

Congregational Study  
of  
Westminster Presbyterian Church

Prepared by  
Westminster's Strategic Planning Committee

12 September 2011

## Introduction

In January of 2011 the Strategic Planning Committee of Westminster was asked by the Session to prepare a congregational study. The Session had just approved a Pastoral Leadership Transition Plan to prepare for the calling of a Co-Pastor/Head of Staff to begin work on or about April 1, 2012, and the retirement of the current head of staff on or about June 30, 2012. The committee was asked to move quickly on this study so that it could be available to the Co-Pastor Nominating Committee by September 2012 as a resource for its search.

The committee designed a mission study survey to give a current picture of members' participation levels, educational and income profiles, ministry priorities, and views of congregational identity and climate. These surveys were sent to members through the Constant Contact service which allows members to complete the survey on-line. Survey copies were also made available at the name tag tables for members to complete after worship. A number of survey questions were similar to questions posed to the congregation in a 1998 survey as a way of tracking changes in the congregation over the past thirteen years.

This study also includes the results of surveys conducted by Strategic Planning in 2008 and 2009 to evaluate the ministry and program of Westminster. In 2008 a survey was conducted with parents of Sunday School age children to explore the effectiveness of that program. In 2009 a survey was conducted with parents who had children in the WPC nursery. Also in 2009 the Strategic Planning Committee conducted a survey with the entire congregation on the worship life of the church. This survey was an important resource in the decision taken in 2010 to expand the Saturday service to a year round offering beginning in June of 2011.

A wide range of statistics were assembled for this study. These include statistics on Westminster's membership, worship attendance, members added and removed, baptisms, financial data, and age and gender breakdowns. Comparative statistics were also gathered for Springfield area congregations and large Presbyterian congregations in downstate Illinois. The trend lines derived from the statistics are very revealing of the struggles of mainline congregations over the past two decades.

The heart of this study is an analysis of Westminster's program and ministry which makes use of the survey results and statistics. The analysis also examines the congregational studies completed in 1993, 1998 and 2006 to evaluate how the congregation has met the challenges identified in those documents. The committee is grateful for the time and attention given by the Westminster members who participated in the surveys.

2011 Strategic Planning Committee  
David Brooks, Chair  
Jerry Smith, Elder Representative  
Linda Preckwinke, Deacon Representative  
Kathy Kenyon, Class of 2011  
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## Analysis of Westminster Program and Ministry

12 September 2011

By most statistical measurements Westminster has fared very well in the sixteen years from July 1, 1995 to June 30, 2011. After a period of instability and membership decline from 1989 to 1994, Westminster has experienced a sixteen year trend of modest growth as membership has remained stable while worship attendance has increased by 29%. These results have come during an era which has been extremely difficult for mainline congregations in North America. During these years most congregations have experienced membership and worship attendance losses of 25% to 35%. Congregations of all mainline denominations and all sizes have been damaged by this trend. The aggressively evangelical Southern Baptists are no longer immune from membership decline. This denomination recently reported its fourth consecutive year of membership losses. Writing in the early 1990's church consultant Loren Mead recognized how vulnerable congregations would be to the profound social changes which were sweeping through our society. He wrote that these changes would come as a destructive storm that would be devastating to many churches.

The experience of Springfield's Presbyterian congregations in the face of this storm is typical of what has happened in congregations across our country. In 1997 there were nine Presbyterian congregations in Springfield. Thirteen years later two of them (Clementine Memorial and Fifth) had closed their doors. The total number of members in Springfield area Presbyterian churches dropped from 3,196 in 1997 to 2,437 in 2010, a decline of 23.7%. Four congregations experienced a major decline. First Church suffered a membership loss of 31% and a worship attendance loss of 41%. Hope Church saw its membership decline by 44% and its worship attendance go down by 29%. The Korean United Church experienced a membership decline of 33% while its worship attendance held steady. Third Church suffered the most dramatic losses as its membership was reduced by 67% and its worship attendance declined by 39%. One congregation, Knox, saw its membership decline more modestly by 5% while experiencing a 10% increase in worship attendance. During this same 13 year period Westminster's membership was stable with growth in worship attendance of 5.5%.

