

CHAPTER II
THE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF WORSHIP AS A
FACTOR OF EVANGELISM AMONG FILIPINO DIASPORA CHURCHES
UNDER GIM IN HONG KONG SAR, CHINA

To worship and glorify God, his primary purpose creating mankind, is one of the direct results of evangelism. Unless a sinner is evangelized and comes to a personal encounter with God, one cannot worship the Creator. This makes worship one of the most vital activities of a believer. Tom Kraeuter states that if worship is the main purpose in life, it is to permeate all that a believer does and says. The church actively admonishes believers to have personal devotion to God and to grow in his knowledge. Worship is an avenue to realize this.

In this study, the researcher conducted surveys and interviews among the worshipers of fourteen selected GIM churches, namely: Ally Christian Fellowship Church (ACFC), Christ Baptist Church (CBC), Filipino Baptist Church Tsuen Wan Chapel (FBCTWC), Filipino Baptist Missionary Church (FBMC), Faith Fellowship Baptist Church (FFBC), Grace Bridge Church (GBC), Grace Filipino Baptist Church (GFBC), Grace International Church (GIC), Harmony Christian Fellowship (HCF), International Filipino Church (IFC), River of Life Baptist Church

(RLBC), Refuge Baptist Church (RBC), Sinai International Church (SIC), and Zion Christian Fellowship (ZCF).

There are twenty-one member churches and mission points that comprise the Grace International Ministries Ltd. This researcher solicited information from the GIM executive secretary as a research source to find the current pastors of the selected GIM churches. The researcher, however, found out that some member churches are not full members but only associate members of the association.

In the process of conducting the research, two hundred seventeen sets of questionnaires were delivered personally to the selected GIM churches, and the researcher made an appointment for personal interviews. After two weeks, the questionnaires were returned to the researcher for tabulation and statistical computation.

This chapter aims to show the common understanding of worship among the selected GIM churches in relation to evangelism based on the answers of the respondents. The data were gathered from both primary and secondary sources using the direct method or interview and the indirect method or questionnaires. A standard sample size was employed using purposive and convenient non-random sampling.

For the benefit of precision, the data obtained were fully tallied to get the needed frequency and were treated to come up with the statistical tables for their interpretation. This chapter is divided into three sections as follows: (1) the general profile and basic information about the fourteen selected GIM churches and their respondents; (2) the distinctive features of worship among the selected GIM churches; and (3) the involvement in evangelistic work by the selected GIM churches.

General Profile and Basic Information of The Selected GIM Churches

This section deals with the following five features: (1) the general profile of the selected GIM churches; (2) background information about the respondents; (3) current church membership; (4) length of membership in the church; and (5) frequency of attendance in church worship. Each of these categories will be explained separately.

General Profile of the Selected GIM Churches

As of the year 2000 records show that there are twenty-one GIM churches and mission points in Hong Kong SAR, China. A total of two hundred seventeen respondents was surveyed from the fourteen selected churches,

namely: (1) ACFC, (2) CBC, (3) FBCTWC, (4)FBMC, (5) FFBC, (6) GBC, (7) GFBC, (8) GIC, (9) HCF, (10) IFC, (11) RLBC, (12) RBC, (13) SIC, and (14) ZCF. These selected churches were drawn as the representatives of GIM based on non-random sampling.

The fourteen selected GIM churches were organized distinctly by different Southern Baptist missionaries with the help of the founding Filipino believers. Results of an interview with ACFC staff, as well as local church records, show that ACFC was organized in May 2003 and CBC was founded in January 2001. FBCTWC, as a mission point of FBMC which was founded 2000, became independent in January 2010.

