

RESEARCH REPORT

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*An Analysis of Churches with
Bivocational Pastors, 1991*

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Bivocational Pastors, 1991***

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Steve Whitten was a valued member of the Research Team at the Home Mission Board and the North American Mission Board from 1991 to 1998.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **The 1991 Uniform Church Letter (UCL) reports 9,944 churches with bivocational pastors, or 26 percent of all Southern Baptist churches. Of these, 9,470 actually had a bivocational pastor at the time the UCL was submitted. This represents 30 percent of all Southern Baptist churches with pastors.**

- **Most churches with bivocational pastors are small, rural churches.** Eighty-nine percent have fewer than 300 members; 77 percent are rural, located in communities with populations less than 2,500.

- **Bivocational pastors are located throughout the SBC, although concentrated more heavily in the South and Northwest.** Four state conventions each have more than 800 churches with bivocational pastors: Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, and Georgia. In four state conventions at least 40 percent of the total churches with pastors are churches with bivocational pastors: Montana, Wyoming, Utah-Idaho, and Tennessee. There are 205 associations in which at least 50 percent of the churches with pastors are bivocational.

- **Churches with bivocational pastors have a slightly higher baptism rate than do churches with non-bivocational pastors (4.1 versus 3.8 baptisms per 100 resident members).** Churches with bivocational pastors are similar to churches with non-bivocational pastors in terms of Sunday School attendance as a percent of resident members (36% and 37%, respectively), and the rate of other additions per 100 resident members (4.6 and 5.0, respectively).

- **Thirty-six percent of new churches (constituted in 1980 or later) had bivocational pastors in 1991.**

- **Bivocational pastoral leadership is an effective approach for new work, especially in urban areas (communities with more than 2,500 population).**

- **New churches with bivocational pastors have a higher baptism rate than do new churches with non-bivocational pastors (9.4 versus 8.3 baptisms per 100 resident members).** New churches with bivocational pastors are similar to new churches with non-bivocational pastors in Sunday School attendance as a percent of resident members (50%), and missions expenditures as a percent of total receipts (10%).

- **New churches with bivocational pastors are more urban than all churches with bivocational pastors.** Forty-six percent of new bivocational churches are located in urban communities, while only 23 percent of all bivocational churches are urban. It remains to be seen whether this is a new pattern of bivocational church distribution.

→ **New urban bivocational churches report the highest baptism rate (10.0 per 100 resident members) for any group of churches examined.** The baptism rate for all new bivocational churches (9.4) exceeds the rate for all new non-bivocational churches (8.3). New rural bivocational churches have a baptism rate of 8.8, compared to 8.2 for new rural non-bivocational churches. While new churches in general report higher baptism rates, new bivocational churches show even higher rates than new non-bivocational churches.

• **Churches with bivocational pastors tend to give a higher proportion of total receipts to their associations (2.2%) than do churches with non-bivocational pastors (1.6%).** The reverse is true for Cooperative Program giving; churches with bivocational pastors give proportionately less (5.7%) than churches with non-bivocational pastors (7.4%).

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This report uses 1991 Uniform Church Letter (UCL) data to examine churches with bivocational pastors. About every four years the UCL contains a question which asks if the pastor is bivocational. Explanatory notes on the 1991 UCL form provide the following definition: "Bi-vocational means your pastor has two jobs: (1) part or full-time church job and (2) part or full-time job outside of the church."

The database for this report includes all 9,430 Southern Baptist Convention (SBC) churches (plus 40 independently reporting church-type missions) which responded on their 1991 UCL that they a) had pastors and b) answered the question about whether or not their pastors were bivocational. Only churches with good UCL status codes were included. The status code is the number assigned by the Sunday School Board to indicate the current reporting status of a church. Churches which did not report having a pastor, or did not answer the bivocational question, were excluded from the study since there is no easy way to determine whether those churches have had, or will have, bivocational pastors.

The *1992 Southern Baptist Handbook* reports 9,944 bivocational pastors. This figure differs from the 9,470 bivocational churches analyzed in the present report because the *Handbook* does not include independently reporting church-type missions, but does include all churches which responded that their pastor was bivocational, even if those churches did not have pastors or did not respond to the question about having a pastor. The *Handbook* also includes churches that do not have good UCL status codes.

This report examines the characteristics of churches with bivocational pastors. These churches are compared to all other churches with non-bivocational pastors. New churches with bivocational pastors are also compared to new churches with non-bivocational pastors. New churches are defined as churches constituted in 1980 or later.

The characteristics analyzed include: number of churches and members; baptisms and other additions; Sunday School and Discipleship Training; missions organizations; receipts and missions giving; tenure of pastor; location by community type, state convention, and associations with high concentrations of bivocational churches; and church size.

Most churches with bivocational pastors are small and rural. Differences in all churches with bivocational pastors and all churches with non-bivocational pastors may not be due to the bivocational status of the pastor, but to other factors such as size, location, or age of church. Therefore, particular attention is given to comparing churches by church size (small versus large churches) and location (rural versus urban churches). Small churches are defined as churches with fewer than 300 total members. Rural churches are defined as churches located in open country, village (less than 500 population), or town (500 to 2,499 population) communities.

The report also looks at historical trends in the presence and characteristics of churches with bivocational pastors. Here, as throughout this study, the author relies on earlier Home Mission Board (HMB) research efforts. A listing of these resources is provided at the end of this report.

In order to avoid awkward terminology, churches with bivocational pastors are sometimes referred to as bivocational churches. Likewise, churches with non-bivocational pastors are described as non-bivocational churches.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS

All Bivocational Churches

Number of Churches — The 1991 Uniform Church Letters report 9,470 churches with bivocational pastors. This represents 29.7 percent of all churches with pastors. There are 22,446 churches with non-bivocational pastors. There are 6,305 other churches, as reported by the *1992 Southern Baptist Handbook*, which either did not have a pastor or did not include enough information on their 1991 UCL to allow them to be used in the present study. This study also includes 43 independently reporting church-type missions.

Number of Members — Table 1 provides a comparison of churches with bivocational pastors and churches with non-bivocational pastors for a number of key characteristics. There are 1.7 million total members in churches with bivocational pastors. This represents 12.2 percent of the total membership of SBC churches with pastors. The average total members of bivocational churches is 175, much smaller than the average membership of 530 for non-bivocational churches.

The number of resident members of bivocational churches totals 1.2 million, or 12.2 percent of all resident members of churches with pastors. The average resident membership of a bivocational church is 122. This compares to an average resident membership of 373 for non-bivocational churches.

Baptisms and Other Additions — The average (mean) number of baptisms in 1991 for bivocational churches was 5; for non-bivocational churches the average was 8. These averages reflect the fact that most bivocational churches are smaller than non-bivocational churches. The median baptisms for bivocational churches was 3. For non-bivocational churches the median number of baptisms was 8. Calculating a baptism rate per 100 resident members allows comparisons to be made between churches of different sizes. Churches with bivocational pastors have a slightly higher baptism rate than non-bivocational churches. The baptism rate for bivocational churches is 4.1 baptisms for every 100 resident members; the rate for non-bivocational churches is 3.8.

Non-bivocational churches have slightly higher rates of other additions to church membership (5.0 per 100 resident members) than do bivocational churches (4.6 per 100 resident members). The average other additions for 1991 among bivocational churches was 6; among non-bivocational churches it was 18. The median other additions for bivocational churches was 3; for non-bivocational churches the median other additions was 8.

Sunday School and Discipleship Training — As with total and resident membership, average Sunday School enrollment is much lower for bivocational churches (80) than for non-bivocational churches (295). Sunday School enrollment as a percent of resident

members is 65.1 percent for bivocational churches; it is 79.3 percent for non-bivocational churches.

Bivocational churches average 45 in Sunday School attendance, compared to 138 for non-bivocational churches. The average Sunday School attendance as a percent of resident members is roughly the same for both groups: 36.4 percent for bivocational churches and 37.1 percent for non-bivocational churches. Churches with bivocational pastors have a lower percent of resident members enrolled in Discipleship Training (17.9%) than do non-bivocational churches (21.6%).

Missions Organizations — In bivocational churches, 9.5 percent of the resident members are enrolled in Women's Missionary Union (WMU). This is lower than the 11.6 percent figure for non-bivocational churches.

Brotherhood enrollment in bivocational churches is 4.7 percent of resident members. In non-bivocational churches, Brotherhood enrollment is 5.9 percent. As with WMU, the proportional Brotherhood enrollment in new churches is generally higher.

Receipts and Missions Giving — Total receipts per resident members in bivocational churches were \$307 in 1991. This compares to the higher figure of \$500 for non-bivocational churches. These figures are not true indicators of affluence. If the assumption is made, however, that giving patterns are relatively consistent across such large groups of churches, then total receipts can be used as an indicator of relative affluence. Thus bivocational churches are, on average, less affluent than non-bivocational churches.

Expenditures on missions as a percent of total receipts enables comparisons to be made regardless of the size or "affluence" of the churches. Churches with bivocational pastors give 5.7 percent of their total receipts to the Cooperative Program (CP). Non-bivocational churches give 7.4 percent to CP. Bivocational churches give higher percentages of their total receipts (2.2%) to their associations than do non-bivocational churches (1.6%). Total missions expenditures as a percent of total receipts is 13.9 percent for bivocational churches; it is 14.7 percent for non-bivocational churches.

Tenure of Pastor — The median tenure of a pastor of a bivocational church is the same as the pastor of a non-bivocational church, approximately 4 years. The average tenure of a bivocational pastor is 5.6 years, while the average for a non-bivocational pastor is 6.4 years.

Location by Community Type — Table 2 and figure 1 show the distribution of churches with pastors by the type of community in which those churches are located. More than half (57.1%) of all bivocational churches are located in open country areas. Another 20 percent are located in towns or villages with fewer than 2,500 in population. Thus there are 7,332 bivocational churches located in rural areas (all communities with fewer than

2,500 in population). This represents 77.4 percent of all bivocational churches. Seven percent of bivocational churches are in small cities. The remaining 16 percent are distributed in medium or large cities.

Non-bivocational churches are also concentrated in the less populous areas, but not to the same degree as bivocational churches. Fifty-two percent of non-bivocational churches, or 11,747 churches, are rural.

Table 2 also shows the distribution of bivocational pastors within each location category. Although bivocational pastors comprise a higher percentage of all churches with pastors in the less populated areas, even in large city suburbs 1 in 8 churches (12.6%) is bivocational. Table 3 shows the distribution of churches by community type for each state convention.

Location by Church Size — Table 4 and figure 2 show the distribution of churches with pastors by eight church size categories. One-third of bivocational churches have fewer than 100 total members. The greatest percentage (38%) fall into the 100 to 199 size category. Seventeen percent have 200 to 299 members. Six percent have 300 to 399 members; the remaining 6 percent are churches larger than 400 members. When compared to non-bivocational churches, it is clear that bivocational churches are more concentrated among the smaller size categories. Table 5 shows the number of bivocational churches in each size category by state convention.

Location by State Convention — Table 6 gives the distribution of bivocational churches by state convention. In three Northwest state conventions (Montana, Wyoming, and Utah-Idaho) more than 40 percent of all the churches with pastors are bivocational. A number of "old" convention states have high percentages and numbers of bivocational pastors: Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Georgia. Each of those states has at least one-third bivocational churches and more than 400 bivocational pastors. Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, and Georgia each have more than 800 churches with bivocational pastors. Figure 3 shows the number of bivocational churches by state convention. Figure 4 shows the percentage distribution of bivocational churches within each state convention.

Location by Association — The appendix contains two detailed tables showing the concentration of bivocational pastors by SBC association. Table 22 lists the associations with 40 to 49.9 percent bivocational pastors by state convention. Table 23 reports associations with more than 50 percent bivocational pastors. Missouri and Alabama have the highest number of associations with more than half their churches having bivocational pastors, 30 and 28 associations, respectively.

Rural/Urban Bivocational Churches

Table 7 compares selected 1991 UCL items for all rural bivocational churches with rural non-bivocational churches. Thirty-eight percent of rural churches with pastors were bivocational (7,323 of 19,079). As expected, rural bivocational churches are, on average, smaller than rural non-bivocational churches. Since so many bivocational churches are rural, it is not surprising that the baptism rates are similar to the rates for all bivocational churches. Rural bivocational churches have a baptism rate of 4.0 per 100 resident members, slightly higher than the rate of 3.7 for rural non-bivocational churches. Rates of other additions show a similar pattern. Bivocational churches have a rate of 4.1 other additions per 100 resident members; non-bivocational churches have 3.8 other additions per 100 resident members.

There are 2,138 bivocational churches in urban areas. Urban bivocational churches comprise 16.7 percent of all urban churches with pastors. Table 8 compares urban bivocational churches with urban non-bivocational churches. Again, urban bivocational churches are smaller, on average, than urban non-bivocational churches. The baptism rate for urban bivocational churches is 4.4 baptisms per 100 resident members, higher than the 3.8 rate for urban non-bivocational churches. The rate of other additions is almost identical, 5.6 for urban bivocational churches and 5.4 for urban non-bivocational churches.

Small/Large Bivocational Churches

Table 9 compares small bivocational churches to small non-bivocational churches. Bivocational churches represent 45.3 percent of small churches, or 8,415 churches. In the size dichotomy, small bivocational churches show a slightly lower baptism rate (4.5 per 100 resident members) than small non-bivocational churches (4.8). The rate of other additions for small bivocational churches is 4.9 per 100 resident members, lower than the 5.5 rate for small non-bivocational churches.

Table 10 shows selected 1991 UCL items for large bivocational and non-bivocational churches. Eight percent of large churches have bivocational pastors (1,055 of 13,324). The baptism rate for large bivocational churches is 3.3 per 100 resident members, again slightly lower than the rate of 3.6 for large non-bivocational churches. The rate of other additions is 4.0 for large bivocational churches; it is 4.9 for large non-bivocational churches.

Average Sunday School enrollment for large bivocational churches is 60.9 percent of resident members, significantly lower than the 80.0 percent figure for large non-bivocational churches. Sunday School attendance as a percent of resident members is 30.1 percent in large bivocational churches; it is 36.3 percent in large non-bivocational churches. Large bivocational churches surpassed large non-bivocational churches in one

characteristic: total missions expenditures were 15.1 percent of total receipts for large bivocational churches and 14.8 percent for large non-bivocational churches.

New Bivocational Churches

Number of Churches — The 1991 UCL reports 2,901 new churches (organized in 1980 or later). Of these, 1,035 have bivocational pastors, representing 35.7 percent of the total. Table 11 compares selected Uniform Church Letter items for new bivocational churches and new non-bivocational churches.

Number of Members — Among new bivocational churches, there are almost 92,000 total members, accounting for 19.2 percent of the members of all new churches. By comparison, there are 387,000 total members in new non-bivocational churches. The new bivocational church's average size is 89 total members; the average size for a new non-bivocational church is 207 total members.

There are 78,000 resident members of new bivocational churches, comprising 18.8 percent of resident members for all churches with pastors. There are 337,000 resident members in new non-bivocational churches. The average resident membership of a new bivocational church is 75; the average size for a new non-bivocational church is 181.

Baptisms and Other Additions — The baptism rate for new churches with bivocational pastors is 9.4 per 100 resident members. This is higher than the 8.3 rate for new churches with non-bivocational pastors. The baptism rates for new churches with pastors are more than twice the rates for all churches with pastors.

New bivocational churches have a rate of 11.6 other additions per 100 resident members, slightly below the 13.0 rate for non-bivocational churches. Average other additions for 1991 among new bivocational churches was 9; among new non-bivocational churches it was 24. The median other additions for new bivocational churches was 5; for new non-bivocational churches the median number of other additions was 11.

Sunday School and Discipleship Training — Among new bivocational churches Sunday School enrollment as a percent of resident members is 96.7 percent. The Sunday School enrollment as a percent of resident members for non-bivocational churches is 103.9 percent.

New bivocational churches average 38 in Sunday School. New non-bivocational churches average 91 in Sunday School. The percentage of resident members who, on average, attend Sunday School is the same (about 50%) for both groups.

The percentage of resident members enrolled in Discipleship Training in new bivocational churches (29.3%) is roughly the same as in new non-bivocational churches (30.7%).

The median enrollment for Discipleship Training is calculated as 0 for new bivocational churches. This means that at least half the churches did not report anyone enrolled in Discipleship Training.

Missions Organizations — New churches with pastors have higher percentages of resident members enrolled in WMU than do all churches with pastors; 14.8 percent in bivocational churches and 13.8 percent in non-bivocational churches.

In new bivocational churches 8 percent of resident members are enrolled in Brotherhood. In non-bivocational churches, Brotherhood enrollment is 8.9 percent of resident members.

The median enrollment for Brotherhood is calculated as 0 for new bivocational churches. This means that at least half the churches did not report anyone enrolled in Brotherhood.

Receipts and Missions Giving — Total receipts per resident member for new churches are \$443 for bivocational churches and \$670 for non-bivocational churches. The new bivocational churches give 4.2 percent to CP, while non-bivocational churches give 5.0 percent. New bivocational churches give a higher proportion of their total receipts (1.8%) to their associations than do new non-bivocational churches (1.5%). All new churches report the same percentage (10.4%) of total receipts given to missions.

