

State of Ministry to Men Leaders Report

REPORT OF STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSES
FOR 8 SUBGROUPS OF AMERICAN EVANGELICAL AND BLACK PROTESTANT
MEN'S MINISTRY LEADERS

Lifeway® Research

Methodology

- The online survey of 473 evangelical and Black Protestant men's ministry leaders was conducted May 27 - July 18, 2026
- Sample lists of men who may have men's ministry roles were developed by individual ministries (see following slide). Invitations were emailed by each ministry with a link to the online survey
- Each respondent was screened to ensure they are the men's ministry leader or co-leader at their church and that their church is an evangelical or Black Protestant church in the U.S.
- Responses were weighted by religious tradition with an additional adjustment to SBC churches to more accurately reflect the population
- An AI tool was used to sort answers to open-ended questions into categories.
- The completed sample is 473 surveys
- The sample provides 95% confidence that the sampling error does not exceed ± 5.3 . This margin of error accounts for the effect of weighting
- Margins of error are higher in sub-groups

Acknowledgements

Many thanks go to each ministry who invited leaders to complete this survey:

- Fatherhood CoMission
- Iron Sharpens Iron
- Lifeway Christian Resources
- Man in the Mirror
- National Coalition of Ministries to Men
- Noble Warriors
- Proven Ministries
- Relevant Practical Ministry for Men

We are also grateful to Mike Young who was instrumental in connecting our research team with these ministries.

Significant Differences

Leader

Age

Ethnicity

Education Level

Men's Ministry Role

Church

Region

Average Attendance

Church Location

Men's Ministry

Significant Differences

Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among the leader's age, ethnicity, education, and men's ministry role.

AGE	ETHNICITY	EDUCATION	MEN'S MINISTRY ROLE
18-44	White	No college degree	Volunteer or an unpaid staff member
45-54	African American	Bachelor's Degree	Paid part-time staff member
55-64	Hispanic	Master's Degree	Paid full-time staff member
65+	Other Ethnicities	Doctoral Degree	

Significant Statistical Differences

Comparisons were made to determine if there are any significant statistical differences among the church's region, attendance, location, and men's ministry.

REGION	ATTENDANCE	CHURCH LOCATION	MEN'S MINISTRY
Northeast	0-49	Rural	Organized ministry
South	50-99	Small city (less than 100,000)	Nothing formal
Midwest	100-249	Large city (100,000 or more)	
West	250 or more	Suburb of large city	

Note: Region is defined by the US Census locations

“Which of the following best describes who is responsible for setting plans for your men’s ministry?”

- Leaders age 18-44 (33%) are more likely to select “I do the planning on my own using suggestions from men in the church” than those 65+ (21%)
- Leaders age 18-44 are the least likely to select “I do the planning together with a men’s ministry leadership team” (19%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (37%) are more likely to select “I do the planning with a men’s ministry leadership team” than those with a Master’s Degree (26%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select “I do the planning on my own using suggestions from men in the church” (48%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff member are the most likely to select “I do the planning together with a men’s ministry leadership team” (38%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (26%) and Midwest (23%) are more likely to select “I do the planning on my own” than those in the West (12%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the most likely to select “I do the planning on my own using suggestions from men in the church” (42%)

“Which of the following best describes who is responsible for setting plans for your men’s ministry?” *continued*

- Leaders at churches with attendance of more than 250 are the least likely to select “I do the planning on my own” (6%) and the most likely to select “I do the planning together with a men’s ministry leadership team.” (54%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city (35%) are more likely to select “I do the planning on my own using suggestions from men in the church” than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (17%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select “I do the planning on my own using suggestions from men in the church” than those at a church with an organized men’s ministry (36% v. 24%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select “It is organic with men volunteering to lead something and we spread the word” than those at a church with an organized men’s ministry (20% v. 4%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “I do the planning together with a men’s ministry leadership team” than those at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (37% v. 10%)

“How far out do you typically plan for your men’s ministry?”

- Leaders age 55-64 (37%) and 65+ (37%) are more likely to select “Plan for the next year” than those 18-44 (25%)
- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree are the most likely to select “Plan for the next quarter” (56%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members are the most likely to select “Plan for the next year” (42%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (47%) are more likely to select “Plan for the next quarter” than those in the West (29%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select “Plan for the next year” (51%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (21%) are more likely to select “Plan for the next month” than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (9%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (45%) are more likely to select “Plan for the next year” than those at churches in Rural areas (25%) or small cities (28%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Plan for the next year” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (38% v. 14%) and less likely to select “Plan for the next event” (10% v. 29%)

“About how many men participate at any level in your men’s ministry who are a regular part of your church?”

- Leaders age 18-44 (37%) are more likely “0 to 10” to select than those 55-64 (21%) and 65+ (20%)
- Leaders with no college degree (37%) are more likely to select “0 to 10” than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (23%) or Master’s Degree (25%)
- Leaders in the Midwest (39%) are more likely to select “0 to 10” than those in the South (20%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the most likely to select “0 to 10” (70%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of more than 250 are the most likely to select “51 or more” (52%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (34%) are more likely to select “0 to 10” than those at churches in a large city (19%) or a suburb of a large city (20%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select “0 to 10” than those at church with an organized men’s ministry (43% v. 21%)

“What was the attendance at your largest men’s ministry event this last year?”

