5 New Testament functions of missional congregations (Workshop 2)
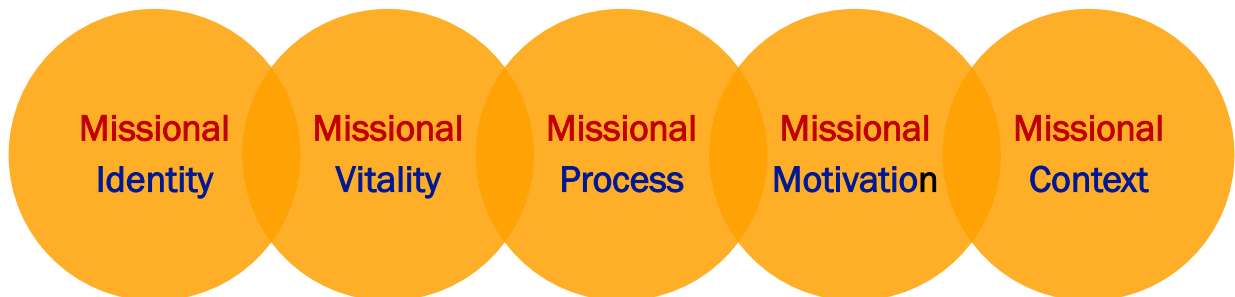
Worship God *liturgia*

Teach people *didache*

Proclaim Good News *kerygma*

Serve people in need *diakonia*

Build the common good *koinonia*

5 factors to activate & sustain missional congregations (Workshops 4 - 8)
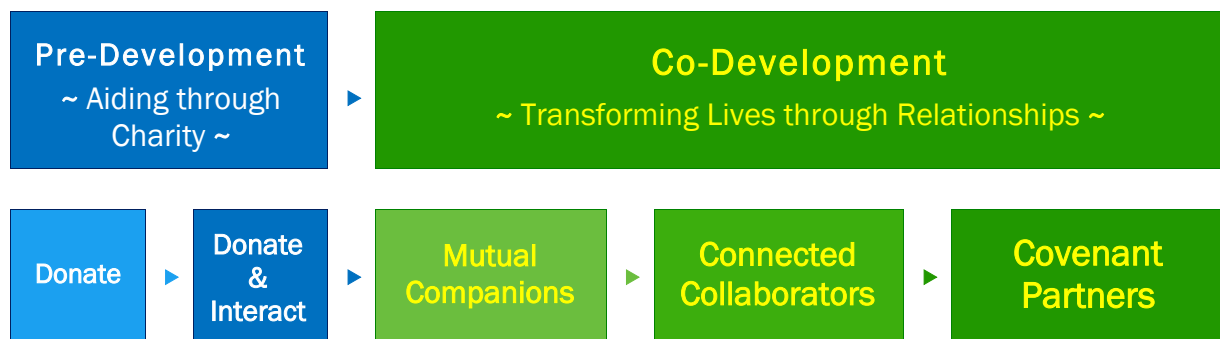
Missional Identity

Missional Vitality

Missional Process

Missional Motivation

Missional Context

5-Step Missional Outcomes Scale: Charity to Co-Development (Workshop 9)

Pre-Development
~ Aiding through Charity ~

▶

Co-Development
~ Transforming Lives through Relationships ~

Donate ▶ Donate & Interact ▶ Mutual Companions ▶ Connected Collaborators ▶ Covenant Partners

In Workshop 2, we discovered the vision of **missional** congregations as people sent by God and we explored congregations' 5 New Testament functions. That **missional** vision and the New Testament give us standards for measuring our mission.

In this Workshop, we examine how congregations honor and fulfill their function of ***Diakonia*, Serving People in Need**. We turn to surveys of faith communities nationally and of our Presbytery. [i] We also turn to reports regarding Outcomes as a standard for measuring. We proceed by asking questions.

How do congregations value social mission?

Survey 1   Congregations' programs which address key social mission-oriented needs.

Survey 2   Congregations' emphasis on community service activities.

Survey 3   Congregations' investment of resources to support social service programs.

Survey 4   Congregations which affirm they work for social justice.

What needs do congregations' projects address?

Survey 5   Focus of U.S. and Presbyterian congregations' social mission.

Survey 6   Focus of social service programs ranked as *most important* by their congregations.

Survey 7   Focus of Presbytery of Genesee Valley congregations' social mission projects.

What are the **Outcomes** of congregations' efforts?

Report 1   Food Insecurity: U.S. African American adults and children.

Report 2   Food Insecurity: Western New York adults and children.

This set of surveys and reports gives us important pictures of what congregations are doing for social mission and the results – the Outcomes – regarding one specific, critical human need.
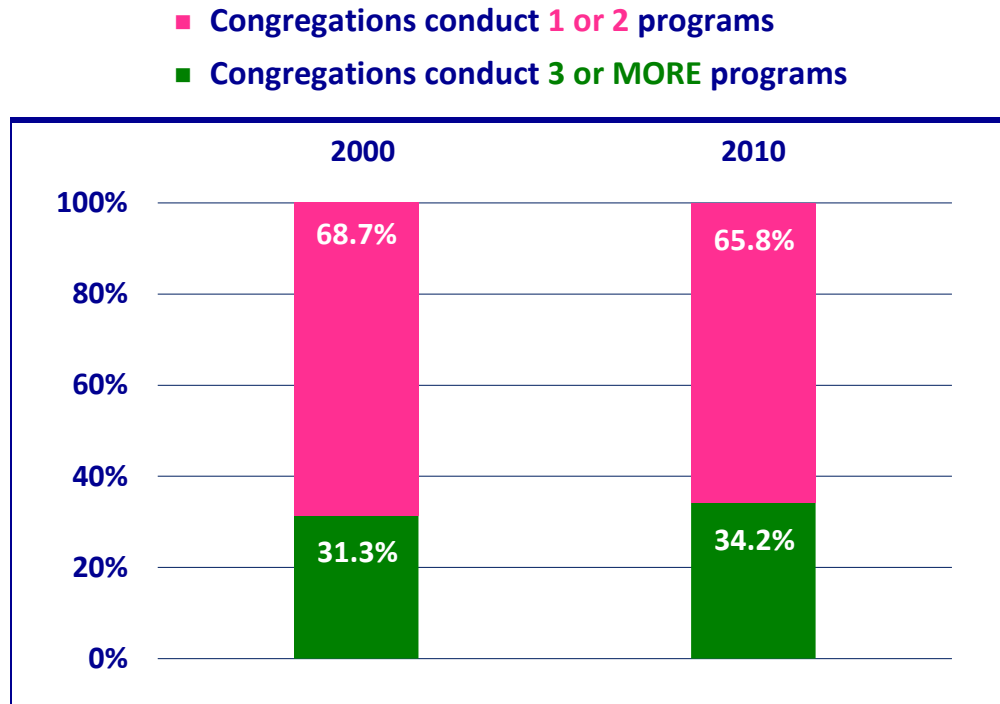
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[i] The data reported for our topics is the most recently available information and from the most authoritative sources we have found.

