 alt	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.0233	Yes	Significant differences in length of time attending their current church (with collapsed responses)
9	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.2373	No	
10	Not Possible			
10 alt1	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.0923	Marginal	
10 alt2	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.6533	No	
11	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.7916	No	
12	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.0089	Yes	Significant differences in community outreach ministry program participation in the last 12 months
13	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.9870	No	
14	Coefficient Alpha, ANOVA	Alpha=0.88, p<0.0001	Yes	Strong internal consistency and significant differences in reasons for doing outreach ministry
15	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.8285	No	
16	Not Possible			
17	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.0200	Yes	Significant differences in pastoral engagement in church ministries
18	Coefficient Alpha, ANOVA	Alpha=0.92, p=0.36	No	
19	Coefficient Alpha, ANOVA	Alpha=0.89, P<0.0001	Yes	Significant differences
20	Coefficient Alpha, ANOVA	Alpha=0.87, P<0.0001	Yes	Significant differences
21	Coefficient Alpha	Alpha=0.16		Very weak internal consistency
21a	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.9651	No	
21b	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	<0.0001	Yes	Way to share God's love with people is by telling them about Jesus vs caring actions
21c	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.6850	No	
21d	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.6709	No	
21e	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.1055	No	
21f	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.2187	No	
21g	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.0007	Yes	Poverty due to the individual's internal vs external factors

21h	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.0026	Yes	Christian ministry should be directed at other Christians vs everyone
21j	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.0283	Yes	Church social actions should be directed toward all vs local community
21k	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	<0.0001	Yes	Kingdom of God is a spiritual realm that can only be attained after death vs here on earth
21l	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.4491	No	
21m	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.2190	No	
21n	Hotelling-Lawley Trace	.8291	No	

Primary within Holistic and Non-Holistic

If the previous set of analyses indicates significant differences between the holistic and non-holistic church categories, then a comparison is made to see if at least one church is significantly different within each set of churches.

Summary of Comparisons Within Holistic and Non-Holistic Churches						
(For details on alternative interpretations of survey results, please see the appropriate page)						
Question	Test	P-Value for holistic churches?	At least 1 church is significantly different (P < 0.05)?	P-Value for non-holistic churches?	At least 1 church is significantly different (P < 0.05)?	Comments
3	Chi-Square	<0.0001	Yes	<0.0001	Yes	
5	Chi-Square	<0.0001	Yes	<0.0001	Yes	
8alt	Kruskal-Wallis	0.057	Marginal	<0.0001	Yes	
12	Chi-Square	0.863	No	0.668	No	No significant differences within both both church categories
17	Chi-Square	0.022	Yes	0.267	No	
19	Coefficient Alpha, ANOVA	Alpha=0.89, <0.0001	Yes	Alpha=.89, P=.0079	Yes	
20	Coefficient Alpha, ANOVA	Alpha=0.86, <0.0001	Yes	Alpha=0.88, P<0.0001	Yes	
21b	Kruskal-Wallis	0.535	No	<0.0001	Yes	
21g	Kruskal-Wallis	<0.0001	Yes	<0.0001	Yes	
21h	Kruskal-Wallis	0.333	No	0.698	No	No significant differences within both both church categories
21j	Kruskal-Wallis	<0.0001	Yes	0.076	Marginal	
21k	Kruskal-Wallis	0.260	No	0.204	No	No significant differences within both both church categories

Conclusions

Preliminary

The preliminary survey gives us a number of characteristics of the population from which the 10 churches were pulled. Of the 50 churches considered, the most common congregation size was 1000+ with only 4 churches having less than 100. Excluding the summer vacation, churches most often reported 40-50% of the population attending at least one worship service a week. The most common ministries reported were 'other' (17.6% of all ministries), providing food or clothing for the needy (11.1%), and emergency financial assistance (9.3%). It may also be of interest that the 50 selected churches also most commonly reported about 20-30% of their respondents engaging in ministry.

The individual questions of the preliminary survey were also compared with each other to check for correlation between the questions. It was found that the number of ministries has a small, but statistically significant, increasing association with congregation size, the percent of the congregation that is engaged in secular ministries, and the degree to which lay leaders propose ideas for secular ministry.

Likewise, a positive association also exists between the degree to which lay leaders propose ideas for secular ministry and the degree to which lay leaders lead these secular ministries. This also continues to be true after controlling for church populations.

Primary

Overall, about 11 questions yielded significant results. These include marital status, newspaper and magazine subscriptions, length of time of church attendance, recent community outreach participation, organizational abilities, and a number of personal beliefs. Please see the appropriate page of the appendix for details on individual questions.

References

₁Conover, W.J. 1999. *Practical Nonparametric Statistics, 3rd ed.* New York. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

₂Hatcher, Larry. 1994. *A Step-by-Step Approach to Using the SAS System for Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Modeling.* Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc.

₃Guenther, William. 1964. *Analysis of Variance.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

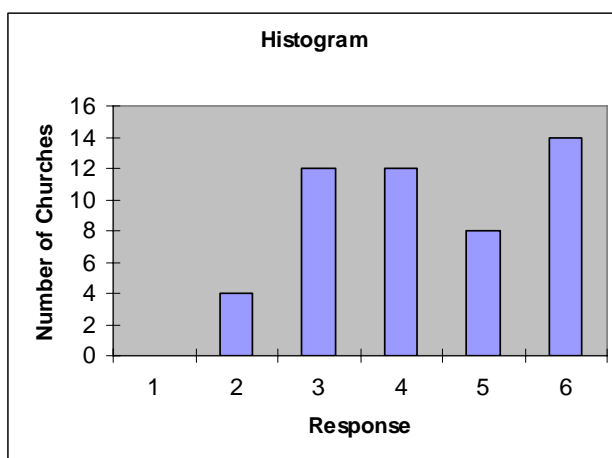
Appendix

Preliminary Survey

1. WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF YOUR CHURCH FAMILY (MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS)?

1 less than 50 2 51 – 100 3 101 – 200 4 201 – 500 5 501 – 1000 6 1000 +

Mean	4.32
Median	4
Mode	6
Minimum	2
Maximum	6
Count	50

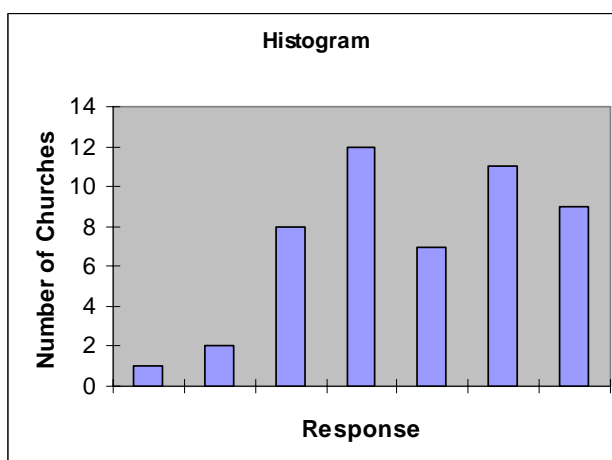


Response	Number of Churches
1	0
2	4
3	12
4	12
5	8
6	14

2. EXCLUDING THE SUMMER VACATION PERIOD (MID MAY THRU MID AUGUST), ABOUT WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE CHURCH POPULATION ATTENDS AT LEAST ONE WORSHIP SERVICE A WEEK?

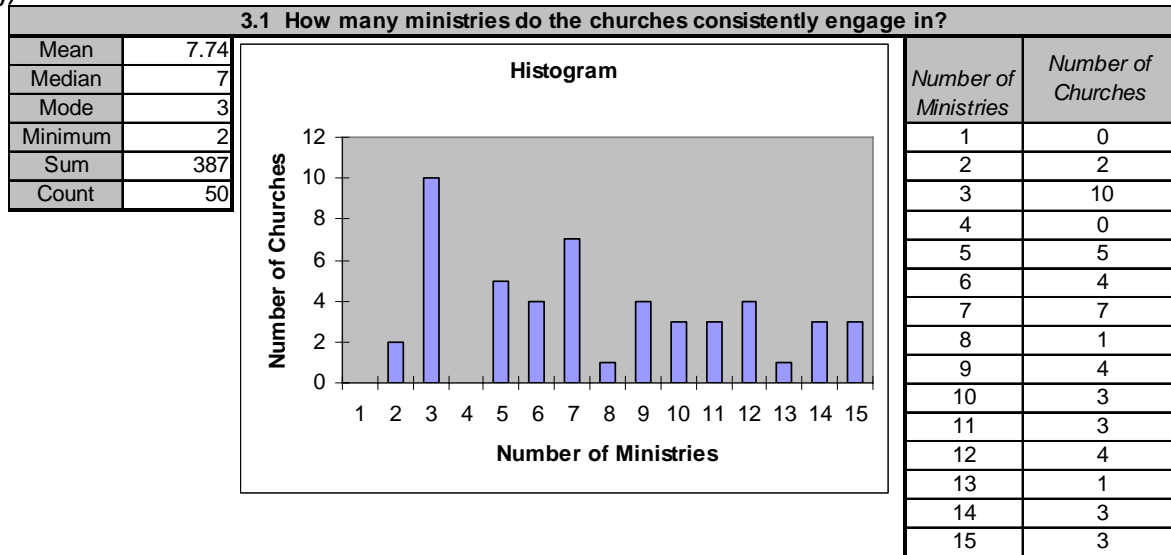
1 less than 20% 2 20-30% 3 30-40% 4 40-50% 5 50-60% 6 60-75% 7 75%+

Mean	4.82
Median	5
Mode	4
Minimum	1
Maximum	7
Count	50



Response	Number of Churches
1	1
2	2
3	8
4	12
5	7
6	11
7	9

3. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING MINISTRIES *TO THE SECULAR COMMUNITY* DOES YOUR CHURCH CONSISTENTLY ENGAGE IN (check all that apply)



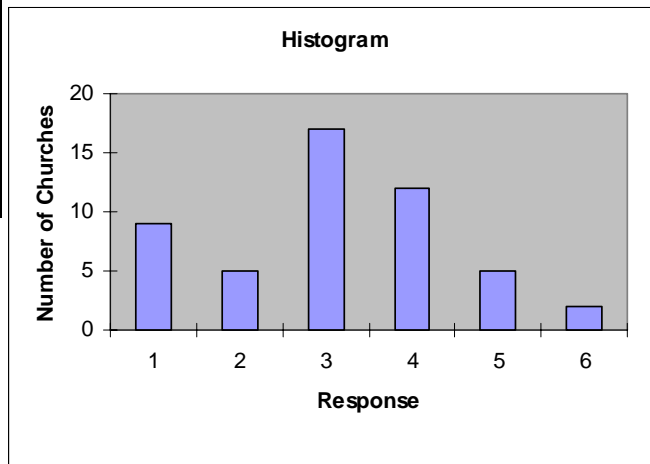
3.2 Which ministries are the most common?

Label	# of Churches	% of ministries	Ministry
q,r,s	68	17.6%	Other
b	43	11.1%	Sponsoring or providing food or clothing for the needy, e.g. through Atlanta Union M
k	36	9.3%	Providing emergency financial assistance to persons in crisis.
p	30	7.8%	Some form of ministry to teens (sports, academics, pregnancy counseling, literacy
l	29	7.5%	Participating in parachurch ministries, e.g. Habitat for Humanity, Campus Crusade,
a	27	7.0%	Sponsoring or providing low income housing, or rent assistance.
m	27	7.0%	Visitation to the elderly and shut-ins of the secular community
c	20	5.2%	Taking the gospel to non-Christians through organized evangelism programs.
d	20	5.2%	Sponsoring or providing "step" programs, e.g. for alcohol, drug, or nicotine addiction
e	18	4.7%	Sponsoring or providing job training, G.E.D. training, adult literacy programs
h	15	3.9%	Some form of AIDS outreach or fellowship
i	15	3.9%	Prison ministries
j	12	3.1%	Promoting social or political change through community organizing or advocacy
o	10	2.6%	Providing transportation and/or shopping service to the elderly and shut ins
n	9	2.3%	Maintenance/repair of homes/apartments of the elderly and disabled
f	4	1.0%	Making peaceful protests (e.g. against war, injustice) in public places
g	4	1.0%	Sponsoring or providing legal aid services
Total	387	100.0%	

4. ABOUT WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUR CHURCH FAMILY OVERALL IS ENGAGED IN THE MINISTRIES CHECKED ABOVE?

1 Less than 10% 2 10 – 20% 3 20 - 30% 4 30 – 40% 5 40 – 50% 6 More than 50%

Mean	3.1
Median	3
Mode	3
Minimum	1
Maximum	6
Count	50



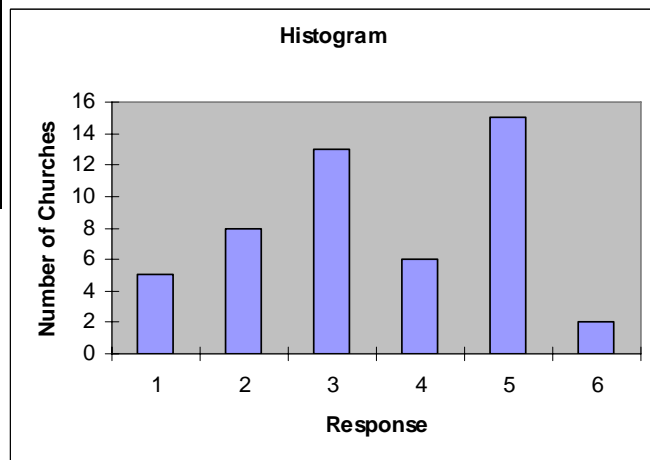
Response	Number of Churches
1	9
2	5
3	17
4	12
5	5
6	2

5. THE IDEAS FOR SECULAR MINISTRY IN THIS CHURCH COME MOSTLY (circle a *single* number that best answers the question):

From the pastoral leadership of the church 1 2 3 4 5 6

From the congregation

Mean	3.50
Median	3
Mode	5
Minimum	1
Maximum	6
Count	49



Response	Number of Churches
1	5
2	8
3	13
4	6
5	15
6	2

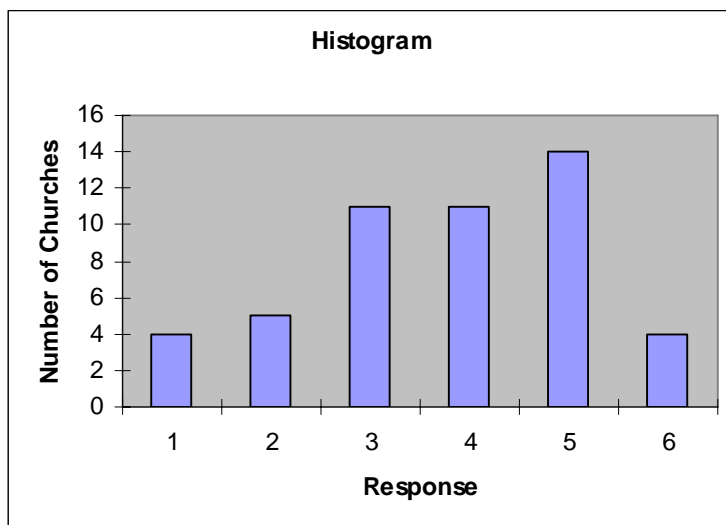
6. THIS CHURCH'S MINISTRIES TO THE SECULAR COMMUNITY ARE (circle a single number that best answers the question):

Directed mainly by the pastoral leadership

1 2 3 4 5 6

Directed mainly by lay leaders

Mean	3.78
Median	4
Mode	5
Minimum	1
Maximum	6
Count	49



Response	Number of Churches
1	4
2	5
3	11
4	11
5	14
6	4

7. PLEASE NAME A CHURCH IN GREATER ATLANTA THAT YOU THINK DOES AN EXCEPTIONAL JOB OF COMMUNITY OUTREACH:

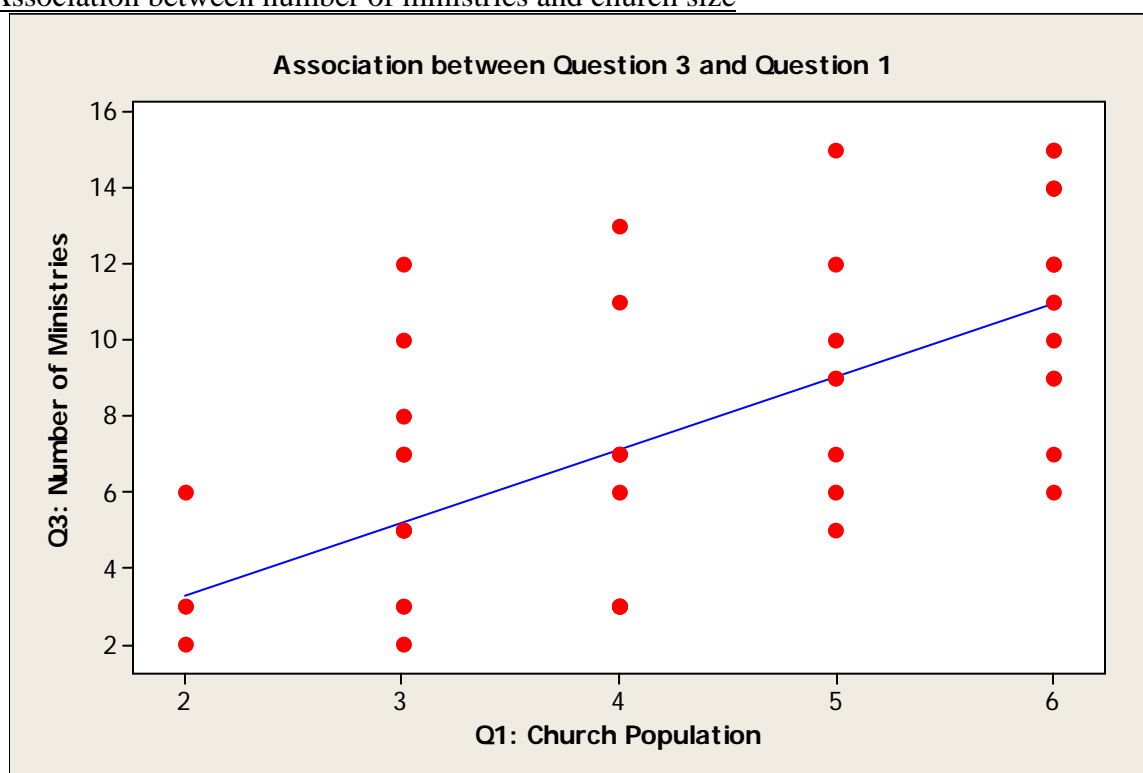
Church	# of mentions
Central Presbyterian	5
Antioch North Baptist	2
Oakhurst Presbyterian	1
Oakhurst Presbyterian	1
Woodstock First Baptist	1
Trinity United Methodist	1
Techwood Baptist Center	1
St. Luke's Episcopal	1
St. Jude's Episcopal Smyrna	1
St John Lutheran Atlanta	1
Rescue Atlanta (Assembly of God)	1
Oakhurst Baptist	1
North Ave. Pres/ St. Luke's Epis.	1
Norcross First UMC	1
Mount Paran Church of God	1
Milford Church of God	1
Hebron Baptist	1
First Presbyterian Atlanta	1
First Iconium Baptist	1
Covenant Presbyterian	1
Christian Fellowship ap CBF)	1
Central and Oakhurst Pres.	1

Preliminary (Comparisons Between Questions)

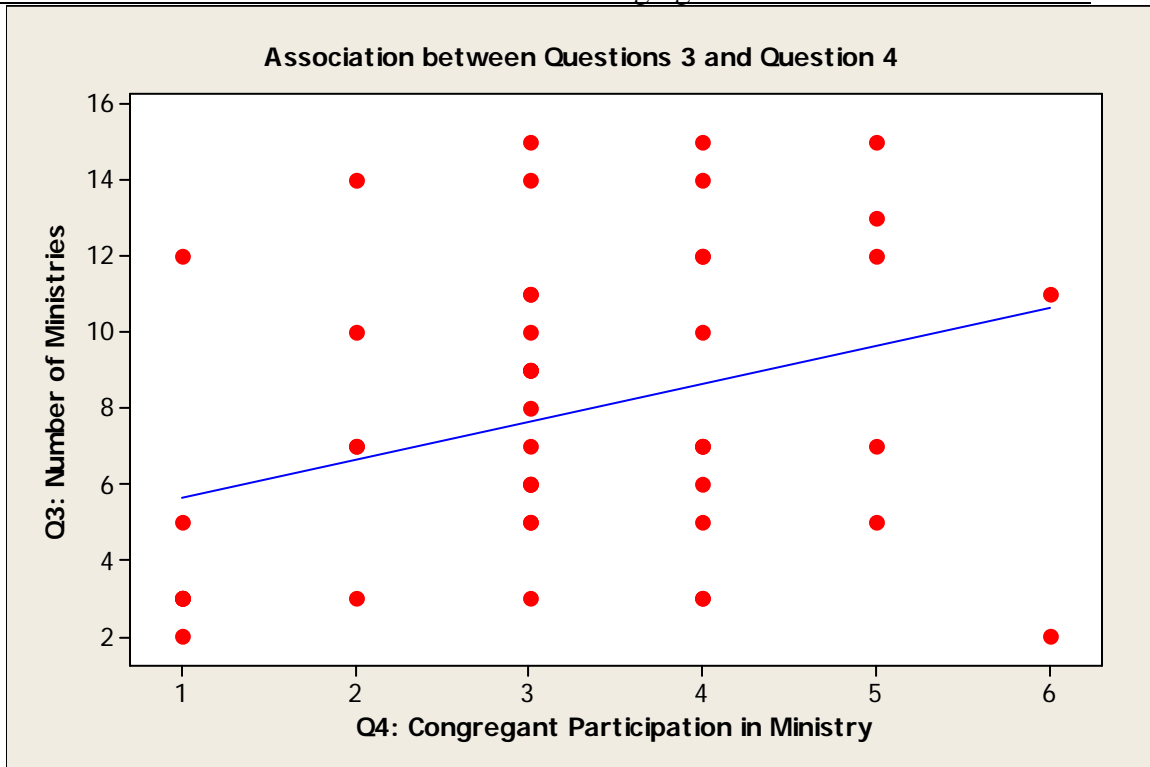
Relationships between Responses to Church & Ministry Screening Survey

	Q1	Q2	Q3TOTAL	Q4	Q5
Q2	-0.19099				
Q2	0.1840				
Q3TOTAL	0.64013	0.06262			
Q3TOTAL	<.0001	0.6657			
Q4	-0.06397	0.06570	0.33816		
Q4	0.6589	0.6503	0.0163		
Q5	0.20137	0.01190	0.35076	0.18133	
Q5	0.1653	0.9353	0.0135	0.2124	
Q6	0.03507	0.18849	0.04310	0.06933	0.55077
Q6	0.8109	0.1946	0.7687	0.6359	<.0001

An appropriate statistical method of determining relationships between ranked responses is the Spearman correlation coefficient. The above 6x6 table of Spearman correlation coefficients indicates a number of linear relationships. The church population sizes as well as two of the measurements of congregant power within the secular ministries (questions 4 and 5) are positively associated with the number of ministries. Further, this degree of association is strongest between the number of ministries and the size of the church (which could be intuitively expected).

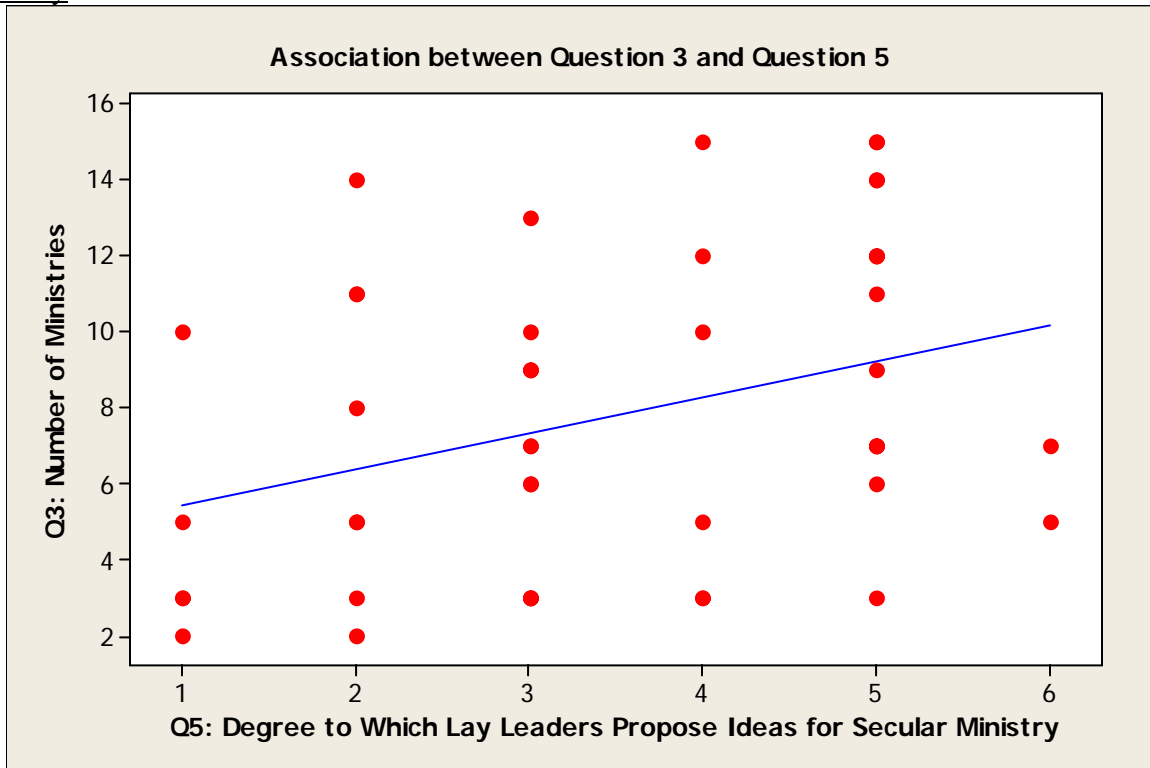
Q3vsQ1: Association between number of ministries and church size

There is a strong statistically significant positive association between the number of ministries and the size of the church congregation. Of all the associations mentioned here, this is the strongest association. This association is somewhat intuitive since larger congregations can afford to engage in more ministries.