- Leaders in the Northeast are the most likely to select “16 to 25” (32%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 are the most likely to select “26 to 50” (44%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (15%) or a small city (17%) are more likely to select “11 to 15” than those at churches in a large city (6%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select “11 to 15” than those at church with an organized men’s ministry (26% v. 9%) and less likely to select “101 or more” (3% v. 17%)

“For which of the following types of men do you believe your church’s men’s ministry is well designed to meet their needs?”

Men in college

- Leaders age 18-44 (34%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (21%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (33% v. 14%)

Single men

- Leaders in the West (61%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (28%) and South (42%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (53%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 0-49 (37%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (52% v. 28%)

“For which of the following types of men do you believe your church’s men’s ministry is well designed to meet their needs?”

Men with no kids

- Leaders age 18-44 (46%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (31%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (50%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (33%) or a Doctoral Degree (27%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (44% v. 24%)

Dads

- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (81%) and 250 or more (85%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 0-49 (67%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (82% v. 63%)

“For which of the following types of men do you believe your church’s men’s ministry is well designed to meet their needs?”

Working men

- Leaders age 18-44 (85%) and 55-64 (90%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (74%)
- Leaders in the South (86%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (74%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (89%) and 250 or more (89%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 0-49 (70%) and 50-99 (76%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (90%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a rural area (79%) or a small city (79%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (87% v. 69%)

“For which of the following types of men do you believe your church’s men’s ministry is well designed to meet their needs?”

Single dads

- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (46%)
- Leaders in the Midwest (30%) and West (34%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (16%)

“For which of the following types of men do you believe your church’s men’s ministry is well designed to meet their needs?”

Retired men

- Leaders age 55-64 (81%) and 65+ (82%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (66%) and 45-54 (61%)
- White leaders (75%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (48%)
- Leaders with no college degree (79%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (68%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the least likely to select (54%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (76%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 0-49 (60%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city (79%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (63%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (75% v. 62%)

“For which of the following types of men do you believe your church’s men’s ministry is well designed to meet their needs?”

Divorced men

- Leaders age 18-44 (39%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (24%)
- Leaders with no college degree (36%) or a Bachelor’s Degree (44%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (25%)
- Leaders in the West (43%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (29%) and South (30%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (37% v. 23%)

“For which of the following types of men do you believe your church’s men’s ministry is well designed to meet their needs?”

Men who are not yet followers of Christ

- Leaders age 45-54 (38%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (25%)
- Leaders in the West (42%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (26%) and South (30%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (39%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (24%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (35% v. 22%)

TOP PRIORITY “Describe the priorities of your men’s ministry by ranking the following goals in priority order”

- Leaders age 18-44 are the most likely to rank “Reach men who do not currently attend church” the highest (36%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (38%) are more likely to rank “Reach men who do not currently attend church” the highest than those in the Midwest (18%) and West (22%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 50-99 are the most likely to rank “Disciple men and encourage their walk with Christ” the highest (51%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city (28%) or a suburb of a large city (32%) are more likely to rank “Reach men who do not currently attend church” the highest than those at churches in a rural area (15%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to rank “Reach men who do not currently attend church” the highest than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (27% v. 17%) and less likely to rank “Mobilize men to serve and minister to others outside the church” the highest (10% v. 21%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to develop community and fellowship among new and existing men in your church?”

Watching a sporting event on TV

- Leaders age 18-44 (26%) and 45-54 (23%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (11%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (23%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (13%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city are the most likely to select (30%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to develop community and fellowship among new and existing men in your church?”

Retreat

- Hispanic leaders (58%) are more likely to select than White leaders (30%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (45%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (30%)
- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select (59%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (49%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (47%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a rural area (31%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (40% v. 25%)

Video gaming event

- No meaningful significant differences

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to develop community and fellowship among new and existing men in your church?”

Attending Christian concerts/comedians/shows

- Leaders age 18-44 are the most likely to select (21%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (20%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (9%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (38%)
- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select (30%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (18%) or a small city (16%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (7%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (17% v. 3%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to develop community and fellowship among new and existing men in your church?”

Fitness activities (e.g., golf, basketball, walking, workouts, etc.)

- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (24%) and 250 or more (35%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 0-49 (9%) and 50-99 (12%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (25%) or a large city (26%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (14%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (24% v. 12%)

Holiday events

- Leaders age 18-44 (22%) are more likely to select than those 45-54 (10%)
- Hispanic leaders (26%) are more likely to select than White leaders (12%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (41%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (23%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (9%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to develop community and fellowship among new and existing men in your church?”

Outdoor activities (e.g. hunting, hiking, etc.)