Survey 1.   Congregations' programs which address key social mission-oriented needs. [1]

If a congregation conducts a large number of social mission projects, it does not necessarily mean that a strong, constructive impact is being achieved. However, a small number of projects can be a sign of how social mission is devalued.

The survey below asked congregations what programs they conducted which address key social mission-oriented needs, e.g*., soup kitchen, day care, employment counseling, health clinics*, and voter *education*. The survey was repeated 10 years later.

- **Congregations conduct 1 or 2 programs**
- **Congregations conduct 3 or MORE programs**

	2000	2010
1 or 2 programs	68.7%	65.8%
3 or MORE programs	31.3%	34.2%

Time to Reflect   **Write my response below. Come ready to share with our Team.**

What is my heart-felt, gut reaction to Survey 1's finding that **2/3rds** of American congregations conduct only **1 or 2** social mission projects?

Survey 2.   Congregations' emphasis on community service activities. (2015) [2]

In a national survey of congregations, 96.9% reported that they conducted community service activities in the past year. The survey asked:

How much does the congregation emphasize community service?

"Some Emphasis"	"A Lot of Emphasis"	"Specialty of Ours"
35.2%	38.6%	23.1%

Survey 3.   Congregations' investment of resources to support social service programs. [3]

At three timepoints, this ongoing national survey of congregations asked:

In the prior 12 months,
how did the congregation support its social service programs?

Congregation's investment of resources	2006-2007	2012	2018-2019
1. A paid staff person spent greater than 25% of time on the congregation's social service programs.	13.6%	16.9%	19.1%
2. Spent $$ on social service programs (*median amount). *median = middle of all responses; ½ are above, ½ below	$1,400	$1,500	$2,640

Time to Reflect   **Write my response below. Come ready to share with our Team.**

1. What is our congregation's emphasis on our social mission projects?

2. How would I describe our congregation's investment of staff time and financial support in our social mission projects?

Survey 4. Congregations which affirm they work for social justice. [4, 5, 6]

This data was collected at 5-year intervals in a continuing national survey of congregations of all faith communities. After the Great Recession (2007-2009) when the rate of workers who were unemployed nearly doubled [7], the question below was added:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

"Our congregation is working for social justice."

Agree		Strongly Agree	
31.0%	34.3%	30.0%	14.0%	09.2%
2010	2015	2020	2010	2015
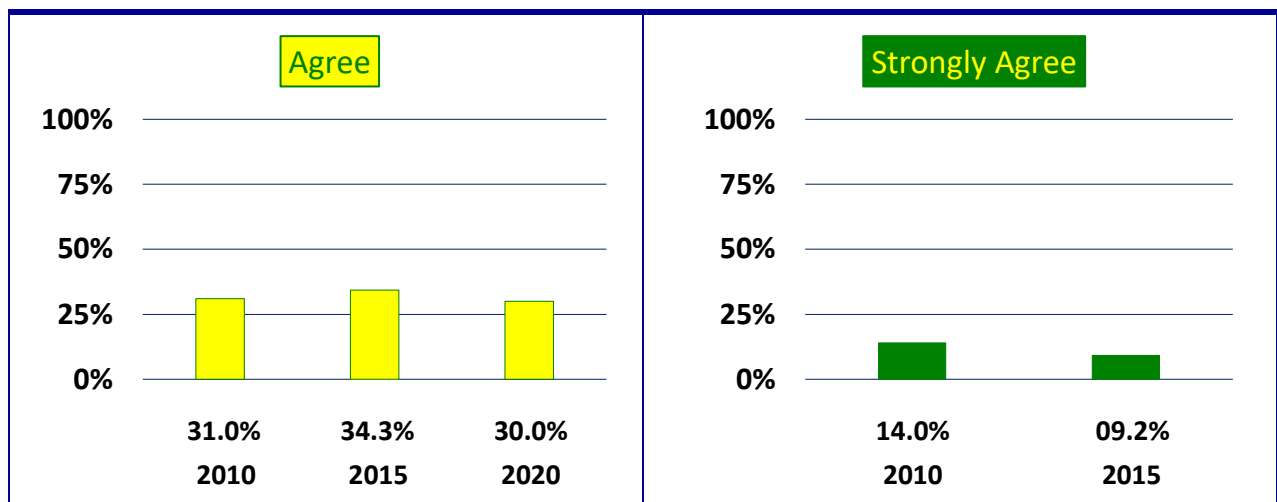
Time to Reflect   **Write my response below. Come ready to share with our Team.**

1. How would our congregation respond to the question asked in the survey:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

"Our congregation is working for social justice."

2. Does the term *social justice* scare people in our congregation? If so, how?

Survey 5. Focus of U.S. and Presbyterian congregations' social mission. (2010) [8, 9]

This national survey reported data for **All Congregations** and also for **Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) congregations** in particular. The survey asked:

In the past 12 months, did the congregation provide any of 11 services?

Congregation provided the service	All	PCUSA
1. Cash assistance for individuals or families	86%	84%
2. Food pantry or soup kitchen	71%	- - -
3. Elderly or home-bound programs	45%	49%
4. Financial counseling or education	36%	17%
5. Community organizing, organized social issue advocacy	29%	24%
6. Health education, clinics, [parish nurse]	26%	22%
7. Voter education or registration	25%	08%
8. Day care, pre-school, before or after-school programs	22%	33%
9. Tutoring or literacy programs	20%	19%
10. Job placement, job training, employment counseling	19%	09%
11. Programs for migrants or immigrants	10%	13%