Partnership with the gospel, through Southern Baptist ministry, extended to different parts of Hong Kong SAR, China. In December 2001 FFBC was born, and GBC was founded in May 2002 after intensive Bible studies. More churches were organized such as GFBC, which was established in September 2002, and GIC and HIF were organized in 2007 and 2004, respectively. In July 1997, IFC was established. RLBC and RBC were established in March 2012 and July 1999, respectively. Evangelistic fervor continued and led to the association of several churches such as SIC in October 2007, ZCF in JUNE 2004. Fourteen churches were used as respondents that

represent 48.3% of all GIM churches. Eleven churches or 38% are located in Kowloon-side which encompasses the northern part of Hong Kong, while the three others, or 10.3%, are in Hong Kong Island-side.

Background Information about the Respondents

All respondents are bonafide members of the fourteen selected GIM churches. In the following pages the information is presented and analyzed in the following two parts: the distribution of respondents by age group and the distribution of respondents by sex. Table 1 below is the summary table for the distribution of respondents by age. The table is divided into six groups.

Table 1: The distribution of respondents by age group

Classification	F	P (%)	CR
Ages 10-20	36	16.6	4
Ages 21-30	44	20.3	3
Ages 31-40	61	28.1	1
Ages 41 & above	46	21.2	2
Not stated	30	13.8	5
Total	217	100	

F: Frequency P (%): Percentage CR: Comparative Rank

Table 1 shows that 28.1% of the respondents belong to the age group between that 31-40 years old age bracket which comprises the majority of the respondents. Next, 21.2% belong to the age bracket of 41 years old

and above, while 20.3% belong to the 21-30 years old age group. Finally, the table shows that 16.6% of the respondents belong to the 10-20 years old age bracket, while the rest, or 13.8%, did not state their age.

As seen in the table, one hundred fifty-one (69.6%) out of two hundred seventeen respondents belong to the age groups between 21-41 and above. It means the majority of the respondents are adults.

The basis for the above summary table (Table 1) is recorded in Table 2 below. In the Table, each of the fourteen selected churches shows the classification of the age of the respondents.

Table 2: Age of respondents

NC	10-20	21-30	31-40	41-over	NS	NR
ACFC	4	1	4	8	3	20
CBC	0	2	2	2	4	10
FBCTWC	1	4	7	2	0	14
FBMC,	1	5	5	4	1	16
FFBC	5	4	2	3	3	17
GBC	3	3	5	2	0	13
GFBC	3	3	5	3	0	14
GIC	1	4	6	1	1	13
HCF	2	4	1	2	1	10
IFC	4	1	1	1	3	10
RLBC	3	2	3	3	3	14
RBC	4	5	7	5	4	25
SIC	2	2	4	3	6	17
ZCF	3	4	9	8	0	24
Total	36	44	61	47	29	217

NC: Name of Church NS: Not Stated

NR: Number of Respondents

The church with the largest number of respondents in this survey is RBC with twenty five people (11>5%). Five persons belong to the age bracket 41 and over, seven belong to the 31-40 age group, five belong to the 21-30 age group, and a total of seventeen within the 21 to 41 and over age range (7.8%). This makes RBC as a church with the highest number of adult respondents in the survey. Only four belongs to the 10-20 age group and four did not state their respective ages. FFBC, on the other hand, is comprised mainly of the youngest age groups: five church member respondents belonging to the 10-20 age bracket; four members in the 21-30 age group; and a total of nine coming from 10-20 and 21-30 age groups (4.1%); garnering the highest number among all the sample churches as to respondents belonging to the youngest age groups. Only two respondents are in the 31-40 age group and only three in the 41 and over age bracket. In addition, RBC, like FFBC, has the highest number of respondents, nine (4.1%), coming from 10-20 and 21-30 age groups. So, RBC has both the highest number of adult respondents, seventeen (7.8%), and the highest number of respondents, with nine (4.1%), which is the same as FFBC. On the other hand, FBMC has the highest number of respondents with ten (4.6%) coming from the middle age groups of 21-30 and 31-40. Only one

respondent belongs to the 10-20 age bracket and one does not state his or her age, while four (1.8%) belong to the oldest age group of 41 and over. ACFC, like RBC, is represented in this survey highly by the most senior respondents in her congregation with eight in the 41 and over age bracket, four in the 31-40 age bracket, or twelve in all in the most senior age groups coming from this church alone, which is 5.5% of all respondents. There are only four respondents in the 10-20 age bracket and only one in the 21-30 age bracket, ranking second only to RBC in the highest number of senior member respondents found. In addition, ACFC has the third largest number of respondents with twenty (9.2%). Likewise, ZCF has the second largest number of respondents in this survey with twenty-four (11%). On the other hand, CBC, HCF, and IFC have the lowest number of respondents in this survey all of them having only ten (4.6%) each.