- Leaders age 45-54 (50%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (31%)
- Leaders at churches in rural area (46%) or a large city (56%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (27%) or a suburb of a large city (31%)

Attending a sporting event

- Leaders age 18-44 (24%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (14%)
- Hispanic leaders (31%) are more likely to select than White leaders (16%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (28%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (15%) or a suburb of a large city (14%)

Book clubs

- Leaders age 18-44 (19%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (7%)
- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (23%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (8%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to develop community and fellowship among new and existing men in your church?”

Food events (e.g., breakfasts, lunches, dinners, cookouts, feasts)

- White leaders (84%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (71%)
- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (91%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (76%) or a Master’s Degree (75%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (81%) are more likely to select than those who are paid part-time staff members (65%)
- Leaders in the South (82%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (71%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 50-99 (81%) and 250 or more (89%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 100-249 (70%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (85%) or a large city (88%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (72%) or a suburb of a large city (70%)

“Which two of these have been most effective in developing community among men in your church?”

Watching a sporting event on TV

- No meaningful significant differences

Retreat

- Hispanic leaders (47%) are more likely to select than White leaders (23%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members (45%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (22%)
- Leaders in the West (40%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (22%) and South (24%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (44%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (38%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a rural area (21%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (30% v. 18%)

“Which two of these have been most effective in developing community among men in your church?”

Video gaming event

- No meaningful significant differences

Attending Christian concerts/comedians/shows

- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (20%)
- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select (11%)

Fitness activities(e.g., golf, basketball, walking, workouts, etc.)

- Leaders at churches in a large city (14%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a rural area (4%) or a small city (3%)

Holiday events

- Leaders with no college degree (11%) are more likely to select than those with a Bachelor's Degree (4%) or a Doctoral Degree (1%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (17%)

“Which two of these have been most effective in developing community among men in your church?”

Outdoor activities (e.g., hunting, hiking, etc.)

- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (32%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (17%) or a Master's Degree (15%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 50-99 (20%) and 100-249 (24%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 250 or more (9%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (26%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (16%) or a suburb of a large city (9%)

Attending a sporting event

- Leaders in the West (13%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (2%) and South (4%)

Book clubs

- No meaningful significant differences

“Which two of these have been most effective in developing community among men in your church?”

Food events (e.g., breakfasts, lunches, dinners, cookouts, feasts)

- Leaders age 65+ (76%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (58%) and 45-54 (63%)
- White leaders (74%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (48%)
- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree are the most likely to select (85%)
- Leaders in the South (70%) are more likely to select than those in the West (54%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (77%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 50-99 (61%) and 100-249 (58%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (71%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (59%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to disciple men and encourage their walk with Christ?”

Attended conferences as a group

- Leaders age 65+ (30%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (19%)
- Hispanic leaders (43%) are more likely to select than White leaders (25%)
- Leaders with no college degree (34%) are more likely to select than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (17%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff member (31%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (19%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (30%) or a suburb of a large city (29%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (18%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to disciple men and encourage their walk with Christ?”

Hosted a men’s event with a speaker

- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (53%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (34%) or a Master’s Degree (32%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (48%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (33%)
- Leaders in the Midwest are the least likely to select (25%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the least likely to select (17%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (66%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (45% v. 24%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to disciple men and encourage their walk with Christ?”

Hosted topical events (e.g., mental health, anxiety, parenting, preparing a will)

- Leaders in the Northeast (25%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (11%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (26%) or a suburb of a large city (27%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a rural area (9%) or a small city (13%)

Shared a Bible reading plan

- Leaders age 45-54 (49%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (36%) and 65+ (34%)
- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree are the most likely to select (59%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 0-49 (51%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 100-249 (33%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city (42%) or a large city (46%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (28%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to disciple men and encourage their walk with Christ?”

Offered Bible studies for men

- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (83%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (77%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (66%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (75% v. 56%)

Offered Bible study skills training

- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members (45%) are more likely to select than those who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (27%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (33% v. 22%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to disciple men and encourage their walk with Christ?”

Offered mentoring

- Leaders 55-64 (54%) and 65+ (53%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (35%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (60%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (55%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (40%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (49% v. 36%)

Shared written advice or encouragement (e.g., blog, articles)

- Leaders age 18-44 (36%) are more likely to select than those 45-54 (15%) and 65+ (21%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (29%) or paid part-time staff members (36%) are more likely to select than paid full-time staff members (20%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to disciple men and encourage their walk with Christ?”

Offered times for men to pray together

- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (66%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (56%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (68%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (53%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (63% v. 50%)

Offered addiction recovery groups

- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (30%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (17% v. 7%)

“Which, if any, of the following events has your men’s ministry conducted in the last year to disciple men and encourage their walk with Christ?”

Offered grief recovery groups

- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (18%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (6%)

Provided opportunities to serve others in our local community

- Leaders age 18-44 are the least likely to select (33%)
- White leaders (48%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (31%)
- Leaders with no college degree (54%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (41%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (54%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (38%)
- Leaders in the South (52%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (30%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (55%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 0-49 (33%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (53%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (39%)

“Which two of these have been most effective at encouraging men on their faith journey with Christ?”