Below is a more visual display of the findings. Note the visible, sharp decrease in congregations which offered the specific **service**. Services **4.-11.** were offered by less than 40% of the congregations.
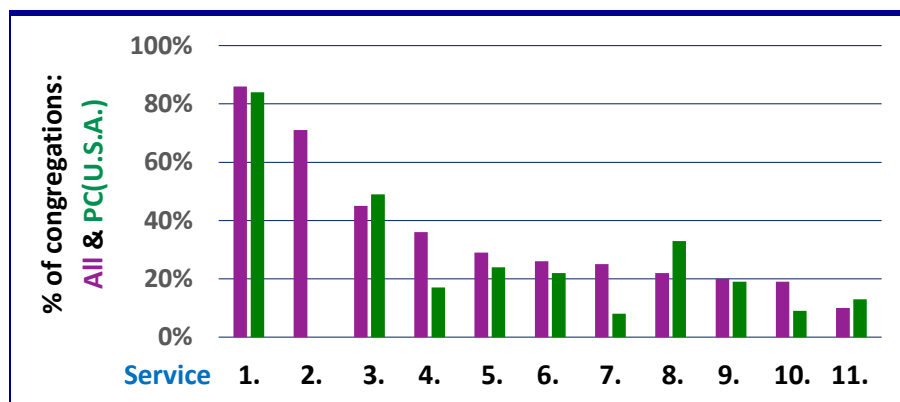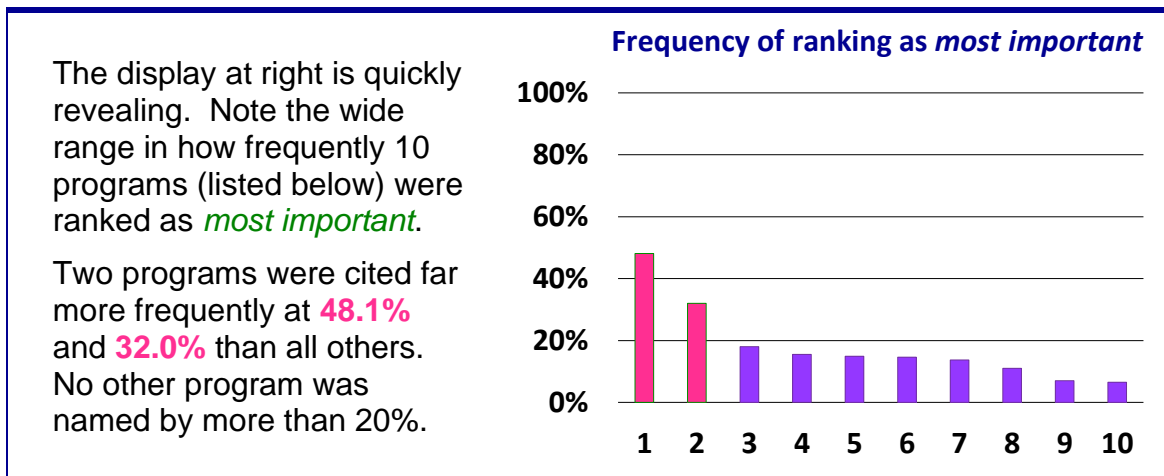
Survey 6. Focus of social service programs ranked as *most important* by their congregations in a national survey. (2018-2019) [10]

Congregations nationally listed their social service programs and answered:

Of all your social services programs, which four are *most important*?

The display at right is quickly revealing. Note the wide range in how frequently 10 programs (listed below) were ranked as *most important*.

Two programs were cited far more frequently at **48.1%** and **32.0%** than all others. No other program was named by more than 20%.

Frequency of ranking as *most important*

Ranked as a *most important* social service program	Frequency
1 Feeding the hungry	48.1%
2 Youth and children	32.0%
3 Individuals' physical health needs	18.0%
4 Support schools / non-religious education or training	15.5%
5 People who are homeless or transient	14.9%
6 Clothing, blankets, rummage sales	14.6%
7 Home building, home repair, maintenance	13.7%
8 Beneficiaries outside the U.S.	11.0%
9 Males or females in particular	07.0%
10 Senior citizens	06.5%

Time to Reflect   **Write my response below. Come ready to share with our Team.**

Would percentages for our *most important* programs be a wide range?

Survey 7.   Focus of Presbytery of Genesee Valley congregations' social mission projects. (2012-2013) [11]

This survey found 446 projects conducted by congregations in our Presbytery. Volunteers participated directly in these projects. The survey asked:

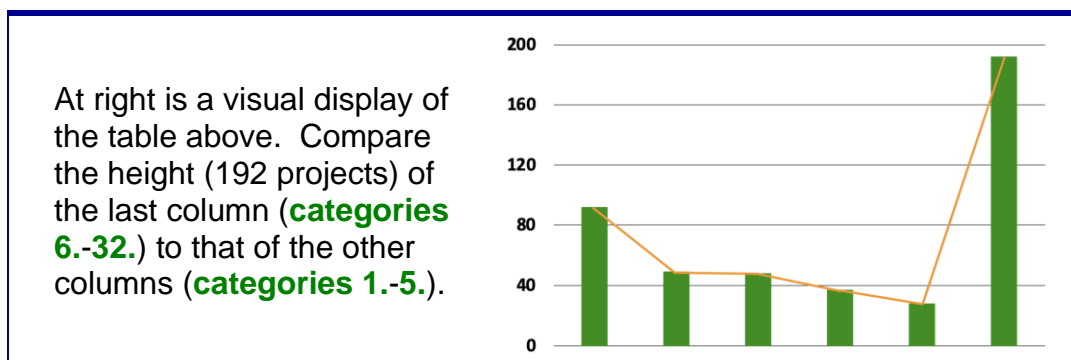**Of 32 categories of human need or social issues, which do your congregation's projects address?** [12]

Category of need or issue	# projects in category	% of all 446 projects	cumulative %
1. Grocery / meal	92	21%	21%
2. Household support	49	11%	32%
3. Community children	48	11%	43%
4. Community elderly	37	08%	51%
5. International ministry	38	06%	57%
6.-32. combined	192	43%	100%

Categories addressed most often, **1.-5.**, are the focus of 57% of all 446 projects.
- While these five are only 16% of all 32 **categories**, they attract 57% of projects.

Categories addressed least often, **6.-32.**, are the focus of 43% of all projects.
- Although each of these twenty-seven **categories** is the focus of less than 06% of all projects, these few projects are spread across 84% of the **categories**.

At right is a visual display of the table above. Compare the height (192 projects) of the last column (**categories 6.-32.**) to that of the other columns (**categories 1.-5.**).

Time to Reflect   **Write my response below. Come ready to share with our Team.**
57% of projects address 5 **Categories**; 43% address 27. How is this positive or negative?

What is Outcomes-Based Mission?

There is a case to be made for measuring social mission projects by the criteria used in the prior surveys. Those criteria can help us determine…

    1.) whether we can increase the *number* of our projects.
    2.) whether we can increase our *emphasis* on our projects.
    3.) whether we can invest more of our *resources* to support our projects.

However, those criteria don't tell us about the results – the **Outcomes** – for the people whom we intend to benefit. Greater *number* or *emphasis* or *resources* does not necessarily equal better results. The findings in Surveys 5 and 6 caution us that by doing too many projects, we may spread ourselves too thin, that the projects which are of lesser importance to us may not be making a real difference to improve people's circumstance and lead to missional co-development.

In sharp contrast, **Missional *Diakonia*** applies one primary criterion for measuring our social mission – **Outcomes** in the lives of the people who are served. Focusing on who benefits and is served reflects Jesus' parable of the sheep and goats (Matthew 25:31-46). To appreciate the insights from **Outcomes-Based** mission, see the example from one of all congregations' most frequently conducted and most important rated projects: people with hunger- and food-related needs. (In Survey 5, this need ranked second; in Surveys 6 and 7, it ranked first.) The **Outcome** measure is **Food Insecurity**.

The example of Food Insecurity

Stated simply, **Food Insecurity** measures a household's lack of access to enough nutritious food for each person to be active and healthy. It identifies people at risk of going hungry. [13] Reports 1 and 2 which follow give us a profound perspective on our neighbors nationally and regionally who experience **Food Insecurity**. Given all the efforts of faith communities to address hunger, the **Outcomes** can be revelatory.