Table 3: The Distribution of respondents by sex

NC	Male	Female	NS	F	P (%)
ACFC	6	11	3	20	9.2
CBC	3	3	4	10	4.6
FBCTWC	10	4	0	14	6.5
FBMC	3	12	1	16	7.4
FFBC	4	10	3	17	7.8
GBC	5	8	0	13	6.0
GFBC	6	8	0	14	6.5
GIC	4	8	1	13	6.0
HCF	5	4	1	10	4.6

IFC	3	4	3	10	4.6
RLBC	8	15	2	25	11.5
RBC	4	7	3	14	6.5
SIC	3	9	5	17	7.8
ZCF	8	16	0	24	11.0
				217	
Total	72	119	26		100

NC: Name of Church NS: Not Stated F: Frequency

P(%): Percentage

The outcome of the study shows that seventy two (33.2%) of the two hundred seventeen respondents are males, and one hundred nineteen (54.8%) are females. As indicated in Table 3, twenty six (12%) of the respondents have not stated their sex. Table 3 also reveals that FBCTWC has the highest number of male respondents with ten (4.6%), while ZCF has the highest number of female respondents with sixteen (7.4%) out of the overall respondents.

Table 4: Current church membership

NC	CCM	F(%)	NR	CR
ACFC	75	7.9	20	6
CBC	116	12.2	10	2
FBCTWC	40	4.2	14	9
FBMC	35	3.7	16	11
FFBC	25	2.6	17	14
GBC	40	4.2	13	9
GFBC	30	3.2	14	12
GIC	100	10.5	13	4
HCF	70	7.4	10	7
IFC	30	3.2	10	12
RLBC	138	14.5	25	1
RBC	88	9.3	14	5
SIC	111	11.7	17	3
ZCF	52	5.4	24	8
Total	950	100	100	

NC: Name of Church P(%): Percentage
CCM: Current Church Membership NR: Number of Respondents
CR: Comparative Rank

As Table 4 reveals, a total of nine hundred fifty members for the current church membership of the selected fourteen GIM churches. RLBC has the highest membership of all the churches with one hundred thirty eight members (14.5%). CBC is the second highest in total membership with one hundred sixteen members (12.2%), while SIC, with one hundred eleven (11.7%), ranks third. GIC, with one hundred members (10.5%), ranks fourth, while RBC, with eighty eight (9.3%), ranks fifth. The study reveals that ACFC ranks sixth with seventy five members (7.9%). HCF, founded in 2004, ranks seventh with seventy members (7.4%), and ZCF, with fifty two (5.4%), ranks eighth. FBCTWC and GBC both rank ninth with forty members each (4.2%). FBMC, with thirty five members (3.7%), ranks eleventh. GFBC, as the most recently founded church (1999) among the selected GIM churches, ranks twelfth together with IFC with both churches having thirty members each (3.2%). FFBC ranks last with twenty five members (2.6%). This outcome indicates that grow in church membership does not depend on the age of a church.

Length of Membership In the Church

Worship, as a vital part of the spiritual growth of a believer, is a growing experience. It involves a lifelong process of learning. The length of the church membership of the respondents serves as a gauge in determining the adequacy of information gathered in this study. Table 5 below shows the length of the membership of respondents in their respective churches.