Tenure of Pastor — For new churches, the average tenure for a bivocational pastor is 4.5 years. The average tenure for the non-bivocational pastor of a new church is 5.0 years.

Location by Community Type — Table 12 and figure 5 show the distribution patterns type by type of community for new bivocational churches. Thirty-two percent of new bivocational churches are located in open country areas. About 22 percent are in towns and villages with fewer than 2,500 persons. Thirteen percent are located in small cities. One-third of new churches with bivocational pastors are located in medium or large cities. This is more than double the figure for all bivocational churches located in these more populous areas.

Within location categories the percentages of new bivocational churches range from 49 percent in open country locations to 19 percent in large city suburbs. At least 30 percent of new churches in small cities, medium and large city downtowns and neighborhoods are bivocational churches.

Figure 6 compares the percentage of all churches that are bivocational to the percentage of new churches that are bivocational for each location category. New churches with bivocational pastors are not as concentrated in rural areas as are older bivocational churches. It is too early to know for sure, but new patterns may be emerging in the location by community type (urban/rural) of bivocational churches. Table 13 shows the number of new bivocational churches by community type for each state convention.

Location by Church Size — As table 14 shows, all new churches tend to be concentrated in the smaller size categories. Bivocational churches, however, have higher concentrations of smaller churches. Sixty-eight percent of new bivocational churches have fewer than 100 total members, while 39 percent of new non-bivocational churches have fewer than 100 members. Six percent of new bivocational churches have more than 200 total members; 32 percent of non-bivocational churches are larger than 200 in total membership. Table 15 indicates the number of bivocational churches by church size and state convention.

Location by State Convention — Table 16 shows the distribution of new churches with bivocational pastors by state convention. The percentages of new bivocational churches are generally higher among new churches. In seven state conventions more than half the pastors of new churches are bivocational: Montana, Alaska, New England, Wyoming, Mississippi, Tennessee, and New Mexico. The highest numbers of bivocational churches are dominated by "old" convention states, with the exception of California. Figure 7 shows the number of new bivocational churches by state convention. Figure 8 shows the percentage of churches that are bivocational within each state convention.

New Urban/Rural Bivocational Churches — Table 17 compares new rural bivocational churches with new rural non-bivocational churches. Bivocational churches comprise 46.4 percent of all rural churches (with pastors) organized in 1980 or later. Most of the characteristics are similar. New rural bivocational churches report a baptism rate of 8.8 per 100 resident members; the rate for new rural non-bivocational churches is 8.2. The Sunday School, Discipleship Training, WMU, and Brotherhood enrollment rates are slightly lower for new rural bivocational churches. The Sunday School attendance rate, however, is slightly higher for new rural bivocational churches compared to new rural non-bivocational churches.

According to the 1991 UCL, there are 476 urban bivocational churches that have been organized in 1980 or later (see table 18). This represents 28.1 percent of all new urban churches with pastors. New urban bivocational pastors report 8.8 baptisms per 100 resident members. This rate is the highest of all the groups examined in this study. Discipleship Training enrollment as a percent of resident members is particularly strong for new urban bivocational churches. It is 35.2 percent as compared to 31.7 percent for new urban non-bivocational churches. WMU enrollment is also higher (15.7%) for new urban bivocational churches than for new urban non-bivocational churches (13.5%). Total missions expenditures as a percent of total receipts is slightly lower for new urban bivocational churches (9.8%) than for new urban non-bivocational churches (10.3%).

HISTORICAL TRENDS IN CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS

Using previous HMB analyses of bivocational pastors, table 19 shows the historical trends in the number of churches with bivocational pastors by state convention. Since 1983 the number of bivocational churches has increased 4.9 percent (8.4% when the 1992 *Southern Baptist Handbook* figure is used). The increase since 1976 has been 0.6 percent (5.6 percent when the *Handbook* figure is used). The jump in the 1980 figure and subsequent decline in 1983 has no obvious explanation, especially since the wording on the Uniform Church Letter did not change.

Table 20 compares the 1983 and 1991 distribution of churches with bivocational pastors by state convention. Overall, the number of bivocational churches as a percent of total churches with pastors has increased from 27.5 percent in 1983 to 29.7 percent in 1991. One caution in using the 1983 data is that the number of churches with pastors in 1983 is higher than the same figure for 1991, eight years later. The present study used a different methodology for selecting bivocational and non-bivocational churches with pastors than the 1983 study.

Table 21 compares selected UCL items for bivocational and non-bivocational churches in 1976 and 1991. Again, because a different HMB study was used for the 1976 data, the number of bivocational churches does not equal the number in table 19. What are some of the notable changes during the 15 year period? Baptism rates declined among all churches with pastors. The rate of other additions declined for both groups as well. At the same time the average size of both types of churches increased, whether measured by total or resident members.

Sunday School enrollment as a percent of resident members declined dramatically for bivocational churches (from 80.9% to 65.1%) and only slightly among non-bivocational churches (from 83.0% to 79.3%). Average Sunday School attendance as a percent of resident members also declined for both groups. In 1976 the average Sunday School attendance was half (51.6%) of the resident membership in bivocational churches. By comparison, the percentage of resident membership attending Sunday School in non-bivocational churches was 46.3 percent in 1976. In 1991, both groups had declined to roughly the same percentage of resident members attending Sunday School: 36.4 percent in bivocational churches and 37.1 percent in non-bivocational churches.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the 1991 Uniform Church Letters, this study analyzed 9,470 churches with bivocational pastors. These bivocational churches account for 30 percent of all Southern Baptist churches with pastors. Although the number of bivocational churches has been increasing over the last eight years, the percentage of all churches that are bivocational has not changed significantly.

This report confirms what prior studies have shown. Bivocational churches tend to be smaller, located in more rural areas, and less affluent in comparison to non-bivocational churches. Bivocational churches tend to be slightly weaker compared to non-bivocational churches in terms of attendance and enrollment in Sunday School and enrollment in Discipleship Training, WMU, and Brotherhood. At the same time, bivocational churches are about as "efficient" in terms of baptism rates and other additions rates as non-bivocational churches.

More than one-third of all new churches (constituted in 1980 or later) reported that they had bivocational pastors in 1991. New bivocational churches reported baptism and other addition rates similar to new non-bivocational churches. New bivocational churches tend to be smaller and receive less money per resident member than new non-bivocational churches. In terms of Sunday School and WMU enrollment, new bivocational churches do about as well as non-bivocational churches, although not nearly as many new bivocational churches have Discipleship Training or Brotherhood programs.

The distribution of new bivocational churches by locations indicates that some different patterns may be developing with regard to the distribution of these churches. Although more than half the new bivocational churches are located in rural areas, 46 percent are in urban locations. This pattern is significantly different from the distribution of all bivocational churches. Only 23 percent of all bivocational churches are located in urban areas. It is too early to tell if these new bivocational churches will remain bivocational or will become non-bivocational as they grow.

It is encouraging to find that the new urban bivocational churches have the highest baptism rate (10.0 per 100 resident members) of any group of churches examined in this study. New urban bivocational churches also show relatively high enrollment percentages of resident members for WMU. The new urban bivocational churches are similar to new urban non-bivocational churches in Sunday School and Brotherhood enrollment ratios and in the Sunday School attendance ratio as well.

There are a number of large bivocational churches. More than 1,000 bivocational churches reported 300 total members or more.

It is true that bivocational churches are generally smaller than non-bivocational churches. But the encouragement that bivocational pastors should take from this study is that their

churches are not necessarily less effective with the resources they have than churches with non-bivocational pastors.

Although some bivocational pastors may have valid and understandable reasons for wanting to be fully supported by their churches, it is not clear that their churches will become more effective simply by a change of vocational status. The necessary changes in pastoral administration of a growing church may well be accomplished by a bivocational pastor working in partnership with committed, equipped, laypersons fully exercising their spiritual gifts.

Churches with bivocational pastors have always been a vital part of Southern Baptist life. The Home Mission Board has set a goal of starting 1,500 new churches each year until the year 2000. This study's findings clearly show that bivocational pastoral leadership is an effective approach for new work, especially in urban settings. In an era of ever-tightening resources, churches with bivocational pastors will be increasingly important in reaching our nation for Christ.

Tables and Figures

Table 1

**Comparison of All Churches with Bivocational Pastors
to All Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors, 1991**

Selected 1991 Uniform Church Letter Items	Churches with Bivoc. Pastors	Churches with Non-Bivoc. Pastors	Total Churches with Pastors
Number of Churches	9,470	22,446	31,916
Percent of Total	29.7%	70.3%	100.0%
Total Members	1,656,088	11,889,309	13,545,397
Percent of Total	12.2%	87.8%	100.0%
Median Total Members	136	334	244
Average Total Members	175	530	424
Resident Members	1,157,297	8,364,582	9,521,879
Percent of Total	12.2%	87.8%	100.0%
Median Resident Members	92	238	174
Average Resident Members	122	373	298
Total Baptisms	47,430	318,400	365,830
Median Baptisms	3	8	6
Average Baptisms	5	14	11
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	4.1	3.8	3.8
Total Other Additions	53,056	414,865	467,921
Median Other Additions	3	8	6
Average Other Additions	6	18	15
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	4.6	5.0	4.9
Median Sunday School Enrollment	59	159	112
Average Sunday School Enrollment	80	295	231
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	65.1%	79.3%	77.6%
Median Sunday School Attendance	35	85	63
Average Sunday School Attendance	45	138	110
S.S. Attendance as a Percent of Resident Members	36.4%	37.1%	37.0%
Median Discipleship Training Enrollment	0	41	26
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	22	81	63
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	17.9%	21.6%	21.2%
Median WMU Enrollment	4	28	18
Average WMU Enrollment	12	43	34
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	9.5%	11.6%	11.3%
Median Brotherhood Enrollment	0	12	6
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	6	22	17
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	4.7%	5.9%	5.8%
Total Receipts per Resident Member	\$307	\$500	\$477
Total Cooperative Program giving per Resident Member	\$18	\$37	\$34
Percentage of Total Receipts to Cooperative Program	5.7%	7.4%	7.2%
Total Associational giving per Resident Member	\$7	\$8	\$8
Percentage of Total Receipts to Association	2.2%	1.6%	1.7%
Total Annie Armstrong Offering per Resident Member	\$2	\$3	\$3
Total Missions Expenditures per Resident Member	\$43	\$73	\$70
Missions Expenditures as a Percent of Total Receipts	13.9%	14.7%	14.6%
Median Tenure of Pastor (in years)	4	4	4
Average Tenure of Pastor (in years)	5.6	6.4	6.2

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

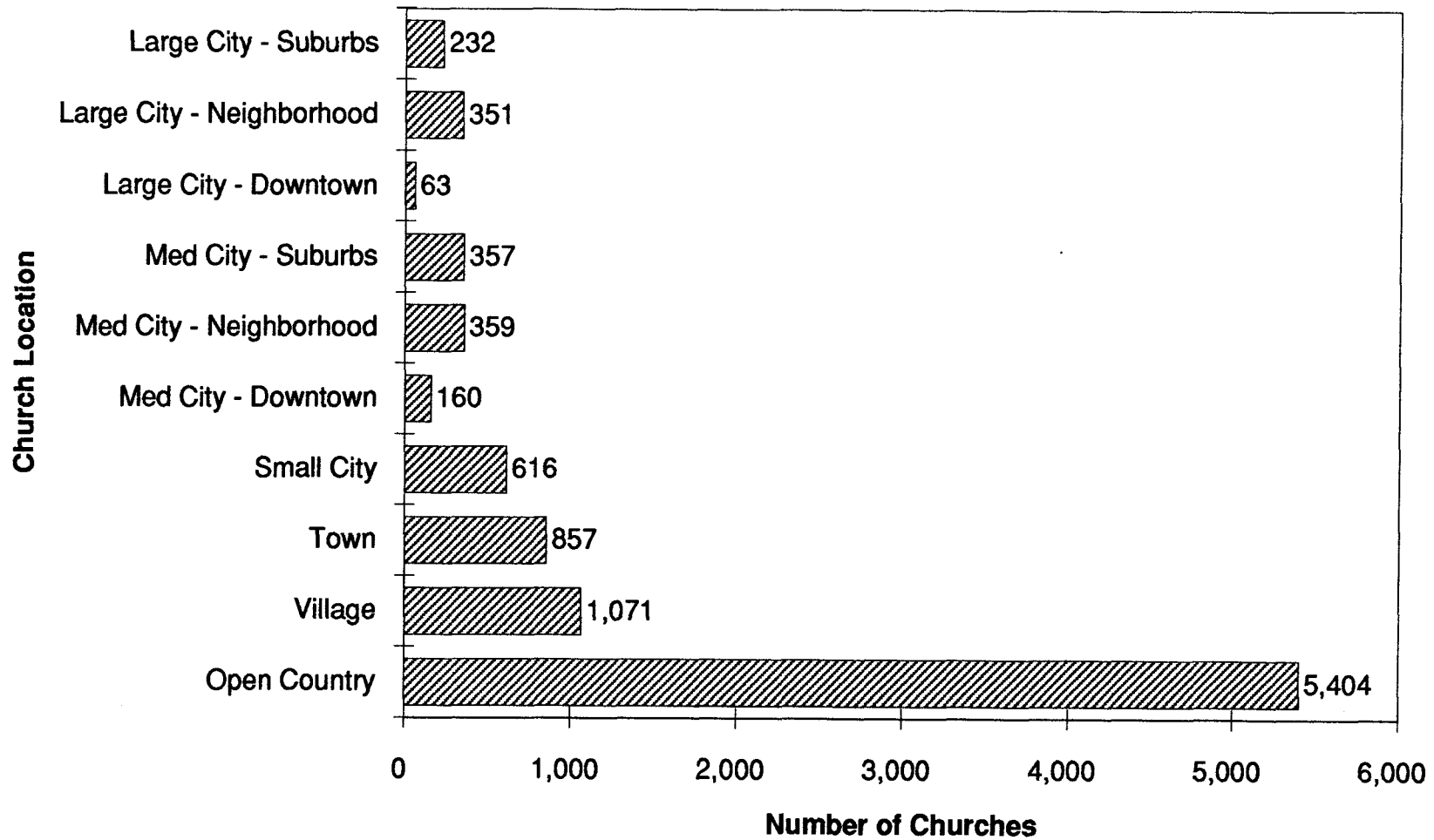
Table 2

Distribution of Churches with Bivocational Pastors
by Location, 1991

Location	Churches with Bivocational Pastors			Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors			Total Churches with Pastors	
	Number	Pct of Loc. Category	Pct of Total Bivoc.	Number	Pct of Loc. Category	Pct of Total Bivoc.	Number	Percent of Total
Open Country	5,404	43.1 %	57.1 %	7,128	56.9 %	31.8 %	12,532	39.3 %
Village (less than 500 pop.)	1,071	39.5	11.3	1,638	60.5	7.3	2,709	8.5
Town (500 to 2,499 pop.)	857	22.3	9.0	2,981	77.7	13.3	3,838	12.0
Small City (2,500 to 9,999 pop.)	616	18.6	6.5	2,699	81.4	12.0	3,315	10.4
Medium City (10,000 to 49,999)								
Downtown	160	14.5	1.7	941	85.5	4.2	1,101	3.4
Neighborhood	359	17.4	3.8	1,702	82.6	7.6	2,061	6.5
Suburbs	357	17.5	3.8	1,682	82.5	7.5	2,039	6.4
Large City (50,000 or more)								
Downtown	63	15.8	0.7	336	84.2	1.5	399	1.3
Neighborhood	351	16.9	3.7	1,725	83.1	7.7	2,076	6.5
Suburbs	232	12.6	2.4	1,614	87.4	7.2	1,846	5.8
Total	9,470	29.7 %	100.0 %	22,446	70.3 %	100.0 %	31,916	100.0 %

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

NUMBER OF CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS BY LOCATION, 1991



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 1--Number of Churches with Bivocational Pastors by Location, 1991