Attended conferences as a group

- Hispanic leaders (22%) are more likely to select than White leaders (9%)
- Leaders with no college degree are the most likely to select (20%)

Hosted a men's event with a speaker

- Leaders age 55-64 (27%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (15%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor's Degree (25%) are more likely to select than those with a Master's Degree (15%)
- Leaders in the South (22%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (11%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the least likely to select (3%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (36%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (24%) or a suburb of a large city (25%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (12%)

“Which two of these have been most effective at encouraging men on their faith journey with Christ?”

Hosted topical events (e.g., mental health, anxiety, parenting, preparing a will)

- Leaders in the Northeast are the most likely to select (17%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city are the most likely to select (12%)

Shared a Bible reading plan

- Leaders at churches with attendance of 0-49 (14%) and 50-99 (14%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 100-249 (5%) and 250 or more (4%)

“Which two of these have been most effective at encouraging men on their faith journey with Christ?”

Offered Bible studies for men

- White leaders (55%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (38%)
- Leaders with a Master’s Degree (54%) or a Doctoral Degree (57%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (40%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members (53%) are more likely to select than those who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (42%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (56%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 100-249 (42%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (60%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (43%) or a large city (35%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (54% v. 30%)

“Which two of these have been most effective at encouraging men on their faith journey with Christ?”

Offered Bible study skills training

- Leaders with a Master’s Degree (12%) are more likely to select than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (4%) or a Doctoral Degree (2%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (19%)

Offered mentoring

- Leaders in the South (26%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (9%) and Midwest (16%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (27%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 50-99 (17%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (34%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a rural area (15%) or small city (19%)

Shared written advice or encouragement (e.g., blog, articles)

- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (13%)

“Which two of these have been most effective at encouraging men on their faith journey with Christ?”

Offered times for men to pray together

- Hispanic leaders (36%) are more likely to select than White leaders (22%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (32%) and South (27%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (16%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 0-49 (36%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 100-249 (23%) and 250 or more (17%)
- Leaders at churches in a small a large city (31%) or a large city (31%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a rural area (17%)

Offered addiction recovery groups

- No meaningful significant differences

Offered grief recovery groups

- No meaningful significant differences

“Which two of these have been most effective at encouraging men on their faith journey with Christ?”

Provided opportunities to serve others in our local community

- Leaders with no college degree are the most likely to select (21%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (17%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (5%)

“Which of the following does the men’s ministry at your church take primary responsibility for leading?”

Discipleship of men

- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (68%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 0-49 (53%) and 100-249 (50%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city are the most likely to select (75%)

Providing a men’s large group Bible study

- Leaders with a Master’s Degree (40%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (23%) or a Bachelor’s Degree (23%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (48%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city (40%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (24%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (34% v. 21%)

“Which of the following does the men’s ministry at your church take primary responsibility for leading?”

Providing men’s small group Bible studies

- White leaders (54%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (36%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (60%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 0-49 (41%) and 100-249 (40%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city (53%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (40%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (51% v. 41%)

“Which of the following does the men’s ministry at your church take primary responsibility for leading?”

Providing men’s fellowship and connection opportunities

- White leaders (76%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (52%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (80%) or a Doctoral Degree (83%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (64%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the least likely to select (51%)
- Leaders in the South (77%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (64%) and West (65%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (79%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 50-99 (68%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (76% v. 60%)

“Which of the following does the men’s ministry at your church take primary responsibility for leading?”

Outreach to men

- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (56%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (31% v. 21%)

Mentoring men

- Leaders age 65+ (56%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (40%) and 45-54 (41%)
- White leaders (45%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (28%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (49% v. 32%)

“Which of the following does the men’s ministry at your church take primary responsibility for leading?”

Leadership training for men

- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select (39%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (31%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 0-49 (17%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (29% v. 15%)

“Which of the following does the men’s ministry at your church take primary responsibility for leading?”

Providing fun, social events for men

- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (50%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (35%) or a Master’s Degree (37%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (46%) are more likely to select than those who are paid part-time staff members (23%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 0-49 are the least likely to select (24%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (50%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (32%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (44% v. 33%)

“Which of the following does the men’s ministry at your church take primary responsibility for leading?”