Table: The length of church membership of respondents

NC	NR	Less than 2 Years	2-4 Years	5-7 Years	8-10 Years	10 Years & Above
ACFC	20	1	1	2	3	13
CBC	10	1	0	3	1	5
FBCTWC	14	2	4	4	4	0
FBMC	16	1	2	1	1	11
FFBC	17	1	1	1	3	11
GBC	13	4	3	3	0	3
GFBC	14	8	6	0	0	0
GIC	13	2	2	2	0	7
HCF	10	2	2	1	2	3
IFC	10	3	4	3	0	0
RLBC	25	9	4	3	5	4
RBC	14	2	2	1	2	7
SIC	17	5	2	5	0	5
ZCF	24	3	2	3	8	8
Total	217	44	35	32	29	77
P(%)	100	20.3	16.1	14.7	13.4	35.5
CR	-	2	3	4	5	1

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents

P(%): Percentage CR: Comparative Rank

Table 5 discloses that seventy seven of the total

respondents (35.5%) have been members of the church for more than ten years, and forty four (20.3%) have been members for less than two years.

The results also disclose that thirty five (16.1%) have been member from two to four years, and thirty two members. A total of twenty one people (13.4%) claim that their membership belongs to the 8-10 year range.

In this survey, a trend is observed that as the church gets older, members tend to stay longer. The trend assumes the following three factors (1) the respondents with longer years of membership in the church have adequate knowledge about the church and her programs; (2) the respondents' spiritual needs are being met; and (3) they may have received proper orientation and indoctrination from the church.

In a new church, the chances of bringing people and letting them stay longer may depend on her vision and evangelism. On the other hand, for the church that has a long history and has been stuck on a membership plateau, renewal of commitment is a major challenge.

Frequency of Attendance in Church Worship

The worship attendance of a church is a vital factor in determining the health condition of the group. Attendance in church worship shows whether or not

worshippers yearn to grow in their worship experience with the Lord.

Table 6: Frequency of attendance in church worship

NC	NR	Every Time	Twice a Week	Once a Week	2 or 3 Times a Month	Less than a Month
ACFC	20	8	0	12	0	0
CBC	10	7	0	1	2	0
FBCTWC	14	10	0	2	2	0
FBMC	16	6	3	5	2	0
FFBC	17	4	2	10	1	0
GBC	13	9	1	3	0	0
GFBC	14	5	3	2	4	0
GIC	13	6	5	1	1	0
HCF	10	7	0	3	0	0
IFC	10	8	0	0	2	0
RLBC	25	12	2	9	2	0
RBC	14	10	2	2	0	0
SIC	17	12	1	4	0	0
ZCF	24	15	2	4	3	0
Total	217	119	21	58	19	0
P(%)	100	54.8	9.7	26.7	8.8	0
CR	-	1	4	2	3	5

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents

As shown in Table 6, of the total two hundred seventeen respondents, 54.8% are participating actively in the worship services of their respective churches. The respondents claiming to have been attending once a week are 26.7% in number of the total population size. The survey notes that 9.7% are attending twice a week, while 8.8% are attending two or three times a month. It is interesting to note that none at all attend less than

once a month. Apparently, the table shows that the majority of the respondents of two churches (ACFC and FFBC), attend worship services only once a week with 60% for ACFC and 58.8% for FFBC. Table 6 reveals that 54.8% of the total respondents experience true worship every time they attend worship services. The results show that worship has become a way of life to the respondents.

Distinctive Features of worship among The Selected GIM Churches

For many people today, the worship experience has become varied. For some, worship has become cold, dull, intellectual, and perhaps alienating. Worship is a form of emotional exercise which ultimately has a huge effect on a believer's life during the rest of the week.

Within the biblical principles governing worship, many varied expressions are allowed (1 Cor 12-14). James Barry observes that the Southern Baptists have some degree of order and form in conducting worship services. This section sets forth the distinctive features of worship and the order of worship observable in GIM churches.

Distinctive Features

The selected GIM churches show diversity and freedom in adopting different forms of worship.

Noteworthy is the fact that the selected GIM churches show distinction from one another.