The Chatham church is the only Springfield area congregation located in a rapidly growing suburban area. Its membership grew by 48.5% while its worship attendance increased by 91%. These impressive statistics for Chatham mask a significant reversal of fortune that took place from 2007 to 2010. During these years the membership of the Chatham church declined by 31% while worship attendance went down by 23%. During the same three year period membership at Westminster remained stable while worship attendance declined by a modest rate of 4.5%.

A similar picture emerges when Westminster is compared to other large congregations in downstate Illinois. In 2000, Westminster was the third largest Presbyterian church in Illinois outside the metropolitan area of Chicago behind Second Church Bloomington and First Church in Champaign. Ten years later Westminster's membership was the second largest for a Presbyterian church in downstate Illinois. Second Bloomington continued to be the largest downstate Presbyterian church with 1658 members in 2010, down by 11.5% in ten years. Its worship attendance declined by 13%. With a membership decline of 43% First Champaign (now 983 members) fell behind Westminster in membership and worship attendance (down 55%). Rounding out the list of the five largest downstate churches in 2000 were First Galesburg (membership decline of 35.6%) and United Peoria (membership decline of 23.7% since the merger which formed the church in 2004). During the first decade of the 21st century Westminster's membership and worship attendance remained remarkably stable, declining by only 1%. Average worship attendance at Westminster during the first decade of the new century was 18.8% higher than the last decade of the previous century.

Westminster's resurgence in the years between 1995 and 2010 is also significant in light of what the congregation experienced from 1989 to 1995. A mission study completed in 1993 called attention to the dramatic decline experienced by Westminster during those years. Average worship attendance fell from 427 in 1988 to 311 in 1993, a drop of 27% in five years. That study indicated that one of the major causes of the decline was the conflict and strife within the congregation during the late 80s and early 90s. It called for a more intentional healing process to address the hurt feelings of a substantial number of members. The 1998 congregational study reported that while the pain identified in 1993 had not disappeared, major progress had been made. A survey of members showed that

morale had improved dramatically. The 1998 study also noted that a strong increase in worship attendance pointed to a significant turnaround. The positive trend identified in that study in fact continued through the first decade of the next century.

In the current mainline church atmosphere, congregations experiencing significant growth are extremely rare. These growing churches tend to be located in fast growing areas. The “hot house” conditions which promote this kind of growth can change rapidly as the experience of the Chatham Church suggests. Congregations such as Westminster which have maintained a pattern of modest growth or have held their own over an extended period of time are a distinct minority. After moving past the instability of the late 80s and early 90s Westminster has been amazingly resilient in the face of the storm that has ravaged most mainline congregations.

Despite the storm of the past 16 years Westminster has made great progress financially. Operating Fund giving has grown by an average of 4.25% per year over this period of time. The congregation has raised more than \$2,200,000 for major building renovation and \$300,000 for a mission endowment. The 1993 mission study noted a dramatic decline in mission giving by Westminster. The 1998 study pointed out that mission giving had increased by 40% over five years. That trend has continued as annual mission giving from all sources has grown by 75% since 1995. The Westminster endowment has also seen substantial growth since 1995, increasing from \$400,000 to \$1,500,000. Overall revenue to the church has averaged more than \$1,250,000 annually for the past ten years. In addition the church has purchased three adjacent buildings as rental properties with an equity position of about \$180,000. The financial strength of the church is all the more encouraging in light of the major economic changes in Springfield over the past decade and the world financial crisis and recession of 2008-2009.

The chart which displays per capita giving of Springfield area congregations over the past thirteen years does not provide a useful comparison. There are major variations in the kind of numbers reported by congregations. Westminster’s totals do not include capital gifts, endowment income, or rental income because these are not part of the WPC budget. Other congregations include farm income and large

debt payments on buildings within their budgets and thereby inflate their per capita giving statistics.