Q3vsQ4: Association between number of ministries and congregation involvement in ministries

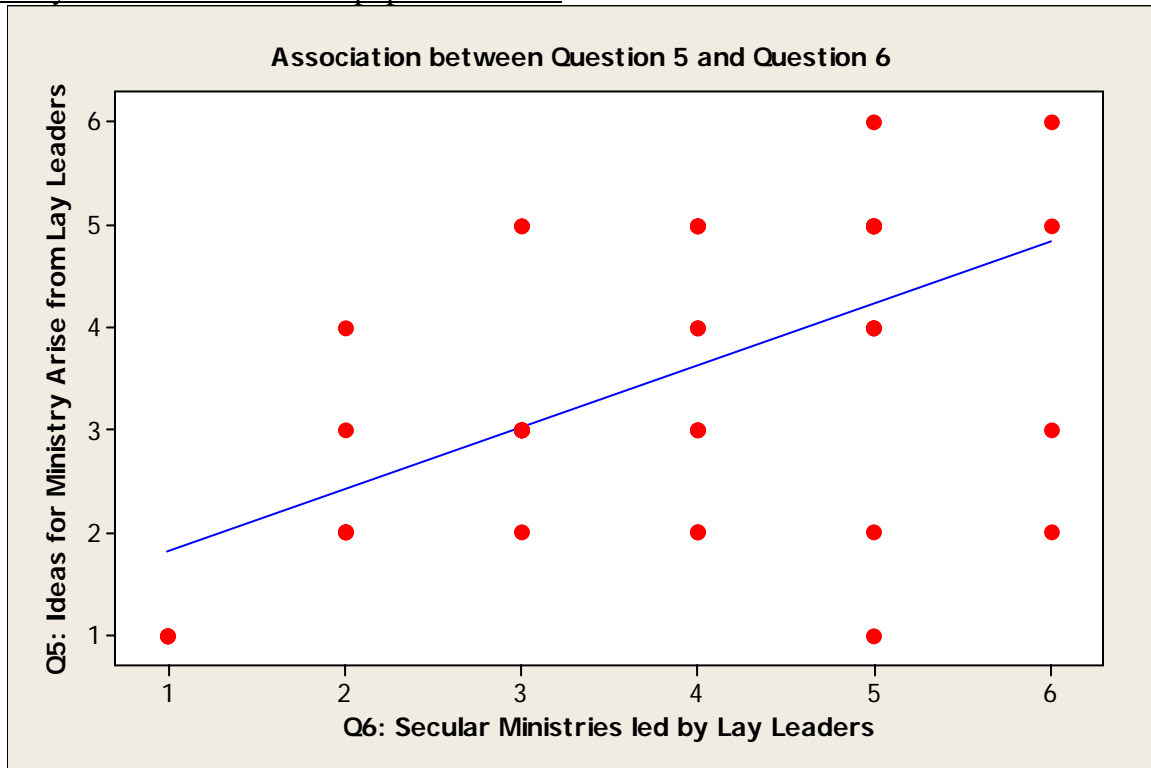
There is a small statistically significant association between the number of ministries and the percent of congregation involvement in ministries. This association still exists after controlling for church populations.

Q3vsQ5: Association between number of ministries and the degree to which lay leaders propose ideas for secular ministry



There is a small statistically significant association between the number of ministries and the degree to which lay leaders propose ideas for ministries.

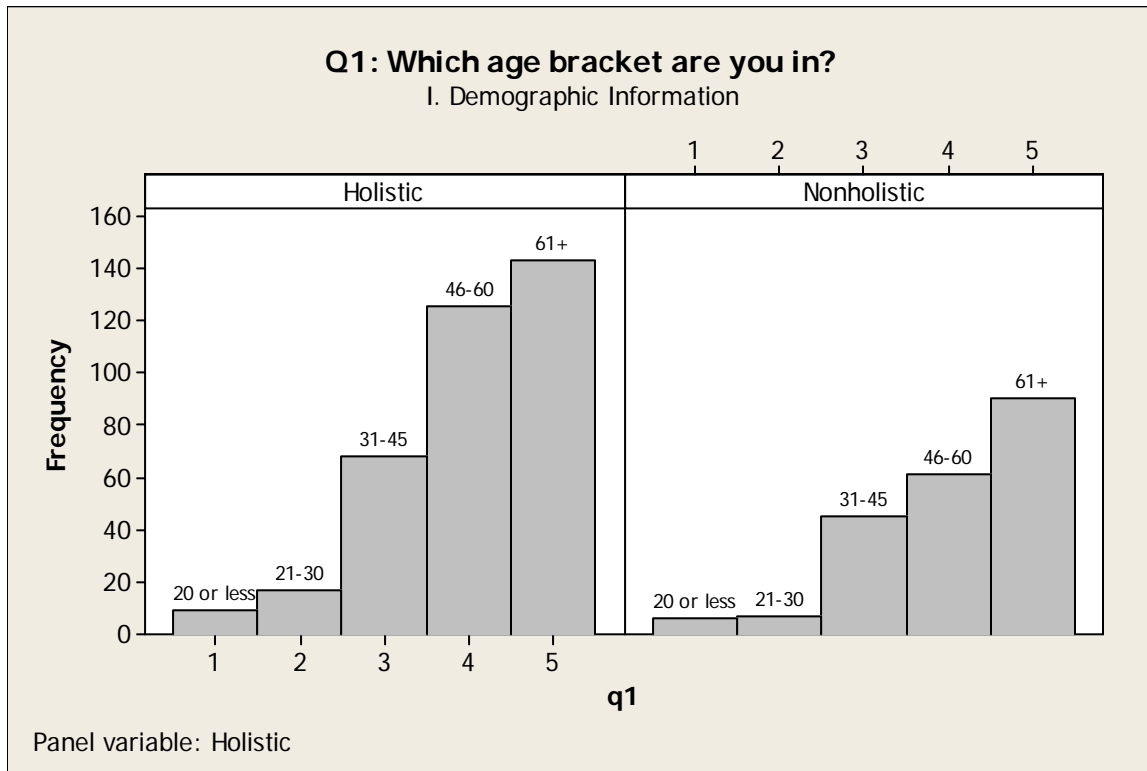
Q5vsQ6: Associations between degrees of congregant-made ideas for secular ministry and lay leadership of secular ministry controlled for church population sizes



There is a strong statistically significant association between the degree to which lay leaders propose ideas for ministries to the secular community and the degree to which lay leaders lead ministries to the secular community. This could make intuitive sense as both questions relate to the power of the congregation within these ministries.

Primary Between Holistic and Non-Holistic

Q1:

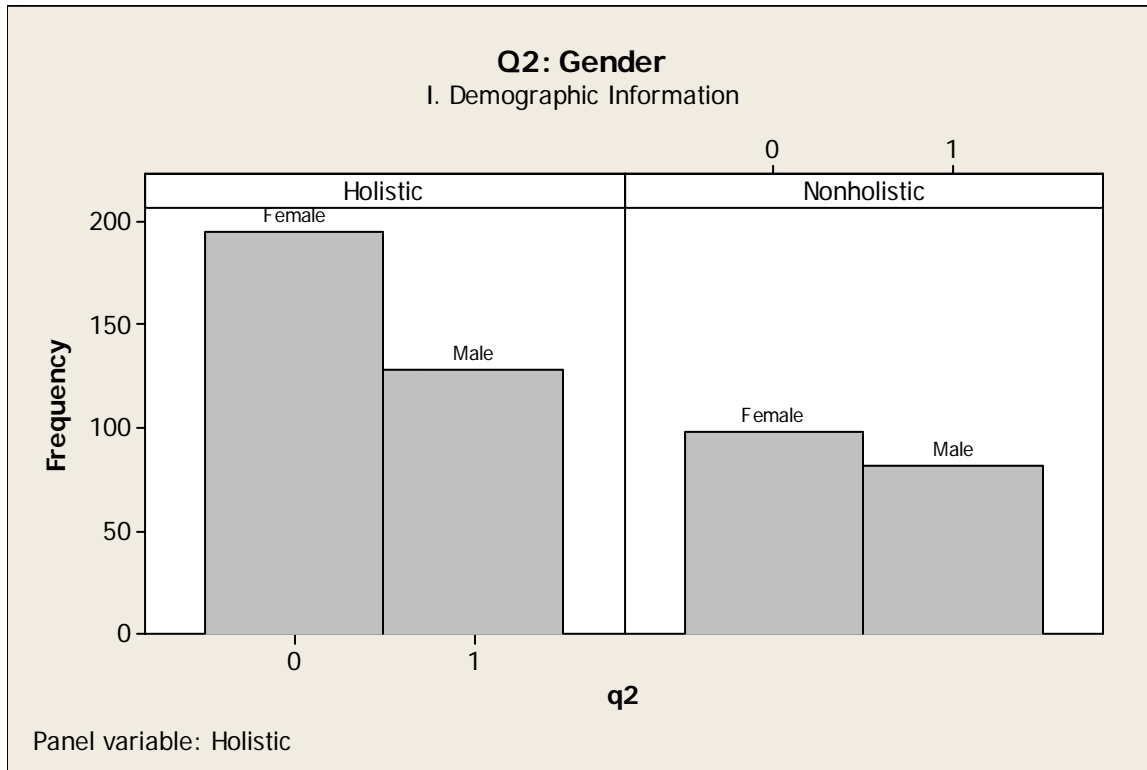


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q1

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Holistic	9	17	68	125	143	0	362
Nonholistic	6	7	45	61	90	1	209
All	15	24	113	186	233	*	571
* of Total	2.63	4.20	19.79	32.57	40.81	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences do not exist between the two groups of churches. Regardless of church, 41% of respondents are 61 or above and 33% are between 46 and 60 years of age.

Q2:

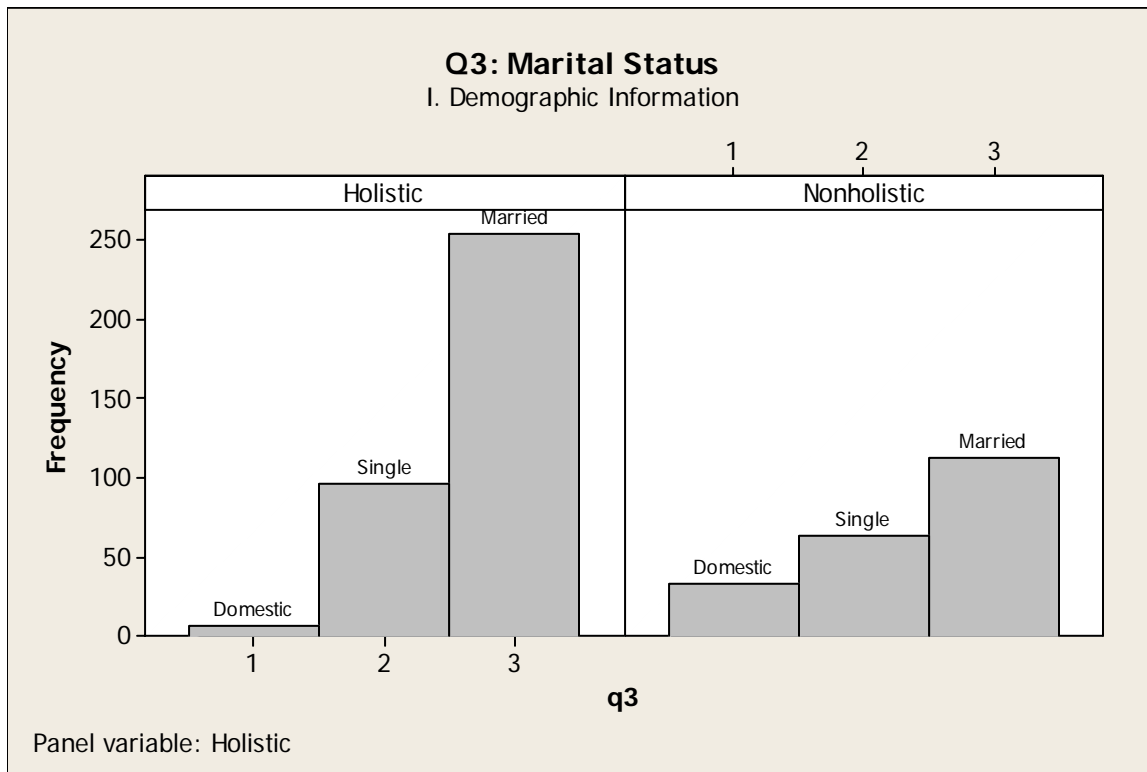


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q2

	0	1	Missing	All
Holistic	195	128	39	323
Nonholistic	98	81	31	179
All	293	209	*	502
% of Total	58.37	41.63	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences do not exist between the two groups of churches. Overall, 58% of respondents are female.

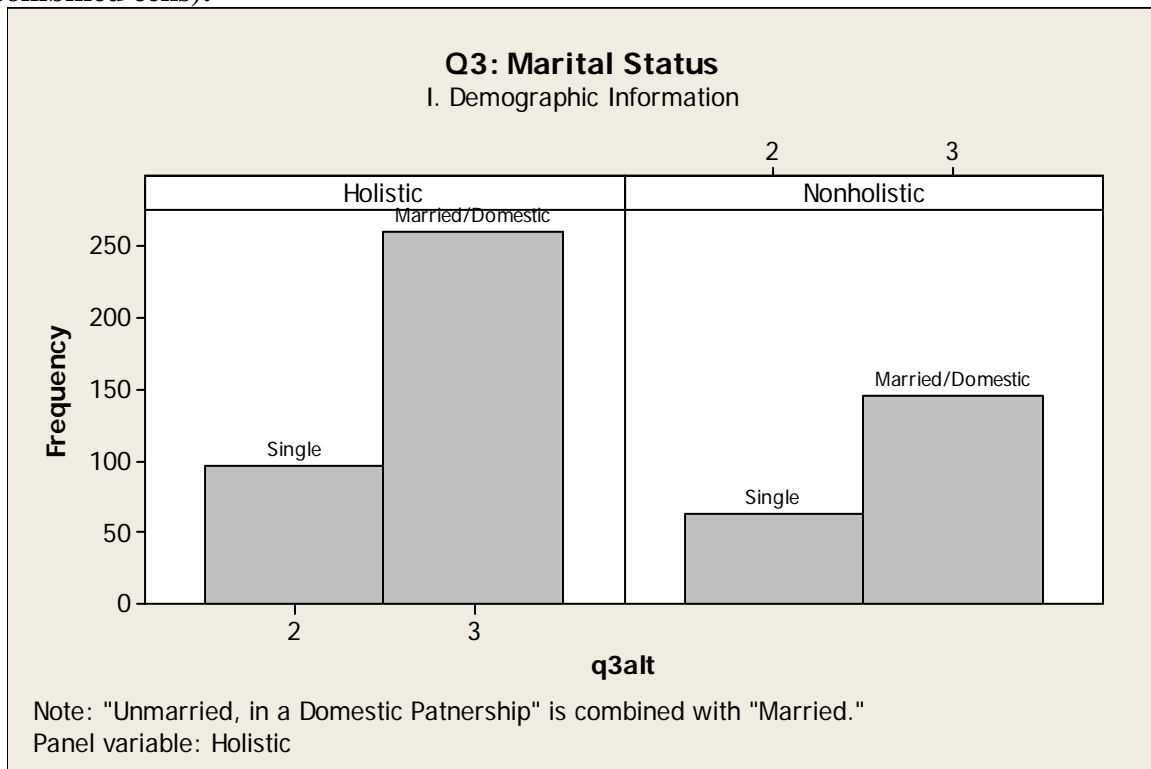
Q3:



Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q3

	1	2	3	Missing	All
Holistic	6	96	254	6	356
Nonholistic	33	63	112	2	208
All	39	159	366	*	564
% of Total	6.91	28.19	64.89	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences in marital status exist between the two churches. It should be noted that 15.9% of respondents in the non-holistic churches reported being “Unmarried, in a Domestic Partnership” as opposed to 1.7% of respondents in the holistic churches.

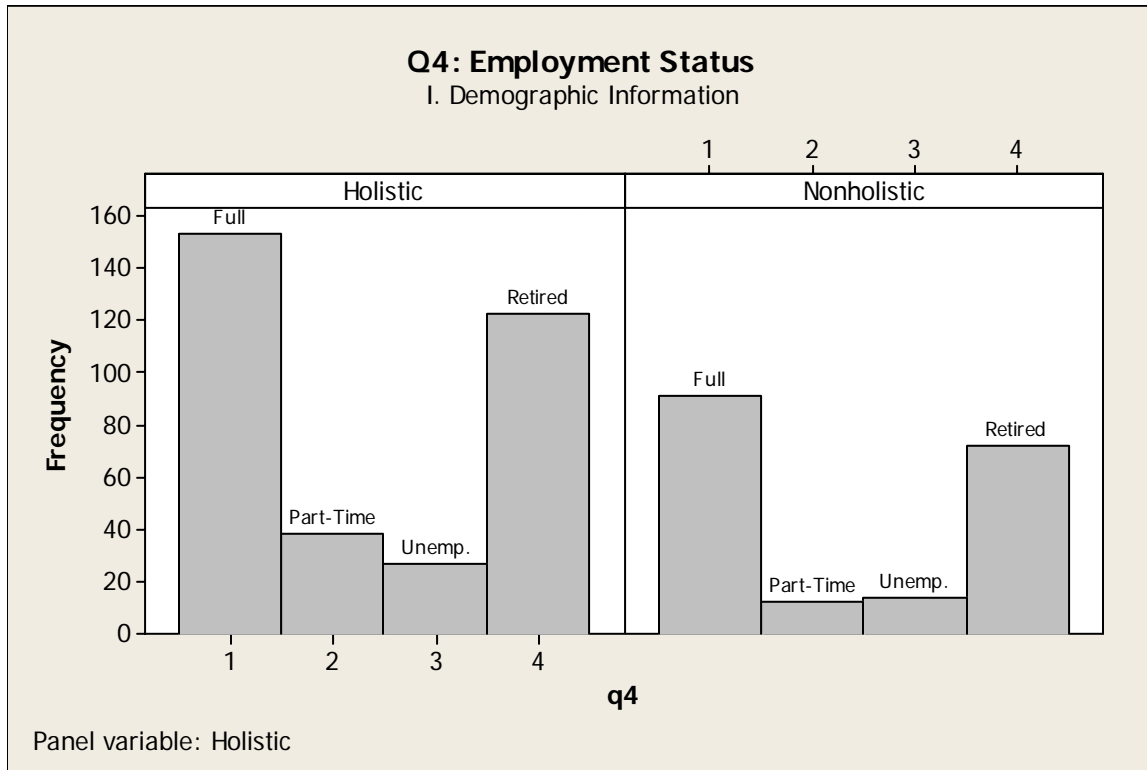
Q3 (with combined cells):

Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q3alt

	2	3	Missing	All
Holistic	96	260	6	356
Nonholistic	63	145	2	208
All	159	405	*	564
% of Total	28.19	71.81	*	100.00

Result: When the “Unmarried, in a Domestic Partnership” and “Married” categories are collapsed together, significant differences in marital status cease to exist. When combined this way, 73% of congregants from the holistic churches reported being either married or in a domestic partnership versus 70% for the non-holistic churches. When the results from this analysis are combined with the previous version of question 3, a difference of results is seen. How this is understood is up for interpretation.

Q4:

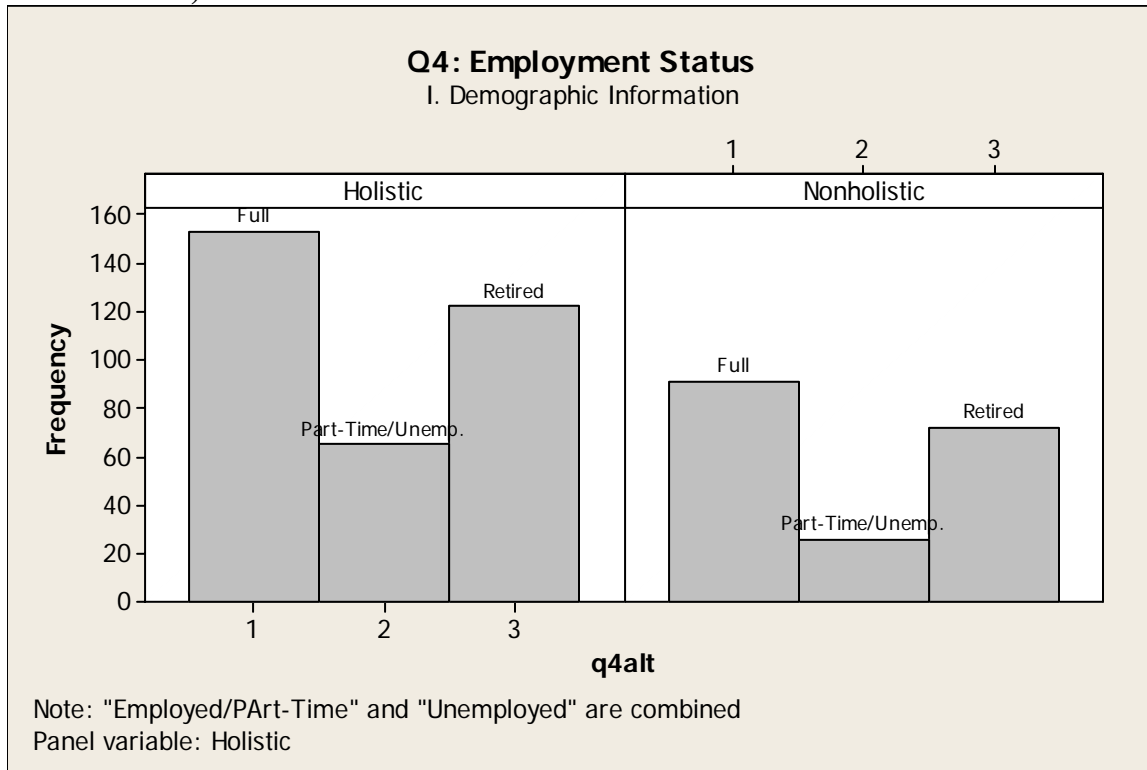


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q4

	1	2	3	4	Missing	All
Holistic	153	38	27	122	22	340
Nonholistic	91	12	14	72	21	189
All	244	50	41	194	*	529
% of Total	46.12	9.45	7.75	36.67	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences do not exist between the two groups of churches. Overall, 46% of respondents report full-time employment and 37% are retired.

Q4 (with combined cells):

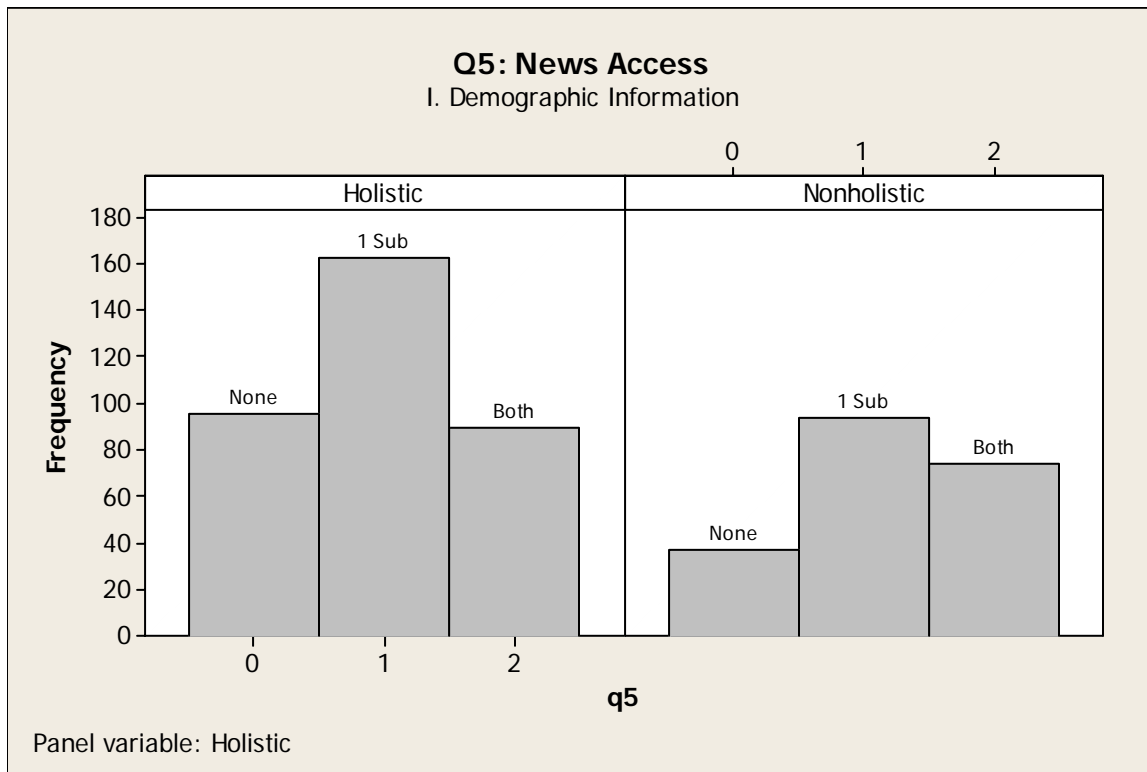


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q4alt

	1	2	3	Missing	All
Holistic	153	65	122	22	340
Nonholistic	91	26	72	21	189
All	244	91	194	*	529
% of Total	46.12	17.20	36.67	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences still do not exist between the two groups of churches.

Q5:

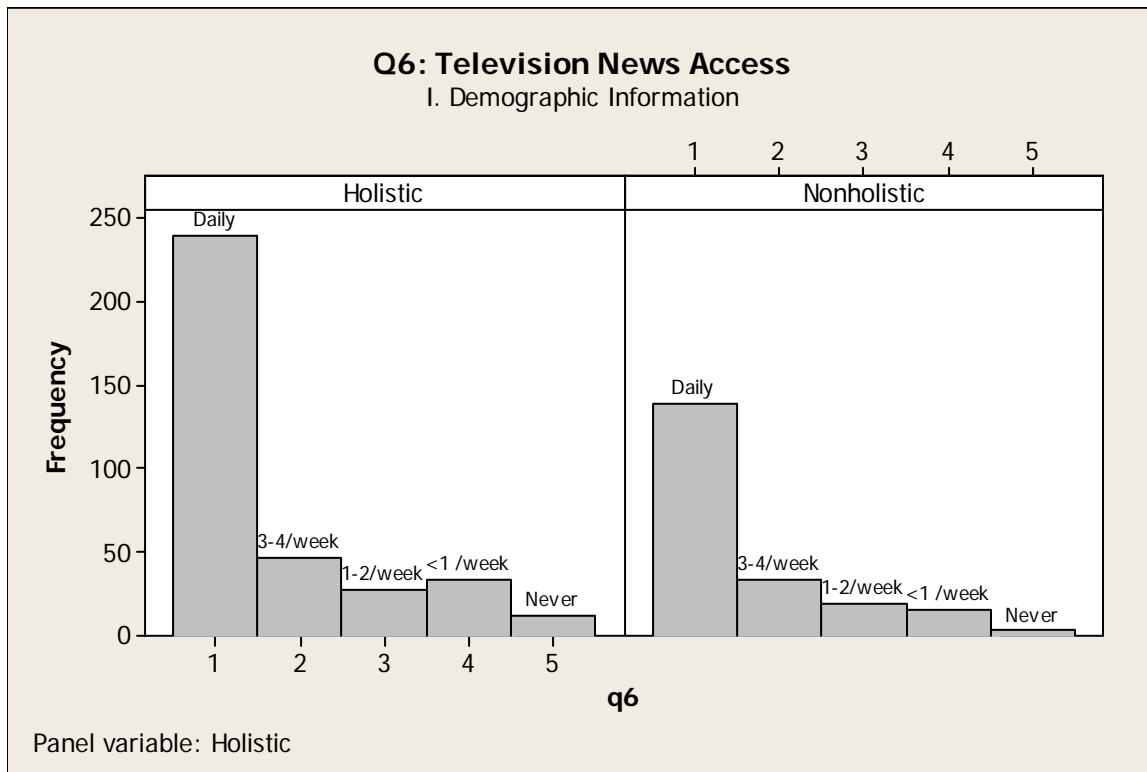


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q5

	0	1	2	Missing	All
Holistic	95	162	89	16	346
Nonholistic	37	94	74	5	205
All	132	256	163	*	551
% of Total	23.96	46.46	29.58	*	100.00

Result: The holistic and non-holistic churches have significantly different ratios of news access. It may be of interest to the reader that 36% of respondents from non-holistic churches report subscriptions to both newspapers and national news magazines versus 25% from the holistic churches.