- Members of the Study Team from York United Presbyterian Church discovered "that the community we serve has greater needs [related to food and hunger] than we realized. Food insecurity and financial struggles to provide adequate nutrition quickly surfaced as a focal point." With new insight, York UPC adopted helping people "with nutritional struggles as our primary mission through both volunteers and monetary support." They not only increased the frequency of their efforts, but also significantly adapted the projects for the sake of face-to-face relationships and meaningful personal contact. [14]

Report 1.   Food Insecurity: African American children & adults. (2017) [15]

What's the Problem?

While hunger and poverty declined among African Americans in 2017 (most recent available data), food insecurity has still not dropped enough this past year to match the one percent increase African Americans saw in 2016. Consequently, an additional 56,000[1] African Americans are still food insecure compared to 2015 numbers. While this is lower than the 187,000 additional African Americans who fell into hunger in 2016, targeted policies that prioritize racial and gender equity need to be implemented to reduce hunger at faster rates.

The higher rates of poverty and hunger among African Americans are direct results of systemic inequity through racial and gender discrimination. While the United States has an overall poverty rate of 12.3 percent, according to the U.S. Census, within the African American community, the poverty rate is 21.2 percent. This rate is even higher in African American female-headed households at 30.3 percent.

African Americans are more likely to lack access to food.

- Only 8 percent of African Americans live in areas with a supermarket, compared to 31 percent of whites.[ii]
- Almost 94 percent of the nation's majority African American counties are food-insecure.[iii]

FOOD INSECURITY

	General Population	African Americans
All households	11.8%	21.8%
Households with children	15.7%	26.1%
Female-headed household with children	30.3%	N/A*

*The percentages of food-insecure African Americans are believed to be higher than the corresponding food-insecurity levels in the general population, however, data from USDA is not publicly available.

Source: Food Security in the United States, 2017. U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service.

Since poverty rates are much higher and income levels are much lower in African American female-headed households compared to the general population, we expect that food-in-

security levels are also much higher among African American female-headed households. This would suggest that strengthened support systems and dedicated efforts to dismantle racial and gender discrimination would reverse this reality, and help economically empower African American individuals and families.

INEQUITY CONTRIBUTES TO HUNGER AND POVERTY IN THE AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY

- Unemployment and low wages
- Less access to quality and affordable education
- Higher healthcare costs
- Less access to credit
- Higher debt levels
- Higher levels of incarceration
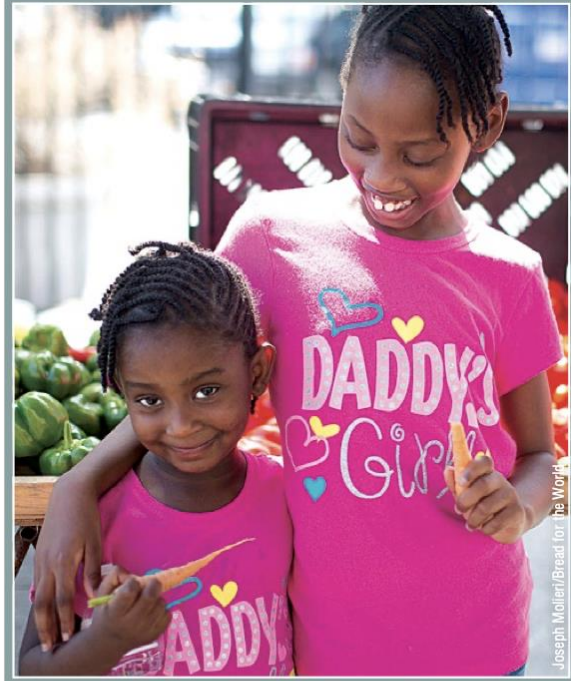
Joseph Molieri/Bread for the World

African Americans were the ONLY racial group that saw a DECREASE in household income...Consequently, racial inequity has widened to a $30,000 difference in median household income.

$40,258 African-American households

$68,145 white households

As a result, African Americans are **TWO TIMES** as likely as whites to face what the USDA calls **"very low food insecurity."**

Report 2. Food Insecurity: Western New York children & adults. [16]

In this report, **New York State** data are in the top rows. **County** data are in rows below. Data before 2020 pre-dates the impact of COVID-19. A **green % is better** compared to **New York**; **red %** is worse. All counties' percentages improved in 2021 thanks to federal and local interventions. [17] Note especially the rates for children (minors under 18-y.o.).

	Year	# PEOPLE est. Food Insecure	% PEOPLE Food Insecure	# CHILDREN est. Food Insecure	% CHILRDREN Food Insecure
New York State	2021	2,265,160	11.4%	633,790	15.4%
	2020	1,882,580	9.6%	596,060	14.6%
	2019	2,090,550	10.7%	630,860	15.7%
Genesee County	2021	5,380	9.2%	1,090	9.0%
	2020	6,130	10.7%	1,510	12.9%
	2019	6,170	10.7%	1,860	15.8%
Livingston County	2021	4,950	8.0%	960	8.6%
	2020	5,960	9.4%	1,440	12.9%
	2019	6,550	10.3%	1,780	15.6%
Monroe County	2021	72,790	9.6%	22,580	14.3%
	2020	86,040	11.6%	29,300	18.9%
	2019	83,760	11.3%	28,110	18.0%
Ontario County	2021	8,920	8.0%	1,780	7.9%
	2020	10,940	9.6%	2,630	11.9%
	2019	10,310	9.4%	3,030	13.6%
Orleans County	2021	4,240	10.4%	1,080	13.8%
	2020	4,840	11.9%	1,380	17.6%
	2019	4,870	11.9%	1,540	19.1%
Wayne County	2021	8,010	8.8%	1,900	9.7%
	2020	9,230	10.2%	2,640	13.7%
	2019	9,650	10.7%	3,280	16.8%
Wyoming County	2021	3,230	7.9%	1,900	9.7%
	2020	3,740	9.3%	900	11.9%
	2019	4,150	10.3%	1,250	15.6%

For further valuable data, see the source in the endnotes section. [18]

Time to Reflect   **Write my response below. Come ready to share with our Team.**

What is my reaction to Reports 1 and 2 regarding **CHILDREN** who are food insecure?

Meet our neighbors: ALICE households [19]

What is an ALICE household? **ALICE** is an acronym: **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – people in a household whose income is above the **Federal Poverty Level** and do not qualify for Federal aid, but who cannot afford a basic household budget for 6 necessities in their county: housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, and necessary technology, e.g., smart phone, (and taxes). A "household" can be a family with children renting a house, 2 older sisters sharing an apartment, or a single adult who owns a house.

We typically think of people economically **At-Risk** as poor or living in poverty. **ALICE Households**, however, show us the truer picture. In 2021, the most recent year of data, 44% of New York households lived below the **ALICE income threshold** adjusted for household type and size: 44% of households struggled to make ends meet! [20] This 44% **At-Risk** percentage total is a combination of:

- 14% of New York households lived below the **Federal Poverty Level**.

- 30% of New York households lived above the **Federal Poverty Level**, but did not meet the **ALICE income threshold** for being able to afford the basic necessities.