Table 7: The standard for ranking per church respondent

NV	SL	DE	R
5	4.50-5.00	Excellent	E
4	3.50-4.49	Outstanding	O
3	2.50-3.49	Average	A
2	1.50-2.49	Below average	BA
1	1.00-1.49	Needs improvement	NI
0	-	Poor	P

NV: Numerical Values SL: Statistical Limits
DE: Descriptive Equivalent R: Representation

In order to obtain the sum of the total weighted point (TWP), the figure of different degrees is multiplied by the responses, then added to the total. To get the weighted mean (WM), TWP is divided by the number of the respondents, then ranked from highest to lowest.

The descriptive equivalent (DE) refers to numerical values (NV) and statistical limits (SL). To get the percentage average (PA) in any of the following tables, the percentage of the most positive ratings for each church is added up and the total is divided by the number of respondent churches.

PA refers to the percentage of all respondents from all fourteen respondent churches who have rated the feature most positively. It reveals the degree of effectiveness of worship for each feature.

On the basis of the above standards, the researcher tabulated the results of the survey of the twelve different features of worship. The researcher, in conducting the survey, wanted to find out the degree of effectiveness for each feature of worship in contributing to the worship experience of the believer.

The twelve features of worship that have been identified by the researcher and the subjects of the above mentioned particular survey are as follows: (1) conduciveness of meeting place; (2) preparedness of worship leaders to lead worship; (3) exercise of free expression in worship by worship leaders; (4) following a regular routine on Sunday worships; (5) following the program of worship; (6) appropriate selection of songs; (7) congregation's participation in singing; (8) selection and arrangement of worship materials used in worship; (9) pastor's challenge to give to evangelism; (10) members' commitment to evangelism; (11) pastor's giving of effective and appropriate invitations; and (12) pastor's emphasis on evangelism during sermons.

The tables on these twelve features of worship as to the degree of their effectiveness to the worship experience of believers in the sample churches are noted below. Each table shows the status of each of the fourteen selected GIM churches.

Table 8: Conduciveness of meeting place

NC	NR	R0	1	2	3	4	5	P(%)	CR
ACFC	20	0	0	1	2	7	10	85	3
CBC	10	0	0	0	0	7	3	100	1
FBCTWC	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
FBMC	16	0	5	2	2	5	2	44	11
FFBC	17	0	3	1	9	0	4	24	13
GBC	13	0	0	0	5	5	3	62	9
GFBC	14	0	3	1	6	3	1	29	12
GIC	13	0	0	1	5	5	2	54	10
HCF	10	0	1	1	1	3	4	70	7
IFC	10	1	1	0	0	2	6	80	4
RLBC	25	0	0	0	1	5	8	93	2
RBC	14	0	0	0	8	10	7	68	8
SIC	17	0	0	0	4	6	7	76	5
ZCF	24	0	0	0	7	7	10	71	6
Total	217	1	13	7	64	65	67	61 (PA)	

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents R: Rank
CR: Comparative Rank PA: Percentage Average
P(%): Percentage

Table 8 shows that CBC ranks first with 100% of her respondents rating "conduciveness of meeting place" as the most effective to worship. RLBC ranks second with 93%, ACFC ranks third with 85%, and IFC ranks fourth with 80%. This indicates how, of all fourteen sample churches, the first four congregations conclude the item on "conduciveness of meeting place" as the most effective feature in worship.

The churches in which majority of their congregations do not consider the meeting place as having any correlation to effective worship are GFBC

with 29%, FFBC with 24%, and FBCTWC with 0%, ranking twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, respectively. The probable reason for this may be that the top four ranked churches and other churches such as FBMC, HCF, RBC, and ZCF all have their permanent worship places which belong to Hong Kong Chinese church buildings, while the other sample churches do not have permanent physical facility for worship.