Table 3

**Number of Churches with Bivocational Pastors
by Geographical Location and State Convention, 1991**

State Convention	Open Country	Village (< 500)	Town (500-2,499)	Small City (2,500-9,999)	Medium City (10,000-49,999)			Large City (50,000 or more)			Total
					Downtown	N'hood	Suburb	Downtown	N'hood	Suburb	
Alabama	724	76	72	63	9	37	25	1	10	5	1,022
Alaska	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	13
Arizona	8	4	9	9	2	1	1	0	2	6	42
Arkansas	229	74	38	16	3	15	18	2	7	3	405
California	10	8	27	27	16	17	21	10	45	18	199
Colorado	1	4	12	4	0	4	2	0	0	1	28
Dakota	2	2	4	3	1	2	3	0	1	0	18
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	147	22	41	10	7	10	24	6	24	20	311
Georgia	592	86	50	47	9	27	30	5	15	4	865
Hawaii	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	8
Illinois	91	52	44	33	6	19	11	0	5	8	269
Indiana	14	4	18	15	5	13	2	2	4	5	82
Iowa	1	1	3	9	0	2	0	0	2	1	19
Kansas-Nebraska	5	9	20	17	4	5	2	0	5	3	70
Kentucky	478	87	43	24	4	15	13	4	11	8	687
Louisiana	219	31	25	21	4	7	4	1	5	3	320
Maryland-Del	10	0	4	3	1	5	3	0	5	3	34
Michigan	9	0	11	9	1	7	12	0	5	8	62
Minnesota-Wisc	0	0	2	6	0	4	5	1	3	2	23
Mississippi	375	47	23	31	1	12	12	1	3	1	506
Missouri	357	135	47	16	5	10	14	1	20	10	615
Montana	1	4	13	7	0	2	1	1	1	1	31
Nevada	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	10
New England	2	1	3	4	5	2	3	3	2	0	25
New Mexico	15	11	8	5	3	5	5	0	1	2	55
New York	2	1	5	1	3	2	1	1	4	0	20
North Carolina	520	43	46	31	2	19	16	4	12	15	708
Northwest	9	3	20	19	3	6	7	0	4	8	79
Ohio	18	12	22	17	5	15	19	0	6	2	116
Oklahoma	163	72	37	22	9	11	14	1	15	10	354
Penn-South Jersey	6	1	1	0	2	0	5	0	2	1	18
Puerto Rico	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	9
South Carolina	189	19	25	7	4	11	10	1	3	7	276
Tennessee	658	74	62	39	8	27	34	1	20	20	943
Texas	376	143	83	71	23	32	25	13	87	39	892
Utah-Idaho	0	2	10	5	2	4	3	0	6	1	33
Virginia	161	27	16	9	4	5	8	2	12	12	256
West Virginia	7	5	2	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	26
Wyoming	0	6	6	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	21
Total	5,404	1,071	857	616	160	359	357	63	351	232	9,470

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

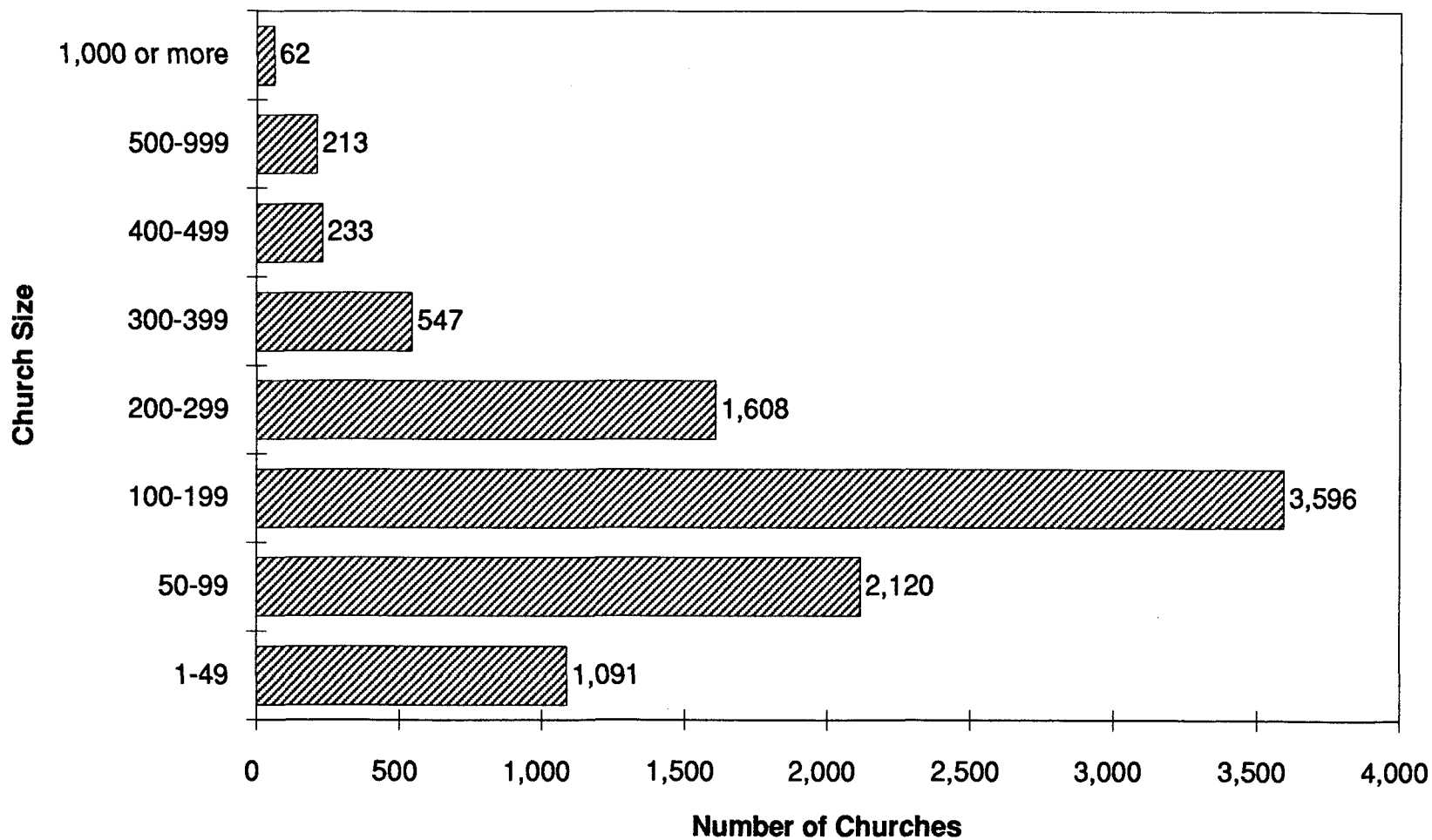
Table 4

Distribution of Churches by Church Size and
Bivocational Status, 1991

Total Members	Churches with Bivocational Pastors			Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors			Total Churches with Pastors	
	Number	Pct of Size Category	Pct of Total Bivoc.	Number	Pct of Size Category	Pct of Total Non-Bivoc.	Number	Percent of Total
1-49	1,091	57.4 %	11.5 %	809	42.6 %	3.6 %	1,900	6.0 %
50-99	2,120	54.2	22.4	1,789	45.8	8.0	3,909	12.2
100-199	3,596	48.2	38.0	3,865	51.8	17.2	7,461	23.4
200-299	1,608	30.2	17.0	3,714	69.8	16.5	5,322	16.7
300-399	547	16.0	5.8	2,873	84.0	12.8	3,420	10.7
400-499	233	9.6	2.5	2,195	90.4	9.8	2,428	7.6
500-999	213	4.5	2.2	4,517	95.5	20.1	4,730	14.8
1,000 or more	62	2.3	0.7	2,684	97.7	12.0	2,746	8.6
Total	9,470	29.7 %	100.0 %	22,446	70.3 %	100.0 %	31,916	100.0 %

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

NUMBER OF CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS BY CHURCH SIZE, 1991



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 2--Number of Churches with Bivocational Pastors by Church Size, 1991

Table 5

**Number of Churches with Bivocational Pastors
by Church Size and State Convention, 1991**

State Convention	Church Size (Total Members)								Total
	1-49	50-99	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
Alabama	83	216	463	174	47	23	13	3	1,022
Alaska	4	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	13
Arizona	14	8	10	4	2	2	1	1	42
Arkansas	57	91	159	64	24	7	3	0	405
California	42	52	48	24	11	7	11	4	199
Colorado	9	7	6	4	0	1	1	0	28
Dakota	11	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	18
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	40	57	124	43	17	16	12	2	311
Georgia	52	183	346	169	59	30	24	2	865
Hawaii	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	8
Illinois	29	87	91	36	16	5	4	1	269
Indiana	19	23	23	9	5	3	0	0	82
Iowa	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	19
Kansas-Nebraska	16	18	21	6	8	1	0	0	70
Kentucky	56	126	271	142	49	17	18	8	687
Louisiana	23	70	136	57	20	7	6	1	320
Maryland-Delaware	7	13	6	1	2	3	1	1	34
Michigan	17	19	16	5	5	0	0	0	62
Minnesota-Wisconsin	12	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	23
Mississippi	48	115	228	74	17	9	12	3	506
Missouri	80	171	229	85	23	15	9	3	615
Montana	16	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	31
Nevada	6	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	10
New England	14	3	4	2	0	2	0	0	25
New Mexico	10	17	15	9	4	0	0	0	55
New York	7	7	3	2	0	0	1	0	20
North Carolina	64	159	293	147	29	8	6	2	708
Northwest	22	22	20	11	4	0	0	0	79
Ohio	22	30	32	19	7	4	2	0	116
Oklahoma	35	82	130	54	26	6	20	1	354
Pennsylvania-South Jersey	4	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	18
Puerto Rico	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
South Carolina	31	67	113	42	11	4	4	4	276
Tennessee	53	140	371	256	77	28	15	3	943
Texas	120	219	291	120	56	27	39	20	892
Utah-Idaho	13	12	6	1	1	0	0	0	33
Virginia	27	53	98	43	19	6	8	2	256
West Virginia	9	8	5	1	2	0	1	0	26
Wyoming	6	8	3	1	1	0	1	1	21
Total	1,091	2,120	3,596	1,608	547	233	213	62	9,470

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 6

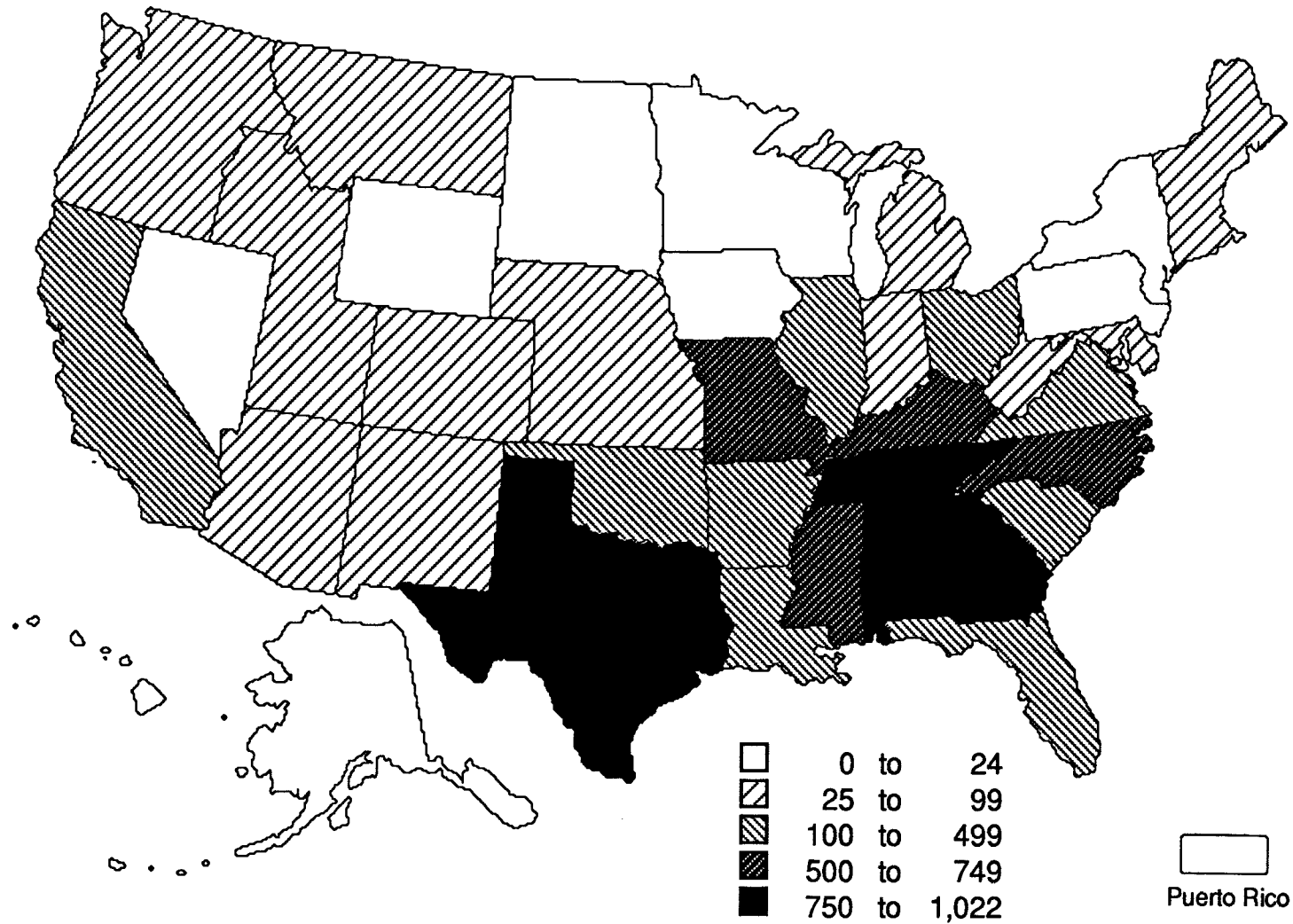
**Distribution of Churches with Bivocational Pastors
by State Convention, 1991**

Ranked by Percent of Churches with Bivocational Pastors

Rank	State Convention	Total Churches with Pastors	Churches with Bivocational Pastors	
			Number	Percent
1	Montana	63	31	49.2 %
2	Wyoming	51	21	41.2
3	Utah—Idaho	82	33	40.2
4	Tennessee	2,384	943	39.6
5	Alabama	2,646	1,022	38.6
6	Missouri	1,620	615	38.0
7	Kentucky	1,872	687	36.7
8	Dakota	50	18	36.0
9	Arkansas	1,126	405	36.0
10	Illinois	750	269	35.9
11	Iowa	54	19	35.2
12	Michigan	178	62	34.8
13	New England	73	25	34.2
14	Georgia	2,581	865	33.5
15	Kansas—Nebraska	210	70	33.3
16	Indiana	251	82	32.7
17	Minnesota—Wisconsin	71	23	32.4
18	Alaska	42	13	31.0
19	Mississippi	1,738	506	29.1
20	Northwest	275	79	28.7
21	Oklahoma	1,235	354	28.7
22	Louisiana	1,163	320	27.5
23	Ohio	426	116	27.2
24	New Mexico	211	55	26.1
25	West Virginia	102	26	25.5
26	Texas	3,532	892	25.3
27	Puerto Rico	37	9	24.3
28	California	831	199	23.9
29	North Carolina	3,010	708	23.5
30	New York	86	20	23.3
31	Pennsylvania—South Jersey	83	18	21.7
32	Florida	1,471	311	21.1
33	Virginia	1,322	256	19.4
34	Hawaii	42	8	19.0
35	Arizona	237	42	17.7
36	South Carolina	1,564	276	17.6
37	Colorado	160	28	17.5
38	Nevada	63	10	15.9
39	Maryland—Delaware	223	34	15.2
40	District of Columbia	1	0	0.0
Total		31,916	9,470	29.7 %

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

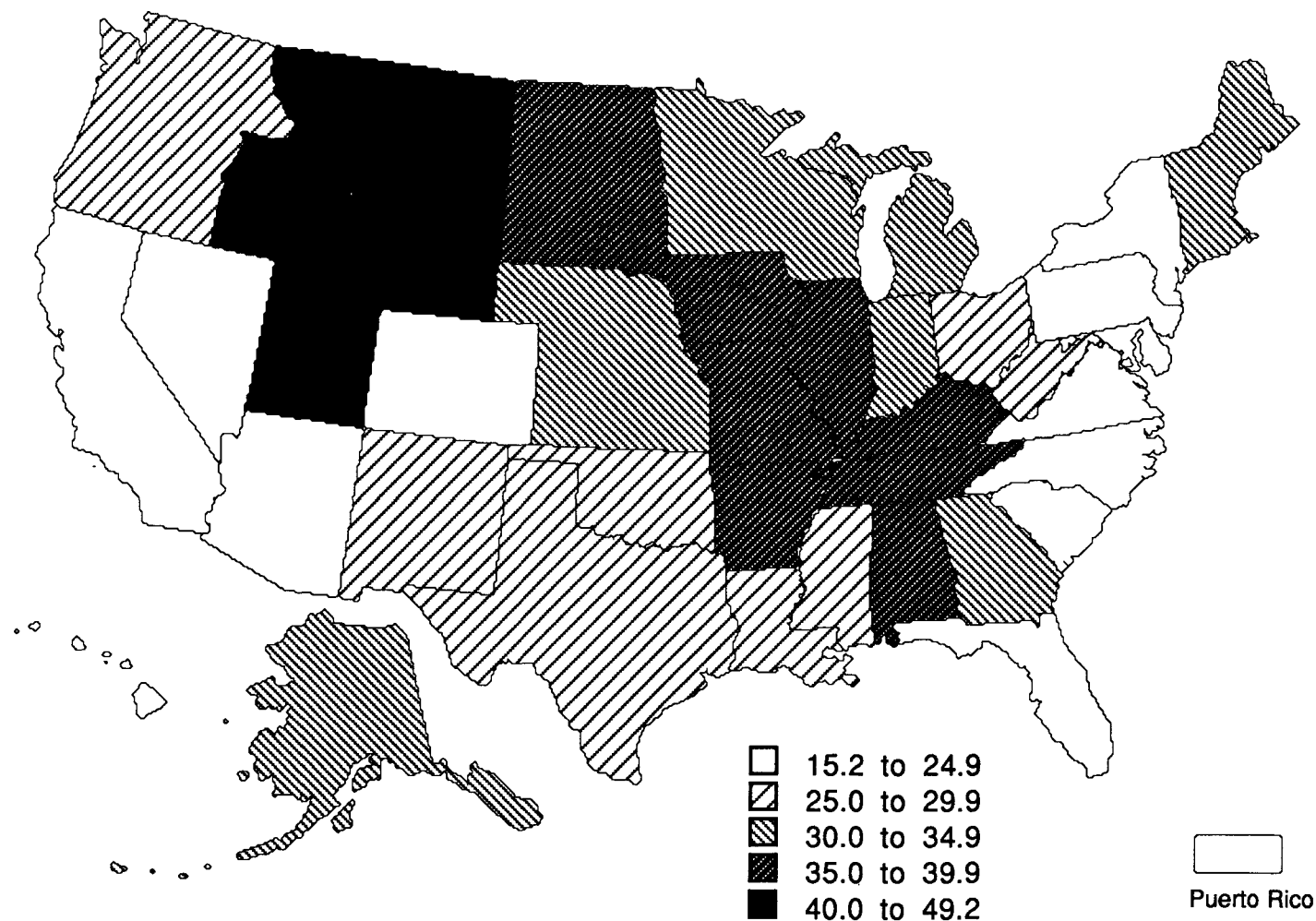
NUMBER OF CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS BY STATE CONVENTION, 1991



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 3--Number of Churches with Bivocational Pastors by State Convention, 1991

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS BY STATE CONVENTION, 1991



Note: The D.C. Convention has no churches with bivocational pastors.

Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 4--Percentage Distribution of Churches with Bivocational Pastors by State Convention, 1991

Table 7

**Comparison of Rural^a Churches with Bivocational Pastors
to Rural Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors, 1991**

Selected 1991 Uniform Church Letter Items	Churches with Bivoc. Pastors	Churches with Non-Bivoc. Pastors	Total Churches with Pastors
Number of Churches	7,332	11,747	19,079
Percent of Total	38.4%	61.6%	100.0%
Total Members	1,119,349	3,457,763	4,577,112
Percent of Total	24.5%	75.5%	100.0%
Average Total Members	153	294	240
Resident Members	777,645	2,499,628	3,277,273
Percent of Total	23.7%	76.3%	100.0%
Average Resident Members	106	213	172
Total Baptisms	30,744	93,030	123,774
Average Baptisms	4	8	6
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	4.0	3.7	3.8
Total Other Additions	31,926	95,351	127,277
Average Other Additions	4	8	7
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	4.1	3.8	3.9
Average Sunday School Enrollment	67	149	118
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	63.4%	70.2%	68.6%
Average Sunday School Attendance	40	79	64
S.S. Attendance as a Percent of Resident Members	37.8%	37.3%	37.4%
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	18	47	36
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	17.2%	22.2%	21.0%
Average WMU Enrollment	10	28	21
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	9.2%	13.2%	12.3%
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	5	15	11
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	4.5%	6.9%	6.3%
Total Receipts per Resident Member	\$276	\$367	\$345
Total Missions Expenditures per Resident Member	\$39	\$60	\$55
Missions Expenditures as a Percent of Total Receipts	14.1%	16.2%	15.8%

^a Churches located in open country, village (< 500 pop.), or town (500 to 2,499 pop.) communities

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 8

**Comparison of Urban^a Churches with Bivocational Pastors
to Urban Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors, 1991**

Selected 1991 Uniform Church Letter Items	Churches with Bivoc. Pastors	Churches with Non-Bivoc. Pastors	Total Churches with Pastors
Number of Churches	2,138	10,699	12,837
Percent of Total	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
Total Members	536,739	8,431,546	8,968,285
Percent of Total	6.0%	94.0%	100.0%
Average Total Members	251	788	699
Resident Members	379,652	5,864,954	6,244,606
Percent of Total	6.1%	93.9%	100.0%
Average Resident Members	178	548	486
Total Baptisms	16,686	225,370	242,056
Average Baptisms	8	21	19
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	4.4	3.8	3.9
Total Other Additions	21,130	319,514	340,644
Average Other Additions	10	30	27
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	5.6	5.4	5.5
Average Sunday School Enrollment	122	456	400
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	68.6%	83.2%	82.3%
Average Sunday School Attendance	60	203	179
S.S. Attendance as a Percent of Resident Members	33.7%	37.0%	36.8%
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	34	117	103
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	19.3%	21.4%	21.3%
Average WMU Enrollment	18	60	53
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	10.1%	10.9%	10.9%
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	9	30	27
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	5.1%	5.5%	5.4%
Total Receipts per Resident Member	\$372	\$557	\$545
Total Missions Expenditures per Resident Member	\$51	\$79	\$78
Missions Expenditures as a Percent of Total Receipts	13.6%	14.2%	14.2%

^a Churches located in communities with population of 2,500 or more

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 9

**Comparison of Small^a Churches with Bivocational Pastors
to Small Churches with Non – Bivocational Pastors, 1991**

Selected 1991 Uniform Church Letter Items	Churches with Bivoc. Pastors	Churches with Non – Bivoc. Pastors	Total Churches with Pastors
Number of Churches	8,415	10,177	18,592
Percent of Total	45.3%	54.7%	100.0%
Total Members	1,103,522	1,661,062	2,764,584
Percent of Total	39.9%	60.1%	100.0%
Average Total Members	131	163	149
Resident Members	781,661	1,240,447	2,022,108
Percent of Total	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%
Average Resident Members	93	122	109
Total Baptisms	34,906	59,761	94,667
Average Baptisms	4	6	5
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	4.5	4.8	4.7
Total Other Additions	38,079	68,006	106,085
Average Other Additions	5	7	6
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	4.9	5.5	5.2
Average Sunday School Enrollment	62	92	78
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	67.1%	75.3%	72.1%
Average Sunday School Attendance	37	51	44
S.S. Attendance as a Percent of Resident Members	39.5%	41.8%	40.9%
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	17	27	23
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	18.3%	22.5%	20.9%
Average WMU Enrollment	9	16	13
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	9.7%	13.3%	12.0%
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	4	8	7
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	4.6%	6.9%	6.0%
Total Receipts per Resident Member	\$298	\$413	\$368
Total Missions Expenditures per Resident Member	\$39	\$56	\$50
Missions Expenditures as a Percent of Total Receipts	13.2%	13.7%	13.5%

^a Churches with fewer than 300 total members

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 10

**Comparison of Large^a Churches with Bivocational Pastors
to Large Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors, 1991**

Selected 1991 Uniform Church Letter Items	Churches with Bivoc. Pastors	Churches with Non-Bivoc. Pastors	Total Churches with Pastors
Number of Churches	1,055	12,269	13,324
Percent of Total	7.9%	92.1%	100.0%
Total Members	552,566	10,228,247	10,780,813
Percent of Total	5.1%	94.9%	100.0%
Average Total Members	524	834	809
Resident Members	375,636	7,124,135	7,499,771
Percent of Total	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%
Average Resident Members	356	581	563
Total Baptisms	12,524	258,639	271,163
Average Baptisms	12	21	20
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	3.3	3.6	3.6
Total Other Additions	14,977	346,859	361,836
Average Other Additions	14	28	27
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	4.0	4.9	4.8
Average Sunday School Enrollment	217	464	445
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	60.9%	80.0%	79.0%
Average Sunday School Attendance	107	211	202
S.S. Attendance as a Percent of Resident Members	30.1%	36.3%	36.0%
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	61	125	120
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	17.2%	21.5%	21.3%
Average WMU Enrollment	32	66	63
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	9.0%	11.3%	11.2%
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	18	33	32
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	4.9%	5.7%	5.7%
Total Receipts per Resident Member	\$327	\$515	\$506
Total Missions Expenditures per Resident Member	\$50	\$76	\$75
Missions Expenditures as a Percent of Total Receipts	15.1%	14.8%	14.8%

^a Churches with 300 or more total members

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 11

**Comparison of New Churches^a with Bivocational Pastors
to New Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors, 1991**

Selected 1991 Uniform Church Letter Items	Churches with Bivoc. Pastors	Churches with Non-Bivoc. Pastors	Total Churches with Pastors
Number of Churches	1,035	1,866	2,901
Percent of Total	35.7%	64.3%	100.0%
Total Members	91,680	386,684	478,364
Percent of Total	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
Median Total Members	71	129	100
Average Total Members	89	207	165
Resident Members	77,945	336,954	414,899
Percent of Total	18.8%	81.2%	100.0%
Median Resident Members	59	111	87
Average Resident Members	75	181	143
Total Baptisms	7,348	27,852	35,200
Median Total Baptisms	4	9	7
Average Baptisms	7	15	12
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	9.4	8.3	8.5
Total Other Additions	9,035	43,965	53,000
Median Other Additions	5	11	8
Average Other Additions	9	24	18
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	11.6	13.0	12.8
Median Sunday School Enrollment	57	113	83
Average Sunday School Enrollment	73	188	147
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	96.7%	103.9%	102.5%
Median Sunday School Attendance	30	60	45
Average Sunday School Attendance	38	91	72
S.S. Attendance as a Percent of Resident Members	50.0%	50.4%	50.4%
Median Discipleship Training Enrollment	0	19	10
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	22	55	43
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	29.3%	30.7%	30.4%
Median WMU Enrollment	3	15	10
Average WMU Enrollment	11	25	20
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	14.8%	13.8%	13.9%
Median Brotherhood Enrollment	0	5	0
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	6	16	13
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	8.0%	8.9%	8.8%
Total Receipts per Resident Member	\$443	\$670	\$627
Total Cooperative Program giving per Resident Member	\$19	\$33	\$30
Percentage of Total Receipts to Cooperative Program	4.2%	5.0%	4.9%
Total Associational giving per Resident Member	\$8	\$10	\$10
Percentage of Total Receipts to Association	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%
Total Annie Armstrong Offering per Resident Member	\$2	\$3	\$3
Total Missions Expenditures per Resident Member	\$46	\$70	\$66
Missions Expenditures as a Percent of Total Receipts	10.4%	10.4%	10.5%
Median Tenure of Pastor (in years)	4	4	4
Average Tenure of Pastor (in years)	4.5	5.0	4.8

^a Churches organized in 1980 or later

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 12

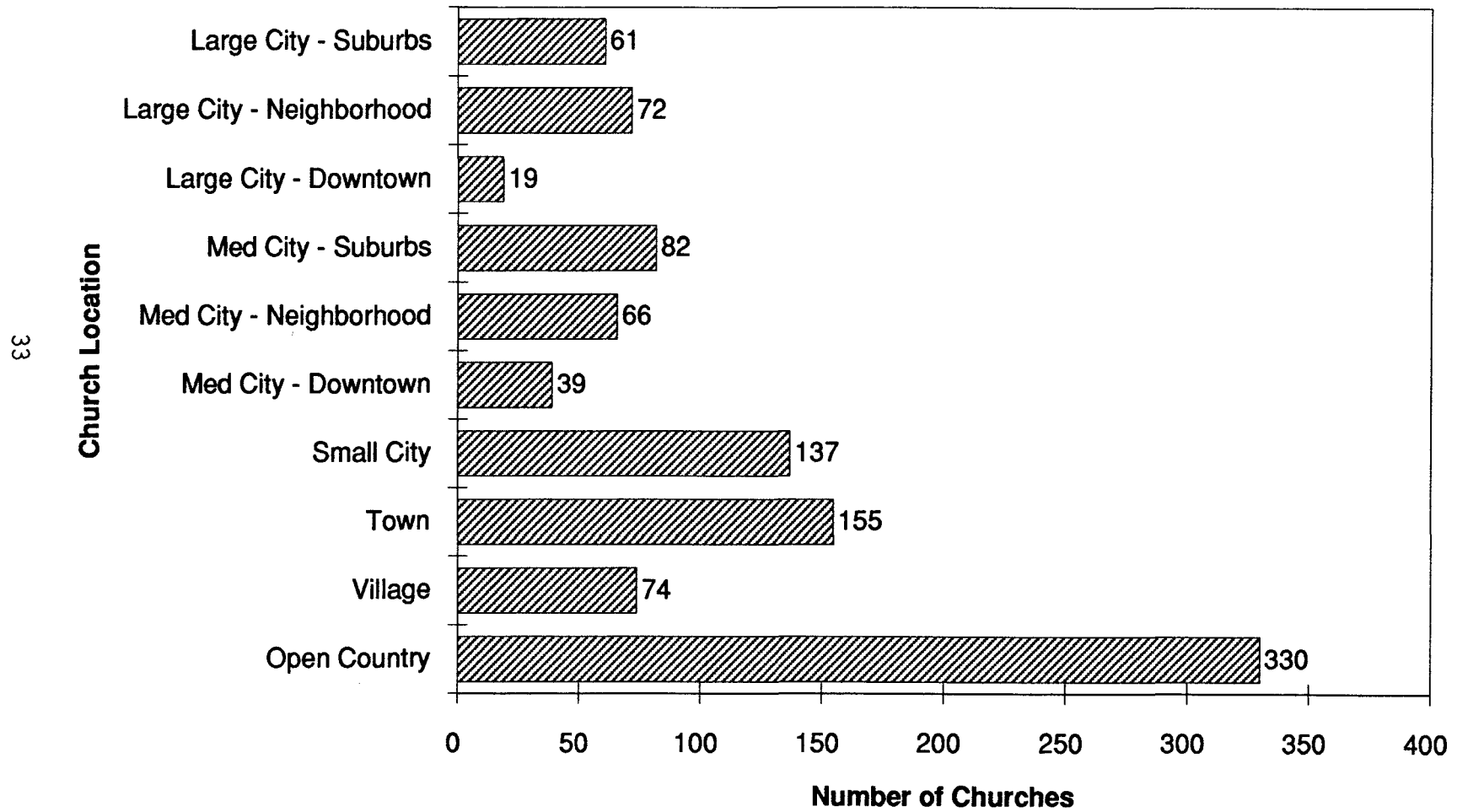
**Distribution of New Churches^a with Bivocational Pastors
by Location, 1991**

Location	Churches with Bivocational Pastors			Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors			Total Churches with Pastors	
	Number	Pct of Loc. Category	Pct of Total Bivoc.	Number	Pct of Loc. Category	Pct of Total Bivoc.	Number	Percent of Total
Open Country	330	49.3 %	31.9 %	339	50.7 %	18.2 %	669	23.1 %
Village (less than 500 pop.)	74	47.4	7.1	82	52.6	4.4	156	5.4
Town (500 to 2,499 pop.)	155	40.7	15.0	226	59.3	12.1	381	13.1
Small City (2,500 to 9,999 pop.)	137	35.5	13.2	249	64.5	13.3	386	13.3
Medium City (10,000 to 49,999)								
Downtown	39	30.0	3.8	91	70.0	4.9	130	4.5
Neighborhood	66	30.4	6.4	151	69.6	8.1	217	7.5
Suburbs	82	23.4	7.9	269	76.6	14.4	351	12.1
Large City (50,000 or more)								
Downtown	19	30.6	1.8	43	69.4	2.3	62	2.1
Neighborhood	72	32.6	7.0	149	67.4	8.0	221	7.6
Suburbs	61	18.6	5.9	267	81.4	14.3	328	11.3
Total	1,035	35.7 %	100.0 %	1,866	64.3 %	100.0 %	2,901	100.0 %