Q6:

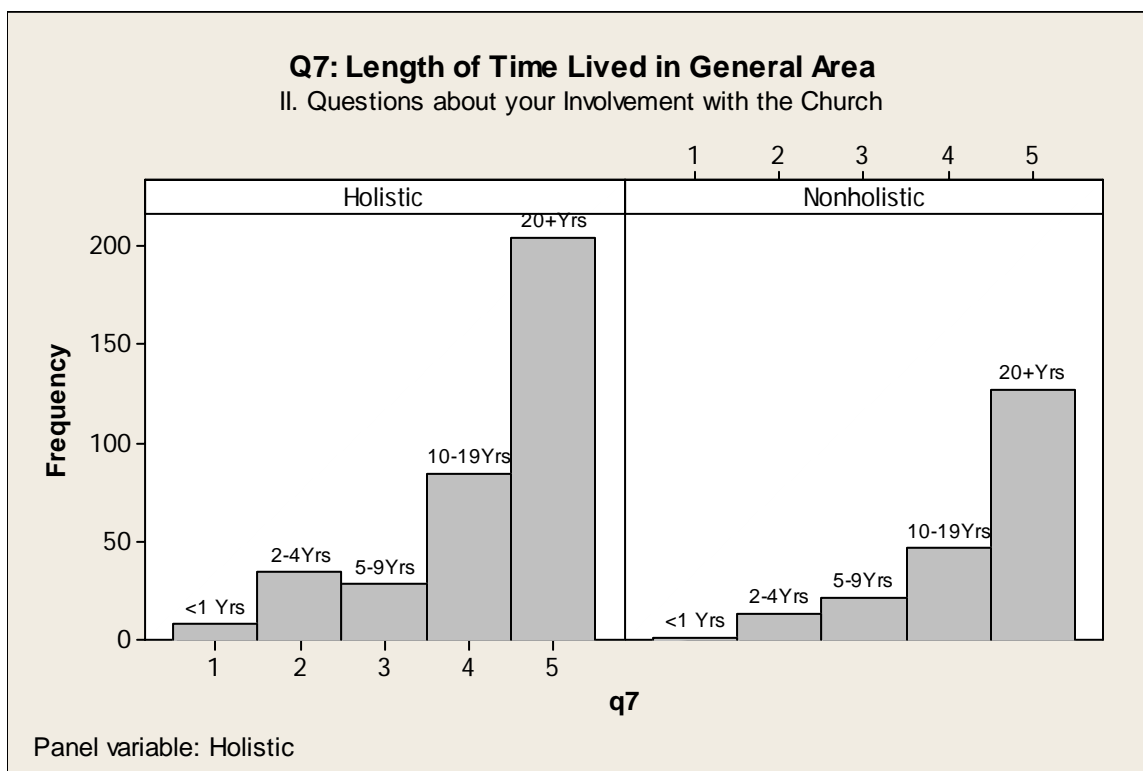


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q6

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Holistic	239	47	28	34	12	2	360
Nonholistic	139	33	19	15	3	1	209
All	378	80	47	49	15	*	569
% of Total	66.432	14.060	8.260	8.612	2.636	*	100.000

Result: Significant differences do not exist between the two groups of churches. Overall, 66% of respondents watch television news daily.

Q7:



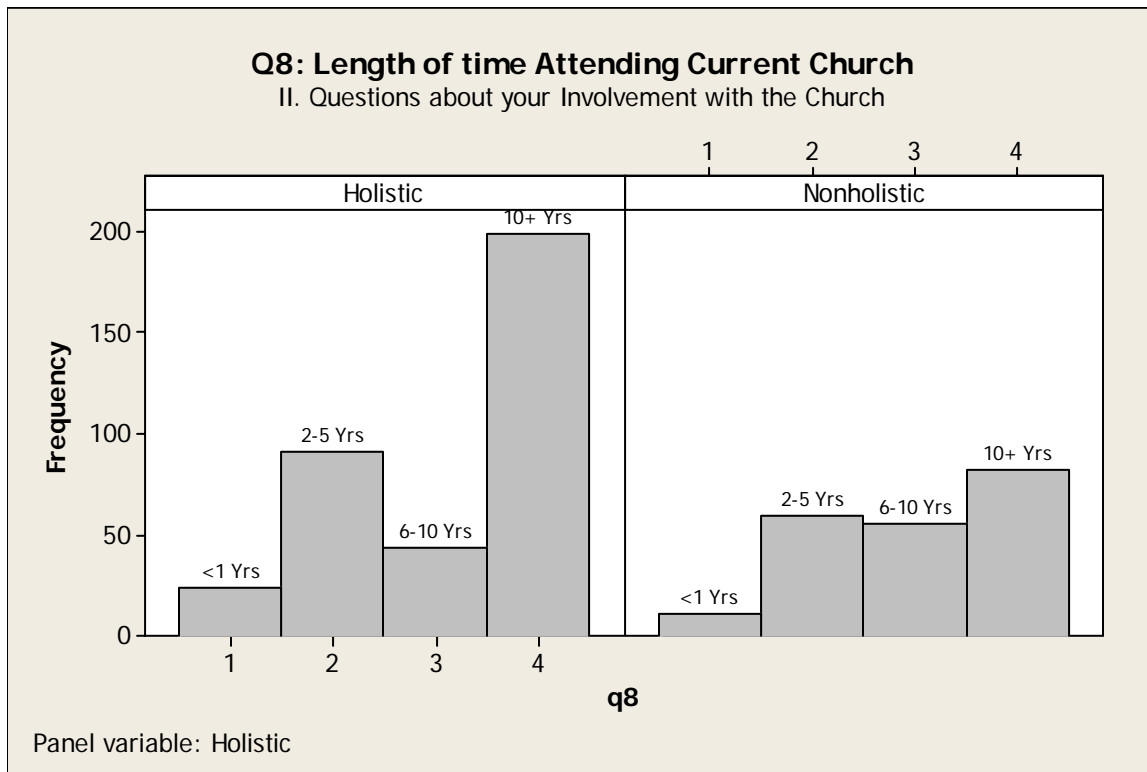
Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q7

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Holistic	8	34	28	84	204	4	358
Nonholistic	1	13	21	47	127	1	209
All	9	47	49	131	331	*	567
% of Total	1.587	8.289	8.642	23.104	58.377	*	100.000

Pearson Chi-Square = 5.408, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.248
Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 5.977, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.201

Result: Significant differences do not exist between the two groups of churches. 58% of all respondents have lived in the general area for 20+ years.

Q8:

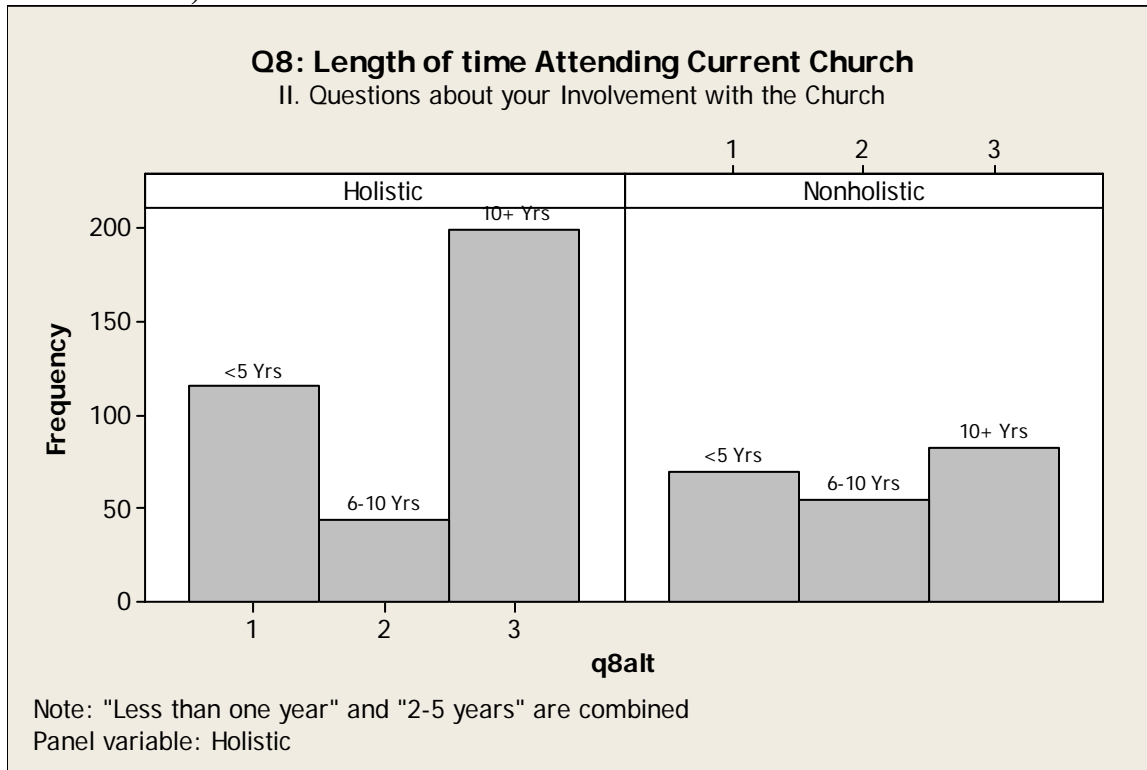


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q8

	1	2	3	4	Missing	All
Holistic	24	91	44	199	4	358
Nonholistic	11	59	55	82	3	207
All	35	150	99	281	*	565
% of Total	6.19	26.55	17.52	49.73	*	100.00

Result: Marginally significant differences exist between the holistic and non-holistic churches in the reported length of time attending their current church. 56% of respondents from the holistic churches have been attending their church for 10+ years versus 40% of respondents from the other group.

Q8 (with combined cells):

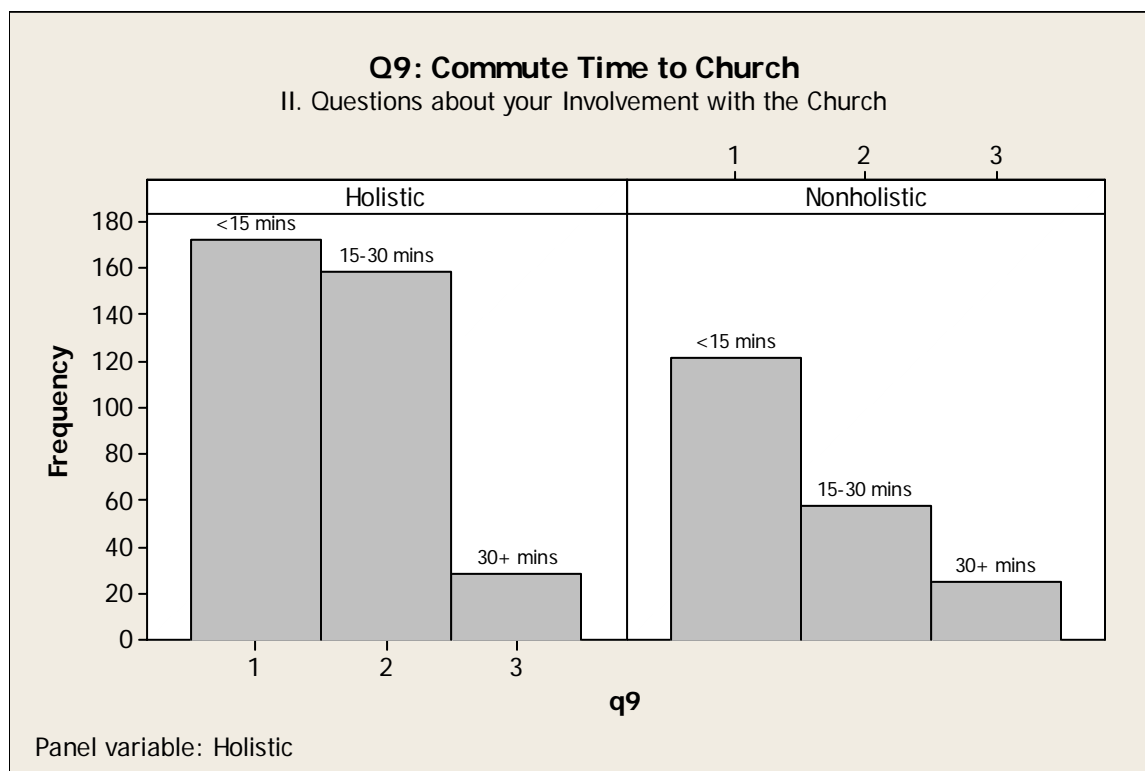


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q8alt

	1	2	3	Missing	All
Holistic	115	44	199	4	358
Nonholistic	70	55	82	3	207
All	185	99	281	*	565
% of Total	32.74	17.52	49.73	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences exist between the holistic and non-holistic churches when the first two categories are combined.

Q9:

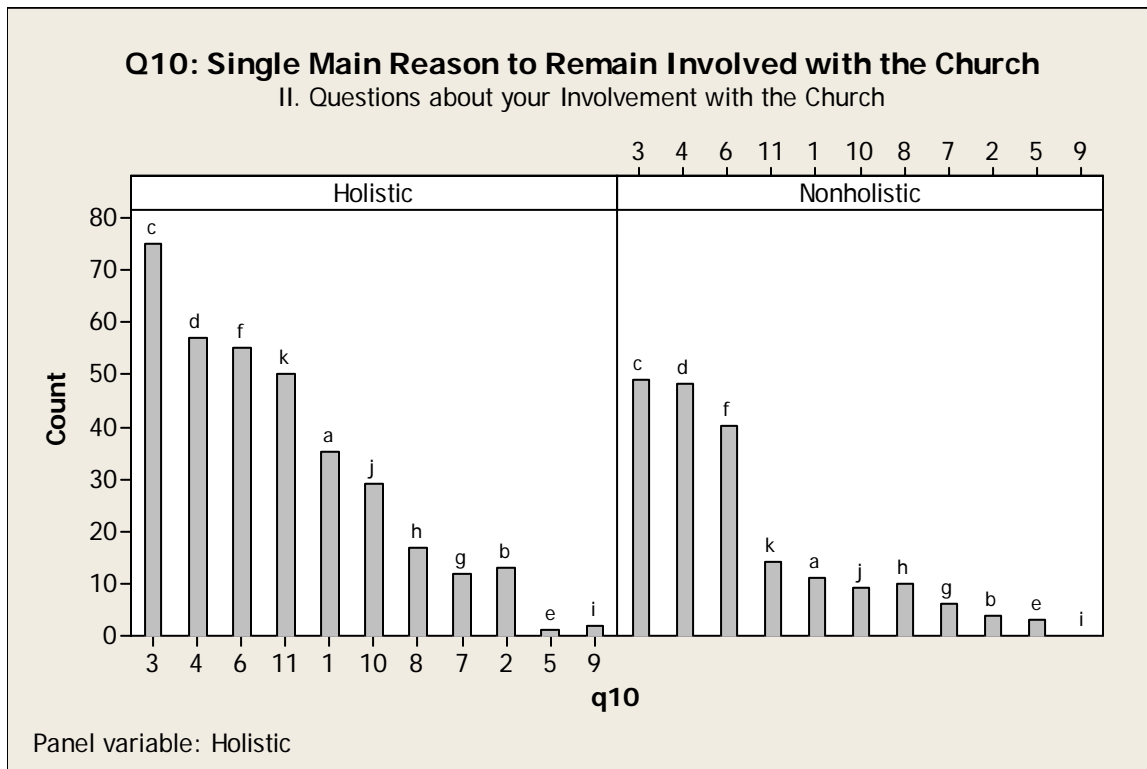


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q9

	1	2	3	Missing	All
Holistic	172	158	28	4	358
Nonholistic	121	58	25	6	204
All	293	216	53	*	562
% of Total	52.14	38.43	9.43	*	100.00

Result: The two groups of churches did not report significant differences in commute times. 48% of congregants in the holistic churches reported commute times of less than 15 minutes versus 59% for the non-holistic churches. This works out to 52% of all respondents reporting short commute times.

Q10:

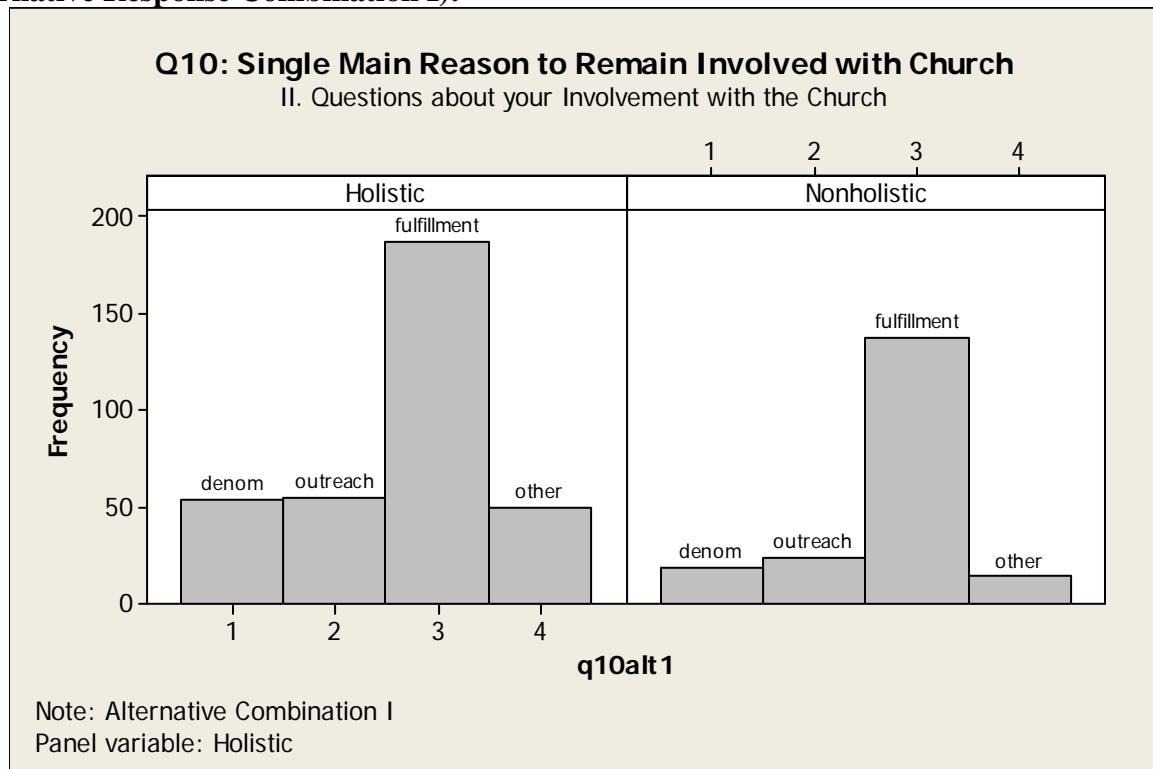


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Holistic	35	13	75	57	1	55	12	17	2
Nonholistic	11	4	49	48	3	40	6	10	0
All	46	17	124	105	4	95	18	27	2
	8.519	3.148	22.963	19.444	0.741	17.593	3.333	5.000	0.370
	10	11	Missing	All					
Holistic	29	50	16	346					
Nonholistic	9	14	16	194					
All	38	64	*	540					
	7.037	11.852	*	100.000					

Result: Although the responses in this form are too spread out for a proper statistical analysis, it should be noted that the 3 most common responses are the same for the two groups of churches. These are:

Response #	Response Description	Number of Respondents from Holistic Churches	Number of Respondents from Non-Holistic Churches
C	"I grow spiritually at this church"	75(22%)	49(25%)
D	"I feel the presence of the Spirit in this church"	57(16%)	48(25%)
F	"I feel this church is under the leadership of Jesus"	55(16%)	40(21%)

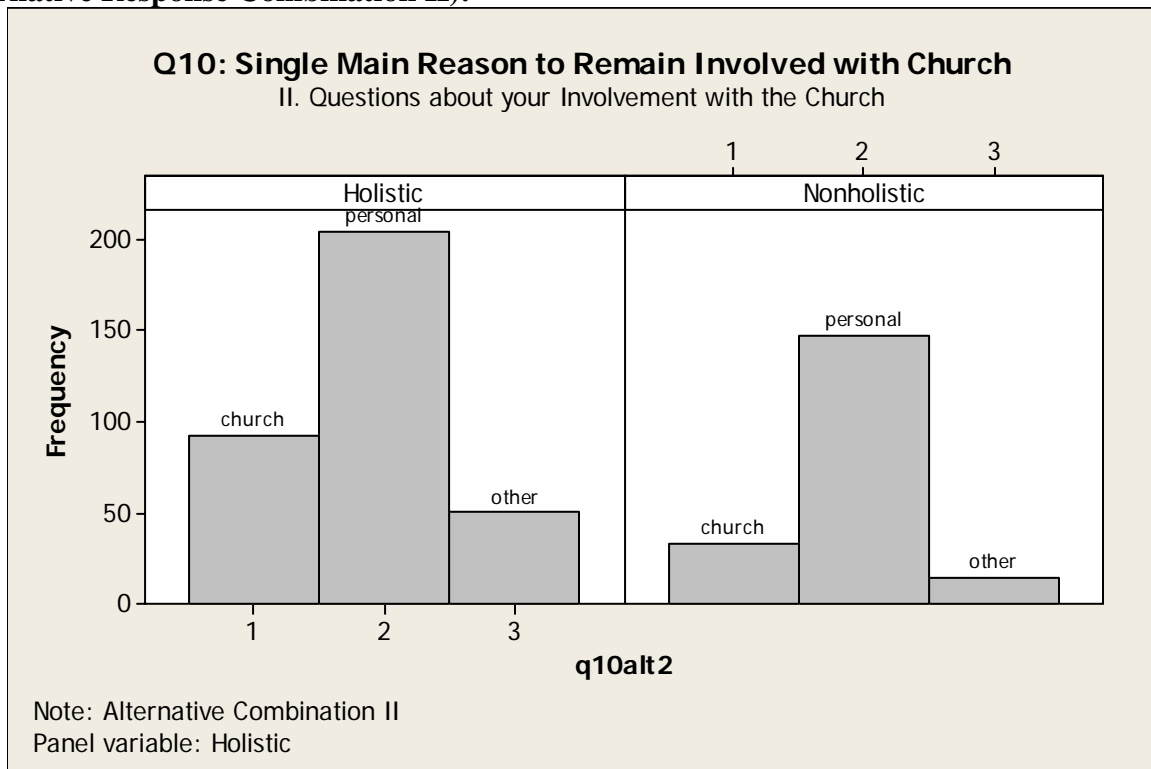
Q10 (Alternative Response Combination I):

1. Motivations related to the church's **denomination**, theology, or social agenda (b, g, j)
2. Motivations related to **outreach** ministries generally (a, e, i, h,)
3. Motivations related to individual **fulfillment**: e.g. spiritual growth (c,d, f,)
4. **Other** motivations (k)

Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q10alt1

	1	2	3	4	Missing	All
Holistic	54	55	187	50	16	346
Nonholistic	19	24	137	14	16	194
All	73	79	324	64	*	540
% of Total	13.52	14.63	60.00	11.85	*	100.00

Result: The two groups of churches did not report significant differences in reasons to remain involved with the church. When responses are combined in this manner, 60% of respondents reported “individual fulfillment” as their primary motivation to remain involved with the church.

Q10 (Alternative Response Combination II):

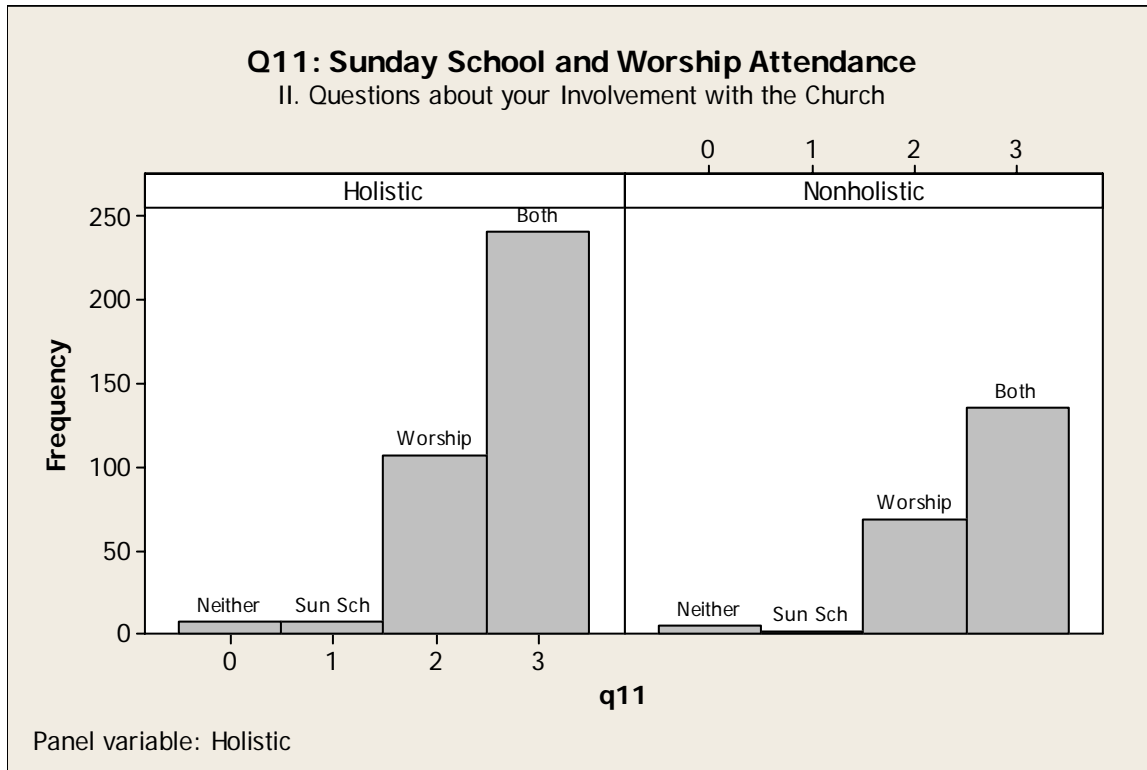
1. Involvement driven by **church**-oriented motivations (a, b, e, g, i, j)
2. Involvement driven by **personal** motivations (c, d, f, h).
3. **Other** motivations (k)

Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q10alt2

	1	2	3	Missing	All
Holistic	92	204	50	16	346
Nonholistic	33	147	14	16	194
All	125	351	64	*	540
% of Total	23.15	65.00	11.85	*	100.00

Result: The two groups of churches did not report significant differences in reasons to remain involved with the church. When responses are combined in this manner, 65% of respondents reported “personal motivations” as their primary reason to remain involved with the church.