Table 9: Preparedness of worship leaders

NC	NR	R0	1	2	3	4	5	P (%)	CR
ACFC	20	0	0	1	7	3	9	60	6
CBC	10	0	0	0	1	4	5	90	1
FBCTWC	14	0	0	0	10	4	0	29	14
FBMC	16	0	2	1	5	5	3	50	10
FFBC	17	1	4	1	5	2	4	35	13
GBC	13	0	0	1	4	4	4	62	4
GFBC	14	0	3	0	6	5	3	57	9
GIC	13	0	0	1	4	7	1	62	4
HCF	10	0	0	1	3	2	4	60	6
IFC	10	1	0	1	3	5	0	50	10
RLBC	25	0	1	0	7	2	4	43	12
RBC	14	0	0	0	7	11	7	72	3
SIC	17	0	0	0	2	9	6	88	2
ZCF	24	0	0	0	10	10	4	58	8
Total	217	2	7	7	74	73	54	58 (PA)	

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents R: Rank
CR: Comparative Rank PA: Percentage Average
P(%): Percentage

Table 9 displays that CBC, with 90%, ranks first among all fourteen churches in rating "preparedness of worship leaders" as the most effective factor in

worship. SIC, with 88%, ranks second and RBC, with 72%, ranks third. GBC and GIC, with 62%, rank fourth. However, FBCTWC, with 29%, appears to be the last in rank to state that this feature of worship is the most effective. RLBC, ranking twelfth with 43%, and FFBC, ranking thirteenth with 35%, appear, by their ratings, to agree with FBCTWC in this extremely opposite view. The reason for this may be that the top-ranked churches' leaders undergo leadership seminars and training. The low-ranked churches' leaders many only receive occasional seminars and training, therefore being ranked low.

Table 10: Free expression in worship-by-worship leaders

NC	NR	R0	1	2	3	4	5	P(%)	CR
ACFC	20	0	0	1	6	4	9	65	8
CBC	10	0	0	0	0	4	6	100	1
FBCTWC	14	0	0	0	0	3	11	100	1
FBMC	16	0	3	0	6	4	3	44	13
FFBC	17	0	2	2	5	3	5	47	11
GBC	13	0	1	0	6	2	4	46	12
GFBC	14	0	0	0	4	7	3	71	6
GIC	13	0	0	2	3	5	3	62	9
HCF	10	0	0	1	2	5	2	70	7
IFC	10	1	0	1	4	3	1	40	14
RLBC	25	0	0	3	4	3	4	50	10
RBC	14	0	0	0	6	10	9	76	4
SIC	17	0	0	0	4	6	7	76	4
ZCF	24	0	0	0	5	14	5	79	3
Total	217	1	6	10	55	73	72	66 (PA)	

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents R: Rank
CR: Comparative Rank PA: Percentage Average
P(%): Percentage

From Table 10, CBC and FBCTWC both rank first in considering "free expression in worship-by-worship leaders" as the most effective feature in worship with 100%. ZCF ranks third with 79%, and RBC and SIC rank fourth with 76%. Meanwhile, IFC ranks last with only 40%. FBMC ranks second to the last with 44%.

Table 11: Following a regular routine on Sunday worships

NC	NR	R0	1	2	3	4	5	P (%)	CR
ACFC	20	0	0	0	3	9	8	85	4
CBC	10	0	0	0	1	3	6	90	2
FBCTWC	14	0	0	1	9	4	0	29	14
FBMC	16	0	2	2	2	5	5	63	11
FFBC	17	0	3	1	4	4	5	53	12
GBC	13	0	0	0	4	3	6	69	8
GFBC	14	0	0	1	4	5	4	64	9
GIC	13	0	0	0	1	7	5	92	1
HCF	10	0	1	0	0	2	7	90	2
IFC	10	1	0	0	4	5	0	50	13
RLBC	25	0	0	0	5	5	4	64	9
RBC	14	0	0	1	3	11	10	84	5
SIC	17	0	1	2	2	10	2	71	7
ZCF	24	0	0	0	5	14	5	79	6
Total	217	1	7	8	47	87	67	70 (PA)	

C: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents R: Rank
CR: Comparative Rank PA: Percentage Average
P(%): Percentage

Table 11 above shows GIC ranking first in considering "following a regular routine on Sunday worship" as the most effective feature in worship with 92% of respondents. CBC and HCF both come second in rank

with 90%. ACFC ranks fourth with 85%, and RBC is fifth with 84%. On the other hand, FFBC with 53%, IFC with 50%, and FBCTWC with 29% rank last.