Prevalence of At-Risk Households in our region (2021). [21]

County	Federal Poverty Level Households	ALICE Households	Total of At-Risk Households
Genesee	11%	24%	35%
Livingston	11%	31%	42%
Monroe	13%	25%	38%
Ontario	7%	23%	30%
Orleans	14%	29%	43%
Wyoming	10%	28%	38%

More geographically-specific data for each county is available. [22]

Households which are below the ALICE income threshold… [23]
- Have little or no savings or assets for their future or an emergency.
- Are more likely to live in unsafe conditions & have poor health.
- Largest # are in biggest demographic groups (working age; White, non-Hispanic; single or cohabitating households).
- Yet some groups are disproportionately represented (Black; Hispanic; Native American; senior age; single-parent families).

Why are there so many ALICE Households in New York? [24]

- Basic cost of living.
- Employment instability due to changing global economies (e.g., automation).
- Gender inequities in employee pay.
- Rising health care costs & continuing health care inequities.
- Low-wage jobs.
- Lack of access to technology (e.g., broad-band network, computer, smart phone).
- Lack of affordable childcare.
- Systemic bias (e.g., redlining & limited housing options for people of color).

United Way's analysis of Factors which w i d e n the gap between ALICE Households and financially self-sustainable households… [25]

- High-cost education & student debt. ■ Regressive tax systems. ■ Predatory lending & high interest rates. ■ Child care deserts. ■ Increased risk for workers: hourly work, fewer benefits, multiple jobs. ■ Racial/ethnic & socioeconomic segregation in housing & K-12 schools. ■ Discrimination & institutional racism, especially in housing, health care, & education.


What do we know about income inequality in the U.S. (2020)? [26]

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5	Tier 5.05
% of all Households	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	5.0%
% of all Household income	3.0%	8.2%	14.0%	22.5%	52.1%	23.5%

Compare the percentage of Household income of…
- **Tier 5** (20% of all Households) to the percentage of **Tiers 1-4** (80% of all Households).
- **Tier 4** & **5** (40% of all Households) to the percentage of **Tiers 1-3** (60% of all Households).
- **Tier 5.05** (5% of all Households) to the percentage of **Tiers 1-3** (60% of all Households).

The bar graph below helps visualize the numeric data above regarding income distribution.
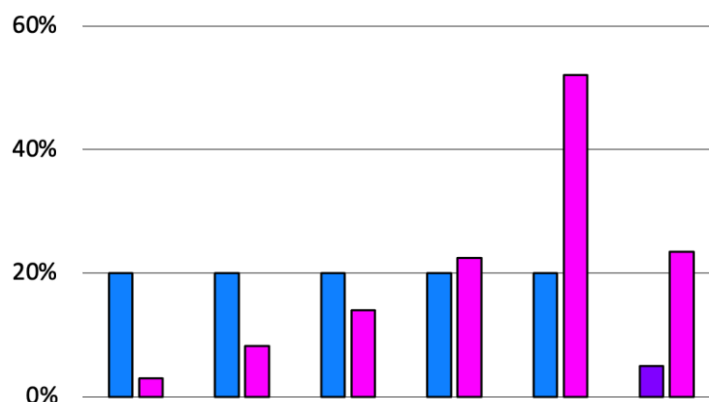
In the order of the most frequent projects in the Presbytery of Genesee Valley. [27]
Projects **1. - 5.** comprise 56% of all PGV congregations' projects.

1. Grocery give away or hot meal programs
2. General Household Support, like sponsoring families at holiday times
3. Beyond your Sunday school, ministries with children in the community
4. Service to non-member elderly in your community
5. International ministries outside of the U.S., such as mission trips or partnerships
6. Collecting or giving away of clothing to needy people in the community
7. Creating permanent housing for needy people in your community, like Habitat for Humanity
8. Community service projects with agencies
9. Volunteering for disaster relief assistance in your community or other places
10. Programs for people in need not elsewhere classified
11. Nonpartisan political advocacy in the community, such as protest marches or a public witness regarding a social issue or sending letters to Congress
12. Local public education issues, such as tutoring or educational reform
13. Health education or health service outreach programs
14. Participating in Presbytery of Genesee Valley mission projects
15. Programs for women outside of the church, such as a battered women's shelter
16. Helping homeless people get emergency shelter in your community
17. Financial assistance to people in need who come to your church door asking for help
18. Prison ministries of any sort
19. Economic development in church area or elsewhere
20. Support veterans organizations
21. Substance-abuse programs for people suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction
22. Assist immigrants who are new to the U.S. to help them get settled
23. Psychological support for families in crisis in your community
24. Recreation programs for the community, either in your building or in other buildings
25. Programming to benefit men who are not members of the congregation
26. Anti-crime activities in the community
27. Aid to families in crisis, including financial assistance
28. Cleanup activities in the community, e.g., in public parks or along highways
29. Assisting post-secondary students with their life issues
30. Celebration of ethnic heritage or anti-racism programming
31. Domestic violence ministries in the community
32. Job training or job referral in the community

Engaging & Educating Our Congregation

Here's what we want the people on our Session to know about
what we discovered in **Workshop 3, Outcomes-Based Missional Diakonia**.

Our major discoveries ("what" & "why" it matters)	Our communication plan (our "how")
1.	
2.	
3.	

Here's what we want the people of our Congregation to know about
what we discovered in **Workshop 3, Outcomes-Based Missional Diakonia**.

Our major discoveries ("what" & "why" it matters)	Our communication plan (our "how")
1.	
2.	
3.	

Workshop 3 Research

Prior Research which Continues to a Future Workshop

Location	Responsibility	Title	To be Submitted
None	None	None	None

List of this Workshop's Research

Location	Responsibility	Title	To be Reported
Workbook 3 pg. 17	Personal	My Long-Time Member Interview	Workshop 4
Workbook 3 pp. 18-20	Team	Inventory of Our Social Mission Projects: Project Resource Data, rows 14a.-21c.	Return Worksheets in Workshop 4
Workbook 4	Each Team member	Read Workbook 3 up to the Research page; respond in writing to the Think About It sections	Workshop 4

Facilitator's Preparation

Team's submitted research	Title of document to create	To be Distributed
Team members' Inventory Worksheet 2 -- for each project	Inventory, Rows 9a.-13c. (a Team Exercise)	Workshop 4

My Long-Time Member Interview: "Tell Me Your Stories about Us"

<u>Goal</u>: Discover the story of the congregation **as seen through the eyes of long-time members**.

<u>5 + 5 + 5</u>: This research contributes to understanding our **Missional Identity**.

<u>Task</u>: Conduct an interview and prepare a 1-page list of what I learned.

<u>Target</u>: Be prepared to share orally what I learned in Workshop #4.

1. This is a 2-hour project with 1 hour for the interview.

2. As a Team, we list the persons who have been the members of the congregation for the longest time. (Some may not be the oldest members.) Next, we assign each Team member to interview one person. This works best if the Team member knows the person, but a prior relationship is not required.