^a Churches organized in 1980 or later

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

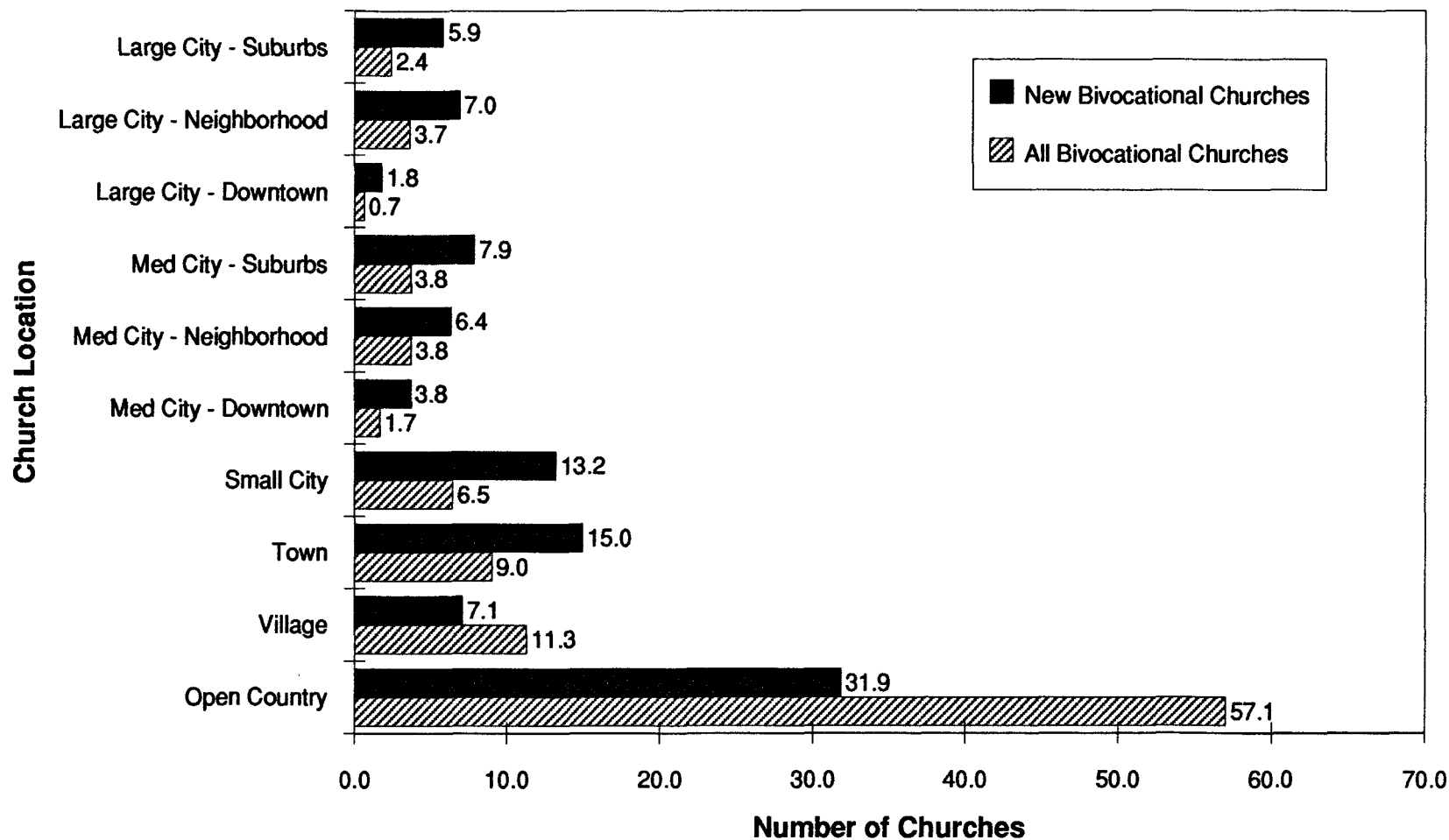
NUMBER OF NEW CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS BY LOCATION, 1991



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 5--Number of New Churches with Bivocational Pastors by Location, 1991

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL BIVOCATIONAL CHURCHES AND NEW BIVOCATIONAL CHURCHES BY LOCATION, 1991



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 6--Percentage Distribution of All Bivocational Churches and New Bivocational Churches by Location, 1991

Table 13

**Number of New Churches^a with Bivocational Pastors
by Geographical Location and State Convention, 1991**

State Convention	Open Country	Village (< 500)	Town (500–2,499)	Small City (2,500–9,999)	Medium City (10,000–49,999)			Large City (50,000 or more)			Total
					Downtown	N'hood	Suburb	Downtown	N'hood	Suburb	
Alabama	22	0	6	8	1	4	5	1	3	0	50
Alaska	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	10
Arizona	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
Arkansas	17	3	6	5	0	2	4	0	1	1	39
California	4	0	3	4	3	3	5	4	19	4	49
Colorado	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Dakota	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	15	3	6	3	3	3	9	1	6	6	55
Georgia	22	2	2	6	3	3	6	1	2	0	47
Hawaii	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Illinois	0	0	2	4	0	1	3	0	1	1	12
Indiana	6	1	5	3	2	6	0	1	0	0	24
Iowa	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Kansas–Nebraska	0	1	6	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	17
Kentucky	23	2	2	4	1	4	3	0	2	1	42
Louisiana	9	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
Maryland–Del	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	10
Michigan	4	0	4	4	1	3	3	0	2	1	22
Minnesota–Wisc	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	1	2	1	12
Mississippi	22	3	6	5	0	1	3	0	1	1	42
Missouri	19	4	8	4	1	1	4	0	2	2	45
Montana	1	4	9	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	18
Nevada	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
New England	2	1	3	4	3	1	1	2	2	0	19
New Mexico	5	1	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	16
New York	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
North Carolina	22	2	8	4	0	2	1	1	3	4	47
Northwest	6	1	9	5	0	4	2	0	0	2	29
Ohio	7	2	6	7	1	3	3	0	1	0	30
Oklahoma	16	4	1	4	1	0	4	0	2	1	33
Penn–South Jersey	4	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	13
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	5
South Carolina	16	3	5	3	0	0	3	1	0	2	33
Tennessee	28	8	9	7	1	1	7	0	0	5	66
Texas	38	9	15	19	9	5	6	3	12	13	129
Utah–Idaho	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	8
Virginia	5	2	5	2	0	3	3	0	2	4	26
West Virginia	2	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Wyoming	0	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
Total	330	74	155	137	39	66	82	19	72	61	1,035

^a Churches organized in 1980 or later

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 14

**Distribution of New Churches^a by Church Size and
Bivocational Status, 1991**

Total Members	Churches with Bivocational Pastors			Churches with Non – Bivocational Pastors			Total Churches with Pastors	
	Number	Pct of Size Category	Pct of Total Bivoc.	Number	Pct of Size Category	Pct of Total Bivoc.	Number	Percent of Total
1 – 49	342	56.4 %	33.0 %	264	43.6 %	14.1 %	606	20.9 %
50 – 99	365	43.9	35.3	466	56.1	25.0	831	28.6
100 – 199	272	33.0	26.3	551	67.0	29.5	823	28.4
200 – 299	34	12.1	3.3	246	87.9	13.2	280	9.7
300 – 399	12	8.5	1.2	130	91.5	7.0	142	4.9
400 – 499	6	8.7	0.6	63	91.3	3.4	69	2.4
500 – 999	3	2.6	0.3	113	97.4	6.1	116	4.0
1,000 or more	1	2.9	0.1	33	97.1	1.8	34	1.2
Total	1,035	35.7 %	100.0 %	1,866	64.3 %	100.0 %	2,901	100.0 %

^a Churches organized in 1980 or later

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 15

**Number of New Churches^a with Bivocational Pastors
by Church Size and State Convention, 1991**

State Convention	Church Size (Total Members)								Total
	1-49	50-99	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500-999	1000 or more	
Alabama	10	16	24	0	0	0	0	0	50
Alaska	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	10
Arizona	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	11
Arkansas	15	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	39
California	18	17	12	2	0	0	0	0	49
Colorado	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Dakota	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	17	16	15	3	2	2	0	0	55
Georgia	7	20	15	3	2	0	0	0	47
Hawaii	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Illinois	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	12
Indiana	11	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	24
Iowa	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kansas-Nebraska	8	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	17
Kentucky	11	16	14	0	0	1	0	0	42
Louisiana	1	7	9	2	0	0	0	0	19
Maryland-Delaware	3	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
Michigan	12	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	22
Minnesota-Wisconsin	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
Mississippi	9	13	18	2	0	0	0	0	42
Missouri	21	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	45
Montana	13	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Nevada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
New England	11	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	19
New Mexico	4	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	16
New York	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
North Carolina	17	18	12	0	0	0	0	0	47
Northwest	13	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	29
Ohio	10	12	6	2	0	0	0	0	30
Oklahoma	9	17	5	1	1	0	0	0	33
Pennsylvania-South Jersey	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	13
Puerto Rico	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
South Carolina	7	13	12	0	0	0	1	0	33
Tennessee	17	22	20	5	1	0	1	0	66
Texas	29	50	38	7	2	1	1	1	129
Utah-Idaho	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Virginia	8	8	8	1	1	0	0	0	26
West Virginia	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Wyoming	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	342	365	272	34	12	6	3	1	1,035

^a Churches organized in 1980 or later

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 16

**Distribution of New Churches^a with Bivocational Pastors
by State Convention, 1991**

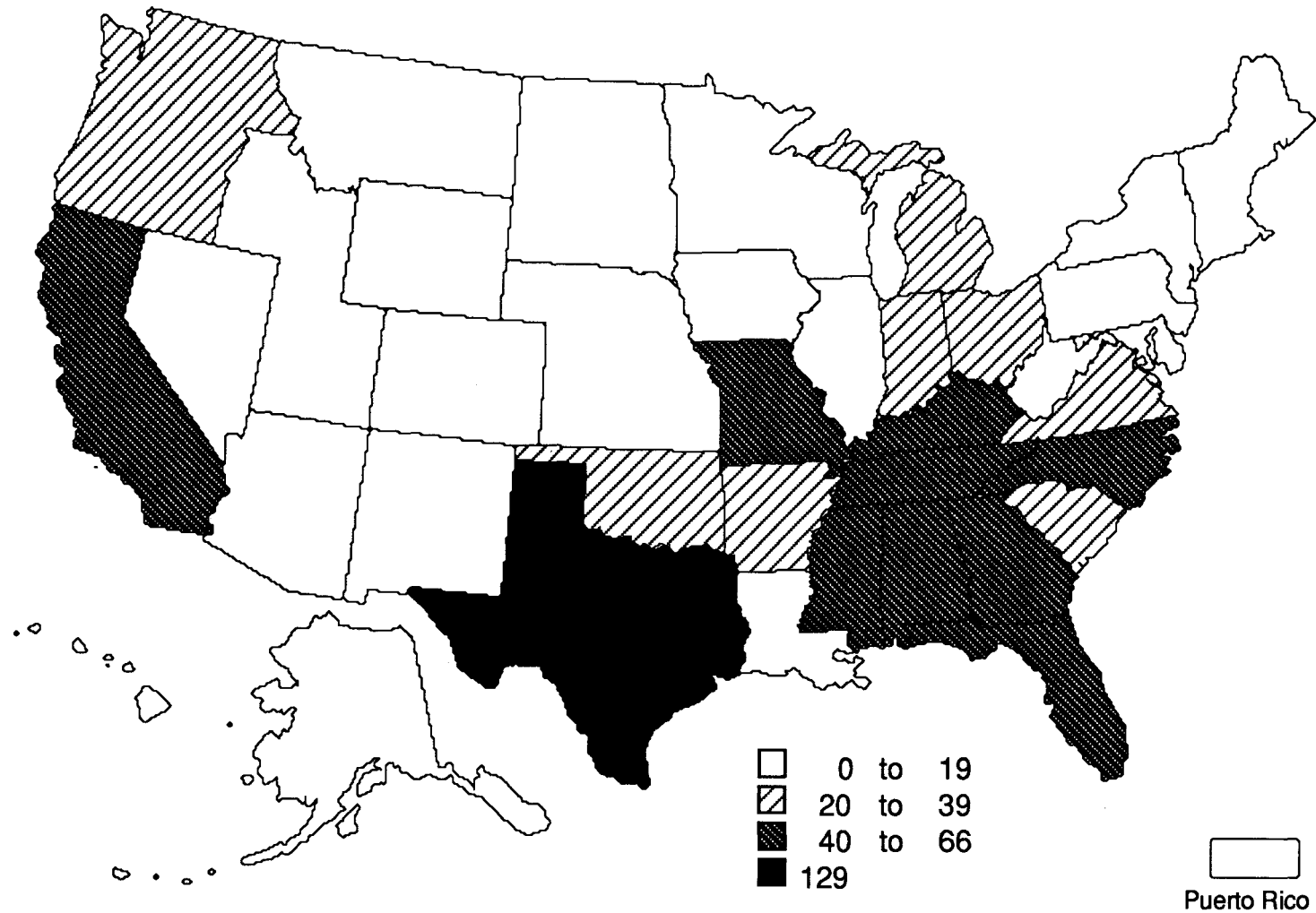
Ranked by Percent of Churches with Bivocational Pastors

Rank	State Convention	Total New Churches with Pastors	Churches with Bivocational Pastors	
			Number	Pct of Total
1	Montana	30	18	60.0 %
2	Alaska	18	10	55.6
3	New England	36	19	52.8
4	Wyoming	19	10	52.6
5	Mississippi	81	42	51.9
6	Tennessee	128	66	51.6
7	New Mexico	32	16	50.0
8	Kentucky	89	42	47.2
9	Indiana	52	24	46.2
10	Arkansas	86	39	45.3
11	Missouri	100	45	45.0
12	Pennsylvania – South Jersey	29	13	44.8
13	Ohio	68	30	44.1
14	Minnesota – Wisconsin	28	12	42.9
15	Kansas – Nebraska	40	17	42.5
16	Alabama	118	50	42.4
17	Iowa	15	6	40.0
18	Northwest	75	29	38.7
19	Puerto Rico	13	5	38.5
20	Michigan	58	22	37.9
21	Oklahoma	89	33	37.1
22	Dakota	19	7	36.8
23	Utah – Idaho	23	8	34.8
24	California	144	49	34.0
25	Louisiana	61	19	31.1
26	North Carolina	153	47	30.7
27	Virginia	86	26	30.2
28	South Carolina	110	33	30.0
29	Georgia	159	47	29.6
30	Texas	441	129	29.3
31	New York	28	8	28.6
32	West Virginia	36	10	27.8
33	Maryland – Delaware	38	10	26.3
34	Florida	214	55	25.7
35	Colorado	38	9	23.7
36	Hawaii	13	3	23.1
37	Illinois	53	12	22.6
38	Arizona	52	11	21.2
39	Nevada	29	4	13.8
40	District of Columbia	0	NA	0.0
Total		2,901	1,035	35.7 %

^a Churches organized in 1980 or later

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

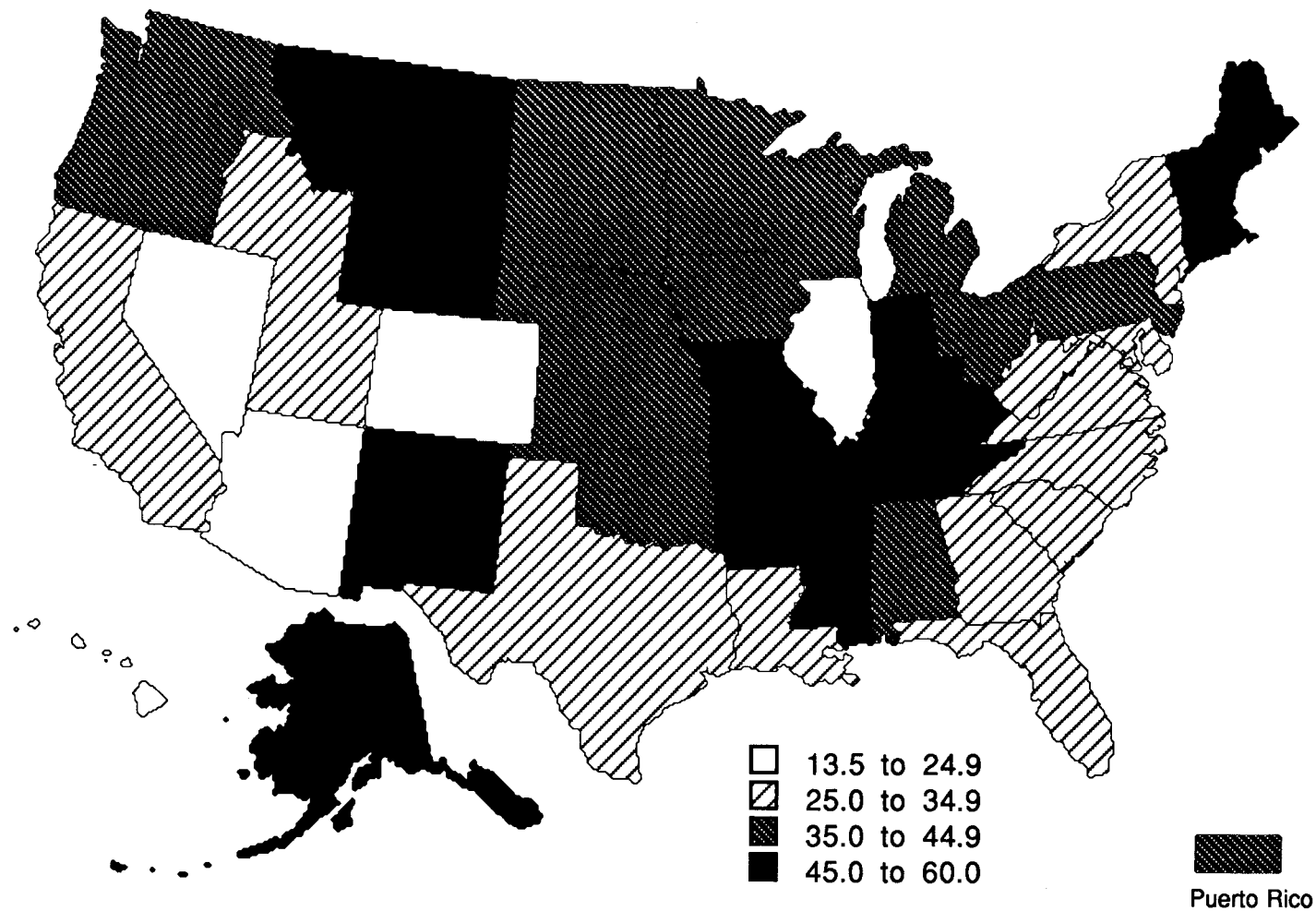
NUMBER OF NEW CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS BY STATE CONVENTION, 1991



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 7--Number of New Churches with Bivocational Pastors by State Convention, 1991

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS BY STATE CONVENTION, 1991



Note: The D.C. Convention has no churches with bivocational pastors.

Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 8--Percentage Distribution of New Churches with Bivocational Pastors by State Convention, 1991

Table 17

**Comparison of New Rural^a Churches with Bivocational Pastors
to New Rural Churches with Non – Bivocational Pastors, 1991**

Selected 1991 Uniform Church Letter Items	Churches with Bivoc. Pastors	Churches with Non – Bivoc. Pastors	Total Churches with Pastors
Number of Churches	559	647	1,206
Percent of Total	46.4%	53.6%	100.0%
Total Members	44,788	84,257	129,045
Percent of Total	34.7%	65.3%	100.0%
Average Total Members	80	130	107
Resident Members	37,692	72,967	110,659
Percent of Total	34.1%	65.9%	100.0%
Average Resident Members	67	113	92
Total Baptisms	3,328	6,016	9,344
Average Baptisms	6	9	8
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	8.8	8.2	8.4
Total Other Additions	4,018	7,843	11,861
Average Other Additions	7	12	10
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	10.7	10.7	10.7
Average Sunday School Enrollment	61	109	87
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	91.0%	96.5%	94.6%
Average Sunday School Attendance	34	55	45
S.S. Attendance as a Percent of Resident Members	49.7%	48.5%	48.9%
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	16	31	24
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	23.1%	27.1%	25.7%
Average WMU Enrollment	9	16	13
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	13.8%	14.6%	14.3%
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	5	10	8
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	7.4%	9.3%	8.6%
Total Receipts per Resident Member	\$410	\$518	\$481
Total Missions Expenditures per Resident Member	\$46	\$59	\$55
Missions Expenditures as a Percent of Total Receipts	11.2%	11.5%	11.4%

^a Churches organized in 1980 or later and located in open country, village (lt 500 pop.), or town (500 to 2,499 pop.) communities

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 18

**Comparison of New Urban^a Churches with Bivocational Pastors
to New Urban Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors, 1991**

Selected 1991 Uniform Church Letter Items	Churches with Bivoc. Pastors	Churches with Non-Bivoc. Pastors	Total Churches with Pastors
Number of Churches	476	1,219	1,695
Percent of Total	28.1%	71.9%	100.0%
Total Members	46,892	302,427	349,319
Percent of Total	13.4%	86.6%	100.0%
Average Total Members	99	248	206
Resident Members	40,253	263,987	304,240
Percent of Total	13.2%	86.8%	100.0%
Average Resident Members	85	217	179
Total Baptisms	4,020	21,836	25,856
Average Baptisms	8	18	15
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	10.0	8.3	8.5
Total Other Additions	5,017	36,122	41,139
Average Other Additions	11	30	24
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	12.5	13.7	13.5
Average Sunday School Enrollment	86	229	189
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	102.0%	105.9%	105.4%
Average Sunday School Attendance	43	110	91
S.S. Attendance as a Percent of Resident Members	50.3%	51.0%	50.9%
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	30	69	58
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	35.2%	31.7%	32.1%
Average WMU Enrollment	13	29	25
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	15.7%	13.5%	13.8%
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	7	19	16
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	8.6%	8.8%	8.8%
Total Receipts per Resident Member	\$475	\$712	\$681
Total Missions Expenditures per Resident Member	\$47	\$74	\$70
Missions Expenditures as a Percent of Total Receipts	9.8%	10.3%	10.3%

^a Churches organized in 1980 or later and located in communities with population of 2,500 or higher

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 19

**Distribution of Churches with Bivocational Pastors
by State Convention: 1976,1980,1983,1987,1991**

State Convention	1976	1980	1983	1987	1991	Pct Change 1976-1991
Alabama	1,189	1,211	1,065	1,104	1,022	-4.0 %
Alaska	7	6	5	12	13	85.7
Arizona	42	40	39	40	42	0.0
Arkansas	396	391	352	381	405	2.3
California	202	195	193	190	199	-1.5
Colorado	18	33	26	20	28	55.6
Dakota					18	NA
District of Columbia				2	0	NA
Florida	297	305	270	305	311	4.7
Georgia	995	1,003	872	874	865	-13.1
Hawaii	1	3	2	3	8	700.0
Illinois	316	331	299	302	269	-14.9
Indiana	53	76	81	81	82	54.7
Iowa					19	NA
Kansas-Nebraska	52	51	47	61	70	34.6
Kentucky	715	688	638	644	687	-3.9
Louisiana	332	351	298	314	320	-3.6
Maryland-Delaware	31	25	39	25	34	9.7
Michigan	51	49	46	49	62	21.6
Minnesota-Wisc				18	23	NA
Mississippi	504	515	454	477	506	0.4
Missouri	616	648	604	602	615	-0.2
Montana					31	NA
Nevada		8	5	16	10	NA
New England				18	25	NA
New Mexico	44	54	48	46	55	25.0
New York	13	23	24	17	20	53.8
North Carolina	665	724	668	674	708	6.5
Northern Plains	21	26	36	29		-100.0
Northwest	58	60	42	69	79	36.2
Ohio	94	113	119	108	116	23.4
Oklahoma	374	411	364	341	354	-5.3
Penn-South Jersey	5	11	12	20	18	260.0
Puerto Rico		3	6	8	9	NA
South Carolina	239	265	251	262	276	15.5
Tennessee	923	976	941	934	943	2.2
Texas	911	980	931	839	892	-2.1
Utah-Idaho	13	14	21	25	33	153.8
Virginia	225	238	213	231	256	13.8
West Virginia	13	18	15	14	26	100.0
Wyoming				15	21	NA
Total	9,415	9,845	9,026	9,170	9,470	0.6
Adjusted 1991 total ^a					9,944	5.6 %

^aTotal reported in 1992 Southern Baptist Handbook; see Introduction and Methodology for explanation of difference.

Notes: Prior to 1991 Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana are included in Northern Plains

Prior to 1991 Iowa is included in Missouri; Prior to 1987 Minnesota-Wisconsin is reported in Texas

Prior to 1987 New England is reported in Maryland

No bivocational pastors reported for DC prior to 1987; Puerto Rico data not reported in 1976

Source: Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Research Division, Home Mission Board

Table 20

**Distribution of Churches with Bivocational Pastors
by State Convention, 1983 and 1991**

State Convention	1983			1991		
	with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	Percent	with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	Percent
Alabama	2,712	1,065	39.3 %	2,646	1,022	38.6 %
Alaska	38	5	13.2	42	13	31.0
Arizona	223	39	17.5	237	42	17.7
Arkansas	1,151	352	30.6	1,126	405	36.0
California	910	193	21.2	831	199	23.9
Colorado	163	26	16.0	160	28	17.5
Dakota				50	18	36.0
District of Columbia	43	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
Florida	1,454	270	18.6	1,471	311	21.1
Georgia	2,690	872	32.4	2,581	865	33.5
Hawaii	38	2	5.3	42	8	19.0
Illinois	807	299	37.1	750	269	35.9
Indiana	259	81	31.3	251	82	32.7
Iowa				54	19	35.2
Kansas—Nebraska	199	47	23.6	210	70	33.3
Kentucky	1,969	638	32.4	1,872	687	36.7
Louisiana	1,185	298	25.1	1,163	320	27.5
Maryland—Delaware	295	39	13.2	223	34	15.2
Michigan	173	46	26.6	178	62	34.8
Minnesota—Wisc				71	23	32.4
Mississippi	1,727	454	26.3	1,738	506	29.1
Missouri	1,698	604	35.6	1,620	615	38.0
Montana				63	31	49.2
Nevada	51	5	9.8	63	10	15.9
New England				73	25	34.2
New Mexico	234	48	20.5	211	55	26.1
New York	150	24	16.0	86	20	23.3
North Carolina	3,106	668	21.5	3,010	708	23.5
Northern Plains	151	36	23.8			
Northwest	269	42	15.6	275	79	28.7
Ohio	420	119	28.3	426	116	27.2
Oklahoma	1,285	364	28.3	1,235	354	28.7
Penn—South Jersey	90	12	13.3	83	18	21.7
Puerto Rico	28	6	21.4	37	9	24.3
South Carolina	1,549	251	16.2	1,564	276	17.6
Tennessee	2,522	941	37.3	2,384	943	39.6
Texas	3,727	931	25.0	3,532	892	25.3
Utah—Idaho	66	21	31.8	82	33	40.2
Virginia	1,321	213	16.1	1,322	256	19.4
West Virginia	74	15	20.3	102	26	25.5
Wyoming				51	21	41.2
Total	32,777	9,026	27.5 %	31,916	9,470	29.7 %

Note: Different methodologies for selecting churches in the 1983 and 1991 studies account for the smaller number of total churches in 1991.

Source: Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Research Division, Home Mission Board

Table 21

**Comparison of Churches with Bivocational Pastors
to Churches with Non-Bivocational Pastors, 1976 and 1991**

Selected Uniform Church Letter Items	Churches with Bivocational Pastors		Churches with Non-Bivoc. Pastors	
	1976	1991	1976	1991
Number of Churches	9,285	9,470	22,837	22,446
Percent of Total	28.9%	29.7%	71.1%	70.3%
Average Total Members	163	175	474	530
Average Resident Members	114	122	345	373
Average Baptisms	5	5	14	14
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	5.1	4.1	4.7	3.8
Average Other Additions	6	6	19	18
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	6.2	4.6	5.8	5.0
Average S.S. Enrollment	83	80	280	295
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	80.9%	65.1%	83.0%	79.3%
Average S.S. Attendance	51	45	142	138
S.S. Attendance as a % of Resident Members	51.6%	36.4%	46.3%	37.1%
Average WMU Enrollment	11	12	44	43
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	8.6%	9.5%	13.4%	11.6%
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	4	6	19	22
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	3.8%	4.7%	5.4%	5.9%
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	23	22	69	81
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	20.5%	17.9%	22.2%	21.6%

Source: Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Research Division, Home Mission Board

Appendix

Table 22

SBC Associations with 40% to 49.9% Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
Alabama	10	PICKENS	31	27	13	48.1%
		CHILTON UNITY	55	50	24	48.0%
		SULPHUR SPRINGS	26	23	11	47.8%
		NORTH JEFFERSON	34	28	13	46.4%
		CLARKE	45	35	16	45.7%
		CONECUH	25	22	10	45.5%
		EAST CULLMAN	54	49	22	44.9%
		CHOCTAW	30	27	12	44.4%
		BUTLER	32	26	11	42.3%
		SHELBY	49	44	18	40.9%
Alaska	0					
Arizona	0					
Arkansas	15	WASHINGTON MADISON	39	39	19	48.7%
		RED RIVER	36	29	14	48.3%
		BUCKNER	32	29	14	48.3%
		ARKANSAS RIVER VALLY	28	23	11	47.8%
		CONWAY PERRY	18	17	8	47.1%
		BLACK RIVER	29	26	12	46.2%
		ROCKY BAYOU	24	22	10	45.5%
		CENTRAL	39	31	14	45.2%
		CALVARY	38	36	16	44.4%
		GREENE	33	30	13	43.3%
		LITTLE RIVER	27	21	9	42.9%
		OUACHITA	22	19	8	42.1%
		CAREY	20	17	7	41.2%
		FAULKNER	31	27	11	40.7%
		CAROLINE	32	30	12	40.0%
California	3	SHASTA	14	14	6	42.9%
		NORTH COAST	16	14	6	42.9%
		BETHEL	6	5	2	40.0%
Colorado	1	HIGH COUNTRY	16	14	6	42.9%
New England	0					
District of Columbia	0					
Florida	3	HOLMES COUNTY	30	23	10	43.5%
		WALTON COUNTY	33	28	12	42.9%
		TAYLOR	16	15	6	40.0%

Table 22 -- continued

SBC Associations with 40% to 49.9% Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
Georgia	23	PINE MOUNTAIN	15	15	7	46.7%
		TATTNELL EVANS	24	20	9	45.0%
		RABUN COUNTY	20	18	8	44.4%
		COLQUITT	46	43	19	44.2%
		BETHEL	37	32	14	43.8%
		CHATTOOGA	36	32	14	43.8%
		OGEECHEE RIVER	35	32	14	43.8%
		MORGANTON	24	21	9	42.9%
		CENTRAL	22	19	8	42.1%
		LITTLE RIVER	20	19	8	42.1%
		NOTLA RIVER	21	19	8	42.1%
		SMYRNA	37	31	13	41.9%
		MERRITT	19	12	5	41.7%
		MORGAN COUNTY	12	12	5	41.7%
		MALLARY	45	36	15	41.7%
		CONSOLATION	35	29	12	41.4%
		MIDDLE	37	29	12	41.4%
		FRIENDSHIP	43	39	16	41.0%
		CARROLLTON	46	39	16	41.0%
		MOUNTAIN TOWN	12	10	4	40.0%
		ALTAMAHA	22	20	8	40.0%
		KIMBELL	22	20	8	40.0%
		EBENEZER	27	25	10	40.0%
Hawaii	0					
Illinois	9	FRANKLIN	45	37	17	45.9%
		MACOUPIN	25	22	10	45.5%
		ANTIOCH	11	9	4	44.4%
		THREE RIVERS	34	27	12	44.4%
		BAY CREEK	7	7	3	42.9%
		UNION	24	19	8	42.1%
		CLEAR CREEK	44	35	14	40.0%
		SALINE	33	30	12	40.0%
		RIVER BLUFF	5	5	2	40.0%
Indiana	1	MIAMI	11	10	4	40.0%
Iowa	1	NORTHEAST IOWA	9	9	4	44.4%
Kansas--Nebraska	1	KAW VALLEY	27	24	10	41.7%
Kentucky	19	WARREN	41	39	19	48.7%
		LIBERTY	36	33	16	48.5%
		BOONES CREEK	32	29	14	48.3%
		LOGAN	21	21	10	47.6%
		NORTH CONCORD	38	20	9	45.0%

Table 22 -- continued

SBC Associations with 40% to 49.9% Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
		LINCOLN COUNTY	26	20	9	45.0%
		CHRISTIAN	38	34	15	44.1%
		GRAVES	43	41	18	43.9%
		SOUTH DISTRICT	28	23	10	43.5%
		MCCREARY	8	7	3	42.9%
		PINE MOUNTAIN	8	7	3	42.9%
		WEST KENTUCKY	36	35	15	42.9%
		LYNN CAMP	17	17	7	41.2%
		CRITTENDEN	25	22	9	40.9%
		THREE FORKS	33	27	11	40.7%
		LITTLE BETHEL	46	37	15	40.5%
		BELL	54	35	14	40.0%
		PULASKI	61	55	22	40.0%
		OHIO	41	35	14	40.0%
Louisiana	7	OUACHITA	28	27	13	48.1%
		WINN	23	21	10	47.6%
		BEAUREGARD	46	39	18	46.2%
		NATCHITOCHES	31	27	12	44.4%
		SHADY GROVE	11	7	3	42.9%
		LOUISIANA	20	19	8	42.1%
		CENTRAL	29	22	9	40.9%
Maryland--Delaware	0					
Michigan	2	LENDALE	9	9	4	44.4%
		SOUTHWESTERN	11	9	4	44.4%
Minnesota--Wisc	2	NORTHWOODS--MN	12	11	5	45.5%
		BAY LAKES	9	9	4	44.4%
Mississippi	13	MONTGOMERY	19	17	8	47.1%
		SCOTT	37	33	15	45.5%
		CALHOUN	50	42	19	45.2%
		JASPER	22	20	9	45.0%
		WAYNE	24	23	10	43.5%
		PRENTISS	24	23	10	43.5%
		PONTOTOC	47	44	19	43.2%
		WINSTON	28	24	10	41.7%
		UNION	13	12	5	41.7%
		LEAKE	34	29	12	41.4%
		PERRY	18	17	7	41.2%
		WEBSTER COUNTY	27	25	10	40.0%
		TISHOMINGO	26	20	8	40.0%
Missouri	10	PULASKI	30	27	13	48.1%
		HARMONY	29	26	12	46.2%
		BEAR CREEK	12	11	5	45.5%
		SAINT JOSEPH	35	31	14	45.2%