Q11:

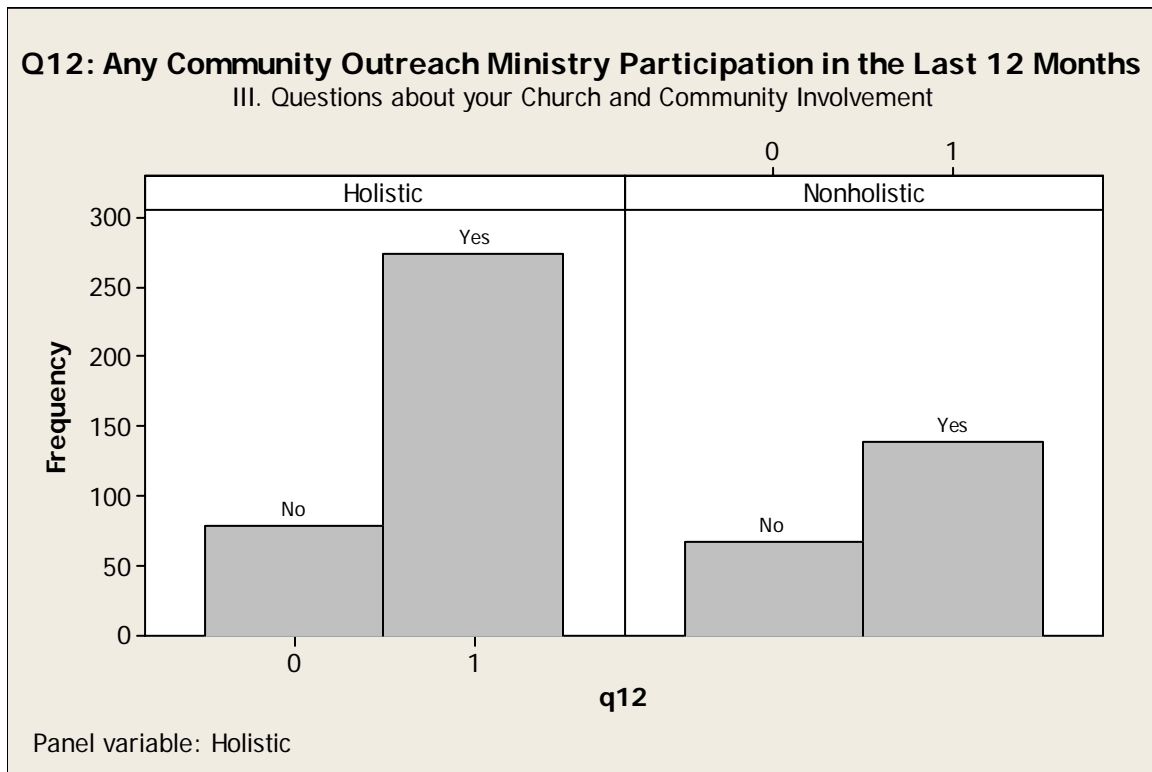


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q11

	0	1	2	3	Missing	All
Holistic	7	7	107	241	0	362
Nonholistic	5	1	68	135	1	209
All	12	8	175	376	*	571
% of Total	2.10	1.40	30.65	65.85	*	100.00

Result: There are no significant differences in regard to Sunday school and worship attendance between the two groups of churches. 66% of all respondents report ‘usually’ attending both Sunday school and worship service.

Q12:

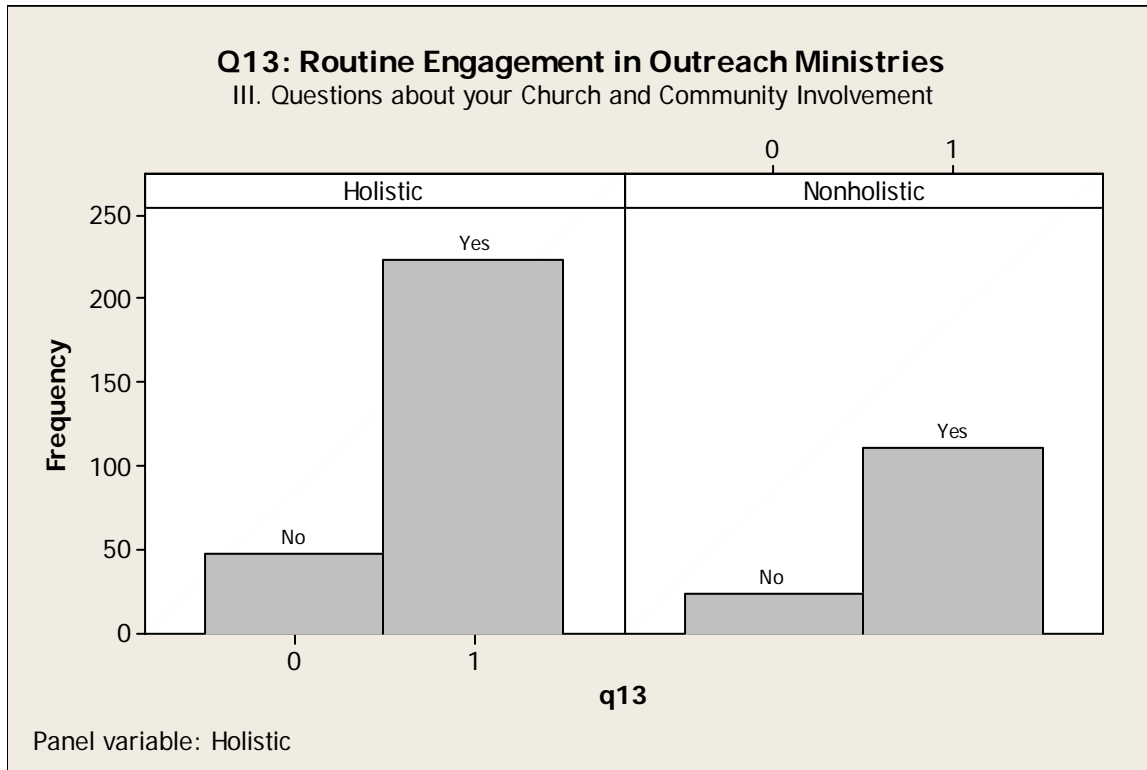


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q12

	0	1	Missing	All
Holistic	79	273	10	352
Nonholistic	67	139	4	206
All	146	412	*	558
% of Total	26.16	73.84	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences exist between the two churches. 78% of congregants from the holistic churches participated in community outreach ministry programs in the last 12 months versus 67% for the non-holistic church group.

Q13:

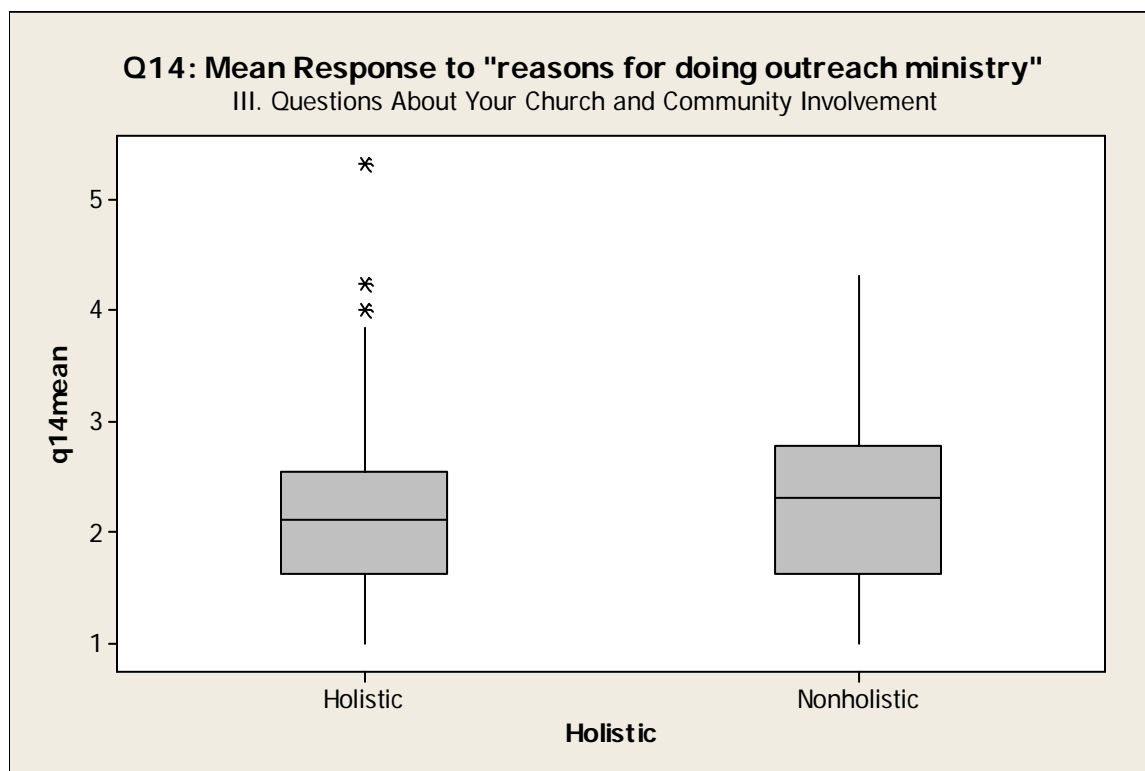


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q13

	0	1	Missing	All
Holistic	48	223	91	271
Nonholistic	24	111	75	135
All	72	334	*	406
% of Total	17.73	82.27	*	100.00

Result: No statistically significant differences exist between the two groups of churches. 82% of respondents routinely engage in outreach ministries.

Q14:



Cronbach Coefficient Alpha

Variables	Alpha
Raw	0.875907
Standardized	0.890031

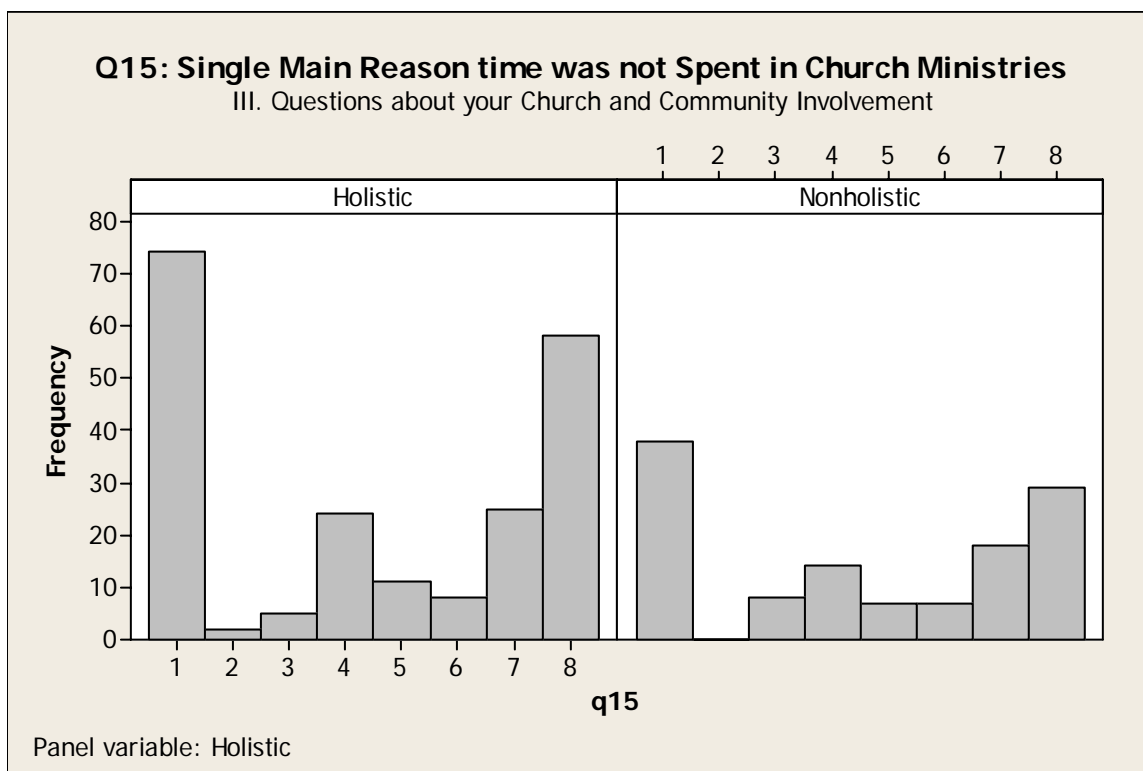
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	9	29.7137747	3.3015305	6.62	<.0001
Error	329	164.1251495	0.4988606		
Corrected Total	338	193.8389242			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	q14mean Mean
0.153291	32.04557	0.706301	2.204051

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
church	9	29.71377473	3.30153053	6.62	<.0001

Result: Given the high coefficient alpha reliability estimates (> 0.7), the responses are consistent between questions. That is, all the sub-questions are sufficiently correlated with one another or with the total. Analysis of variance indicates the two groups of churches have significantly different responses. With mean responses of 2.17% and 2.27% respectively, congregants from holistic churches are slightly more likely than congregants from non-holistic churches to rate the stated reasons on the survey as ‘very important’.

Q15:

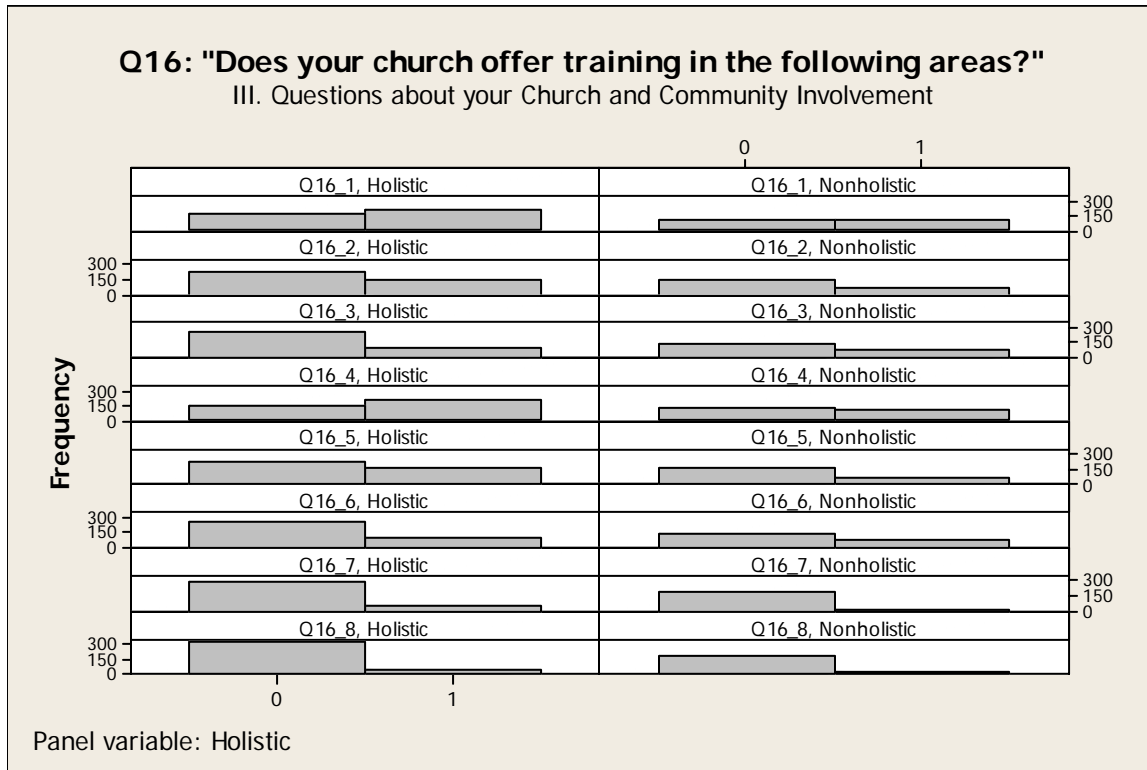


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Holistic	74	2	5	24	11	8	25	58
Nonholistic	38	0	8	14	7	7	18	29
All	112	2	13	38	18	15	43	87
% of Total	34.146	0.610	3.963	11.585	5.488	4.573	13.110	26.524
Missing	All							
Holistic	155	207						
Nonholistic	89	121						
All	*	328						
% of Total	*	100.000						

Result: Although no significant tests can be done on the data due to high spread and low counts, it should be noted that the 3 most common responses are the same for both the holistic and non-holistic churches.

Response	Response	Number of Respondents from Holistic Churches	Number of Respondents from Non-Holistic Churches
1	I'm too busy with work, family, and activities outside the church	74 (36%)	38 (31%)
8	Other	58 (28%)	29 (24%)
7	I don't think I'm gifted or called in this area	25 (12%)	18 (15%)

Q16:



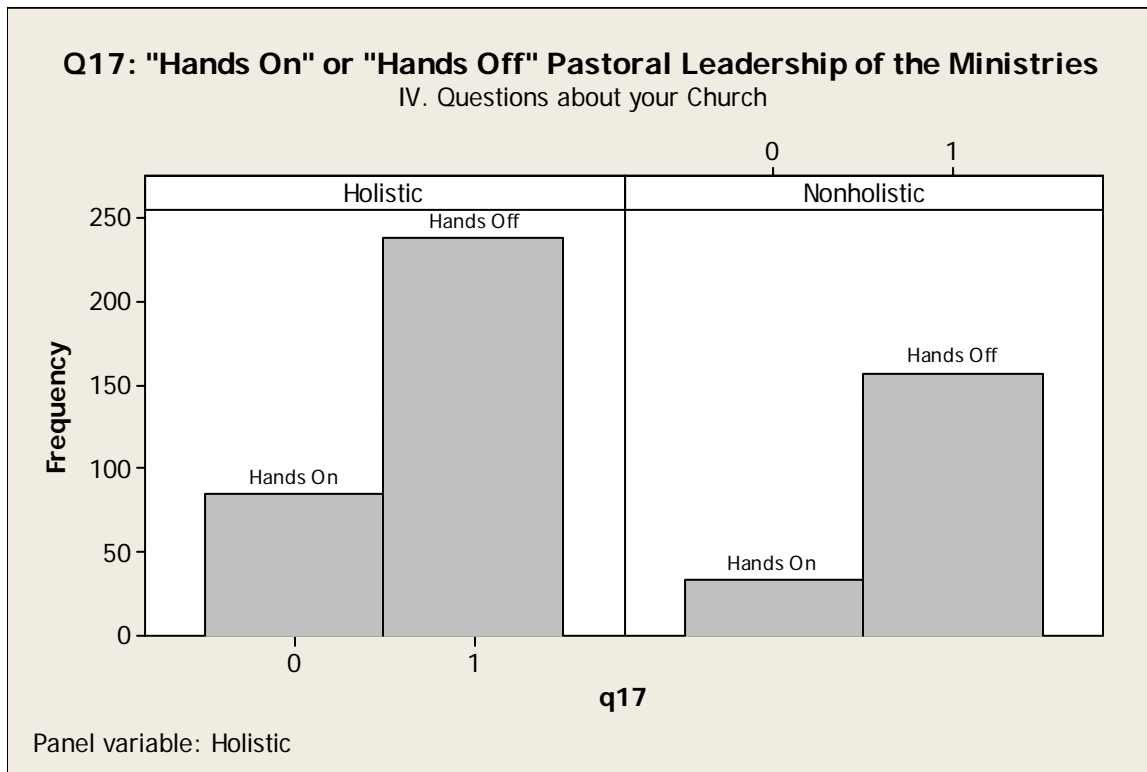
Q16_1	Count	Percent	Q16_2	Count	Percent	Q16_3	Count	Percent
0	269	47.44	0	367	64.73	0	387	68.13
1	298	52.56	1	200	35.27	1	181	31.87

Q16_4	Count	Percent	Q16_5	Count	Percent	Q16_6	Count	Percent
0	270	47.54	0	365	64.26	0	395	69.54
1	298	52.46	1	203	35.74	1	173	30.46

Q16_7	Count	Percent	Q16_8	Count	Percent
0	498	87.68	0	521	91.73
1	70	12.32	1	47	8.27

Result: The above histogram shows the overall set of responses to each of the training areas for the holistic and non-holistic church groups.

Q17:

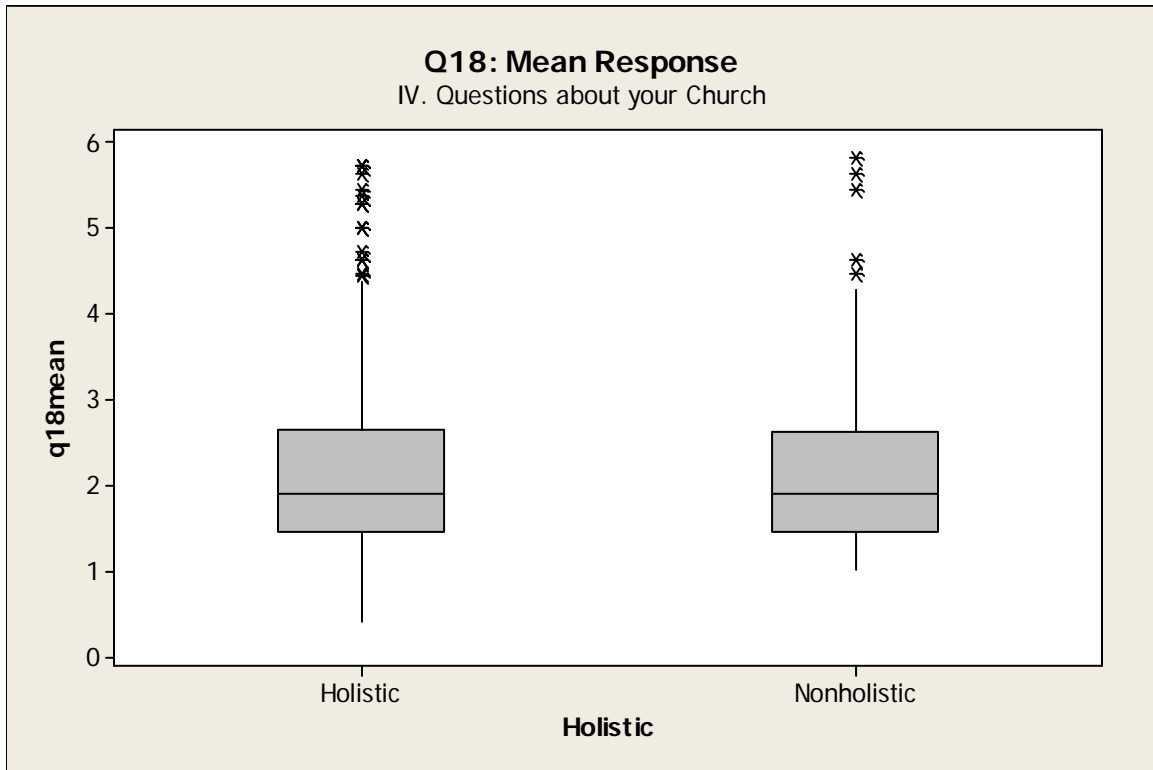


Tabulated statistics: Holistic, q17

	0	1	Missing	All
Holistic	85	238	39	323
Nonholistic	33	157	20	190
All	118	395	*	513
% of Total	23.00	77.00	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences do exist between the two churches. 74% of respondents from holistic churches report ‘hands off’ pastoral leadership versus 83% in the non-holistic church group.

Q18:



Cronbach Coefficient Alpha

Variables	Alpha
Raw	0.923342
Standardized	0.929380

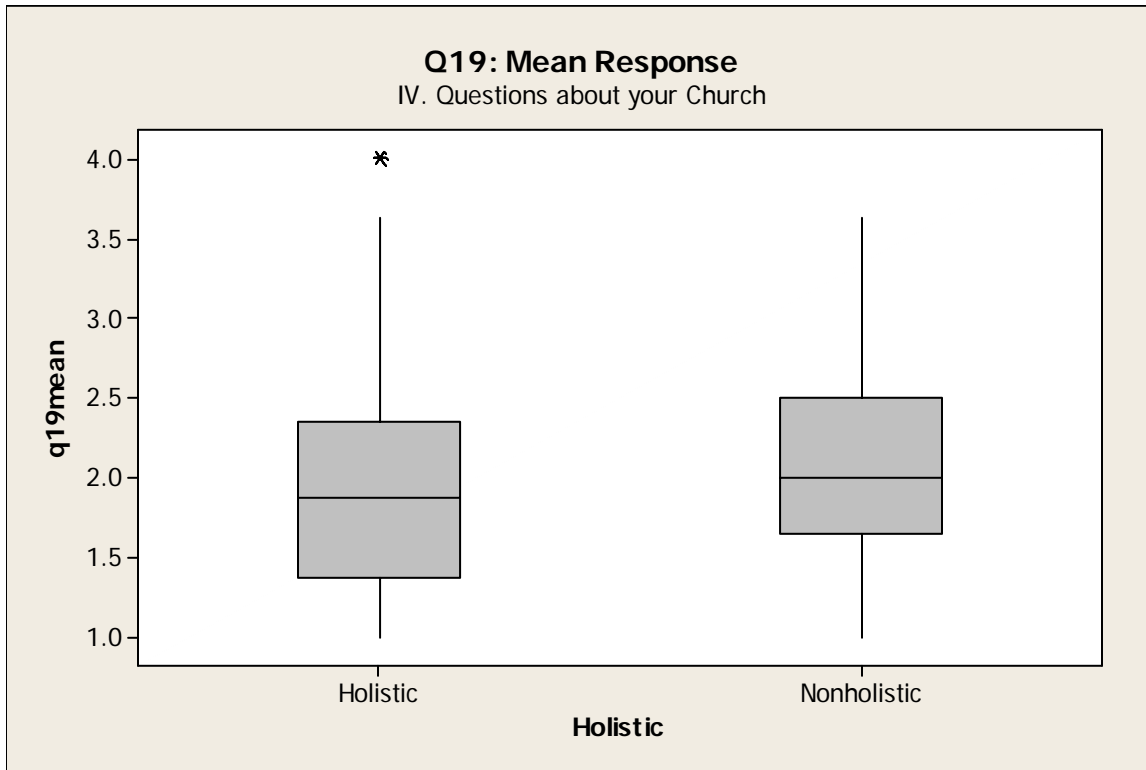
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	1	0.7500988	0.7500988	0.83	0.3630
Error	562	508.6266158	0.9050296		
Corrected Total	563	509.3767146			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	q18mean Mean
0.001473	44.29802	0.951330	2.147569

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
holistic	1	0.75009882	0.75009882	0.83	0.3630

Result: While the sub-questions display a strong amount of internal consistency, there are no significant differences between the two church groups. Note that sub-questions 1 and 2 have been removed since they reflect a different underlying construct than the other sub-questions. With a mean response of 2.14, the phrases in the survey were more likely to ‘very much describe this church’ than not.