3. I make an appointment to visit my person in her/his home setting. I explain our Team is doing research on the congregation's history, and, because of their length of membership, I would like to hear her/his stories. I make this a relaxed, comfortable experience, e.g., over a cup of coffee, or lunch. (How can I make this personal? Bring a card, or a small bunch of flowers, lunch, or…?)

4. I am inviting her/his memories and perceptions. The stories need not be all historically accurate or comprehensive. What counts is her/his perspective.

   Here are suggested topics for me to explore:

   - original attraction to the church
   - roles in the church & offices held
   - personal events involving the church, e.g., death, wedding, or baptism
   - fondest memory of the church
   - likes & dislikes about the church
   - big events – positive or negative – in the congregation's history
   - past difficulties in the church, and how people responded

   - ways in which the church was involved in social mission, e.g., mission projects or trips…
   - public stance of the congregation on a public or social issue
   - interviewee's big vision for social mission if more resources could be committed or new ideas were tried
   - how the interviewee would describe the true identity of our church

5. I make notes during the conversation.

6. I prepare a simple, 1-page list of what I learned. (#4. above is a simple list.)

7. In advance, I give my list to our Clerk of the Works for Workshop 4.

Social Mission Project Inventory: Project data – Team Analysis, Rows 1.-8b.

Goal: This exercise helps us become proficient with our Social Mission Project Inventory. Data for our projects reveal patterns in our social mission. Our goal is to apply our Inventory to improve our projects and inform our congregation's missional strategy.

5 + 5 + 5: This exercise contributes to our **Missional Process**.

Task: Our Team, analyzes **project** data in Inventory Rows 1-8b. (For the full wording of each row, see Workbook 1, pg. 24.) We receive the data in this Workshop.

Target: We complete this exercise in this Workshop.

Row 1.	**Check for Accuracy**	Projects not conducted at least 1-time in our designated 12-month period.	Inventory # _____
Row 2.	**Check for Accuracy**	Projects without at least 2 volunteers from our congregation.	Inventory # _____

			# of All Projects	
		Row 1. **Total # of Projects**	_____	
			#	% of All
Row 7a.	**Frequency**	# of Projects conducted more than 12 days.	____	____%
			#	% of All
Row 7c.	**Frequency**	# of Projects conducted on only 1 day.	____	____%
			#	% of All
Row 3b.	**Outcome**	# of Projects with an Outcome goal of long-term development or transformation.	____	____%
			#	% of All
Row 5.	**Sponsor**	# of Projects for which we are the sponsor.	____	____%

Our Questions

Our Observations

This is the 3rd of 3 research tasks by which our Team compiles an **Inventory** of our congregation's social mission projects. The 1st gathered administrative data. The 2nd gathered people data. This one gathers financial and resource support data. Together, the three form a very revealing picture of our congregation's projects. Some data may leave us encouraged; some may leave us uncomfortable. The **Inventory** helps us better recognize our options and make better decisions.

Inventory of Our Social Mission Projects: Resource Support data, 14a.-21c.

<u>Goal</u>:   Create a profile of our social mission projects at a point in time so we may analyze them, individually and collectively.

<u>Task</u>:   Gather financial and resource support data about each of our social mission projects and complete a **Worksheet** for each project.

<u>Target</u>: Submit our **Worksheets** to our Clerk of the Works before Workshop #4.

1. Time required depends on available information and our ability to enter it in the project **Worksheet**.

2. We assign this task to people who are comfortable with financial spread sheets. We could draw upon someone skilled in our congregation. (E.g., our church Treasurer may be a good resource.)

3. We obtain the most recent financial report – income and expenses – for our designated fiscal year (our chosen 12 months period).

4. We read through all **Worksheet 3**, **Resource Support data**, questions (next page) before starting.

5. We print a copy of the blank **Worksheet** for each social mission project.

6. We enter as much complete data as we have for each project in its **Worksheet**. Where possible, we use sources of verifiable information (e.g., annual report).

7. Our Clerk of the Works keeps the original **Worksheet** for each project, makes a scanned copy of each, and ensures that copies are sent to our Team members and our Facilitator in advance of Workshop 4. (The Facilitator will load our data into our **Inventory**, which is under construction, and distribute it in Workshop 5.)

– Worksheet is on next page –

Name of Project _____

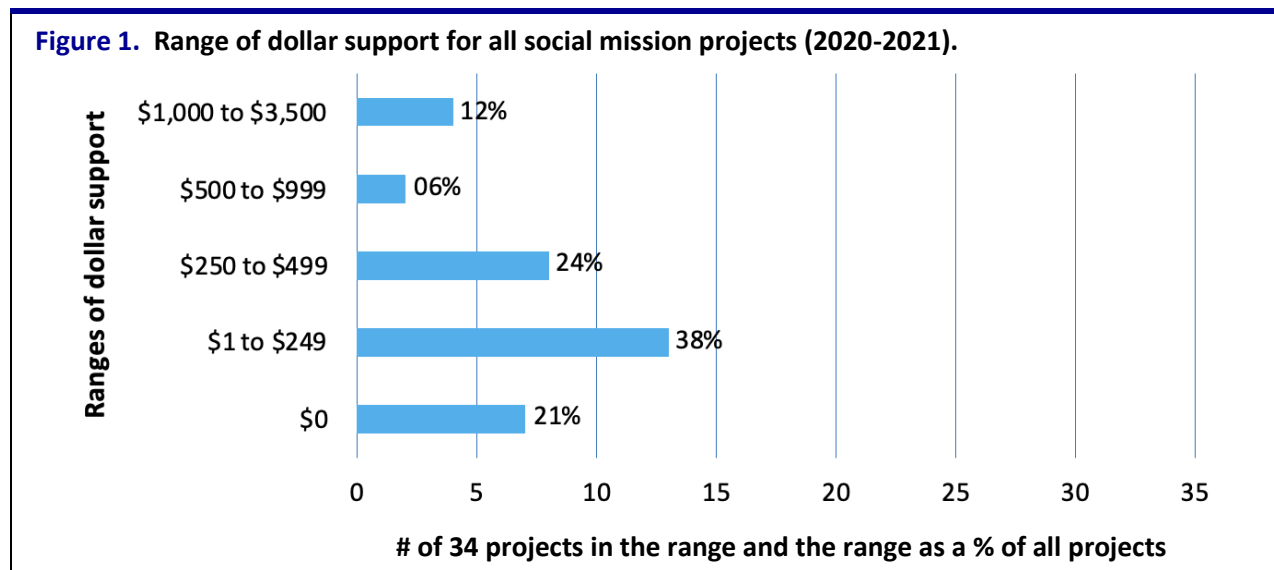|		
14a.	**Did this project receive $$ support from our Session annual budget?**	**Yes** *or* **No**
14b.	**If Yes, what was the total $$ amount from this source?** (round number)	**$ _____**
15a.	**Did this project receive $$ support from a special offering?**	**Yes** *or* **No**
15b.	**If Yes, what was the total $$ amount from this source?** (round number)	**$ _____**
16a.	**Did this project receive $$ support from a Church fundraiser?**	**Yes** *or* **No**
16b.	**If Yes, what was the total $$ amount from this source?** (round number)	**$ _____**
17a.	**Did this project receive unbudgeted $$ support through our Church?** (e.g., benevolence fund or memorial gift; Church women's group donation; gift from an individual donor.)	**Yes** *or* **No**
17b.	**If Yes, what was the total $$ from this source(s)?** (round number)	**$ _____**
17c.	**If Yes, list the source(s):**	
18.	*[Place-holder] Total of all $$: 14b. + 15b. + 16b. + 17b.*	*Leave blank*
19.	*[Place-holder] # of projects receiving $$: 14b. + 15b. + 16b. + 17b.*	*Leave blank*
20a.	**Did we give an In-Kind Donation to this project?** (These are non-monetary items which have monetary value, e.g., food items collected for a food pantry or supplies for a backpack project.)	**Yes** *or* **No**
20b.	**Did we give In-Kind Support or a Dollar Subsidy to this project?** (**In-Kind Support** is a resource of monetary value, e.g., giving rent-free space. An example of **Dollar Subsidy** is space given to a non-profit at a reduced or nominal fee in contrast to fair market value for rental space.)	**Yes** *or* **No**
20c.	**If 20a. or 20b. is Yes, describe the In-Kind Donation or In-Kind Support or Dollar Subsidy:**	