Table 12: Following the program of worship

NC	NR	R0	1	2	3	4	5	P(%)	CR
ACFC	20	0	0	1	3	10	6	80	4
CBC	10	0	0	0	1	4	5	90	1
FBCTWC	14	0	0	1	11	2	0	14	14
FBMC	16	0	2	0	6	8	0	50	12
FFBC	17	0	2	0	3	4	8	71	8
GBC	13	0	0	0	5	3	5	62	11
GFBC	14	0	1	1	6	3	3	43	13
GIC	13	0	0	0	4	6	3	69	9
HCF	10	0	1	0	0	6	3	90	1
IFC	10	1	0	0	1	6	2	80	4
RLBC	25	0	0	0	3	3	5	79	6
RBC	14	0	0	0	8	6	7	68	10
SIC	17	0	0	0	2	10	4	88	3
ZCF	24	0	0	0	5	14	5	79	6
Total	217	1	6	3	58	93	56	69 (PA)	

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents R: Rank
CR: Comparative Rank PA: Percentage Average
P(%): Percentage

Table 12 indicates that CBC and HCF rank number one with 90% in thinking that "following the program of worship" is the most effective feature in worship. SIC ranks third with 88%. ACFC and IFC rank fourth with 80%. FBMC, ranking twelfth with 50%, GFBC, thirteenth with 43%, and FBCTWC, fourteenth with 14%, think otherwise. They do not seem to believe that following a program of worship is effective in worship. A possibility could be

that in the higher-ranked churches, church bulletins are used every week, while the other churches may think that a church program or bulletin is not an essential part of worship.

Table 13: Appropriate selection of songs

NC	NR	R0	1	2	3	4	5	P (%)	CR
ACFC	20	0	0	0	5	6	9	75	8
CBC	10	0	0	0	1	3	6	90	1
FBCTWC	14	0	0	0	9	5	0	36	14
FBMC	16	0	2	0	3	8	3	69	10
FFBC	17	0	1	2	1	4	9	76	7
GBC	13	0	0	1	5	1	6	54	11
GFBC	14	0	1	2	4	2	5	50	13
GIC	13	0	0	2	4	5	2	54	11
HCF	10	0	0	0	3	4	3	70	9
IFC	10	0	0	0	1	7	2	90	1
RLBC	25	0	0	0	2	7	5	86	4
RBC	14	0	0	0	5	8	12	80	5
SIC	17	0	0	0	2	11	4	88	3
ZCF	24	0	0	0	5	14	5	79	6
Total	217	0	4	7	50	85	71	71 (PA)	

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents R: Rank
CR: Comparative Rank PA: Percentage Average
P(%): Percentage

Table 13 discloses that CBC and IFC rank first in considering "appropriate selection of songs" as the most effective in worship with 90%. SIC, with 88%, ranks third, and RLBC follows close behind with 86%. However, GBC and GIC rank eleventh with 54%, and GFBC ranks thirteenth with 50%. FBCTWC ranks last with only 36%. This seems to point to the availability of a music

leader in high-ranked churches who takes care of the selection of songs. The low-ranked churches, on the other hand, may not have a music leader, or the pastor of the church may not show much concern about the selection of songs.