Q19:



Cronbach Coefficient Alpha

Variables	Alpha
Raw	0.888514
Standardized	0.889193

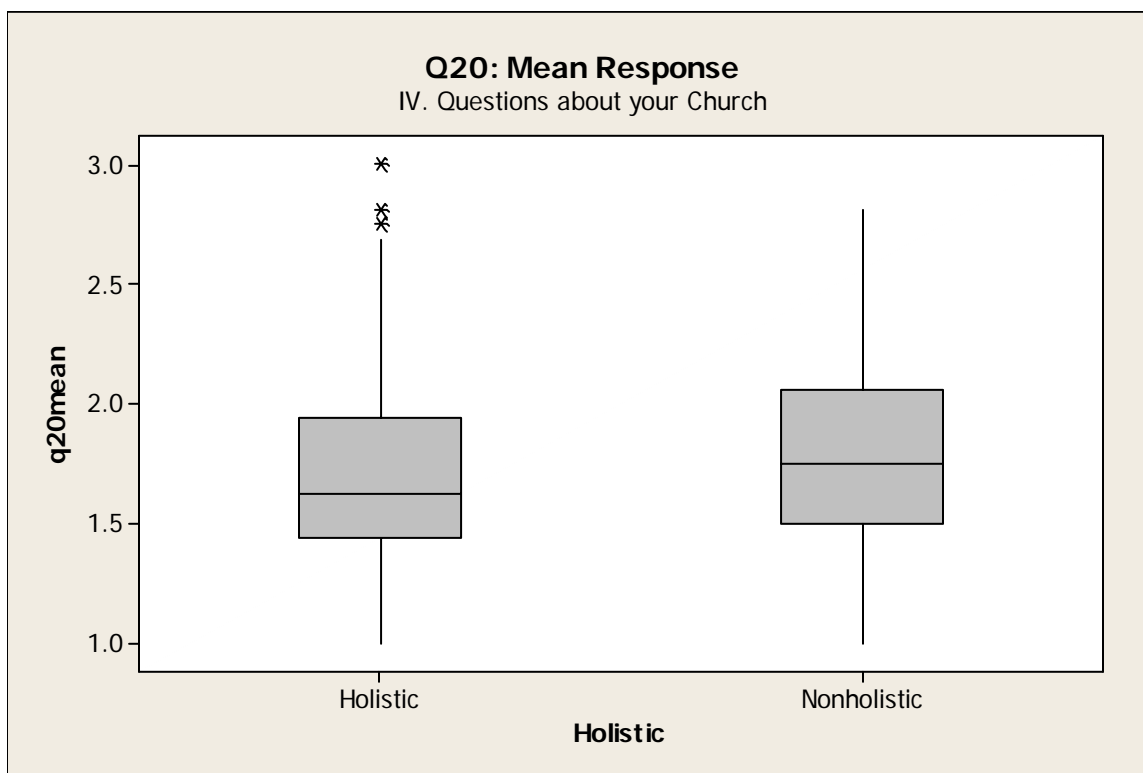
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	9	25.4047574	2.8227508	7.50	<.0001
Error	555	208.8239859	0.3762594		
Corrected Total	564	234.2287433			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	q19mean Mean
0.108461	31.15144	0.613400	1.969090

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
church	9	25.40475744	2.82275083	7.50	<.0001

Result: Not only do the sub-questions display a strong amount of internal consistency, but there are also significant differences between the church-groups. The holistic churches are more likely to rate the church’s organizational skills as ‘excellent’ than the non-holistic churches (with means of 1.92 versus 2.05, respectively)

Q20:



Cronbach Coefficient Alpha

Variables	Alpha
Raw	0.868975
Standardized	0.871106

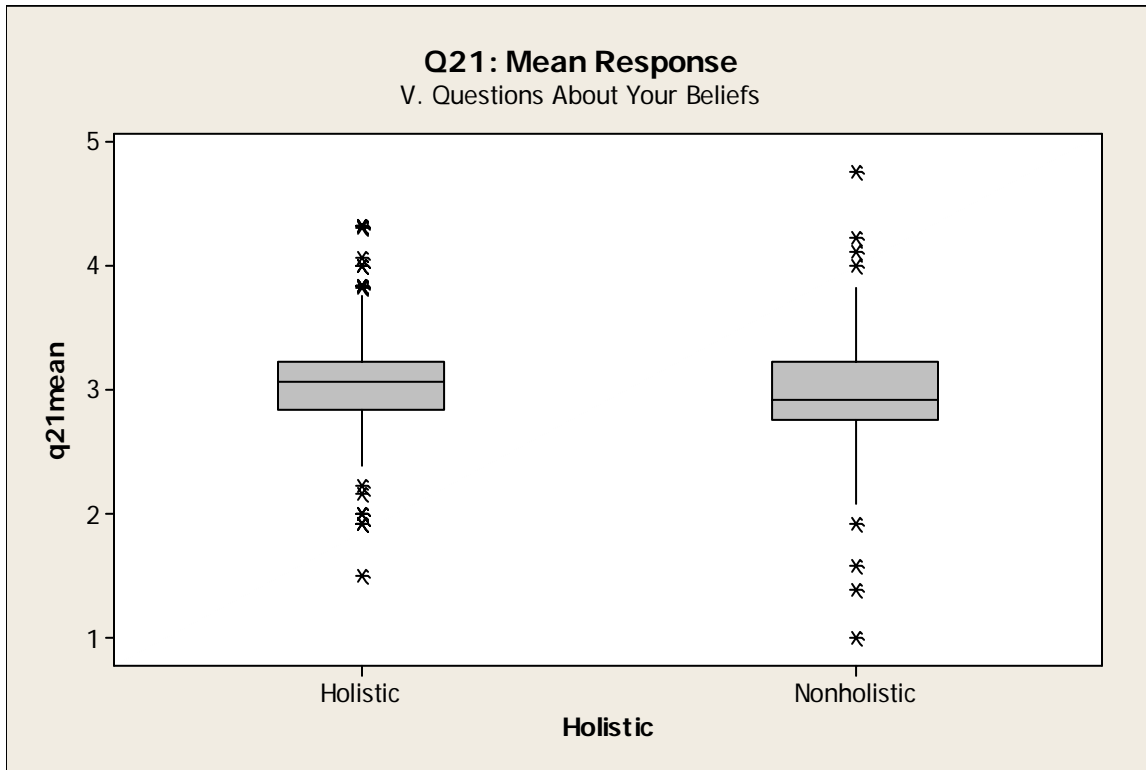
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	9	20.62808240	2.29200916	18.57	<.0001
Error	554	68.39010819	0.12344785		
Corrected Total	563	89.01819059			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	q20mean Mean
0.231729	20.35977	0.351351	1.725715

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
church	9	20.62808240	2.29200916	18.57	<.0001

Result: Not only do the sub-questions display a strong amount of internal consistency, but there are also significant differences between the church-groups. Respondents from the holistic churches are very slightly more likely to rate the stated priorities as ‘high priority’ than the non-holistic churches (with means of 1.70 versus 1.77, respectively).

Q21:



Cronbach Coefficient Alpha

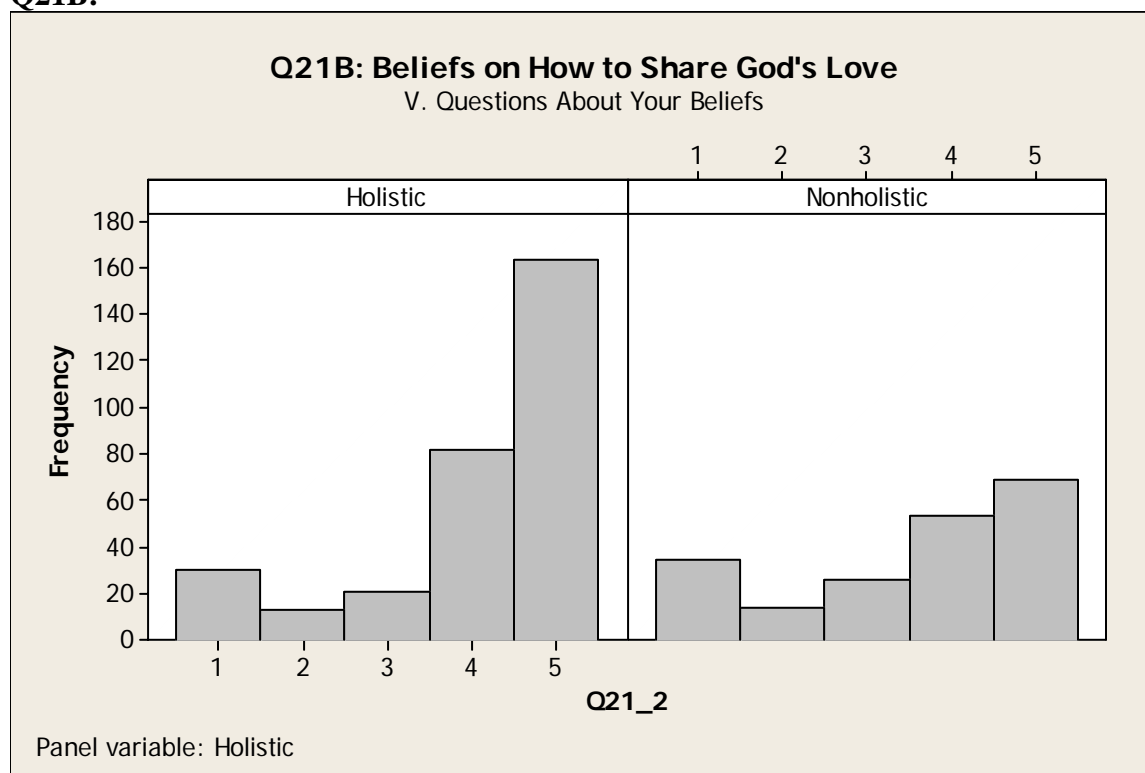
Variab les	Al pha
Raw	0.161469
Standardi zed	0.187763

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	9	3.58939607	0.39882179	2.57	0.0067
Error	516	80.05280572	0.15514110		
Corrected Total	525	83.64220179			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	q21mean Mean
0.042914	13.04306	0.393880	3.019841

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
church	9	3.58939607	0.39882179	2.57	0.0067

Result: The internal consistency between the sub-questions in 21 is extremely weak; in other words, there is very little correlation between responses to the sub-questions. As such, using the results of this question to compare the two groups of churches would not provide very useful results.

Q21B:

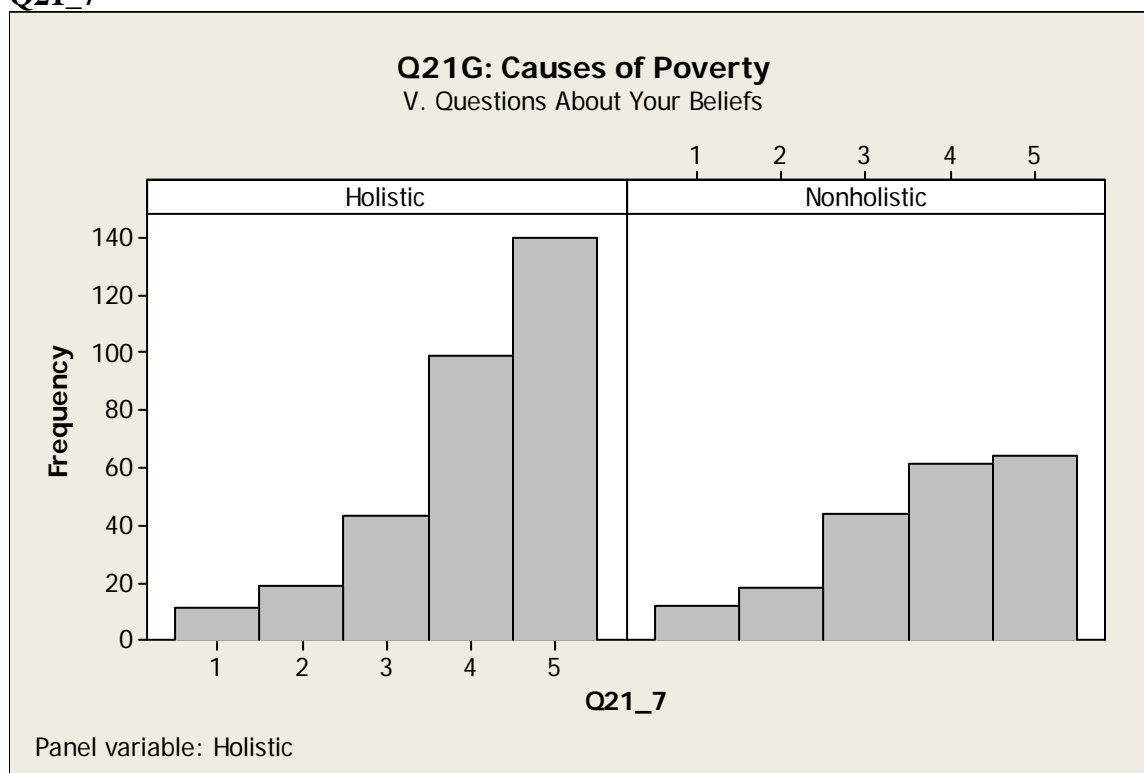
b. The way to share God's love with people is by telling them about Jesus. 1 2 3 4 5 The way to share God's love with people is by demonstrating it with caring actions.

Tabulated statistics: Holistic, Q21_2

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Holistic	30	13	21	82	163	53	309
Nonholistic	34	14	26	53	69	14	196
All	64	27	47	135	232	*	505
% of Total	12.67	5.35	9.31	26.73	45.94	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences exist between the two church-groups in their response to this question. It may be of interest that 79% of respondents from the holistic churches chose response 4 or 5 (caring actions) versus 62% of respondents from the non-holistic churches.

Q21_7



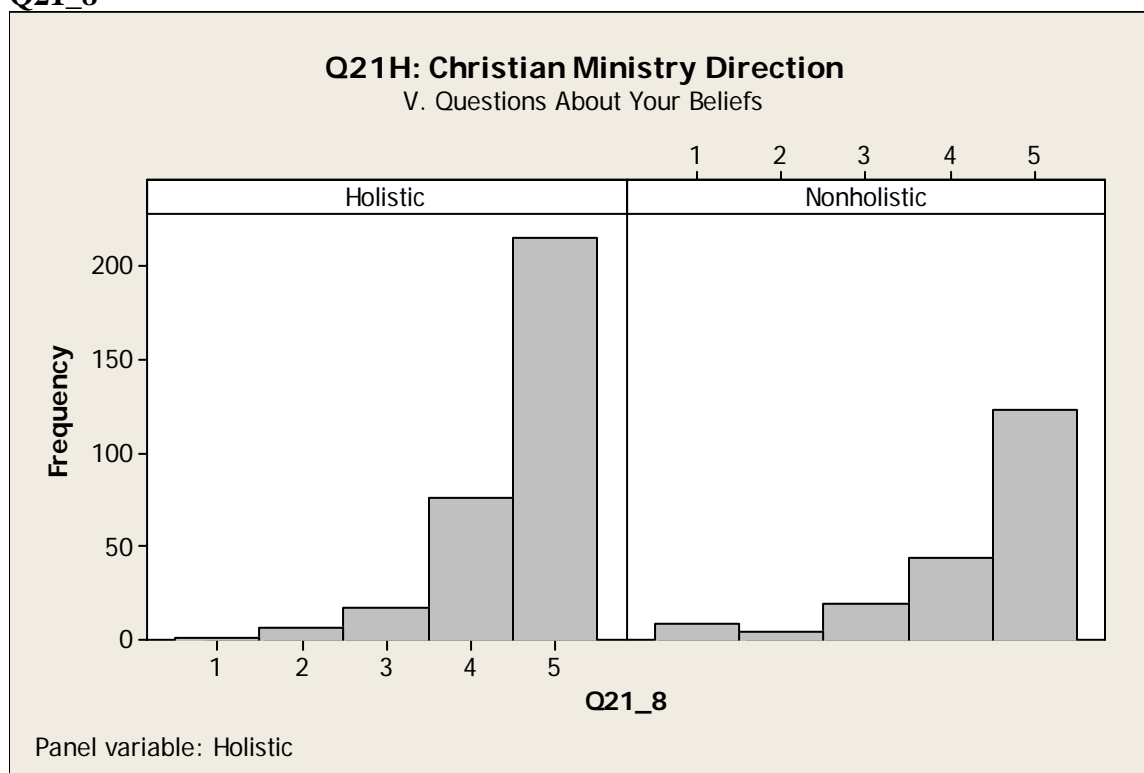
g. Poverty is largely due to a person's immoral lifestyle, laziness, or drugs. 1 2 3 4 5 Poverty is largely due to social, economic, and political factors, racism, and lack of good jobs.

Tabulated statistics: Holistic, Q21_7

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Holistic	11	19	43	99	140	50	312
Nonholistic	12	18	44	61	64	11	199
All	23	37	87	160	204	*	511
	4.50	7.24	17.03	31.31	39.92	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences exist between the two church-groups in their response to this question. It may be of interest that 77% of respondents from the holistic churches chose response 4 or 5 (social, economic, etc.) versus 63% of respondents from the non-holistic churches.

Q21_8



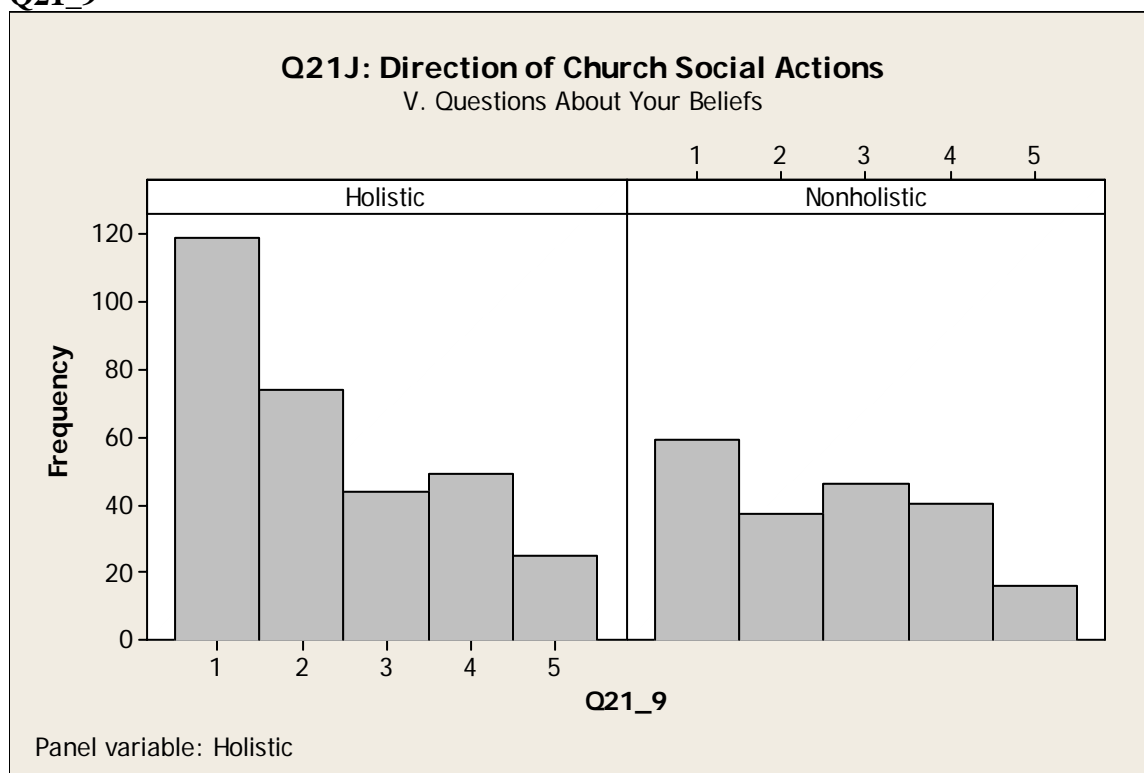
h. Christian ministry should be directed mainly to other members of the Christian faith. 1 2 3 4 5 Christian ministry should be directed to all members of society.

Tabulated statistics: Holistic, Q21_8

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Holistic	1	6	17	76	215	47	315
Nonholistic	9	4	19	44	123	11	199
All	10	10	36	120	338	*	514
	1.946	1.946	7.004	23.346	65.759	*	100.000

Result: Significant differences exist between the two church-groups in their response to this question. It may be of interest that 92% of respondents from the holistic churches chose response 4 or 5 (all members of society) versus 84% of respondents from the non-holistic churches.

Q21_9

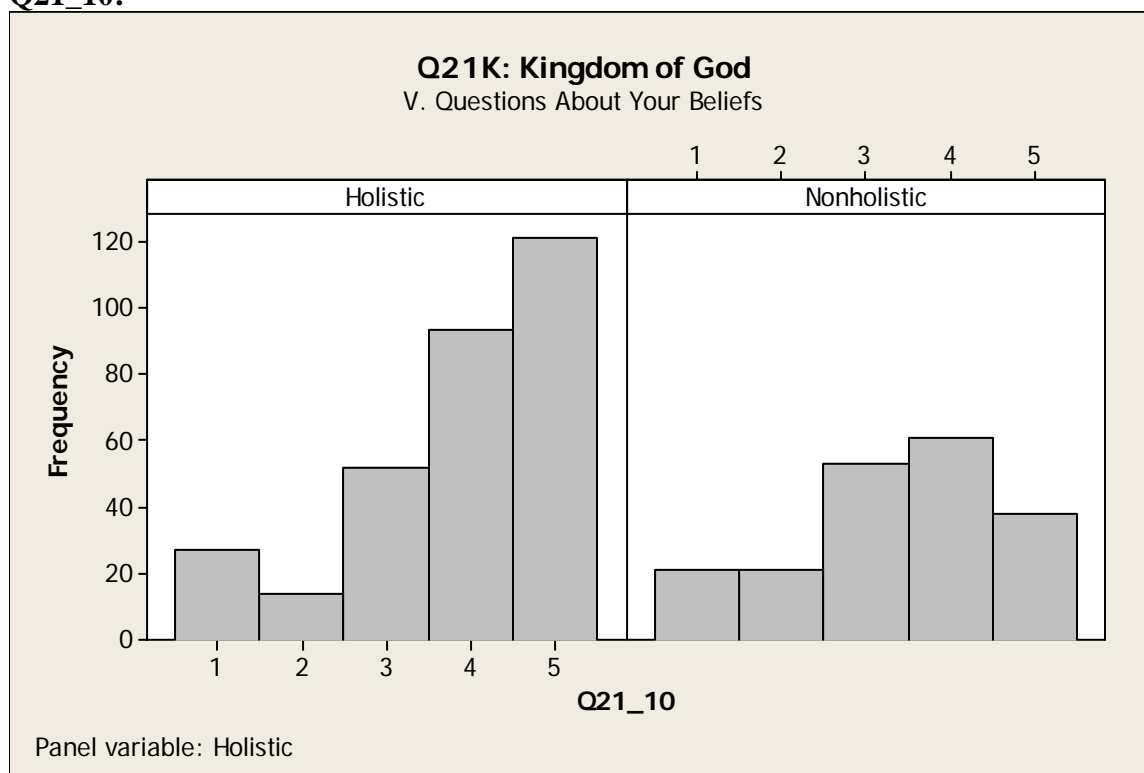


j. Any church's social action should be directed to all who are in need in the world. 1 2 3 4 5 Any Church's social action should be directed primarily toward its local community.

Tabulated statistics: Holistic, Q21_9

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Holistic	119	74	44	49	25	51	311
Nonholistic	59	37	46	40	16	12	198
All	178	111	90	89	41	*	509
	34.97	21.81	17.68	17.49	8.06	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences exist between the two church-groups in their response to this question. It may be of interest that 62% of respondents from the holistic churches chose response 1 or 2 (all who are in need) versus 48% of respondents from the non-holistic churches.

Q21_10:

k. The Kingdom of God is a spiritual realm that can only be attained after death 1 2 3 4 5 The Kingdom of God could exist on earth if only everyone would live by gospel principles.

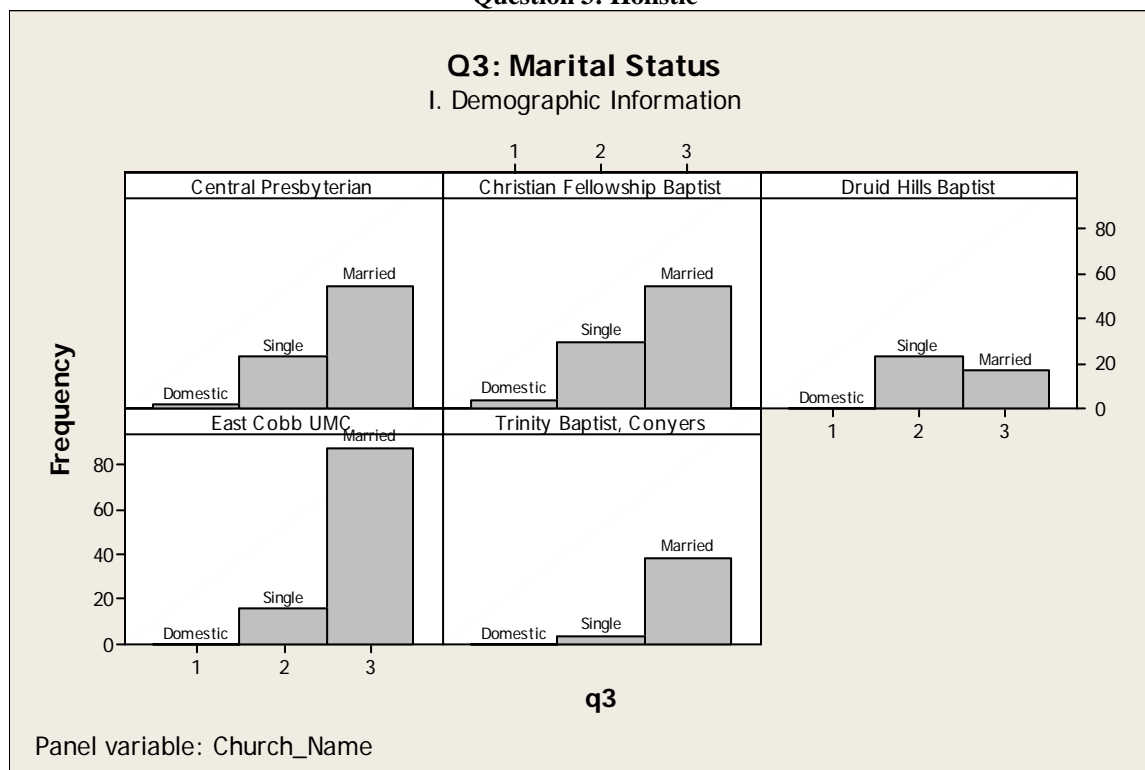
Tabulated statistics: Holistic, Q21_10

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Holistic	27	14	52	93	121	55	307
Nonholistic	21	21	53	61	38	16	194
All	48	35	105	154	159	*	501
% of Total	9.58	6.99	20.96	30.74	31.74	*	100.00

Result: Significant differences exist between the two church-groups in their response to this question. It may be of interest that 70% of respondents from the holistic churches chose response 4 or 5 (could exist on earth) versus 51% of respondents from the non-holistic churches.