An example of what Worksheet 3 research can yield: Financial & Resource data

Summerville Presbyterian Church (2020-2021) The Worksheet gathers information on each project for the Social Mission Inventory, a database which is a resource for analysis and decision-making. Table 1 below reports how dollar support was dispersed. The left column shows five ranges of support. The middle column shows the number of projects in each range and the range as a percentage of all projects. The right column shows total dollars for projects in each range and that total as a percentage of all Summerville's dollars. Note the two highest ranges of support (left column): 6 projects (18% of all, middle column) received 73% of all dollars given (right column). The other 28 projects (83%) received only 27% of all dollars. In the two lowest ranges, 20 projects (59%) received less than $250 each.

Table 1. Range of dollar support for social mission projects (2020-2021).		
	# of Projects	**$$$ Support Only**
Ranges of $$$ support	**34 (100%)**	**$16,912 (100%)**
$1,000 to $3,500	04 (12%)	$10,603 (63%)
$500 to $999	02 (06%)	$ 1,684 (10%)
$250 to $499	08 (24%)	$ 2,691 (16%)
$1 to $249	13 (38%)	$ 1,934 (11%)
$0	07 (21%)	$ 0 (00%)

To display the ranges of dollar support, Figure 1 below uses a bar graph to help visualize the data.

Figure 1. Range of dollar support for all social mission projects (2020-2021).

Ranges of dollar support

- $1,000 to $3,500 — 12%
- $500 to $999 — 06%
- $250 to $499 — 24%
- $1 to $249 — 38%
- $0 — 21%

# of 34 projects in the range and the range as a % of all projects

How can this Inventory data help? 1.) We can explore <u>practical</u> questions. *"Do we spread our dollar support too thinly among too many projects? Do we dilute our impact?"* Dollar support through congregations is a characteristic which, when bundled with other characteristics, is most likely to achieve the best Missional Outcomes for people served. **2.)** We can explore <u>ethical and spiritual</u> questions: "Do we align our social mission projects and our dollars with our priorities and how God is calling us?" Dollar support expresses faithful stewardship. It embodies our beliefs and values.

> Hear, O heavens, and listen, O earth,
> for the Lord has spoken…
>
> …learn to do good; seek justice;
> rescue the oppressed; defend the orphan;
> plead for the widow.
>
> Isaiah 1:17

Workbook 3 – Endnotes, References, & Acknowledgments [28]

1   Roozen, David A. (2011). *A Decade of Change In American Congregations 2000-2010.* Hartford, CT: Hartford Institute for Religion Research, Hartford Seminary. See the text on pg. 7 and Figure 12 on pg. 8. Roozen identifies only 4 of the 9 choices. We found no source which allows us to see the original survey questions. [Accessed 04/08/23: https://faithcommunitiestoday.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Decade-of-Change-in-American-Congregations.pdf]

2   Faith Communities Today. (No date). *2015 National Survey of Congregations.* Hartford, CT: Hartford Institute for Religion Research, Hartford Seminary. See "Mission and Identity," pg. 2, subset of question 1. [Accessed 05/15/23: https://faithcommunitiestoday.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Faith-Communities-Today-2015-Final-Survey-with-Frequencies.pdf]

3   Source is the National Congregations Study, a premier, ongoing, national survey which gathers information about the basic characteristics of congregations. Chaves, Mark, Roso, Joseph, Holleman, Anna, & Hawkins, Mary. (2021). *National Congregations Study: Congregations in 21st Century America.*. Durham, NC: Duke University, Department of Sociology. See Table 3, Congregations' Perspective, Social Services section, pp. 122-123. [Accessed 04/08/23: https://sites.duke.edu/ncsweb/files/2022/02/NCSIV_Report_Web_FINAL2.pdf]

▪ For wording of the original questions, see: Chaves, Mark. (2020, September 8). *National Congregations Study Cumulative Codebook for Waves I-IV (1998, 2006-07, 2012, AND 2018-19).* [Accessed 04/08/23: https://www.thearda.com/ARDA/pdf/originalCodebooks/2018-19_NCS_Codebook_Cumulative.pdf Posted in the Data Archive of the Association of Religion Data Archives.]

4   Faith Communities Today. (No date). *2010 National Survey of Congregations.* Hartford, CT: Hartford Institute for Religion Research, Hartford Seminary. See "Mission and Identity," subset of question 1, pg. 4. [Accessed 04/10/23: https://faithcommunitiestoday.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/2010FrequenciesV1.pdf]

⁵   For 2015 data, see Endnote 2: Faith Communities Today, (No date).

⁶   Faith Communities Today. (No date). *FACT 2020 Common Questionnaire*. Hartford, CT: Hartford Institute for Religion Research, Hartford Seminary. See "Programs," pg. 5. The response is displayed as 70% of the respondents' congregations do not have a Social justice/advocacy group. [Accessed 04/10/23: https://faithcommunitiestoday.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/FACT-2020-Common-Questionnaire-Frequencies.pdf]

⁷   U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2012, February). The Recession of 2007-2009. *BLS Spotlight on Statistics*. U.S. Bureau of Labor. [Accessed 04/08/23: https://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2012/recession/pdf/recession_bls_spotlight.pdf}

⁸   For 2010 data for All Congregations, see: Faith Communities Today. (No date). *2010 National Survey of Congregations*. Hartford, CT: Hartford Institute for Religion Research, Hartford Seminary. See "Programs," question 5, pg. 3. [Accessed 05/15/23: https://faithcommunitiestoday.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/2010FrequenciesV1.pdf]

⁹   For 2010 data for Presbyterian congregations, see: Research Services, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). (No date). *2010 Survey of Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Congregations*. Louisville, KY: Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). See subset of question 5, pp. A-9 through A-11. [Accessed 05/15/23: https://www.pcusa.org/media/uploads/research/pdfs/fact_2010_pc%28usa%29_sqar_&_summary.pdf]

¹⁰ Endnote 3: Chaves, et al., (2021).