Table 14: Congregation's participation in singing

NC	NR	R0	1	2	3	4	5	P(%)	CR
ACFC	20	0	0	2	5	10	3	65	11
CBC	10	0	0	0	0	3	7	100	1
FBCTWC	14	0	0	0	2	12	0	86	3
FBMC	16	0	1	1	1	8	5	81	4
FFBC	17	0	3	0	5	2	7	53	13
GBC	13	0	0	0	5	4	4	62	12
GFBC	14	0	1	1	5	4	3	50	14
GIC	13	0	0	0	4	8	1	69	10
HCF	10	0	0	0	3	3	4	70	9
IFC	10	0	0	0	1	7	2	90	2
RLBC	25	0	0	0	4	3	7	71	7
RBC	14	0	0	1	5	12	7	76	5
SIC	17	0	0	0	4	6	7	76	5
ZCF	24	0	0	0	7	13	4	71	7
Total	217	0	5	5	51	95	61	73 (PA)	

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents R: Rank
CR: Comparative Rank PA: Percentage Average
P(%): Percentage

CBC, with 100%, ranks first, as Table 14 shows. IFC, with 90%, ranks second, FBCTWC, with 86%, ranks third, and FBMC, with 81%, ranks fourth. The survey indicates that the "congregation's participation in singing" is the most effective feature in worship. The top-ranked churches may have a variety of musical

instruments, musical equipment such as overhead projector, hymnals, and good, trained music leaders. However, FFBC, with 53%, ranks thirteenth, and GFBC, with 50%, ranks last.

Table 15: Selection and arrangement of worship materials

NC	NR	R0	1	2	3	4	5	P (%)	CR
ACFC	20	0	0	3	6	4	7	55	10
CBC	10	0	0	0	0	3	7	100	1
FBCTWC	14	0	0	0	9	5	0	36	14
FBMC	16	0	2	0	7	7	0	44	12
FFBC	17	0	0	2	8	1	6	41	13
GBC	13	0	0	0	4	6	3	69	8
GFBC	14	0	1	1	5	2	5	50	11
GIC	13	0	0	0	5	6	2	62	9
HCF	10	0	0	0	1	5	3	80	4
IFC	10	0	0	0	2	5	3	80	4
RLBC	25	0	0	0	2	10	2	86	3
RBC	14	0	0	0	6	12	7	76	6
SIC	17	0	0	1	0	10	6	94	2
ZCF	24	0	0	0	7	15	2	71	7
Total	217	0	3	8	62	91	53	67 (PA)	

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents R: Rank
CR: Comparative Rank PA: Percentage Average
P(%): Percentage

As per Table 15, CBC ranks number one in thinking that "selection and arrangement of worship materials" is most effective for worship. One hundred percent of her respondents in this survey asserted this positively in the questionnaires. SIC ranks second with 94%, then, RLBC comes next with 86%. This is because CBC, SIC, and RLBC, oftentimes are visited by missionaries and

seminarians who major in music; hence, the systematic arrangement of worship is evident. However, FBMC with 44%, FFBC with 41%, and FBCTWC with 36% rank twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, respectively.

Table 16: The pastor's challenge to give to evangelism

NC	NR	R0	1	2	3	4	5	P(%)	CR
ACFC	20	0	1	1	2	11	5	80	5
CBC	10	0	0	0	0	3	7	100	1
FBCTWC	14	0	0	0	7	7	0	50	14
FBMC	16	0	0	1	1	3	11	88	2
FFBC	17	0	2	1	4	3	7	59	12
GBC	13	0	0	0	5	4	4	62	11
GFBC	14	0	1	2	0	7	5	86	3
GIC	13	0	0	0	3	6	4	77	7
HCF	10	0	0	0	3	3	4	70	9
IFC	10	1	0	0	2	2	5	70	9
RLBC	25	0	0	0	2	6	6	86	3
RBC	14	0	1	2	2	9	11	80	5
SIC	17	0	0	3	4	7	3	59	12
ZCF	24	0	0	0	7	10	7	71	8
Total	217	1	4	10	42	81	79	74 (PA)	

NC: Name of Church NR: Number of Respondents R: Rank
CR: Comparative Rank PA: Percentage Average
P(%): Percentage

Table 16 shows CBC ranking first, with 100% of her respondents rating this feature of worship most positively, FBMC ranks second with 88%. GFBC and RLBC rank third with 86%, and ACFC and RBC rank fifth with 80%. These high ranked churches, as per survey, indicate that "the pastor's challenge for the congregation to give to evangelism" is the most effective feature in the