Primary within Holistic and Non-Holistic

Question 3: Holistic



	Domestic	Single	Married	Total
Christian Fellowship Baptist	4	30	55	89
Central Presbyterian	2	23	55	80
Druid Hills Baptist	0	23	17	40
East Cobb UMC	0	16	88	104
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	0	4	39	43
Total	6	96	254	356
%	1.68%	26.97%	71.35%	

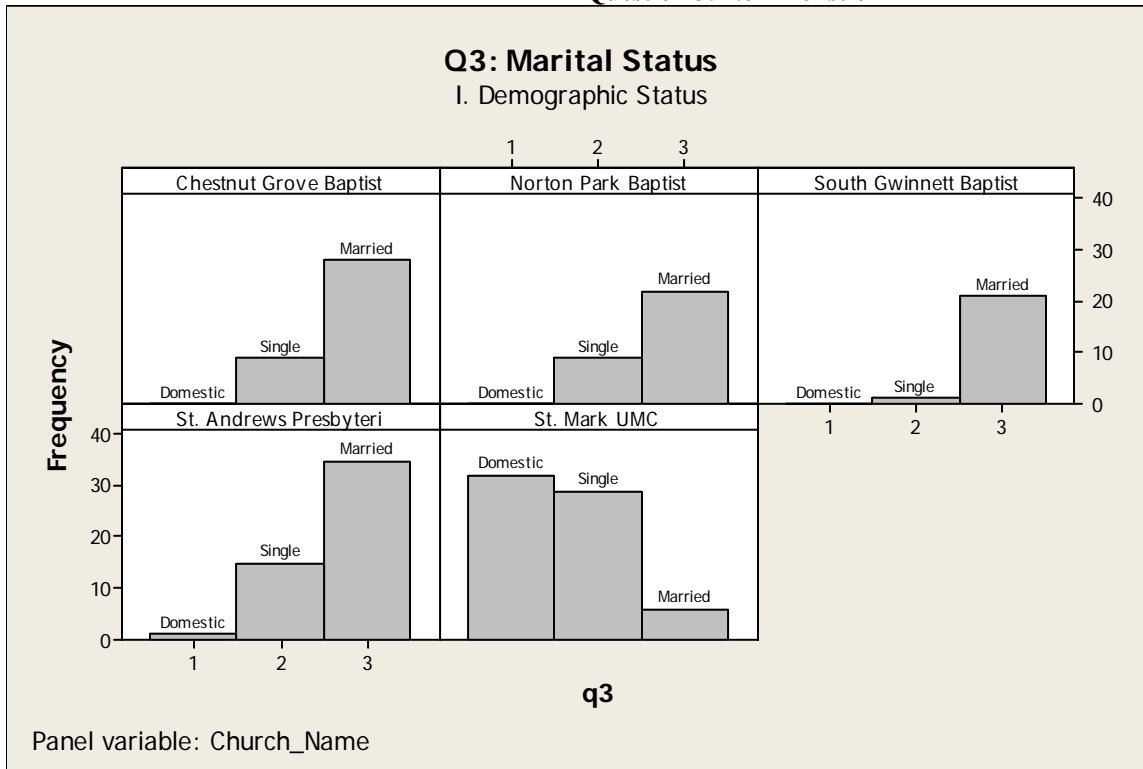
Frequency Missing = 6

Statistics for Table of church by q3

Statistic	DF	Value	Prob
Chi-Square	8	43.9067	<.0001
Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	8	45.3456	<.0001
Mantel-Haenszel Chi-Square	1	19.8353	<.0001

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different; however, low domestic counts hinder proper analysis.

Question 3: Non-Holistic



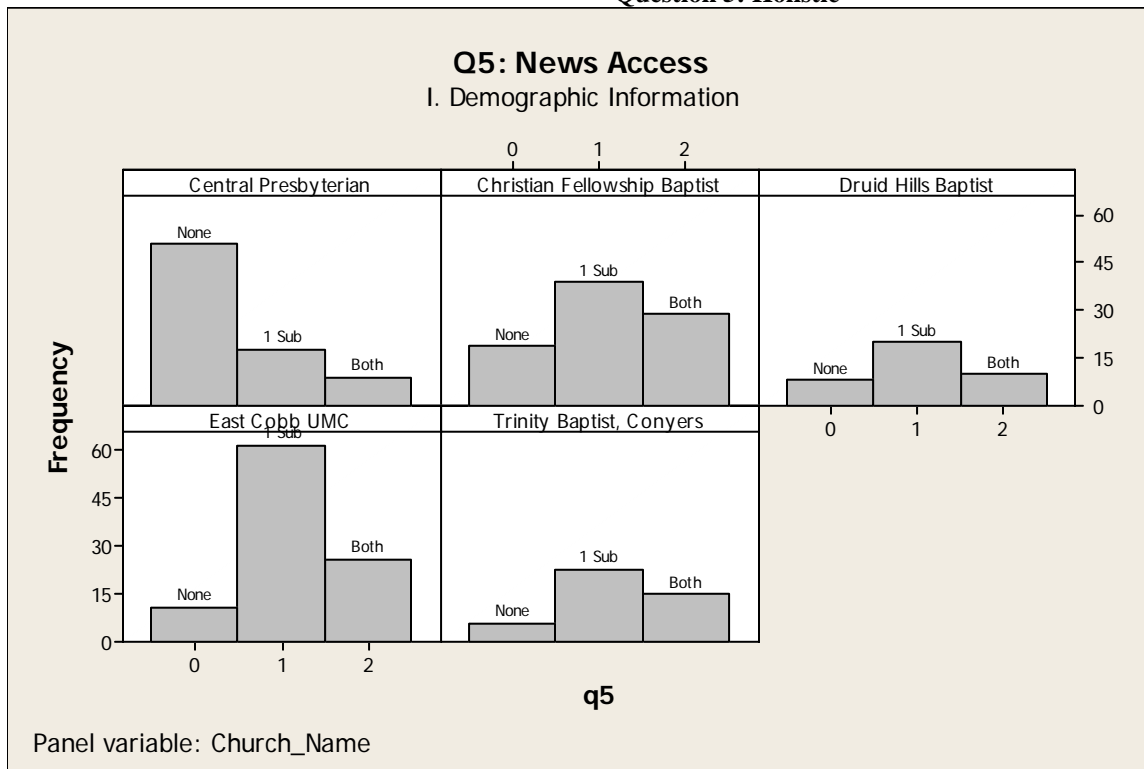
Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, q3

	1	2	3	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	0	9	28	0	37
Norton Park Baptist	0	9	22	1	31
South Gwinnett Baptist	0	1	21	1	22
St. Andrews Presbyteri	1	15	35	0	51
St. Mark UMC	32	29	6	0	67
All	33	63	112	*	208
% of Total	15.87	30.29	53.85	*	100.00

Pearson Chi-Square = 111.649, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.000
Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 128.378, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.000

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different.

Question 5: Holistic



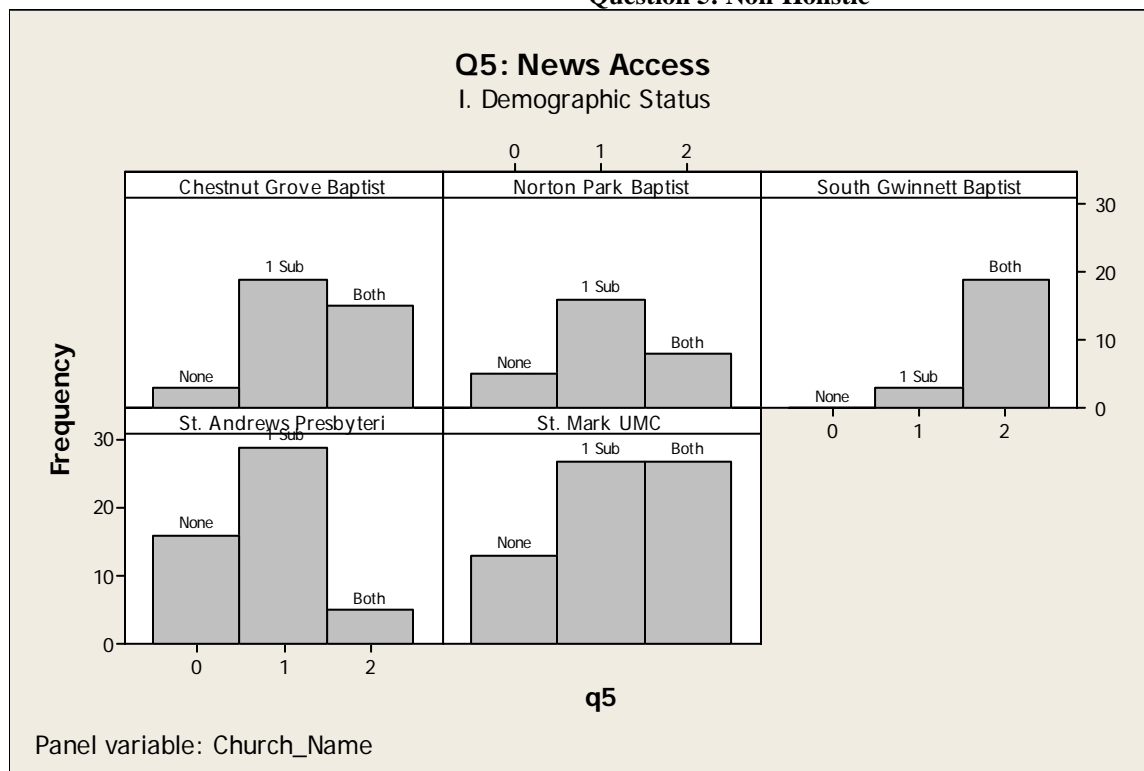
Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, q5

	0	1	2	Missing	All
Central Presbyterian	51	18	9	2	78
Christian Fellowship Baptist	19	39	29	6	87
Druid Hills Baptist	8	20	10	2	38
East Cobb UMC	11	62	26	5	99
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	6	23	15	1	44
All	95	162	89	*	346
%	27.46	46.82	25.72	*	100.00

Pearson Chi-Square = 79.704, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.000
Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 74.793, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.000

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different.

Question 5: Non-Holistic



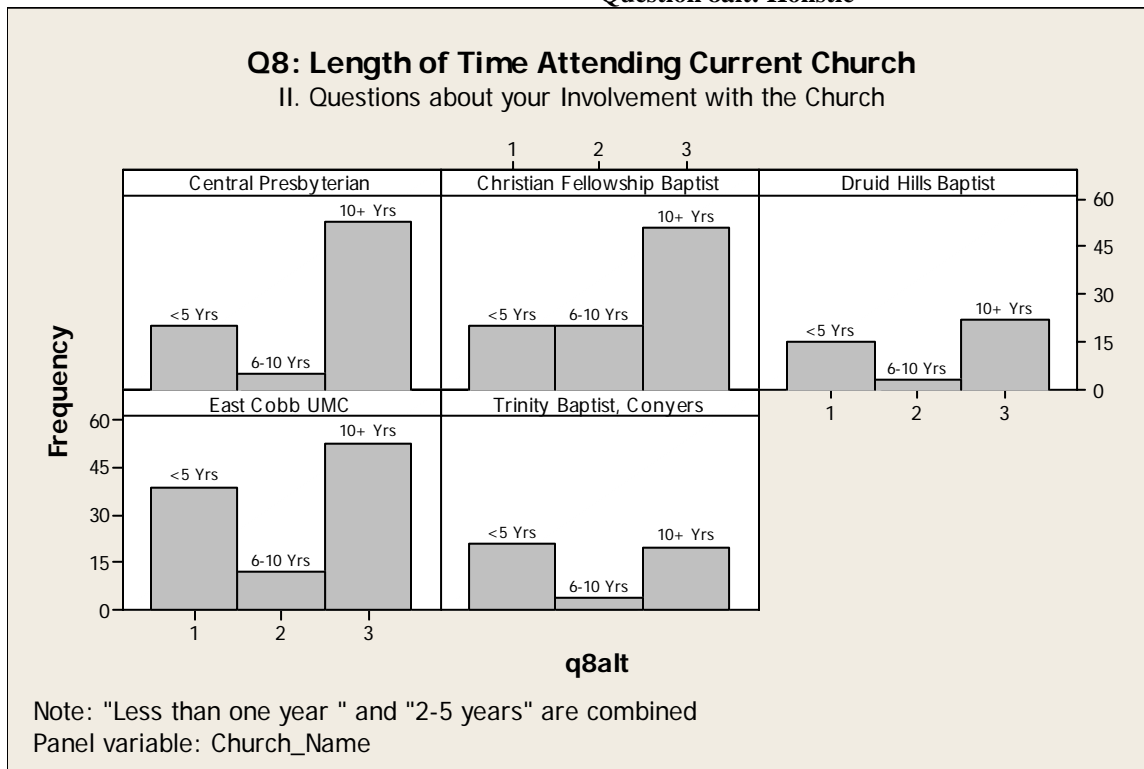
Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, q5

	0	1	2	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	3	19	15	0	37
Norton Park Baptist	5	16	8	3	29
South Gwinnett Baptist	0	3	19	1	22
St. Andrews Presbyterian	16	29	5	1	50
St. Mark UMC	13	27	27	0	67
All	37	94	74	*	205
% of Total	18.05	45.85	36.10	*	100.00

Pearson Chi-Square = 45.245, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.000
Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 49.987, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.000

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different.

Question 8alt: Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: q8alt versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Central Presbyterian	78	3.000	199.7	1.95
Christian Fellowship Baptist	91	3.000	188.1	0.92
Druid Hills Baptist	40	3.000	174.5	-0.32
East Cobb UMC	104	3.000	169.6	-1.16
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	45	2.000	154.4	-1.74
Overall	358		179.5	

H = 7.29 DF = 4 P = 0.122

H = 9.18 DF = 4 P = 0.057 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, q8alt

	1	2	3	Missing	All
Central Presbyterian	20	5	53	2	78
Christian Fellowship Baptist	20	20	51	2	91
Druid Hills Baptist	15	3	22	0	40
East Cobb UMC	39	12	53	0	104
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	21	4	20	0	45
All	115	44	199	*	358
% of Total	32.12	12.29	55.59	*	100.00

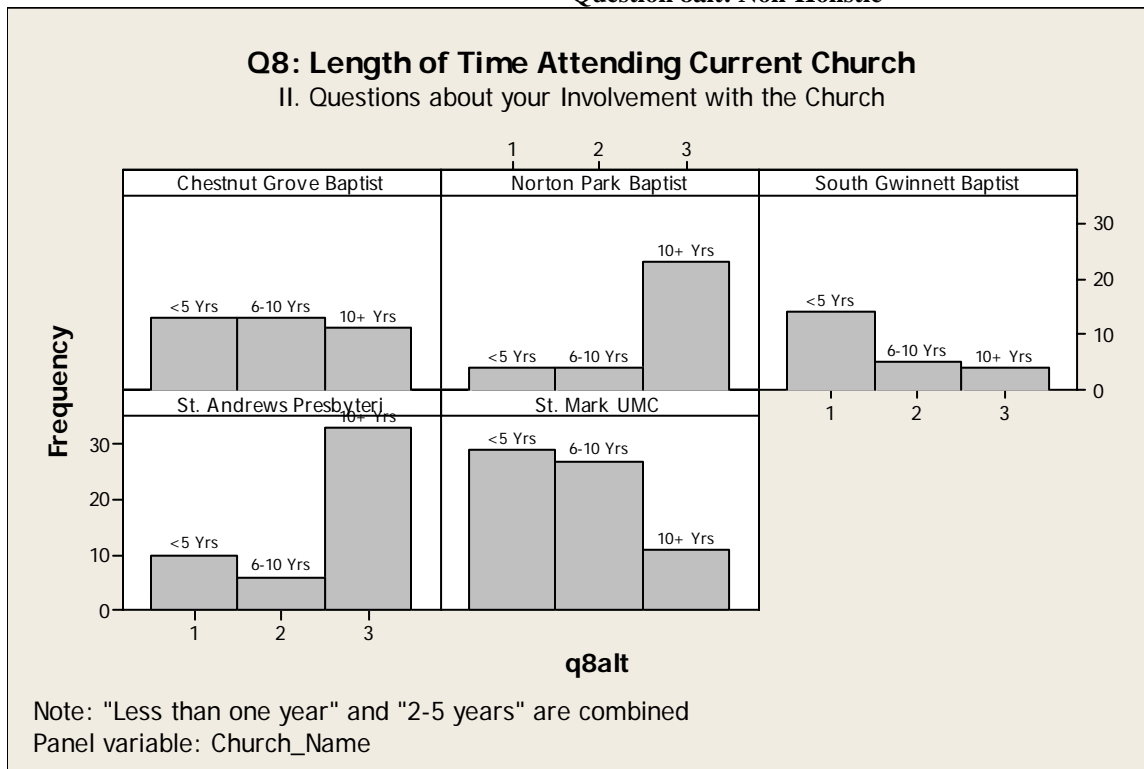
Pearson Chi-Square = 22.112, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.005

Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 21.371, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.006

* NOTE * 1 cells with expected counts less than 5

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different when the first two categories are combined.

Question 8alt: Non-Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: q8alt versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Chestnut Grove Baptist	37	2.000	96.4	-0.85
Norton Park Baptist	31	3.000	140.8	3.71
South Gwinnett Baptist	23	1.000	71.9	-2.73
St. Andrews Presbyteri	49	3.000	131.4	3.66
St. Mark UMC	67	2.000	82.2	-3.62
Overall	207		104.0	

H = 38.00 DF = 4 P = 0.000

H = 43.16 DF = 4 P = 0.000 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, q8alt

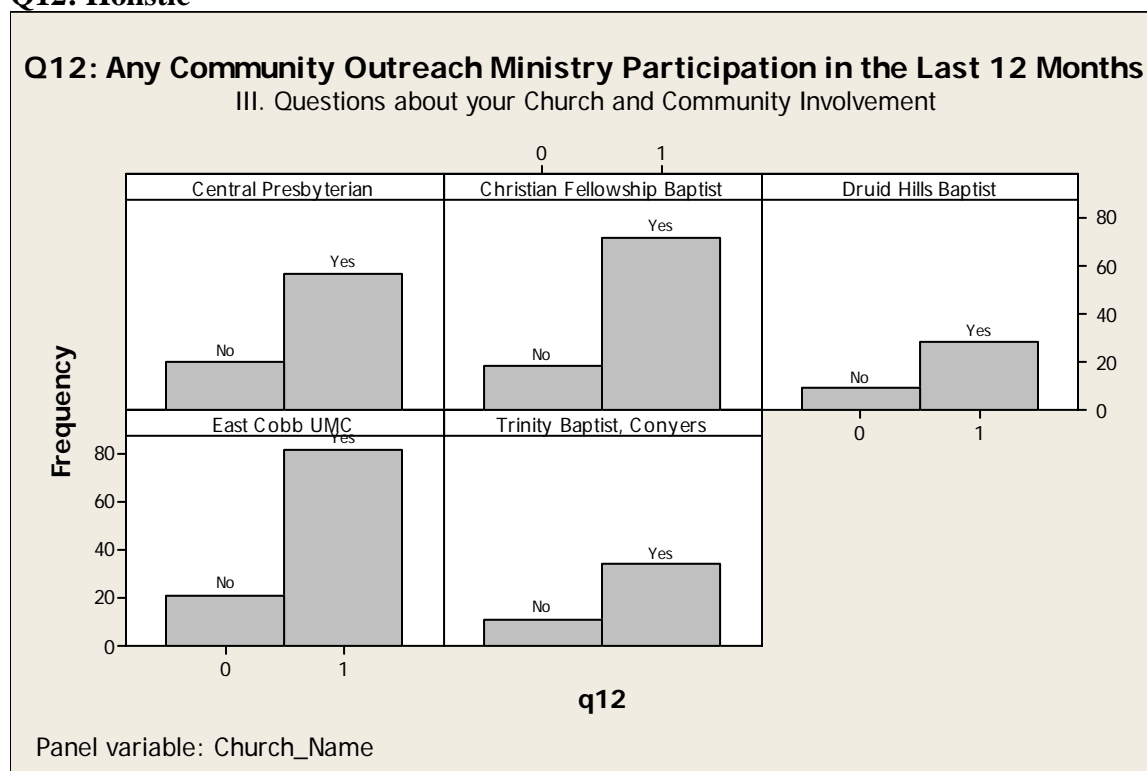
	1	2	3	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	13	13	11	0	37
Norton Park Baptist	4	4	23	1	31
South Gwinnett Baptist	14	5	4	0	23
St. Andrews Presbyteri	10	6	33	2	49
St. Mark UMC	29	27	11	0	67
All	70	55	82	*	207
% of Total	33.82	26.57	39.61	*	100.00

Pearson Chi-Square = 57.078, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.000

Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 58.250, DF = 8, P-Value = 0.000

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different.

Q12: Holistic



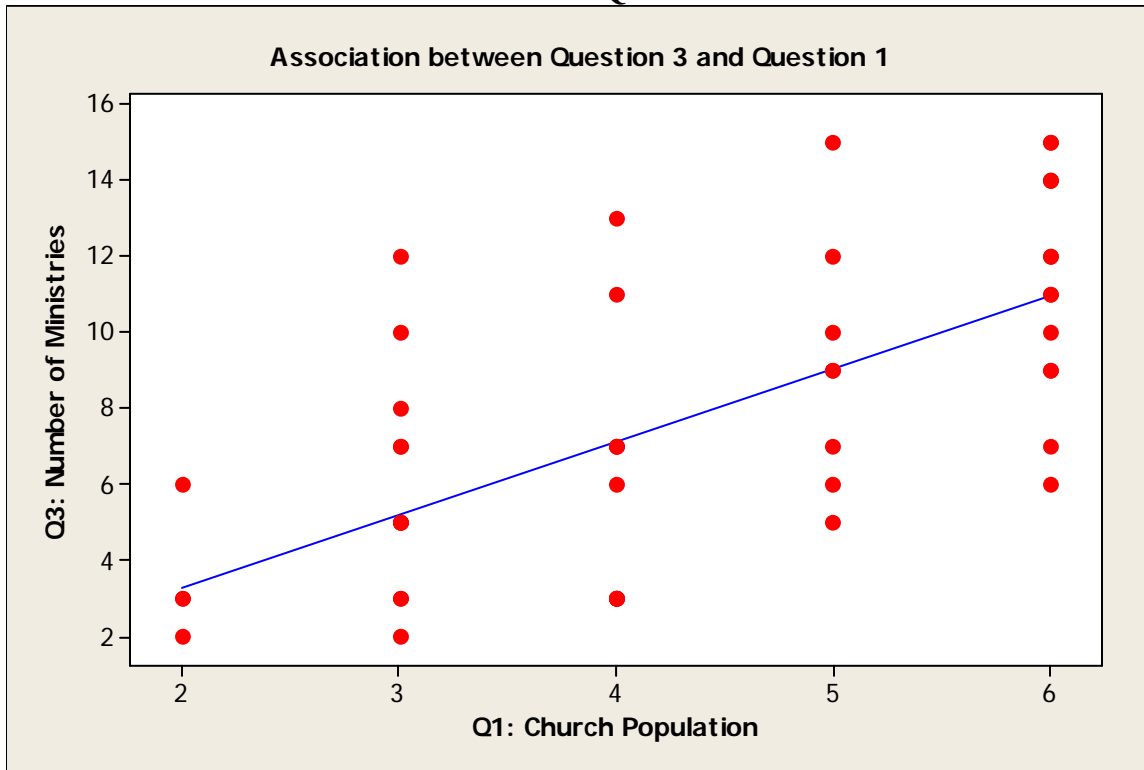
Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, q12

	0	1	Missing	All
Central Presbyterian	20	57	3	77
Christian Fellowship Baptist	18	72	3	90
Druid Hills Baptist	9	28	3	37
East Cobb UMC	21	82	1	103
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	11	34	0	45
All	79	273	*	352
% of Total	22.44	77.56	*	100

Pearson Chi-Square = 1.289, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.863
 Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 1.281, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.865

Result: Overall, 78% of all respondents reported participating in a community outreach ministry program in the last twelve months. No significant differences between churches were found.