     ▪ For the original questions, see: Chaves, Mark, Anderson, Shawna L., & Eagle, Alison J. (2014, December). *National Congregations Study Cumulative Codebook for Waves I, II, and III (1998, 2006-07, and 2012)*. Durham, NC, pp. 103-104. [Accessed 04/08/23: https://sites.duke.edu/ncsweb/files/2019/03/2012_NCS_Codebook_Cumulative.pdf]

¹¹ Frohman, Roderic P. (2013). *Survey of Social Ministry Projects in Congregations in the Presbytery of Genesee Valley, 2012-2013*. [Unpublished]. These volunteer-based projects exclude another 202 in which congregations donated money but did not commit volunteers.

¹² The 32 categories of human need or social issues are displayed in Appendix 1 in this Workbook, pg. 14. The categories are from: Chaves, Mark. (2004). "Social Services." Chapter 3 in *Congregations in America*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, pg. 48. [Accessed 04/08/23: https://archive.org/details/congregationsina00chav/mode/2up]

¹³ Since 2015, Measuring Mission has reported data from Feeding America, based in Chicago, IL. A national network of food banks, including Foodlink in our region, it is the nation's largest domestic hunger-relief organization. [Accessed 04/10/23: https://www.feedingamerica.org]

     For more information on food insecurity, see the work of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service:

     ▪ Regarding how Food Insecurity is measured, see the Service's "Definitions of Food Security." [Accessed 04/08/23: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/definitions-of-food-security.aspx]

     ▪ For the most recent national statistics regarding **CHILDREN** affected by food insecurity, see the Service's annual survey: Rabbit, Matthew P., Hales, Laura J., Burke, Michael P., & Coleman-Jensen, Alisha. (2023, October). *Household Food Security in the United States in 2022* (Report No. ERR-325. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture,

Economic Research Service. Food insecurity for households with children rose in 2022, disrupting a decade-long decline: "Children were food insecure at times during 2022 in 8.8 percent of U.S. households with children (3.3. million households), up from both 6.2 percent (2.3 million households) in 2021 and 7.6 percent (2.9 million households) in 2020." (pg. iv). [Accessed 10/25/23: https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/107703/err-325.pdf?v=7814.4]

14   Personal communication received 04/046/23: York United Presbyterian Church Measuring Mission Study Team. (2023, April 4). *Covenant Commitment Report*, pg. 1.

15   Bread for the World. (2018, September). [Fact Sheet]. *Hunger and Poverty in the African American Community*. [Accessed 04/08/23: https://bread.org/sites/default/files/hunger-poverty-african-american-september-2018.pdf]

16   We display the most recently available 3 years of data. To locate the 2020 data:

   ▪ Take the link to New York State. It is in the "Map the Meal Gap" section of the Web site. The most recent year available is 2021. [Accessed 05/15/23: https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2021/overall/new-york]

   ▪ The 2021 data default opening is: "Overall (all ages) Population in New York," "County."

   ▪ Scroll down this default State page to find New York data. For county data, move the cursor over the selected county which is outlined on the State map. The data will appear. Click on the county, and a larger display appears below the map.

   ▪ To find data for children (under 18 years of age), use the "Demographic" filter at the left of the page and drop down to the next age option. Then select State or county data. Note that with the 2020 data, Feeding America reports for its first time local food insecurity rates by race and ethnicity – another option within the "Demographic" filter.

17   Hake, Monica, Engelhard, Emily, & Dewey, Adam. (2022, July). "Foreword" in *Map the Meal Gap 2022: A Report on County and Congressional District Food Insecurity and County Food Cost in the United States in 2020*. Chicago, IL: Feeding America, pg. 2. [Accessed 05/15/23: https://www.feedingamerica.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/Map%20the%20Meal%20Gap%202022%20Report_0.pdf]

18   An archive of numerous Food Insecurity reports is available. [Accessed 04/08/23: https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/overall-executive-summary?s_src=WXXX1MTMG&_ga=2.235320519.777689913.1647279525-490759146.1647279525]

19   The national source is the United Way ALICE Project (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed): "United for ALICE is a driver of innovation, research, and action to improve life across the country for **ALICE** (**A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed) and for all." [Accessed 05/21/23: https://www.unitedforalice.org/overview]

20   United Way of New York State. (2023, April). *ALICE in the Crosscurrents: COVID and Financial Hardship in New York*. Latham, NY: United Way of New York State. The report is posted on the national United Way ALICE website at the webpages for New York State. [Accessed 05/21/23: https://www.unitedforalice.org/New-York]

21   Endnote 20.

22   A significant amount of data is available for each county.
   ▪ Start at the ALICE Research Center - New York webpages. [Accessed 12/01/23:

https://www.unitedforalice.org/New-York]

- On the opening page, select the option for County Reports.
- Select a specific county.
- Scroll down for topical data for the county.
- Toward the bottom of the page, locate the New York State map of counties and the specific county map of subdivisions.
- Placing the cursor on a subdivision cues a display of data for that geographic unit.
- Using the search options at the Additional Geographies option will return data for Census-Designated units, geographic subdivisions, and ZIP codes.

23 United Way of Northern New Jersey. (2020, December). *On Uneven Ground: ALICE and Financial Hardship in the U.S. (ALICE National Report. 2020)*. Cedar Knolls, NJ: United Way of Northern New Jersey, pg. 19, Figure 8. Sources are on pp. 33-34. [On the United Way's web site dedicated to **ALICE**, a link to the report is posted under the "National Reports" section, which is part of the "Research Center" pulldown menu. Accessed 12/03/23: https://www.unitedforalice.org/national-reports-mobile]

24 These factors are taken from the most recent New York State and National reports posted on United for Alice webpages.

25 Endnote 23.

26 Guzman, Gloria, & Kollar, Melissa. (2023, September). "Income Inequality." In *Income in the United States: 2022* [U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-279]. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Publishing Office, text, pp. 5-6, and Figure 3, pg. 6. [Accessed 12/03/23: https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2023/demo/p60-279.pdf]

For data regarding the most recent Annual Homelessness Assessment, see: de Sousa, Tanya, Andrichik, Alyssa, Prestera, Ed, Rush, Katherine, Tano, Colette, & Wheeler, Micaiah. (2023, December). *The 2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Community Planning and Development, U.S. Department of House and Urban Development. [Accessed 12/23/23: https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar.html]

27 For the list of 32 categories of human needs, see Endnote 12: Chaves, (2004). For the frequency of projects targeting the 32 needs, see Endnote 11: Frohman, (2013). Chaves' list was revised by Frohman and Susan Orr, Presbyter for Resource and Education, Presbytery of Genesee Valley, Rochester, NY.

28 **Acknowledgements**

- None.