Table 22 -- continued

SBC Associations with 40% to 49.9% Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
		LINN LIVINGSTON	30	27	12	44.4%
		WRIGHT-DOUGLAS-OZARK	24	21	9	42.9%
		SOUTHEAST MISSOURI	22	21	9	42.9%
		LITTLE BONNE FEMME	23	20	8	40.0%
		SHANNON	6	5	2	40.0%
		SALINE	17	15	6	40.0%
Montana	2	MONTANA HI-LINE	8	7	3	42.9%
		MONTANA GLACIER	12	10	4	40.0%
Nevada	0					
New Mexico	1	PECOS VALLEY	34	29	13	44.8%
New York	1	LONG ISLAND	9	7	3	42.9%
North Carolina	6	TENNESSEE RIVER	21	17	8	47.1%
		TUCKASEIGEE	50	42	19	45.2%
		SURRY	67	56	25	44.6%
		BURNT SWAMP	56	52	23	44.2%
		MONTGOMERY	29	28	12	42.9%
		FRENCH BROAD	49	45	19	42.2%
Ohio	0					
Oklahoma	4	PERRY	24	21	10	47.6%
		CRAIG MAYES	37	36	16	44.4%
		LEFLORE	56	51	21	41.2%
		SALT FORK VALLEY	13	10	4	40.0%
Northwest	5	INLAND EMPIRE	30	27	13	48.1%
		CASCADE	9	9	4	44.4%
		COAST	5	5	2	40.0%
		OLYMPIC	18	15	6	40.0%
		SISKIYOU	11	10	4	40.0%
Penn--South Jersey	0					
Puerto Rico	0					
South Carolina	1	COLLETON	31	25	12	48.0%
Dakota	0					
Tennessee	20	MULBERRY GAP	75	65	32	49.2%
		WATAUGA	59	49	24	49.0%
		CARROLL BENTON	30	29	14	48.3%
		RIVERSIDE	25	21	10	47.6%

Table 22 -- continued

SBC Associations with 40% to 49.9% Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
		CUMBERLAND PLATEAU	28	26	12	46.2%
		GIBSON	54	44	20	45.5%
		POLK COUNTY	34	31	14	45.2%
		ALPHA	17	16	7	43.8%
		JEFFERSON	34	32	14	43.8%
		NEW DUCK RIVER	35	32	14	43.8%
		CHILHOWEE	82	74	32	43.2%
		BEULAH	41	33	14	42.4%
		WILLIAM CAREY	33	31	13	41.9%
		EAST TENNESSEE	40	34	14	41.2%
		DYER	40	34	14	41.2%
		STONE	35	32	13	40.6%
		CLINTON	54	45	18	40.0%
		UNION	17	15	6	40.0%
		STEWART	16	15	6	40.0%
		BRADLEY	56	53	21	39.6%
Texas	15	COMANCHE	20	19	9	47.4%
		PANFORK	22	17	8	47.1%
		SHELBY DOCHES	41	34	16	47.1%
		ROBERTSON	16	15	7	46.7%
		GUADALUPE	44	39	18	46.2%
		NEW BETHEL	34	31	14	45.2%
		NECHES RIVER	35	31	14	45.2%
		HILL	22	20	9	45.0%
		BRADY	14	9	4	44.4%
		COLEMAN COUNTY	17	14	6	42.9%
		WEST CENTRAL	29	26	11	42.3%
		GAMBRELL	23	19	8	42.1%
		WISE	28	24	10	41.7%
		PARKER	44	39	16	41.0%
		CREATH BRAZOS	50	49	20	40.8%
Utah-Idaho	3	SALT LAKE	22	20	9	45.0%
		GOLDEN SPIKE	11	9	4	44.4%
		UTAH	8	7	3	42.9%
Virginia	6	HERMON	12	11	5	45.5%
		BLUE RIDGE	28	27	12	44.4%
		NEW RIVER	34	30	13	43.3%
		SHILOH	32	28	12	42.9%
		EAST RIVER	16	12	5	41.7%
		POWELL RIVER	37	32	13	40.6%
West Virginia	1	MOUNTAIN STATE	29	26	11	42.3%
Wyoming	1	OLD FAITHFUL	11	9	4	44.4%
Total	186					

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table 23

SBC Associations with 50% or More Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
Alabama	28	CAHABA	16	10	10	100.0%
		BULLOCK CENTENNIAL	9	9	7	77.8%
		CLAY	15	13	10	76.9%
		PLEASANT GROVE	17	16	12	75.0%
		SALEM TROY	33	30	22	73.3%
		FRANKLIN	33	27	19	70.4%
		CLEBURNE	33	29	20	69.0%
		FAYETTE	32	30	20	66.7%
		LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	17	12	8	66.7%
		CHEROKEE	39	29	19	65.5%
		CENTRAL	20	17	11	64.7%
		BIBB	38	33	21	63.6%
		MUD CREEK	25	23	14	60.9%
		SARDIS	10	10	6	60.0%
		DEKALB	63	60	36	60.0%
		WEST CULLMAN	56	52	31	59.6%
		HALE	14	14	8	57.1%
		ALABAMA CRENSHAW	30	27	15	55.6%
		BLOUNT	56	53	29	54.7%
		WINSTON COUNTY	40	35	19	54.3%
		SIPSEY	14	13	7	53.8%
		MARSHALL	85	71	38	53.5%
		ST CLAIR	67	61	32	52.5%
		SAND MOUNTAIN	27	25	13	52.0%
		LAMAR	26	25	13	52.0%
		CAREY	32	29	15	51.7%
		RANDOLPH	29	26	13	50.0%
		PINE BARREN	10	10	5	50.0%
Alaska	1	HATCHERS PASS	11	10	5	50.0%
Arizona	3	MOUNT GRAHAM	8	6	3	50.0%
		FOURCORNERS	10	6	3	50.0%
		SAN CARLOS	11	10	5	50.0%
Arkansas	9	BUCKVILLE	1	1	1	100.0%
		BIG CREEK	10	7	5	71.4%
		BARTHOLOMEW	26	19	11	57.9%
		TRINITY	35	32	17	53.1%
		CENTENNIAL	13	12	6	50.0%
		CADDO RIVER	21	18	9	50.0%
		ASHLEY	23	20	10	50.0%
		NORTH ARKANSAS	47	42	21	50.0%
		MOUNT ZION	36	34	17	50.0%

Table 23-- continued

SBC Associations with 50% or More Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
California	2	MENDO LAKE	16	12	6	50.0%
		TAHOE	3	2	1	50.0%
Colorado	1	CONTINENTAL DIVIDE	14	11	6	54.5%
New England	2	UPPER NEW ENGLAND	20	15	10	66.7%
		MASSACHUSETTS	21	15	8	53.3%
District of Columbia	0					
Florida	1	SUWANNEE	37	32	17	53.1%
Georgia	19	MERCER	19	19	14	73.7%
		ENON	12	7	5	71.4%
		TELFAR	17	16	11	68.8%
		MOUNT VERNON	24	22	15	68.2%
		MEMORIAL	10	9	6	66.7%
		SUMMERHILL	22	20	13	65.0%
		TURNER	21	17	11	64.7%
		EMMANUEL	22	18	11	61.1%
		BEN HILL IRWIN	25	22	13	59.1%
		THOMAS COUNTY	26	19	11	57.9%
		HIGHTOWER	63	61	34	55.7%
		LAURENS COUNTY	43	38	21	55.3%
		DANIELL	43	39	21	53.8%
		DODGE COUNTY	41	34	18	52.9%
		TUCKER	24	23	12	52.2%
		HARALSON COUNTY	24	20	10	50.0%
		WHITE COUNTY	13	10	5	50.0%
		GEORGIA	50	42	21	50.0%
		GORDON	25	22	11	50.0%
Hawaii	0					
Illinois	9	BIG SALINE	8	6	5	83.3%
		WESTFIELD	18	16	11	68.8%
		SALEM SOUTH	36	29	17	58.6%
		FAIRFIELD	25	20	11	55.0%
		QUAD CITY AREA	6	6	3	50.0%
		SANDY CREEK	37	28	14	50.0%
		REHOBOTH	38	30	15	50.0%
		WILLIAMSON	30	26	13	50.0%
		OLNEY	9	8	4	50.0%

Table 23— continued

SBC Associations with 50% or More Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
Indiana	5	WABASH VALLEY	20	18	10	55.6%
		WHITE WATER	12	11	6	54.5%
		SOUTH CENTRAL	13	12	6	50.0%
		NORTH CENTRAL	5	4	2	50.0%
		WEST CENTRAL INDIANA	10	10	5	50.0%
Iowa	3	SOUTHWEST IOWA	5	3	2	66.7%
		METRO IOWA	14	11	7	63.6%
		NORTHWEST IOWA	6	6	3	50.0%
Kansas—Nebraska	3	WESTERN NEBRASKA	12	9	6	66.7%
		BLUE STEM	14	11	7	63.6%
		TRI COUNTY	17	15	8	53.3%
Kentucky	17	SOUTH UNION	18	14	11	78.6%
		ALLEN	14	13	10	76.9%
		EAST LYNN	14	13	10	76.9%
		GASPER RIVER	26	22	15	68.2%
		RUSSELL CREEK	35	25	17	68.0%
		LAUREL RIVER	38	35	22	62.9%
		WHITES RUN	10	8	5	62.5%
		ROCKCASTLE	22	19	11	57.9%
		CASEY	12	9	5	55.6%
		ANDERSON	12	11	6	54.5%
		OHIO RIVER	41	37	20	54.1%
		UPPER CUMBERLAND	40	34	18	52.9%
		UNION	17	16	8	50.0%
		ENTERPRISE	23	20	10	50.0%
		OWEN	25	24	12	50.0%
		OHIO VALLEY	19	18	9	50.0%
		WAYNE	24	22	11	50.0%
Louisiana	4	CALDWELL	15	12	7	58.3%
		BIG CREEK	27	25	13	52.0%
		UNION PARISH	26	24	12	50.0%
		DESOTO	26	22	11	50.0%
Maryland—Delaware	1	MISC ASSOCIATION	1	1	1	100.0%
Michigan	3	BAY AREA	10	8	5	62.5%
		WOODLAND	9	7	4	57.1%
		SOUTHEASTERN	17	16	8	50.0%
Minnesota—Wisc	3	CENTRAL WISCONSIN	13	12	7	58.3%
		PIONEER—MN	4	4	2	50.0%
		WESTERN	2	2	1	50.0%

Table 23--continued

SBC Associations with 50% or More Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
Mississippi	7	CHOCTAW	23	21	14	66.7%
		SMITH	40	33	18	54.5%
		LEFLORE	13	11	6	54.5%
		SIMPSON	45	39	21	53.8%
		HOLMES	19	16	8	50.0%
		CARROLL	20	20	10	50.0%
		MARSHALL	19	18	9	50.0%
Missouri	30	MOUNT ZION	12	8	8	100.0%
		SALT RIVER	22	21	16	76.2%
		MERAMEC	14	12	9	75.0%
		WEBSTER	20	19	13	68.4%
		TEXAS	24	20	13	65.0%
		WAYNE	15	13	8	61.5%
		MOUNT SALEM--WYACONDA	24	18	11	61.1%
		DIXON	23	15	9	60.0%
		NORTH GRAND RIVER	29	24	14	58.3%
		MACON	24	24	14	58.3%
		MOUNT MORIAH	9	7	4	57.1%
		MONROE	9	7	4	57.1%
		REYNOLDS	19	16	9	56.3%
		NEVADA	22	18	10	55.6%
		BARTON	11	11	6	54.5%
		TEBO	19	15	8	53.3%
		BARRY	32	30	16	53.3%
		CANE CREEK STODDARD	47	39	20	51.3%
		DALLAS	18	14	7	50.0%
		CALLAWAY	19	18	9	50.0%
		POLK	11	10	5	50.0%
		CLINTON	8	8	4	50.0%
		LACLEDE	24	20	10	50.0%
		SHOAL CREEK	35	32	16	50.0%
		HARRISON	13	12	6	50.0%
		SAINT FRANCOIS	21	20	10	50.0%
		MISC ASSOCIATION	14	10	5	50.0%
		NORTHWEST	12	8	4	50.0%
		TRI COUNTY	53	46	23	50.0%
		AUDRAIN	16	14	7	50.0%
Montana	3	MONTANA YELLOWSTONE	23	20	12	60.0%
		MONTANA TREASURE ST	19	13	7	53.8%
		MONTANA TRIANGLE	11	8	4	50.0%
Nevada	0					

Table 23--continued

SBC Associations with 50% or More Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
New Mexico	2	TUCUMCARI	9	8	5	62.5%
		ESTANCIA VALLEY	6	6	3	50.0%
New York	1	ROCHESTER	11	9	5	55.6%
North Carolina	8	YANCEY	22	17	13	76.5%
		AVERY	22	15	10	66.7%
		STONE MOUNTAIN	23	20	13	65.0%
		ASHE	50	44	27	61.4%
		DOCK	18	15	9	60.0%
		TRUETT	62	54	32	59.3%
		MACON	44	42	23	54.8%
		ALLEGHANY	9	8	4	50.0%
Ohio	3	MAUMEE VALLEY	17	16	8	50.0%
		SCIOTO VALLEY	23	20	10	50.0%
		SOUTHERN HILLS	29	26	13	50.0%
Oklahoma	5	PITTSBURG	43	36	19	52.8%
		TILLMAN	12	8	4	50.0%
		BANNER	21	18	9	50.0%
		BRYAN	34	28	14	50.0%
		CHEROKEE INDIAN	49	38	19	50.0%
Northwest	3	JUNIPER	10	8	6	75.0%
		MOUNT BAKER	14	11	6	54.5%
		LEWIS-CLARK	10	8	4	50.0%
Penn-South Jersey	0					
Puerto Rico	0					
South Carolina	1	CAROLINA	40	35	26	74.3%
Dakota	2	LAKE REGION	12	9	6	66.7%
		SIOUXLAND	8	8	4	50.0%
Tennessee	18	NORTHERN	18	17	14	82.4%
		GRAINGER	35	34	25	73.5%
		JUDSON	11	11	8	72.7%
		INDIAN CREEK	22	18	13	72.2%
		MIDLAND	32	31	21	67.7%
		COPPER BASIN	12	11	7	63.6%
		GILES	23	22	14	63.6%
		SWEETWATER	72	71	43	60.6%

Table 23-- continued

SBC Associations with 50% or More Bivocational Pastors, 1991

State Convention	Count	Association	Number of Churches			Percent Bivocational
			Total	with with Pastors	with Bivoc. Pastors	
		WEAKLEY	42	36	21	58.3%
		MCMINN--MEIGS	70	64	37	57.8%
		CUMBERLAND GAP	79	59	33	55.9%
		HOLSTON VALLEY	49	47	26	55.3%
		SEQUATCHIE VALLEY	24	20	11	55.0%
		CROCKETT	14	13	7	53.8%
		SEVIER	60	52	27	51.9%
		BEECH RIVER	42	37	19	51.4%
		NEW SALEM	10	8	4	50.0%
		HIAWASSEE	7	6	3	50.0%
Texas	4	MISC ASSOCIATION	21	7	5	71.4%
		HAMILTON COUNTY	16	15	9	60.0%
		JACK	12	12	7	58.3%
		MILAM COUNTY	16	16	8	50.0%
Utah--Idaho	3	GIDEON	4	4	3	75.0%
		MAGIC VALLEY	8	8	4	50.0%
		TREASURE VALLEY	18	16	8	50.0%
Virginia	0					
West Virginia	0					
Wyoming	1	ENERGY BASIN	9	8	7	87.5%
Total	205					

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

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Supplementary Data for Churches with Bivocational Pastors

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA FOR CHURCHES WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS

Attached are several tables and figures that supplement the recent report, **An Analysis of Churches with Bivocational Pastors, 1991**. Table A utilizes Uniform Church Letter (UCL) data for church-type missions to compare bivocational missions with non-bivocational missions. Bivocational missions are those which answered yes to the bivocational question (a different question from the one asking if the mission has a pastor). For the tables on church-type missions, no attempt was made to exclude missions without pastors. Tables B and C provide information on the location of bivocational missions by state convention and type of community, respectively. Tables D and E indicate the predominant racial/ethnic group (as reported on the UCL) for bivocational church-type missions and for all bivocational churches, respectively. Table F shows the number and percent of Southern Baptist (SBC) churches with bivocational status from 1976 to 1991.

Findings

Table A — The 1991 UCL for church-type missions reports 797 bivocational missions, 34.9 percent of the total. Bivocational missions reported a baptism rate of 11.4 per 100 resident members, lower than the 13.8 rate for non-bivocational missions. Both these rates are high compared to other groupings of bivocational churches reported in the study of churches. New bivocational churches (organized in 1980 or later) reported a baptism rate of 9.4, higher than the 8.3 figure for new non-bivocational churches. Bivocational and non-bivocational missions reported roughly similar rates of Sunday School attendance, Discipleship Training enrollment, and missions giving.

Table B — Two-thirds of the missions in the Mississippi convention are bivocational. More than 45 percent of the missions in three other conventions (Wyoming, Kentucky, and Oklahoma) are bivocational (see figure 1).

Table C — Sixty-two percent of the missions are located in urban areas (communities with populations of 2,500 or more). By comparison, 23 percent of all bivocational churches and 46 percent of new bivocational churches are in urban communities (see figure 2).