Providing a men’s prayer ministry

- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (34%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (22%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (31%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 250 or more (18%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (30% v. 17%)

Counseling or pastoral care for men

- Leaders age 45-54 (27%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (15%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (30%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (19%)
- Leaders in the West (32%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (18%) and South (20%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city (27%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (13%)

“Indicate which of the following you personally use to measure the effectiveness of your men’s ministry efforts by ranking the following outcomes in priority order.” TOP CHOICE

- Leaders age 45-54 (30%) are more likely to rank “Spiritual growth and more biblical thinking” highest than those 65+ (18%)
- Leaders age 55-64 (24%) and 65+ (32%) are more likely to rank “Changed lives” highest than those 18-44 (12%)
- Hispanic leaders (39%) are more likely to rank “Spiritual growth and more biblical thinking” highest than White leaders (24%)
- Leaders with a Master’s Degree (23%) are more likely to rank “Positive feedback / excitement” highest than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (12%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 50-99 are the most likely to rank “Spiritual growth and more biblical thinking” highest (39%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city are the most likely to rank “Positive feedback / excitement” highest (31%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to rank “Changed lives” highest than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (24% v. 14%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Draws men from outside our church into Christian community

- Leaders age 18-44 (27%) and 45-54 (21%) are more likely to select “Well” than those 65+ (9%)
- White leaders (42%) are more likely to select “Not well at all” than Hispanic leaders (26%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree are the most likely to select “Well” (27%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (49%) are more likely to select “Not well at all” than those in the West (30%)
- Leaders in the West (30%) are the most likely to select “Well” (30%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (49%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than those with attendance of 50-99 (36%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (26%) are more likely to select “Well” than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (13%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Well” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (22% v. 9%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select “Not well at all” than those at a church with an organized men’s ministry (51% v. 33%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Connects existing men in our church into community

- Leaders age 18-44 (42%) are more likely to select “Well” than those 45-54 (29%)
- White leaders (46%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than Hispanic leaders (31%)
- Leaders with no college degree (42%) are more likely to select “Well” than those with a Master’s Degree (30%)
- Leaders in the Midwest (53%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than those in the South (41%) and West (32%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 0-49 (21%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those with attendance of 50-99 (10%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city are the least likely to select “Well” (25%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Well” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (40% v. 24%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Engages existing men in our church to serve others

- Hispanic leaders (25%) are more likely to select “Very well” than White leaders (9%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (58%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than those in the South (40%) and West (32%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (48%) are more likely to select “Well” than those with attendance of 0-49 (29%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Well” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (44% v. 32%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Mobilizes men to turn from sins

- Leaders age 55-64 (48%) are more likely to select “Well” than those 65+ (34%)
- Leaders age 18-44 (19%) and 45-54 (22%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those age 55-64 (6%)
- Hispanic leaders (51%) are more likely to select “Well” than White leaders (36%)
- Leaders with no college degree (46%) are more likely to select “Well” than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (33%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (26%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those who are paid full-time staff members (13%)
- Leaders in the West (28%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those in the Midwest (12%) and South (11%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (48%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than those with attendance of 50-99 (32%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 50-99 (23%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those with attendance of less than 50 (6%) or more than 250 (9%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?” *continued*

Mobilizes men to turn from sins

- Leaders at churches in a rural area (48%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than those at churches in a large city (30%) or a suburb of a large city (33%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Very well” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (18% v. 5%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Helps men find healing from trauma, hurts, and grief

- Leaders age 18-44 (17%) and 45-54 (13%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those 65+ (3%)
- White leaders are the most likely to select “Somewhat well” (45%)
- Hispanic leaders (17%) are more likely to select “Very well” than White leaders (5%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (36%) are more likely to select “Well” than those with a Master’s Degree (20%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members (25%) are more likely to select “Not well at all” than those who are paid part-time staff members (9%)
- Leaders in the West (40%) are more likely to select “Well” than those in the Midwest (21%) and South (23%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 0-49 (19%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those with attendance of 50-99 (7%) and 100-249 (10%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (46%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than those with attendance of less than 50 (29%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Helps men find healing from trauma, hurts, and grief *continued*

- Leaders at churches in a small city (15%) or a large city (18%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those at churches in a rural area (4%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (27%) are more likely to select “Not well at all” than those in a small city (16%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Well” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (31% v. 16%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Encourages men to obey God

- Leaders age 18-44 (45%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those 55-64 (28%)
- Hispanic leaders (45%) are more likely to select “Very well” than White leaders (30%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select “Very well” (59%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (55%) are more likely to select “Well” than those with attendance of less than 50 (36%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select “Very well” (23%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Very well” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (41% v. 22%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Encourages the spiritual growth of men

- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (56%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those with a no college degree (38%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select “Well” (65%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city (54%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those at churches in a small city (35%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city are the most likely to select “Well” (56%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Very well” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (45% v. 33%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Mobilizes men to share the Gospel personally

- Leaders age 65+ (58%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than those 18-44 (42%)
- Hispanic leaders (24%) are more likely to select “Very well” than White leaders (5%)
- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select “Very well” (21%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 (18%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those with attendance of 100-249 (8%) and 250 or more (6%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city (13%) or a suburb of a large city (15%) are more likely to select “Well” than those at churches in a rural area (5%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Mobilizes men to invite people to church

- Leaders age 65+ (53%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than those 18-44 (41%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members (20%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those who are paid part-time staff members (8%)
- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select “Very well” (23%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (29%) and Midwest (21%) are more likely to select “Not well at all” than those in the West (9%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the least likely to select “Well” (15%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (11%) or a small city (15%) are more likely to select than those at churches a suburb of a large city (3%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select “Not well at all” than those at church with an organized men’s ministry (24% v. 14%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Improves marriages

- Hispanic leaders (37%) are more likely to select “Very well” than White leaders (10%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the least likely to select “Very well” (12%)
- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select “Very well” (31%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the most likely to select “Not well at all” (16%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (52%) are more likely to select “Well” than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (34%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Very well” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (20% v. 7%)

“How well does your men’s ministry currently impact each of these potential areas of ministry?”