Q12: Non-Holistic



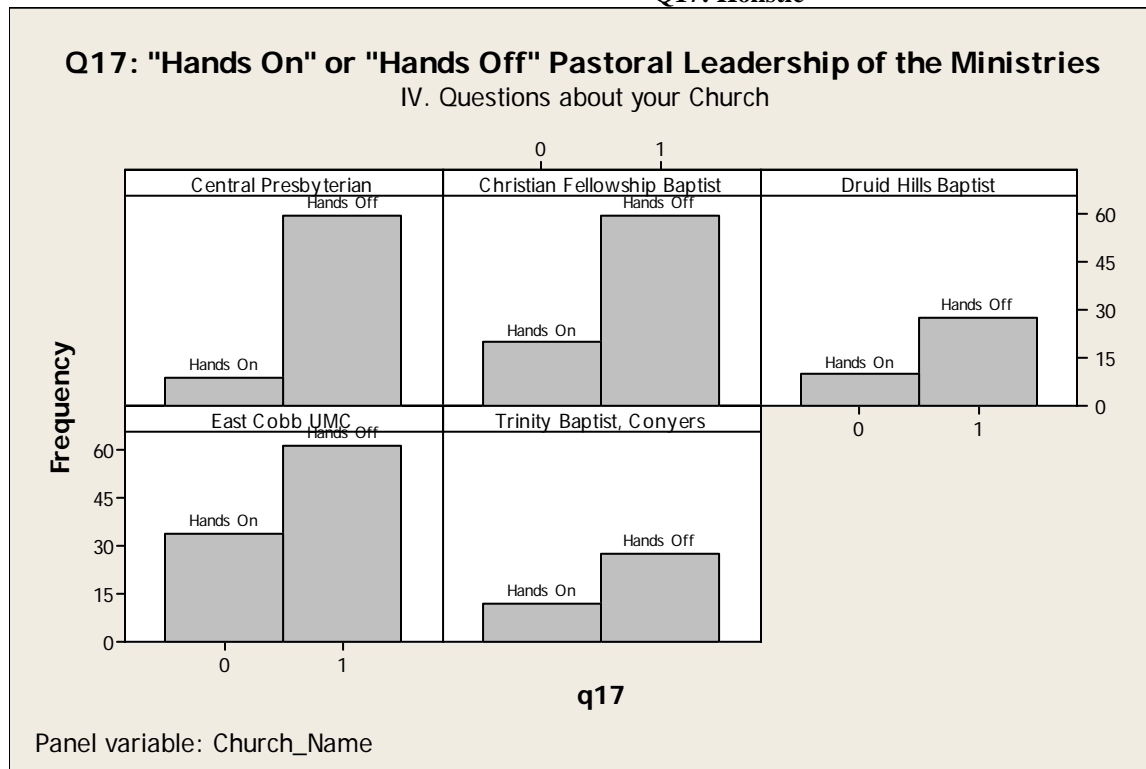
Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, q12

	0	1	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	14	23	0	37
Norton Park Baptist	12	18	2	30
South Gwinnett Baptist	8	14	1	22
St. Andrews Presbyteri	14	36	1	50
St. Mark UMC	19	48	0	67
All	67	139	*	206
% of Total	32.52	67.48	*	100.00

Pearson Chi-Square = 2.384, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.666
 Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 2.369, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.668

Result: There are no significant differences within these churches

Q17: Holistic



Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, q17

	0	1	Missing	All
Central Presbyterian	9	60	11	69
Christian Fellowship Baptist	20	60	13	80
Druid Hills Baptist	10	28	2	38
East Cobb UMC	34	62	8	96
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	12	28	5	40
All	85	238	*	323
% of Total	26.32	73.68	*	100.00

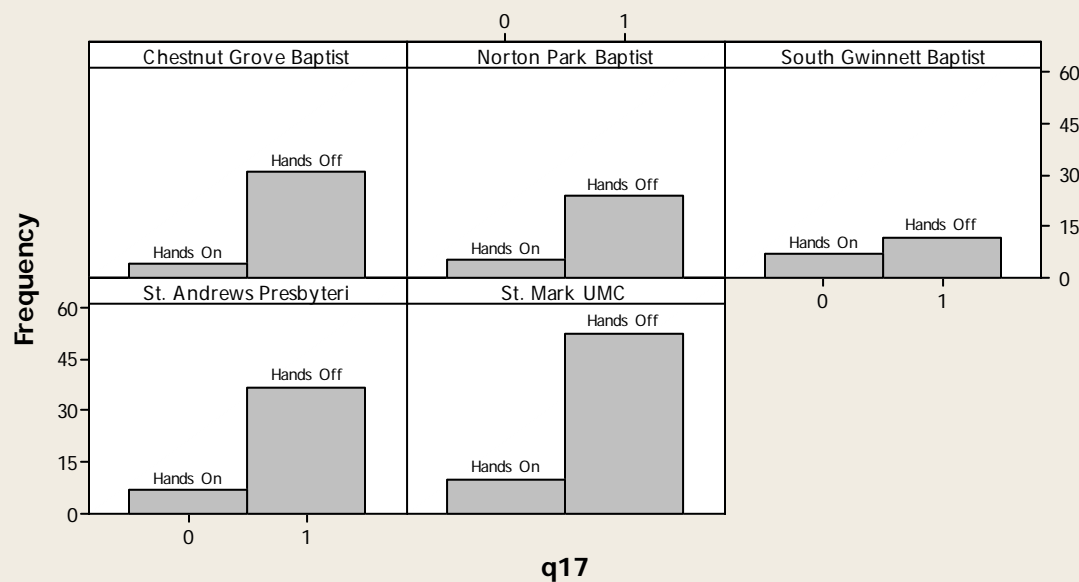
Pearson Chi-Square = 10.720, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.030

Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 11.435, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.022

Result: Although 73% of respondents reported their pastoral leadership as being “hands off” in the ministries of the church, statistically significant differences were once again found.

Q17: Non-Holistic

Q17: "Hands On" or "Hands Off" Pastoral Leadership of the Ministries
IV. Questions about your Church



Panel variable: Church_Name

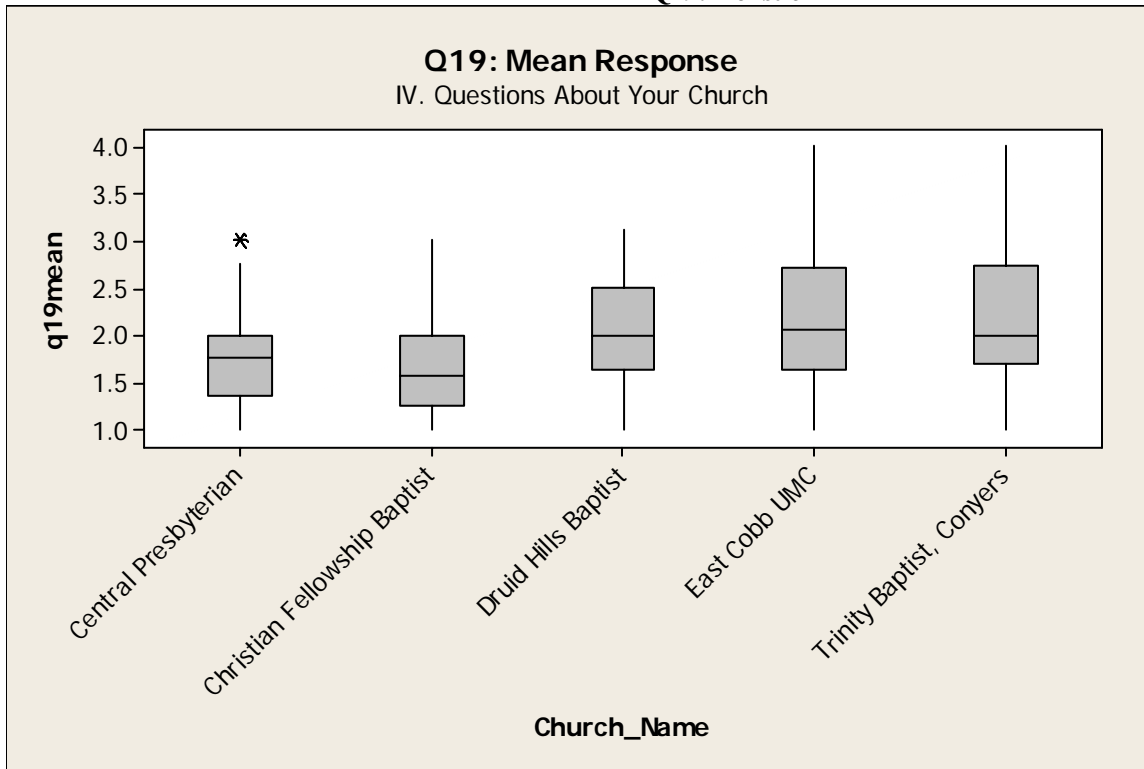
Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, q17

	0	1	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	4	31	2	35
Norton Park Baptist	5	24	3	29
South Gwinnett Baptist	7	12	4	19
St. Andrews Presbyterian	7	37	7	44
St. Mark UMC	10	53	4	63
All	33	157	*	190
% of Total	17.37	82.63	*	100.00

Pearson Chi-Square = 6.045, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.196
Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square = 5.201, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.267

Result: There are no significant differences within these churches

Q19: Holistic



Cronbach Coefficient Alpha

Variables	Alpha
Raw	0.896739
Standardized	0.898142

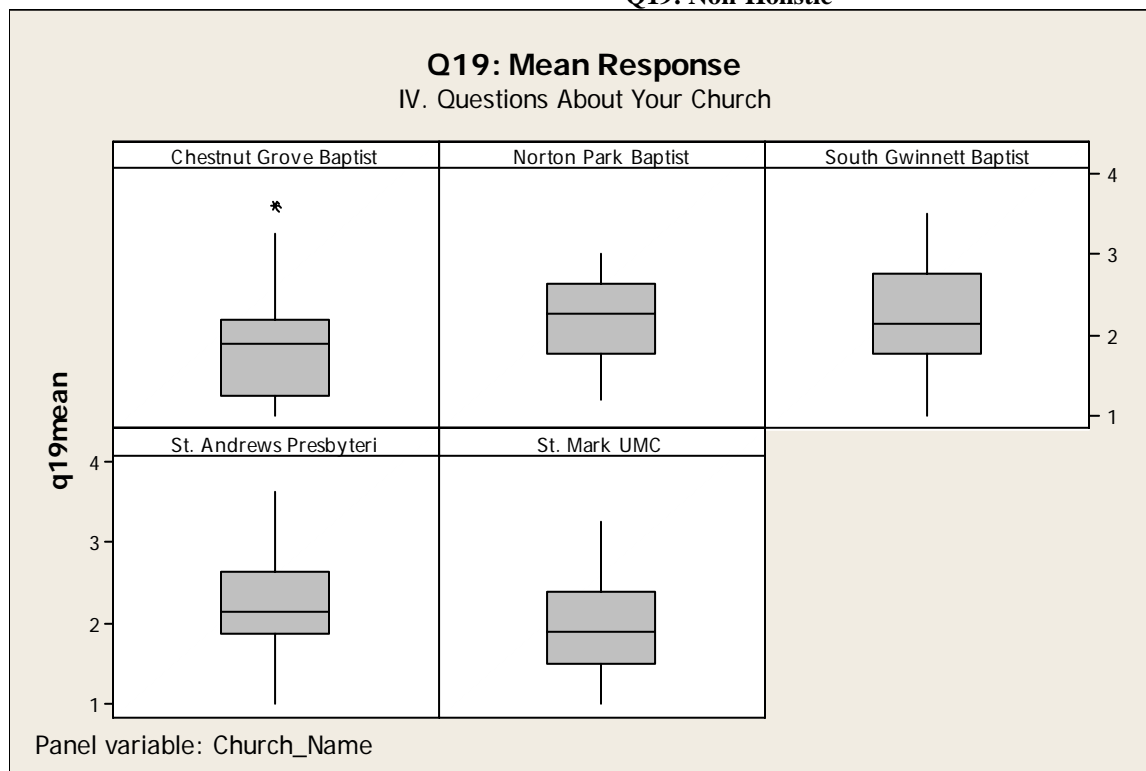
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	4	18.2962797	4.5740699	11.64	<.0001
Error	352	138.3707932	0.3930988		
Corrected Total	356	156.6670729			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	q19mean Mean
0.116784	32.62409	0.626976	1.921819

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
church	4	18.29627968	4.57406992	11.64	<.0001

Result: While the subquestions in question 19 have sufficiently consistent responses, significant differences in responses still exist between the churches.

Q19: Non-Holistic



Cronbach Coefficient Alpha

Variables	Alpha
Raw	0.897728
Standardized	0.898007

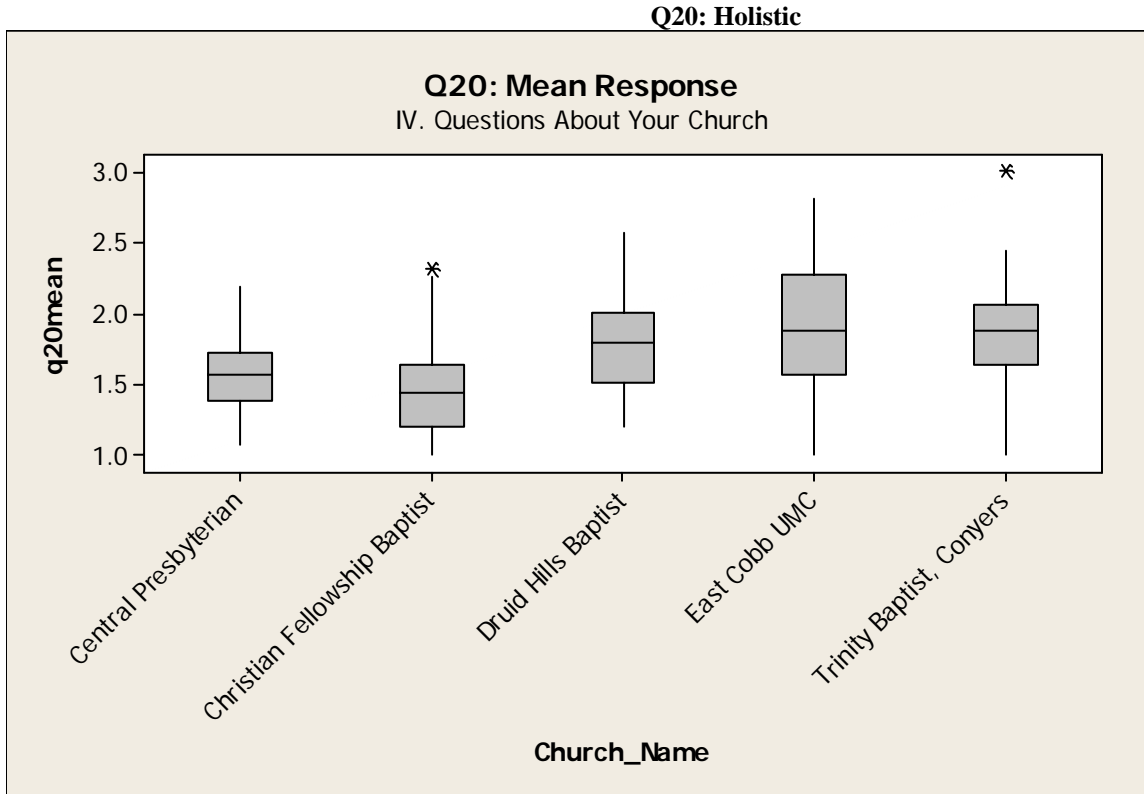
The ANOVA Procedure

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	4	4.94155465	1.23538866	3.56	0.0079
Error	203	70.45319264	0.34706006		
Corrected Total	207	75.39474729			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	q19mean Mean
0.065542	28.73434	0.589118	2.050223

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
church	4	4.94155465	1.23538866	3.56	0.0079

Result: At least one church is significantly different.



Cronbach Coefficient Alpha

Variables	Alpha
Raw	0.866349
Standardized	0.868863

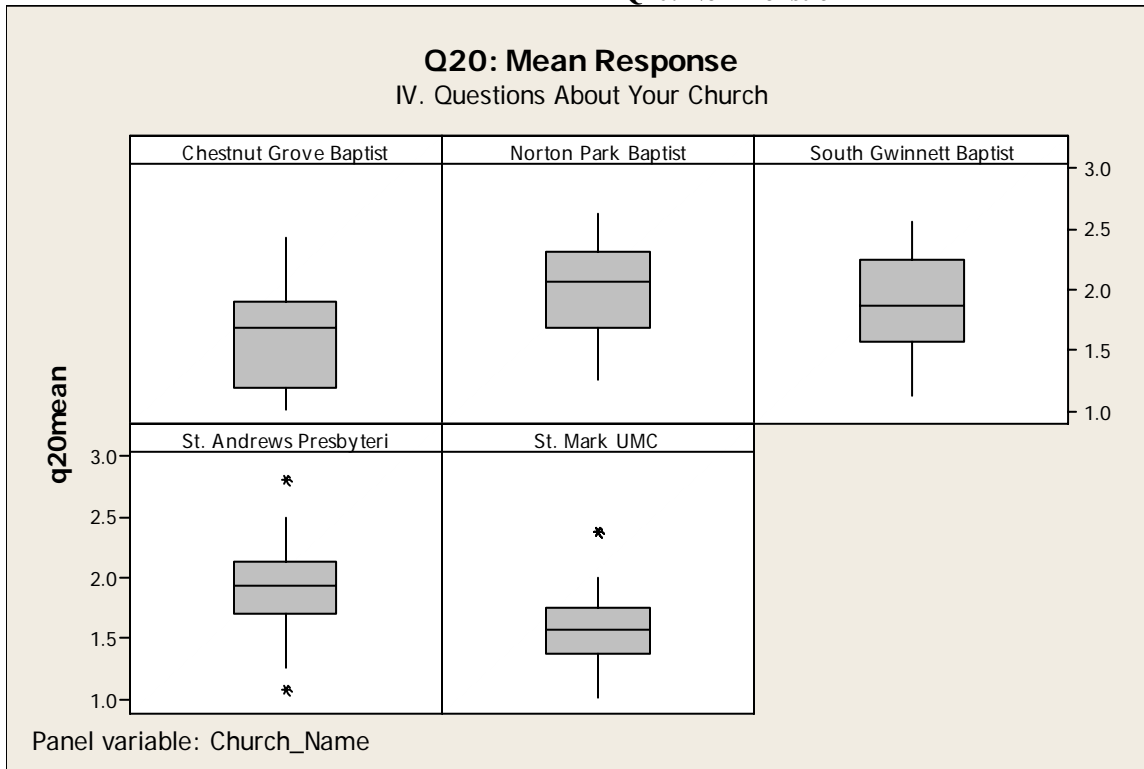
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	4	12.43883421	3.10970855	25.00	<.0001
Error	351	43.65427608	0.12437116		
Corrected Total	355	56.09311029			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	q20mean Mean
0.221753	20.74227	0.352663	1.700214

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
church	4	12.43883421	3.10970855	25.00	<.0001

Result: While the subquestions in question 19 have sufficiently consistent responses, significant differences in responses still exist between the churches.

Q20: Non-Holistic



Cronbach Coefficient Alpha

Variables	Alpha
Raw	0.878054
Standardized	0.878954

The ANOVA Procedure

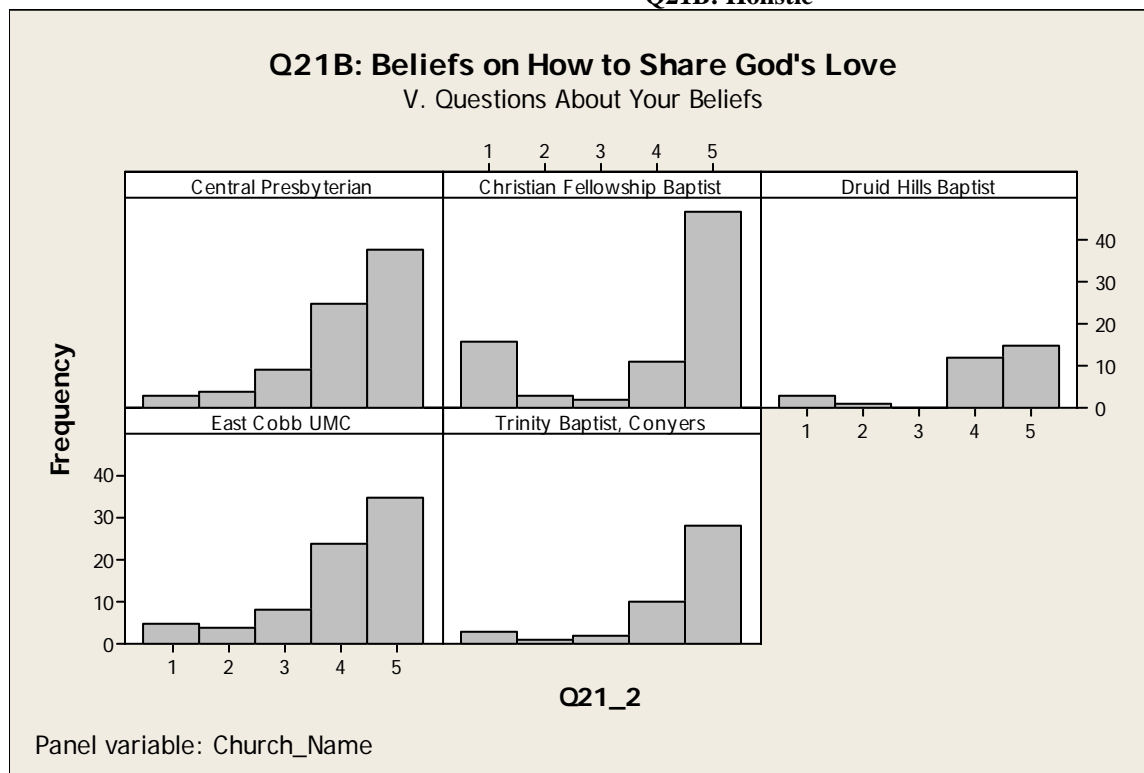
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	4	7.56151587	1.89037897	15.51	<.0001
Error	203	24.73583211	0.12185139		
Corrected Total	207	32.29734797			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	q20mean Mean
0.234122	19.72872	0.349072	1.769360

Source	DF	Anova SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
church	4	7.56151587	1.89037897	15.51	<.0001

Result: At least one church is significantly different.

Q21B: Holistic



b. The way to share God's love with people is by telling them about Jesus. 1 2 3 4 5 The way to share God's love with people is by demonstrating it with caring actions.

Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_2 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Central Presbyterian	79	4.000	151.7	-0.38
Christian Fellowship Baptist	79	5.000	156.2	0.14
Druid Hills Baptist	31	4.000	153.9	-0.08
East Cobb UMC	76	4.000	147.0	-0.90
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	44	5.000	173.4	1.48
Overall	309		155.0	

H = 2.61 DF = 4 P = 0.624

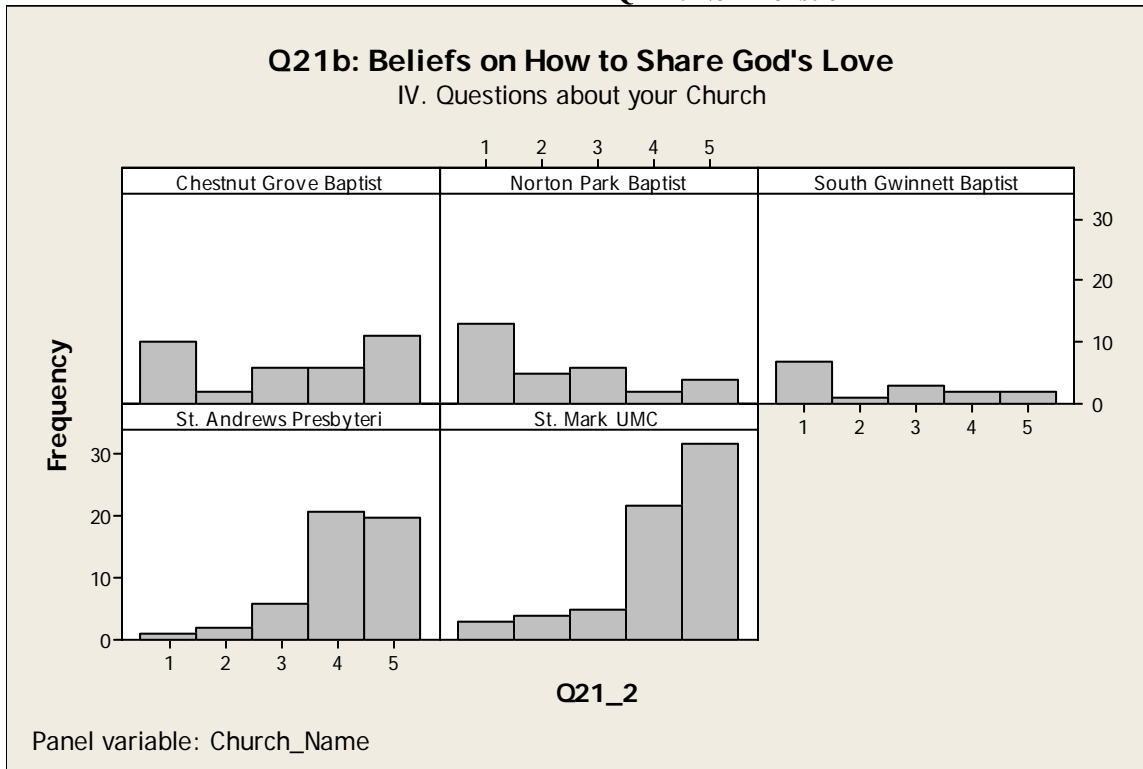
H = 3.14 DF = 4 P = 0.535 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_2

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Central Presbyterian	3	4	9	25	38	1	79
Christian Fellowship Baptist	16	3	2	11	47	14	79
Druid Hills Baptist	3	1	0	12	15	9	31
East Cobb UMC	5	4	8	24	35	28	76
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	3	1	2	10	28	1	44
All	30	13	21	82	163	*	309
% of Total	9.709	4.207	6.796	26.537	52.751	*	100

Result: By the Kruskal-Wallis test, there is no significant difference between the responses of the five holistic churches.

Q21B: Non-Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_2 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Chestnut Grove Baptist	35	3.000	86.1	-1.42
Norton Park Baptist	30	2.000	55.1	-4.55
South Gwinnett Baptist	15	2.000	58.3	-2.86
St. Andrews Presbyteri	50	4.000	116.6	2.62
St. Mark UMC	66	4.000	120.2	3.81
Overall	196		98.5	

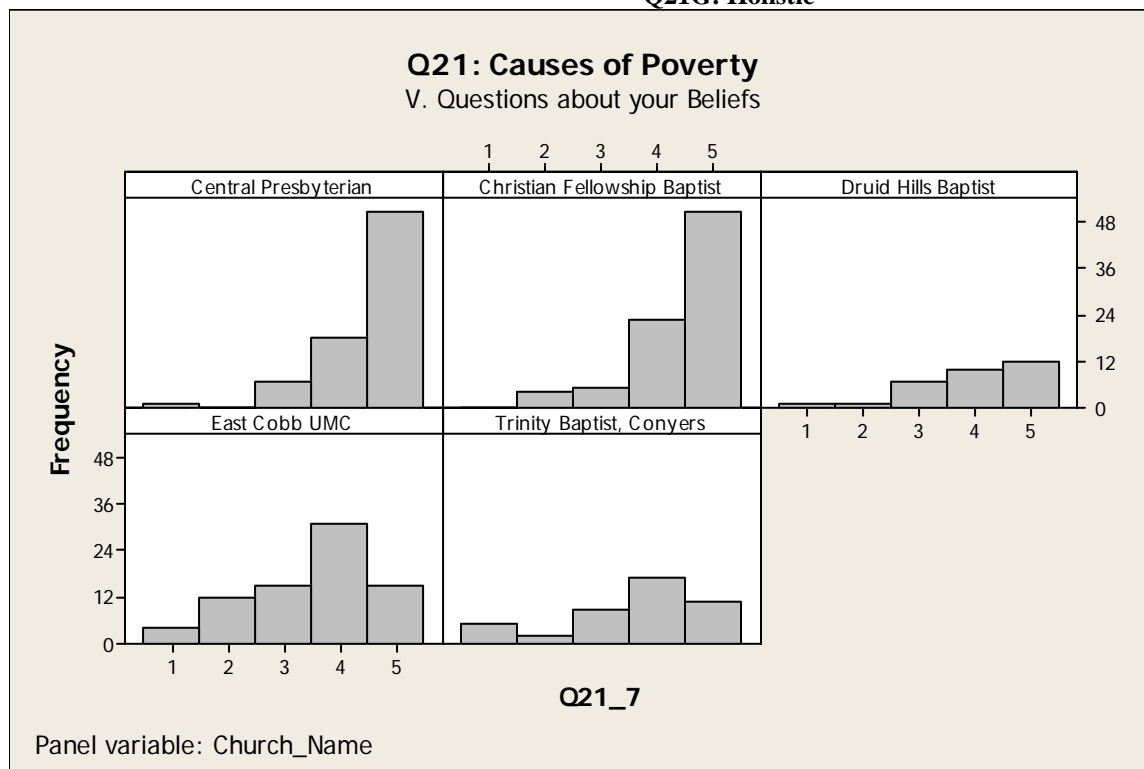
H = 41.47 DF = 4 P = 0.000
 H = 44.65 DF = 4 P = 0.000 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_2

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	10	2	6	6	11	2	35
Norton Park Baptist	13	5	6	2	4	2	30
South Gwinnett Baptist	7	1	3	2	2	8	15
St. Andrews Presbyteri	1	2	6	21	20	1	50
St. Mark UMC	3	4	5	22	32	1	66
All	34	14	26	53	69	*	196
	17.347	7.143	13.265	27.041	35.204	*	100%

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different.