Tables D and E — Although only a portion of language, Black, and ethnic congregations are represented by UCL data, these tables show that Asian or Pacific Islander congregations have a significantly lower percentage of pastors who are bivocational.

Table F — Over the past fifteen years the percentage of all SBC churches that are bivocational has fluctuated, but was about the same in 1991 (26%) as it was in 1976 (27%).

Steve Whitten
Program Research Department
Home Mission Board, SBC
February 1993

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Table A

**Comparison of Bivocational Church-Type Missions
to Non-Bivocational Church-Type Missions, 1991**

Selected 1991 Uniform Church Letter Items	Bivocational Missions ^a	Non-Bivocational Missions ^b	Total Missions ^c
Number of Missions	797	1,489	2,286
Percent of Total	34.9%	65.1%	100.0%
Total Members	42,182	93,429	135,611
Percent of Total	31.1%	68.9%	100.0%
Median Total Members	33	41	38
Average Total Members	53	63	59
Resident Members	31,763	72,316	104,079
Percent of Total	30.5%	69.5%	100.0%
Median Resident Members	28	35	32
Average Resident Members	40	49	46
Total Baptisms	3,634	9,954	13,588
Median Baptisms	2	4	3
Average Baptisms	5	6	6
Baptism Rate per 100 Resident Members	11.4	13.8	13.1
Total Other Additions	5,292	13,664	18,956
Median Other Additions	3	4	4
Average Other Additions	7	9	8
Other Additions Rate per 100 Resident Members	16.7	18.9	18.2
Median Sunday School Enrollment	41	51	47
Average Sunday School Enrollment	52	66	61
S.S. Enrollment as a Percent of Resident Members	129.4%	136.7%	134.5%
Median Sunday School Attendance	22	27	25
Average Sunday School Attendance	28	35	33
S.S. Attendance as a Percent of Resident Members	69.3%	72.6%	71.6%
Median Discipleship Training Enrollment	0	0	0
Average Discipleship Training Enrollment	14	17	16
Discipleship Training Enroll. as a % of Res. Members	35.2%	34.7%	34.8%
Median WMU Enrollment	0	0	0
Average WMU Enrollment	5	8	7
WMU Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	13.3%	16.0%	15.2%
Median Brotherhood Enrollment	0	0	0
Average Brotherhood Enrollment	3	4	4
Brotherhood Enrollment as a % of Resident Members	7.4%	8.1%	7.9%
Total Receipts per Resident Member	\$421	\$604	\$548
Total Cooperative Program giving per Resident Member	\$18	\$25	\$23
Percentage of Total Receipts to Cooperative Program	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%
Total Associational giving per Resident Member	\$7	\$9	\$9
Percentage of Total Receipts to Association	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%
Total Annie Armstrong Offering per Resident Member	\$2	\$2	\$2
Total Missions Expenditures per Resident Member	\$37	\$51	\$47
Missions Expenditures as a Percent of Total Receipts	8.7%	8.4%	8.5%

^aIncludes all church-type missions, with or without pastors, that answered yes to the bivocational question

^bIncludes all church-type missions, with or without pastors, that did not answer yes to the bivocational question

^cDoes not include 116 independently reporting church-type missions

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table B

**Distribution of Church-Type Missions by Bivocational Status
and State Convention, 1991
Ranked by Percent of Church-Type Missions that are Bivocational**

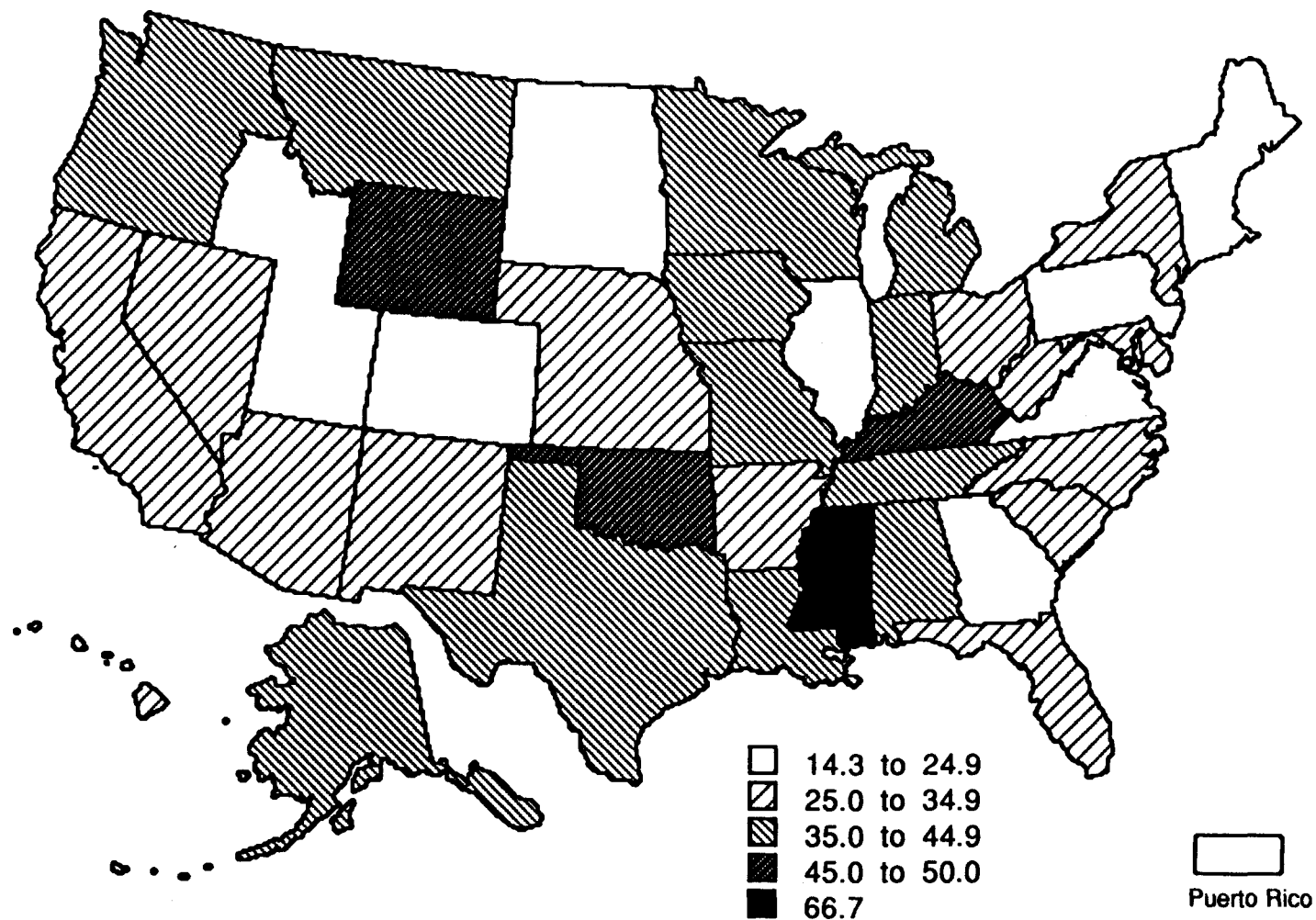
Rank	State Convention	Total Missions ^a	Bivocational Missions ^b	
			Number	Pct of Total
1	Mississippi	18	12	66.7 %
2	Wyoming	10	5	50.0
3	Kentucky	42	19	45.2
4	Oklahoma	71	32	45.1
5	Minnesota-Wisconsin	28	12	42.9
6	Texas	551	234	42.5
7	Tennessee	45	19	42.2
8	Iowa	12	5	41.7
9	Alaska	17	7	41.2
10	Alabama	15	6	40.0
11	Indiana	38	15	39.5
12	Montana	13	5	38.5
13	Missouri	55	21	38.2
14	Louisiana	129	49	38.0
15	Northwest	40	15	37.5
16	Michigan	36	13	36.1
17	Arkansas	46	16	34.8
18	Kansas-Nebraska	49	17	34.7
19	New Mexico	48	16	33.3
20	California	141	46	32.6
21	Ohio	47	15	31.9
22	Arizona	54	17	31.5
23	South Carolina	29	9	31.0
24	Florida	202	61	30.2
25	Hawaii	20	6	30.0
26	Maryland-Delaware	27	8	29.6
27	Nevada	21	6	28.6
28	North Carolina	60	16	26.7
29	West Virginia	19	5	26.3
30	New York	36	9	25.0
31	Pennsylvania-South Jersey	33	8	24.2
32	Utah-Idaho	34	8	23.5
33	Georgia	90	21	23.3
34	New England	61	14	23.0
35	Virginia	35	8	22.9
36	Illinois	46	10	21.7
37	Dakota	15	3	20.0
38	Colorado	39	7	17.9
39	Puerto Rico	14	2	14.3
40	District of Columbia	0	0	NA
Total		2,286	797	34.9 %

^aDoes not include 116 independently reporting church-type missions

^bIncludes all church-type missions, with or without pastors, that answered yes to the bivocational question

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCH-TYPE MISSIONS WITH BIVOCATIONAL PASTORS BY STATE CONVENTION, 1991



Note: The D.C. Convention has no churches with bivocational pastors.

Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 1--Percentage Distribution of Church-Type Missions with Bivocational Pastors by State Convention, 1991

Table C

Distribution of Church-Type Missions by Bivocational Status and Location, 1991

Location	Bivocational Missions ^a			Non-Bivocational Missions ^b			Total Missions ^c	
	Number	Pct of Loc. Category	Pct of Total Bivoc.	Number	Pct of Loc. Category	Pct of Total Bivoc.	Number	Percent of Total
Open Country	132	46.8 %	16.6 %	150	53.2 %	10.1 %	282	12.3 %
Village (less than 500 pop.)	54	42.2	6.8	74	57.8	5.0	128	5.6
Town (500 to 2,499 pop.)	114	39.2	14.3	177	60.8	11.9	291	12.7
Small City (2,500 to 9,999 pop.)	105	36.5	13.2	183	63.5	12.3	288	12.6
Medium City (10,000 to 49,999)								
Downtown	52	32.3	6.5	109	67.7	7.3	161	7.0
Neighborhood	77	41.0	9.7	111	59.0	7.5	188	8.2
Suburbs	53	25.9	6.6	152	74.1	10.2	205	9.0
Large City (50,000 or more)								
Downtown	37	25.2	4.6	110	74.8	7.4	147	6.4
Neighborhood	101	31.3	12.7	222	68.7	14.9	323	14.1
Suburbs	72	26.5	9.0	200	73.5	13.4	272	11.9
Total	797	34.9 %	100.0 %	1,488	65.1 %	100.0 %	2,285	100.0 %

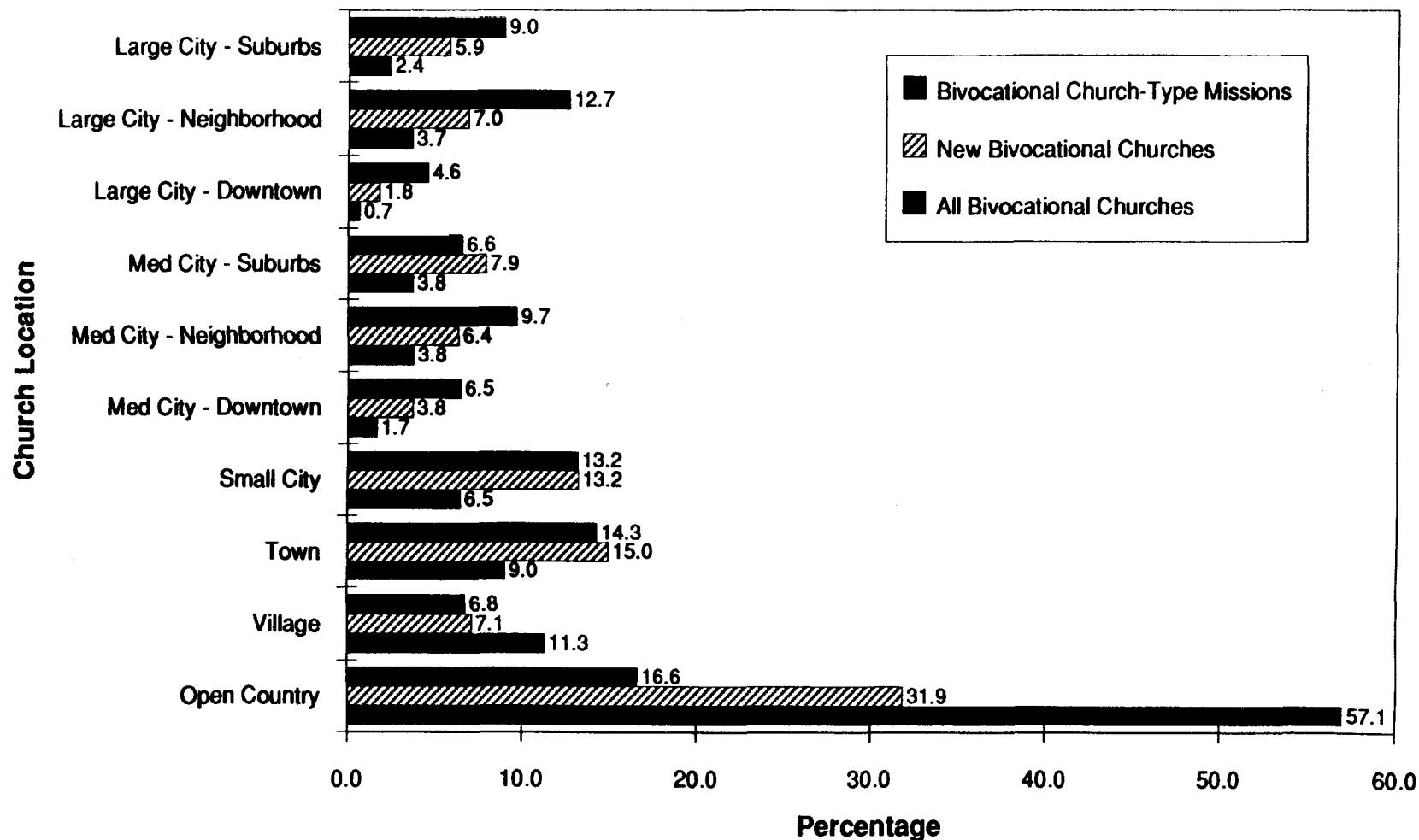
^aIncludes all church-type missions, with or without pastors, that answered yes to the bivocational question

^bIncludes all church-type missions, with or without pastors, that did not answer yes to the bivocational question; one mission did not answer the location question

^cDoes not include 116 independently reporting church-type missions

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL BIVOCATIONAL CHURCHES, NEW BIVOCATIONAL CHURCHES, AND BIVOCATIONAL CHURCH-TYPE MISSIONS BY LOCATION, 1991



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 2--Percentage Distribution of All Bivocational Churches, New Bivocational Churches, and Bivocational Church-Type Missions by Location, 1991

Table D

**Bivocational Status of Church—Type Missions
by Predominant Racial/Ethnic Group, 1991**

Racial/Ethnic Group	Number of Missions		Percent Bivoc.
	Total ^a	Bivoc. ^a	
Asian or Pacific Islander	304	54	17.8%
Black (non-Hispanic)	138	55	39.9%
Hispanic	525	206	39.2%
Native American (American Indian or Eskimo)	48	21	43.8%
White (non-Hispanic)	1,177	439	37.3%
Other Race	55	16	29.1%
Not indicated	39	6	15.4%
Total	2,286	797	34.9%

^aDoes not include 116 independently reporting church-type missions

^bIncludes all church-type missions, with or without pastors, that answered yes to the bivocational question.

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table E

**Bivocational Status of Southern Baptist Churches
by Predominant Racial/Ethnic Group, 1991**

Racial/Ethnic Group	Number of Churches		Percent Bivoc.
	Total	Bivoc. ^a	
Asian or Pacific Islander	316	31	9.8%
Black (non-Hispanic)	909	189	20.8%
Hispanic	658	136	20.7%
Native American (American Indian or Eskimo)	320	88	27.5%
White (non-Hispanic)	35,688	9,487	26.6%
Other Race	99	9	9.1%
Not indicated	231	4	1.7%
Total	38,221	9,944	26.0%

^a Includes all churches, with or without pastors, that answered yes to the bivocational question.

Source: 1991 Uniform Church Letters; compiled by Program Research Department, Home Mission Board

Table F

**Number and Percent of Southern Baptist Churches with Bivocational Status:
1976, 1980, 1983, 1987, 1991**

	1976	1980	1983	1987	1991
Total Churches^a	35,073	35,831	36,531	37,286	38,221
Churches with Bivocational Pastors^b	9,415	9,845	9,026	9,170	9,944
Percent Bivocational	26.8%	27.5%	24.7%	24.6%	26.0%

^aFrom 1992 Southern Baptist Handbook; includes non-reporting churches

^bIncludes all churches, with or without pastors, that answered yes to the bivocational question

Source: Uniform Church Letters; 1992 Southern Baptist Handbook; compiled by Research Division, Home Mission Board