Improves the spiritual direction of kids through their fathers

- Leaders age 18-44 (24%) and 45-54 (18%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those 65+ (8%)
- Hispanic leaders (32%) are more likely to select “Very well” than White leaders (10%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (23%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those with a Master’s Degree (11%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members (54%) are more likely to select “Well” than those who are paid full-time staff members (36%)
- Leaders in the Midwest (42%) are more likely to select “Somewhat well” than those in the West (27%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (46%) are more likely to select “Well” than those with attendance of less than 50 (25%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (22%) are more likely to select “Very well” than those at churches in a rural area (12%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Very well” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (20% v. 6%)

“Does your men’s ministry have a spiritual development pathway/plan to guide and encourage men to take next steps in their walk with Christ?”

- White leaders are the most likely to select “No” (58%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the most likely to select “No” (59%)
- Leaders in the West (53%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those in the Midwest (33%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (56%) are more likely to select “No” than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (42%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Yes” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (46% v. 27%)

“Does your church provide the men’s ministry with funds from the church budget to spend?”

- Leaders age 55-64 (69%) and 65+ (69%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those 18-44 (57%) and 45-54 (55%)
- White leaders (68%) are more likely to select “Yes” than Hispanic leaders (45%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members (53%) are more likely to select “No” than those who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (32%)
- Leaders in the South (69%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those in the Midwest (55%) and West (55%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select “Yes” (81%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the most likely to select “No” (71%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (68%) or a suburb of a large city (70%) are more likely to select “Yes” than those at churches in a small city (51%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select “Yes” than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (67% v. 47%)

“Our men’s ministry regularly receives support from our church’s pastor(s).”

- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the most likely to Agree (99%)

“Our entire church values our men’s ministry.”

- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (91%) are more likely to Agree than those with a Doctoral Degree (80%)
- Leaders in the West (92%) are more likely to Agree than those in the Northeast (80%) and Midwest (80%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (17%) are more likely to Disagree than those with attendance of 100-249 (7%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (91%) are more likely to Agree than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (80%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to Agree than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (89% v. 77%)

“Each month, I witness God’s faithfulness at work in men’s lives in our church.”

- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to Agree than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (97% v. 81%)

“Each month, I wonder if our efforts in men’s ministry matter.”

- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to Disagree (70%)

“Each month, I hear men giving God glory for what they are experiencing in our men’s ministry.”

- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (77%) are more likely to Agree than those with a Master’s Degree (63%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members (31%) are more likely to Disagree than those who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (21%)
- Leaders in the West (79%) are more likely to Agree than those in the Midwest (62%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (80%) are more likely to Agree than those with attendance of 50-99 (65%) and 100-249 (65%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to Agree than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (77% v. 46%)

“Why do you choose to lead the men’s ministry in your church?”

I feel called

- Leaders age 65+ (71%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (50%) and 55-64 (54%)
- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (67%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (50%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members are the most likely to select (69%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (76%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the least likely to select (31%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city (67%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (53%)

“Why do you choose to lead the men’s ministry in your church?”

It is my gifting

- Leaders age 18-44 (35%) and 65+ (40%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (21%)
- Hispanic leaders are the least likely to select (12%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (52%)
- Leaders in the Midwest (39%) are more likely to select than those in the South (27%)

I was asked

- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the least likely to select (12%)
- Leaders in the South (20%) and West (26%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (7%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (23%) and 250 or more (24%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of less than 50 (10%)

“Why do you choose to lead the men’s ministry in your church?”

There was a need

- Leaders age 18-44 (64%) and 65+ (63%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (49%)
- White leaders (66%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (42%)
- Leaders with a Master’s Degree (68%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (46%) or a Bachelor’s Degree (56%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members (64%) are more likely to select than those who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (53%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (70%) and Midwest (72%) are more likely to select than those in the South (54%) and West (45%)

“Why do you choose to lead the men’s ministry in your church?”

No one else would do it

- Leaders age 18-44 (19%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (9%)
- Leaders in the West (22%) are more likely to select than those in the South (11%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the least likely to select (6%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city (17%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (7%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select than those at church with an organized men’s ministry (22% v. 11%)

“Why do you choose to lead the men’s ministry in your church?”

I love to teach

- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (44%) or a Doctoral Degree (52%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (30%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members (47%) are more likely to select than those who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (31%)
- Leaders in the Midwest (47%) are more likely to select than those in the South (34%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 50-99 are the most likely to select (49%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (47%) or a suburb of a large city (45%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (28%)

“Which of the following describe your training as a men’s ministry leader?”