Q21G: Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_7 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Central Presbyterian	77	5.000	194.2	4.22
Christian Fellowship Baptist	83	5.000	187.2	3.62
Druid Hills Baptist	31	4.000	146.2	-0.67
East Cobb UMC	77	4.000	110.5	-5.16
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	44	4.000	120.4	-2.86
Overall	312		156.5	

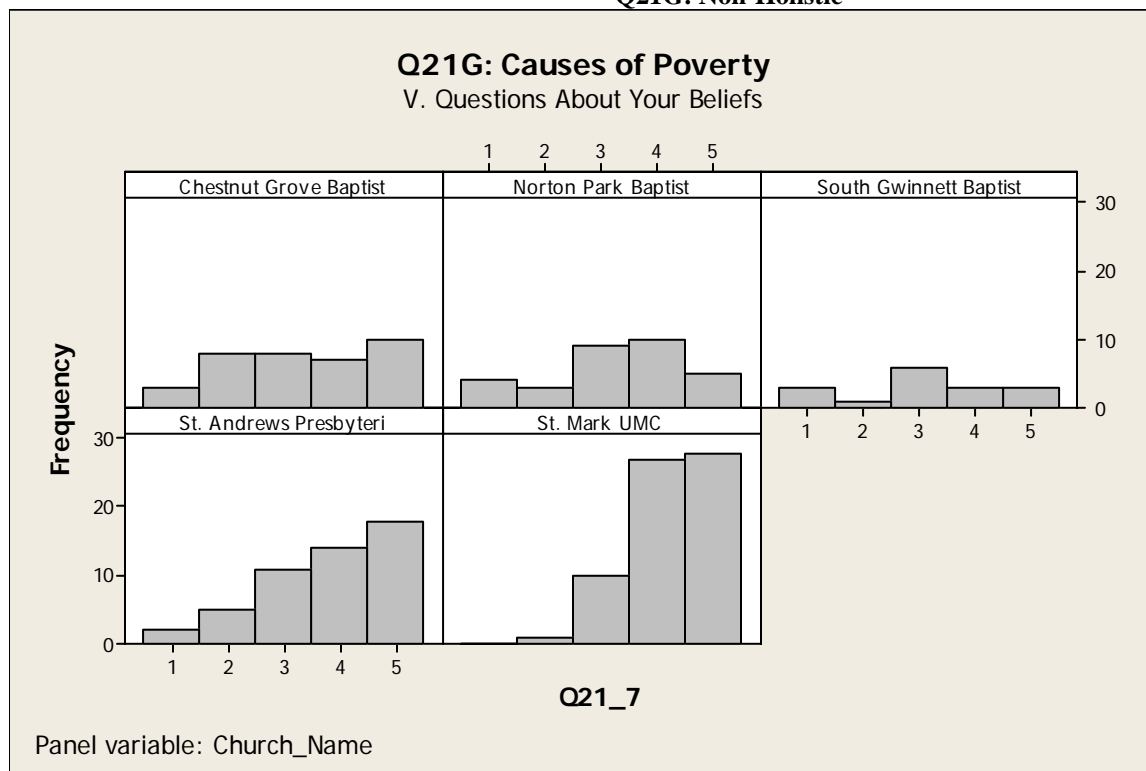
H = 50.55 DF = 4 P = 0.000
 H = 57.79 DF = 4 P = 0.000 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_7

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Central Presbyterian	1	0	7	18	51	3	77
Christian Fellowship Baptist	0	4	5	23	51	10	83
Druid Hills Baptist	1	1	7	10	12	9	31
East Cobb UMC	4	12	15	31	15	27	77
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	5	2	9	17	11	1	44
All	11	19	43	99	140	*	312
	3.526	6.090	13.782	31.731	44.872	*	100

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different.

Q21G: Non-Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_7 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Chestnut Grove Baptist	36	3.000	83.9	-1.85
Norton Park Baptist	31	3.000	79.0	-2.20
South Gwinnett Baptist	16	3.000	73.3	-1.93
St. Andrews Presbyterian	50	4.000	103.7	0.52
St. Mark UMC	66	4.000	122.3	3.85
Overall	199		100.0	

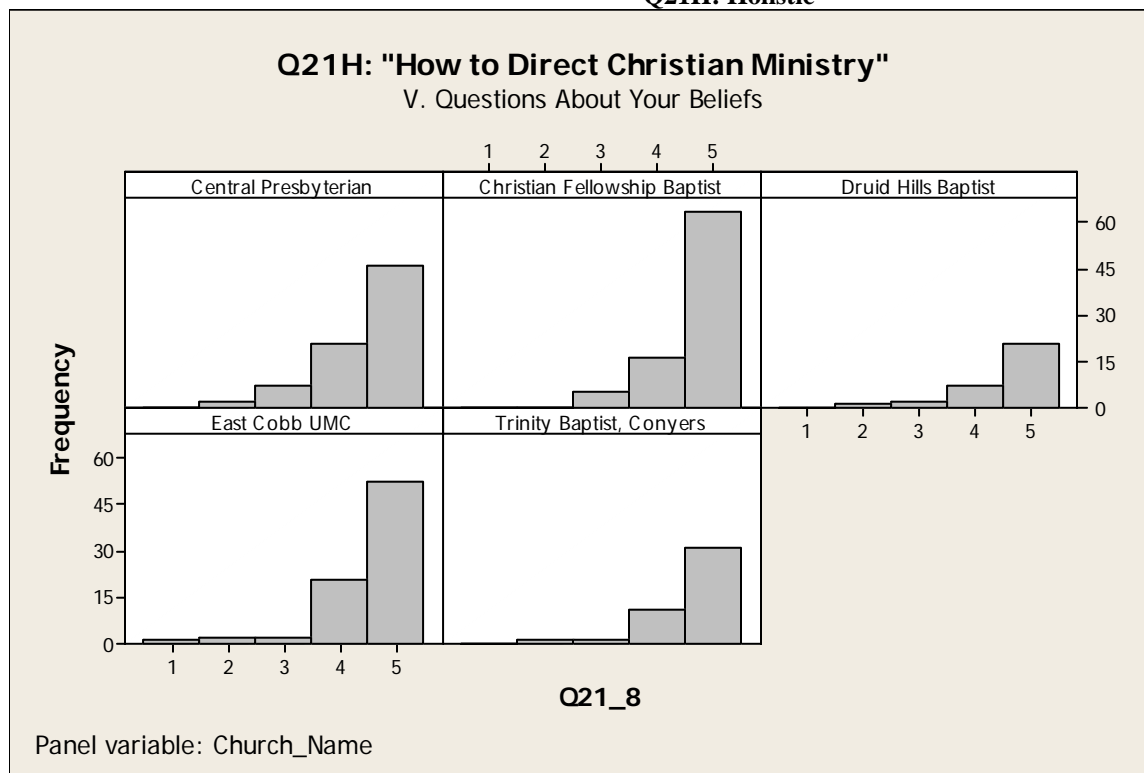
H = 20.43 DF = 4 P = 0.000
 H = 22.06 DF = 4 P = 0.000 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_7

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	3	8	8	7	10	1	36
Norton Park Baptist	4	3	9	10	5	1	31
South Gwinnett Baptist	3	1	6	3	3	7	16
St. Andrews Presbyterian	2	5	11	14	18	1	50
St. Mark UMC	0	1	10	27	28	1	66
All	12	18	44	61	64	*	199
	6.030	9.045	22.111	30.653	32.161	*	100

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different.

Q21H: Holistic



h. Christian ministry should be directed mainly to other members of the Christian faith. 1 2 3 4 5 Christians ministry should be directed to all members of society.

Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_8 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Central Presbyterian	76	5.000	144.8	-1.46
Christian Fellowship Baptist	85	5.000	169.3	1.34
Druid Hills Baptist	31	5.000	156.2	-0.12
East Cobb UMC	79	5.000	156.7	-0.15
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	44	5.000	162.6	0.36
Overall	315		158.0	

H = 3.06 DF = 4 P = 0.547

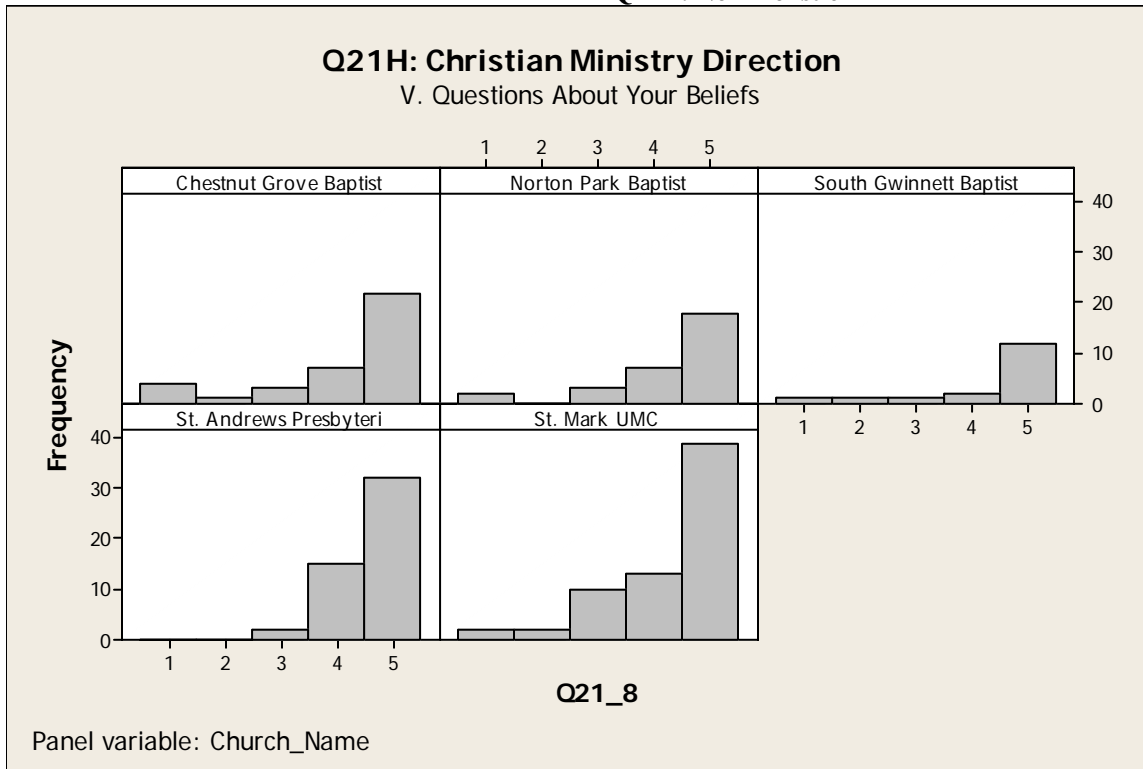
H = 4.59 DF = 4 P = 0.333 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_8

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Central Presbyterian	0	2	7	21	46	4	76
Christian Fellowship Baptist	0	0	5	16	64	8	85
Druid Hills Baptist	0	1	2	7	21	9	31
East Cobb UMC	1	2	2	21	53	25	79
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	0	1	1	11	31	1	44
All	1	6	17	76	215	*	315
	0.317	1.905	5.397	24.127	68.254	*	100

Result: By the Kruskal-Wallis test, there is no significant difference between the responses of the five holistic churches.

Q21H: Non-Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_8 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Chestnut Grove Baptist	37	5.000	95.1	-0.58
Norton Park Baptist	30	5.000	98.2	-0.19
South Gwinnett Baptist	17	5.000	106.1	0.46
St. Andrews Presbyterian	49	5.000	107.7	1.08
St. Mark UMC	66	5.000	96.3	-0.64
Overall	199		100.0	

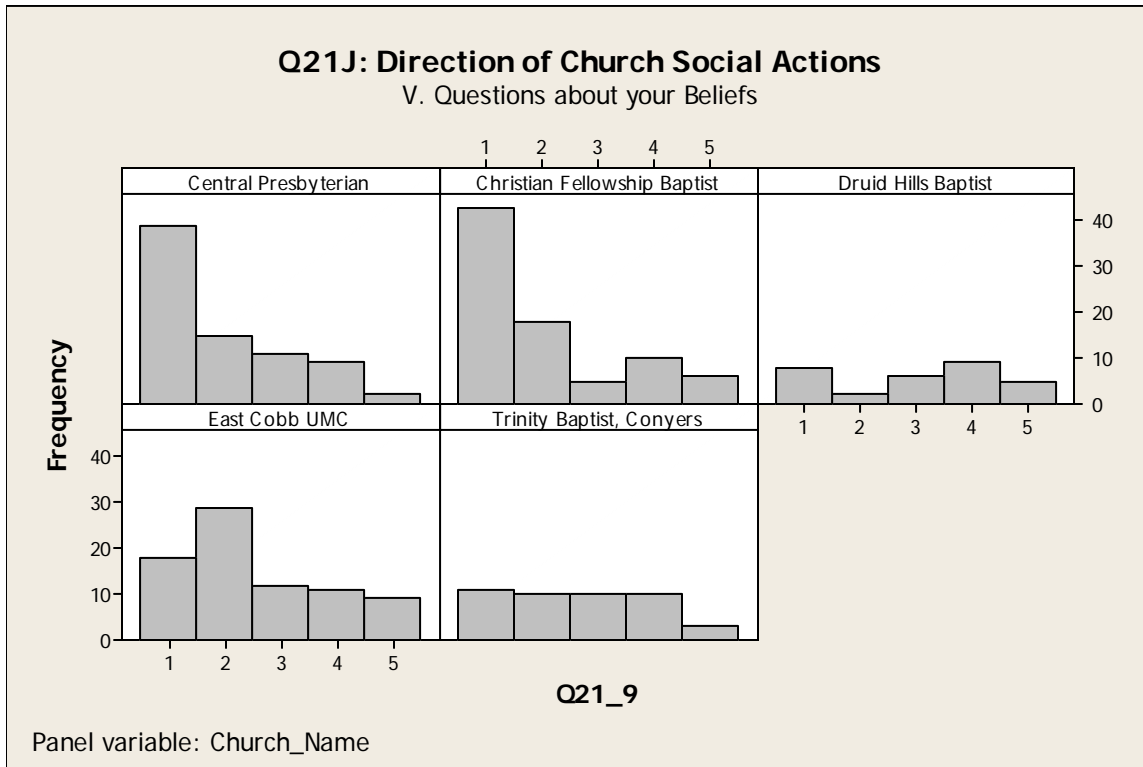
H = 1.66 DF = 4 P = 0.798
 H = 2.20 DF = 4 P = 0.698 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_8

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	4	1	3	7	22	0	37
Norton Park Baptist	2	0	3	7	18	2	30
South Gwinnett Baptist	1	1	1	2	12	6	17
St. Andrews Presbyterian	0	0	2	15	32	2	49
St. Mark UMC	2	2	10	13	39	1	66
All	9	4	19	44	123	*	199
	4.523	2.010	9.548	22.111	61.809	*	100.000

Result: There are no significant differences between the churches.

Q21J: Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_9 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Central Presbyterian	76	1.000	131.8	-2.70
Christian Fellowship Baptist	82	1.000	132.8	-2.72
Druid Hills Baptist	30	3.000	198.0	2.69
East Cobb UMC	79	2.000	174.4	2.11
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	44	3.000	179.5	1.87
Overall	311		156.0	

H = 23.83 DF = 4 P = 0.000
 H = 25.81 DF = 4 P = 0.000 (adjusted for ties)

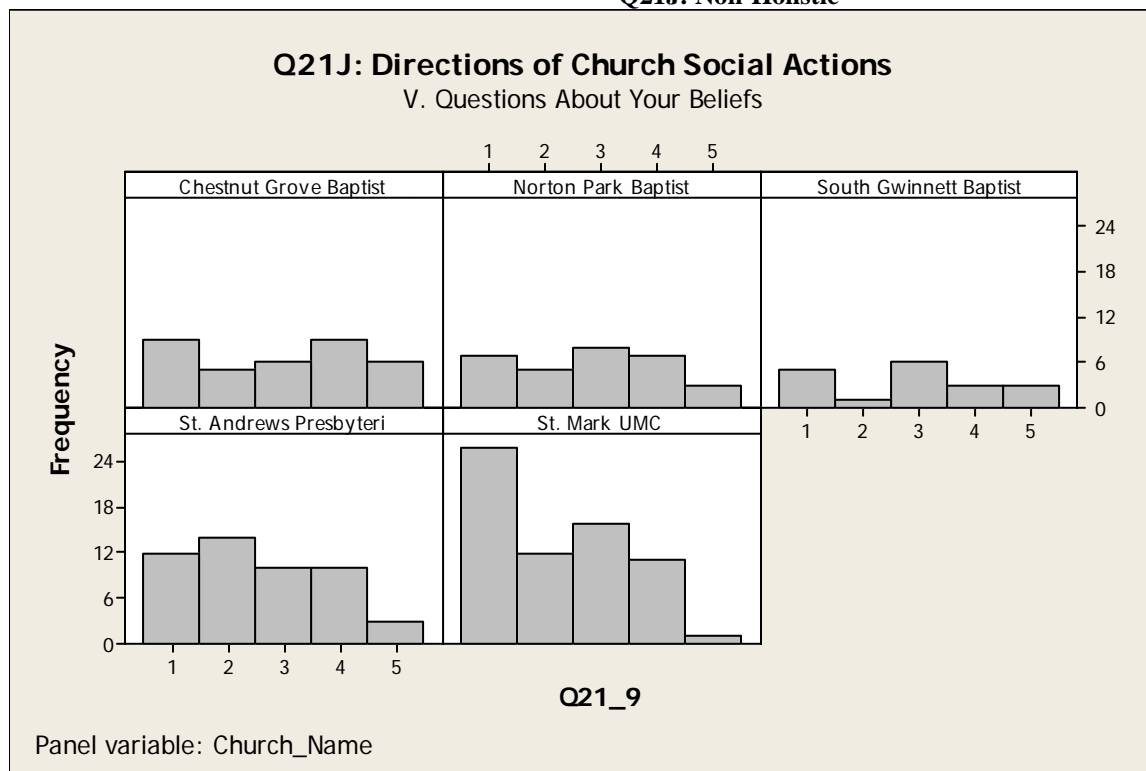
Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_9

Rows: Church_Name Columns: Q21_9

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Central Presbyterian	39	15	11	9	2	4	76
Christian Fellowship Baptist	43	18	5	10	6	11	82
Druid Hills Baptist	8	2	6	9	5	10	30
East Cobb UMC	18	29	12	11	9	25	79
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	11	10	10	10	3	1	44
All	119	74	44	49	25	*	311
	38.264	23.794	14.148	15.756	8.039	*	100

Result: At least 1 church is significantly different.

Q21J: Non-Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_9 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Chestnut Grove Baptist	35	3.000	113.8	1.63
Norton Park Baptist	30	3.000	108.8	0.97
South Gwinnett Baptist	18	3.000	111.3	0.92
St. Andrews Presbyteri	49	2.000	98.8	-0.09
St. Mark UMC	66	2.000	84.9	-2.53
Overall	198		99.5	

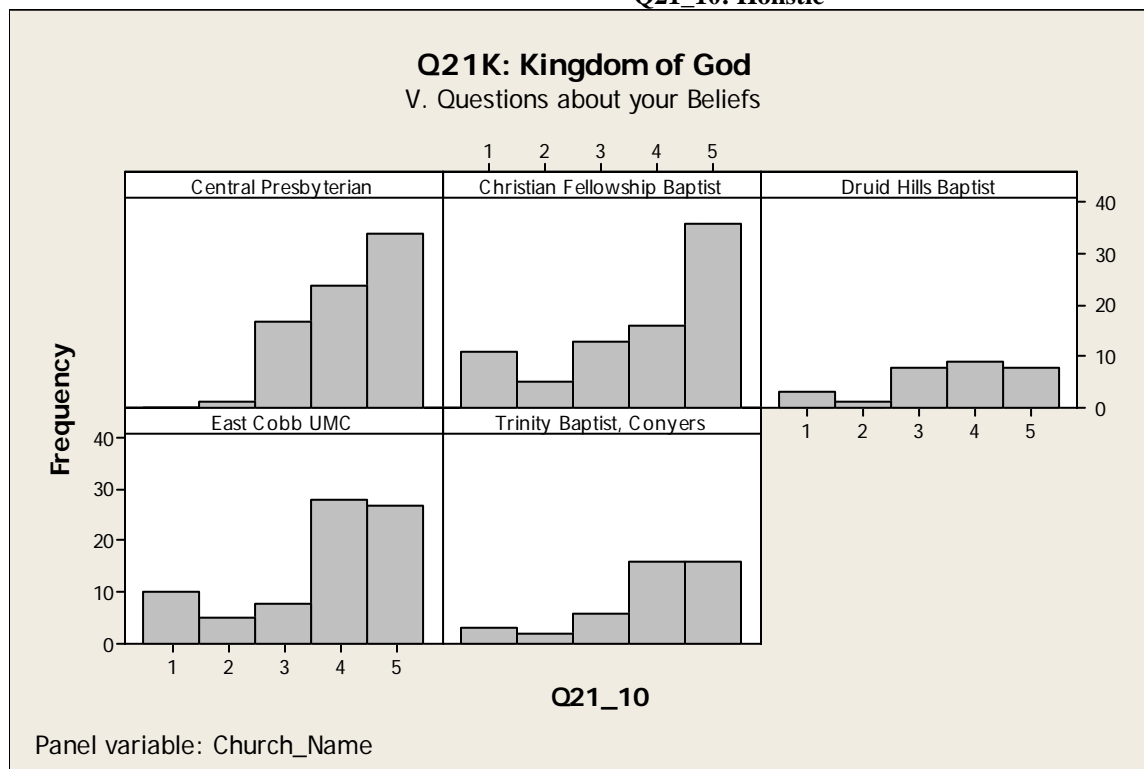
H = 8.01 DF = 4 P = 0.091
H = 8.47 DF = 4 P = 0.076 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_9

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	9	5	6	9	6	2	35
Norton Park Baptist	7	5	8	7	3	2	30
South Gwinnett Baptist	5	1	6	3	3	5	18
St. Andrews Presbyteri	12	14	10	10	3	2	49
St. Mark UMC	26	12	16	11	1	1	66
All	59	37	46	40	16	*	198
	29.798	18.687	23.232	20.202	8.081	*	100

Result: At least 1 church is marginally significantly different from the others.

Q21_10: Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_10 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Central Presbyterian	76	4.000	170.3	1.84
Christian Fellowship Baptist	81	4.000	152.3	-0.20
Druid Hills Baptist	29	4.000	132.8	-1.35
East Cobb UMC	78	4.000	146.7	-0.84
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	43	4.000	156.0	0.16
Overall	307		154.0	

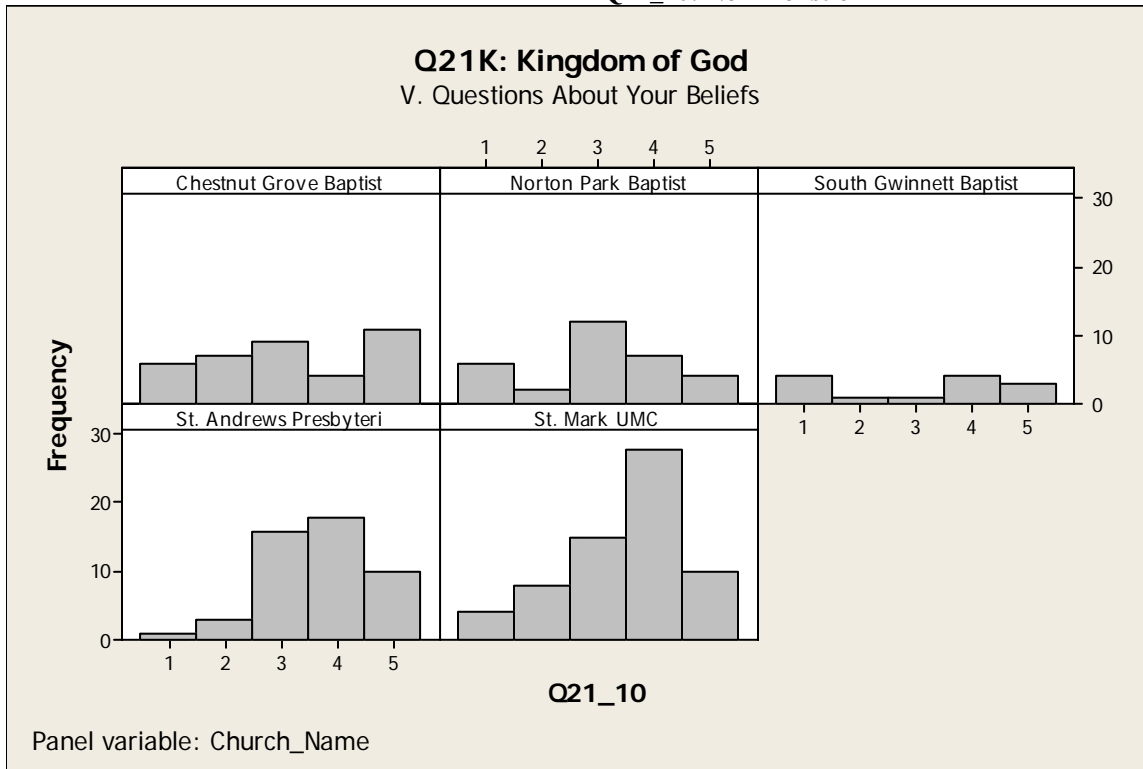
H = 4.78 DF = 4 P = 0.311
 H = 5.28 DF = 4 P = 0.260 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_10

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Central Presbyterian	0	1	17	24	34	4	76
Christian Fellowship Baptist	11	5	13	16	36	12	81
Druid Hills Baptist	3	1	8	9	8	11	29
East Cobb UMC	10	5	8	28	27	26	78
Trinity Baptist, Conyers	3	2	6	16	16	2	43
All	27	14	52	93	121	*	307
% of Total	8.795	4.560	16.938	30.293	39.414	*	100

Result: No significant differences exist between the churches.

Q21_10: Non-Holistic



Kruskal-Wallis Test: Q21_10 versus Church_Name

Church_Name	N	Median	Ave Rank	Z
Chestnut Grove Baptist	37	3.000	90.4	-0.85
Norton Park Baptist	31	3.000	82.0	-1.68
South Gwinnett Baptist	13	4.000	90.4	-0.47
St. Andrews Presbyterian	48	4.000	109.0	1.64
St. Mark UMC	65	4.000	101.8	0.76
Overall	194		97.5	

H = 5.57 DF = 4 P = 0.234
 H = 5.93 DF = 4 P = 0.204 (adjusted for ties)

Tabulated statistics: Church_Name, Q21_10

	1	2	3	4	5	Missing	All
Chestnut Grove Baptist	6	7	9	4	11	0	37
Norton Park Baptist	6	2	12	7	4	1	31
South Gwinnett Baptist	4	1	1	4	3	10	13
St. Andrews Presbyterian	1	3	16	18	10	3	48
St. Mark UMC	4	8	15	28	10	2	65
All	21	21	53	61	38	*	165
% of Total	10.825	10.825	27.320	31.443	19.588	*	100

Result: No significant differences exist between the churches