Attended men’s ministry leadership conferences

- Leaders age 65+ are the most likely to select (49%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the least likely to select (27%)
- Leaders in the South (38%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (27%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (47%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of less than 50 (25%) or 50-99 (31%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (38%) or a suburb of a large city (50%) are more likely to select than those at churches in small city (25%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (39% v. 27%)

“Which of the following describe your training as a men’s ministry leader?”

Read books on men’s ministry

- Leaders age 55-64 (55%) and 65+ (58%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (36%)
- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (64%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (44%) or a Bachelor’s Degree (38%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (66%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city are the most likely to select (67%)

Read articles on men’s ministry

- Leaders in the West (56%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (36%) and South (41%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (47%) and 250 or more (49%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of less than 50 (33%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city (57%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (36%) or a large city (37%)

“Which of the following describe your training as a men’s ministry leader?”

Listened to podcasts on men’s ministry

- Leaders with a no college degree (32%) are more likely to select than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (21%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city (36%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (20%)

Trained by a men’s ministry leader or church staff member

- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the least likely to select (19%)
- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select (37%)
- Leaders in the Northeast are the least likely to select (8%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (27% v. 16%)

“Which of the following describe your training as a men’s ministry leader?”

“On the job” experience leading men’s ministry for years

- Leaders age 55-64 (67%) and 65+ (74%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (53%) and 45-54 (54%)
- White leaders (67%) are more likely to select than Hispanic leaders (35%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (66%) are more likely to select than those who are paid part-time staff members (47%)

“Which of the following describe your training as a men’s ministry leader?”

Seminary training

- Leaders age 18-44 (60%) and 45-54 (63%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (36%) and 65+ (34%)
- Leaders with a Master’s Degree (70%) or a Doctoral Degree (84%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (21%) or a Bachelor’s Degree (32%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the most likely to select (71%)
- Leaders in the Midwest (58%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (41%) and West (40%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 (57%) and 50-99 (58%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 100-249 (38%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select than those at church with an organized men’s ministry (62% v. 45%)

“What are the biggest challenges your church’s men’s ministry faces?”

Connecting with men in different age groups

- Leaders age 65+ (51%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (35%) and 45-54 (36%)
- Leaders in the Midwest are the least likely to select (26%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (43%) and 250 or more (51%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of less than 50 (29%)

Men not attending or participating

- Leaders in the Northeast (75%) and Midwest (67%) are more likely to select than those in the West (51%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the least likely to select (45%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (69%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (49%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select than those at church with an organized men’s ministry (71% v. 58%)

“What are the biggest challenges your church’s men’s ministry faces?”

Lack of follow-through among volunteers

- Leaders age 18-44 (27%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (16%)
- Hispanic leaders (32%) are more likely to select than White leaders (18%)
- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (35%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (19%) or a Master’s Degree (19%)
- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select (38%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (26%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a rural area (14%)

Those skilled as leaders unwilling to serve

- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (35%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (18%)
- Leaders in the West (33%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (20%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the least likely to select (11%)

“What are the biggest challenges your church’s men’s ministry faces?”

Lack of support from pastor(s) or church leadership

- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members (17%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (6%)

Determining the best resources to use for Bible studies

- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (29%) are more likely to select than those with a Doctoral Degree (13%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members (40%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (20%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (26% v. 16%)

“What are the biggest challenges your church’s men’s ministry faces?”

Lack of time as leader

- Leaders age 18-44 are the most likely to select (39%)
- Leaders with a Master’s Degree (31%) are more likely to select than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (19%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members (39%) are more likely to select than those who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (21%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select than those at church with an organized men’s ministry (33% v. 23%)

“What are the biggest challenges your church’s men’s ministry faces?”

Lack of clarity about the role of men’s ministry in our church

- Leaders age 18-44 (29%) and 45-54 (24%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (13%)
- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (36%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (15%) or a Master’s Degree (22%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the most likely to select (26%)
- Leaders in the West (31%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (17%) and South (20%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 50-99 (27%) and 250 or more (27%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 100-249 (16%)

“In which of the following areas do you feel you need to develop the most as a men’s ministry leader?”

Organizing and planning

- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (44%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 250 or more (30%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (43%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a suburb of a large city (27%)

Vision and direction

- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (54%) are more likely to select than those who are paid part-time staff members (32%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (55%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 250 or more (39%)
- Leaders at a church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men are more likely to select than those at church with an organized men’s ministry (60% v. 45%)

“In which of the following areas do you feel you need to develop the most as a men’s ministry leader?”

Teaching and training

- Leaders age 18-44 (30%) and 65+ (29%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (17%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (33%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (22%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (37%) are more likely to select than those in the South (23%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 (39%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 100-249 (23%) and 250 or more (19%)

Communication

- Leaders with no college degree (33%) or a Bachelor’s Degree (30%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (18%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (34%) paid are more likely to select than those who are full-time staff members (20%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (31%) and South (29%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (17%)

“In which of the following areas do you feel you need to develop the most as a men’s ministry leader?”

Caring and nurturing

- Leaders age 18-44 (27%) are more likely to select than those 55-64 (16%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members (35%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (18%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city (26%) or a suburb of a large city (31%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a rural area (17%) or a large city (10%)

Promoting and advertising

- Leaders age 45-54 are the least likely to select (21%)
- Leaders with a no college degree (42%) are more likely to select than those with a Doctoral Degree (21%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (40%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 50-99 (29%) and 250 or more (27%)

“In which of the following areas do you feel you need to develop the most as a men’s ministry leader?”

Conflict management

- Hispanic leaders (19%) are more likely to select than White leaders (5%)
- Leaders with a Doctoral Degree (16%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (5%) or a Master’s Degree (7%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members (16%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (6%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (14%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (4%)

Recruiting leaders

- Leaders in the South (55%) are more likely to select than those in the Northeast (35%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of less than 50 are the least likely to select (28%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (55%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (40%)

“Select the two changes that would have the biggest positive impact on your men’s ministry over the next year?”

Increased budget

- No meaningful significant differences

Easier access to childcare for events

- No meaningful significant differences

Increased church staff support

- No meaningful significant differences

Increased promotion from the pulpit

- Leaders at churches with attendance and 250 or more (11%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of less than 50 (1%) and 50-99 (2%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city (12%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a rural area (2%)

“Select the two changes that would have the biggest positive impact on your men’s ministry over the next year?”

More men participating in general

- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the most likely to select (55%)
- Leaders in the West are the least likely to select (32%)
- Leaders in the Midwest (64%) are the least likely to select than those in the South (45%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the least likely to select (35%)

More men taking on leadership responsibilities

- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members (43%) are more likely to select than those who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (31%)
- Leaders in the West are the most likely to select (53%)
- Leaders at churches in a suburb of a large city (47%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (31%)

“Select the two changes that would have the biggest positive impact on your men’s ministry over the next year?”

Improved connection with men in our church across generations

- Leaders age 18-44 are the least likely to select (17%)
- Leaders with no college degree (32%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (20%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members (34%) are more likely to select than those who are paid full-time staff members (20%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (34%) and South (29%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (19%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more (40%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of less than 50 (17%) and 50-99 (17%)

More in-depth Bible studies

- Leaders age 18-44 (14%) and 45-54 (5%) are more likely to select than those 65+ (5%)
- Leaders who are paid full-time staff members are the least likely to select (7%)
- Leaders at churches in a small city (15%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a large city (5%)

“Select the two changes that would have the biggest positive impact on your men’s ministry over the next year?”

More men willing to grow deeper

- Leaders with a Master’s Degree (52%) are more likely to select than those with a Bachelor’s Degree (41%)
- Leaders in the Northeast (58%) are more likely to select than those in the West (38%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 50-99 (56%) and 100-249 (46%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 250 or more (32%)
- Leaders at churches in a rural area (55%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (43%) or a suburb of a large city (32%)

More fun and fellowship gatherings

- Leaders with Doctoral Degree (19%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (8%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the most likely to select (27%)

“What resources do you need to lead men’s ministry well?”

Creative ideas

- Leaders age 55-64 (61%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (45%)
- Leaders with a no college degree (62%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (46%)
- Leaders who are paid part-time staff members are the least likely to select (32%)
- Leaders in the South (57%) are more likely to select than those in the West (42%)

“What resources do you need to lead men’s ministry well?”

Training

- Hispanic leaders are the most likely to select (47%)
- Leaders with no college degree (38%) are more likely to select than those with a Master’s Degree (24%) or a Doctoral Degree (17%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members are the most likely to select (39%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (36%) and 250 or more (32%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of less than 50 (15%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city are the most likely to select (43%)

“What resources do you need to lead men’s ministry well?”

Guidance on specific questions

- Leaders with a Bachelor’s Degree (23%) are more likely to select than those with no college degree (12%) or a Master’s Degree (10%)
- Leaders in the Midwest are the least likely to select (4%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 100-249 (20%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of less than 50 (6%) and 250 or more (10%)
- Leaders at churches in a large city (21%) or a suburb of a large city (18%) are more likely to select than those at churches in a small city (8%)

“What resources do you need to lead men’s ministry well?”

Networking with men’s ministry leaders from other churches to exchange men’s ministry ideas and experiences

- Leaders age 55-64 (45%) are more likely to select than those 18-44 (29%)
- Leaders who are volunteers or an unpaid staff members are the most likely to select (52%)
- Leaders in the South (42%) are more likely to select than those in the Midwest (24%)
- Leaders at churches with attendance of 250 or more are the most likely to select (52%)
- Leaders at a church with an organized men’s ministry are more likely to select than those at church with nothing formal, but there are activities for men (39% v. 28%)

Inspiration / encouragement

- Leaders at churches with attendance of 50-99 (47%) are more likely to select than those with attendance of 250 or more (34%)

“What resources do you need to lead men’s ministry well?”

Examples and models

- No meaningful significant differences