Another part of Westminster's ministry which has thrived during the past sixteen years is its ministry to and with youth. During the summer of 1996 Westminster sent a contingent of senior highs on a mission trip sponsored by an organization called Group Incorporated. The experience of traveling together to another part of the country to "rehab" homes for people who were unable to maintain their homes without help and gathering for worship with youth from around the country has been transformative for our youth. Mission trips have become the centerpiece of youth ministry at Westminster. The forty youth and adults who traveled to Grand Rapids, Michigan in July of 2011 marked the 16<sup>th</sup> consecutive year for Westminster to participate in this program. For some years the congregation has invested \$11,000 a year in budgeted funds to support these mission trips. Youth ministry has become a signature program for which Westminster is well known throughout the community. It is a program which continues to serve as an important entry point for newcomers to Westminster.

A significant indicator of resurgence over the past 16 years has been steady improvement in the balance of age groups represented in the congregation. This issue was analyzed in the congregational studies of 1993 and 1998. The 1993 study identified an aging membership as a major issue for the church. This document estimated that 40% of Westminster's membership was 65 years of age or older. The 1998 study noted that the congregation was becoming better balanced between older and younger members. Most Presbyterian congregations are very heavily weighted toward older adult members. The statistics available to us in 1998 were somewhat limited because only 86% of members were willing to report their birthdates. Our 2011 records have improved considerably. We now have birthdates for 99% of our members.

In 1998, 32% of members with listed birthdates were 65 years of age or older. Since we can assume that many of those not reporting birthdates were in this age category, the percentage of the congregation age 65 and older in 1998 was probably higher than 32%. In 2011 our more complete listing of birthdays shows 28.6% of members 65 years of age or older. Given the incomplete nature of the 1998 statistics the reduction in the percentage of older adults in the congregation

over the past 13 years is probably more significant than the 3.4% indicated by these numbers.

Another useful measurement is to consider the segment of the congregation under age 45. Our 1998 statistics showed 40.9% of the congregation under 45; by 2011 this segment of the congregation had grown to 42.7%. Once again the 1.8% growth in this category is probably understated because of the incomplete nature of the information available in 1998. At the very least the current congregational statistics confirm the continuation of the trend identified in 1998 that Westminster is becoming a somewhat younger congregation. The resurgence of Westminster is reflected in its unusually well balanced diversity of age groups.

A less encouraging indicator from these statistics shows a modest decline in the number of children and youth on the rolls compared to 1998. The numbers indicate 16.8% fewer children and youth. The actual reduction is probably less than what is indicated by these statistics because the 1998 rolls still included some families who had departed during the difficult years of the early 1990s. A decline in the range of 8-10% is probably closer to the reality of what has transpired in the last thirteen years.

A major concern for Westminster's ministry is that the Sunday School for children is not working as well as it has in the past. By 2006 it was apparent that Sunday School attendance was declining more significantly than the modest decrease in enrollment numbers. In 2008 the Strategic Planning Committee designed a survey for families with young children to explore the reasons for the change in Sunday School attendance patterns. Parents told us that they appreciated the Sunday morning program for children, but that athletic conflicts on Sundays and overly crowded schedules for children throughout the week was reducing the frequency of their attendance. While no overall solution emerged from the survey, ten respondents indicated that a year round Saturday service would help increase the frequency of participation in worship for their families. This was a factor in the decision taken in 2010 to diversify worship options by expanding the Saturday service into a twelve month program.

With a significant number of Westminster's young families now attending only once a month the Sunday School is less effective as an entry point for

newcomers. At the same time young people from infrequently attending families are transitioning well into the WPC youth fellowship program where they are participating on a regular basis. By early 2009 Sunday School attendance was stabilizing. In 2010 there were definite signs that participation levels were improving and the nursery population was growing. Careful attention needs be given to finding ways to strengthen or supplement this important ministry of the church in the years ahead.

The decline in Sunday School participation since 2006 has coincided with a flattening of overall worship attendance and lower numbers of new members joining the church. In the four year period from 1999 through 2002, the church received 200 new members. From 2003 through 2006, 168 new members united with the church. From 2007 through 2010 new members received had fallen to 126. The trend toward fewer new members can be seen in all mainline denominations during this time period and in the Southern Baptists over the last four years.

In our present cultural environment many church oriented people are choosing to be regular attenders rather than members of congregations. Gallup polling through 2010 shows that while religious participation may be on the rise people are much less likely to identify themselves with a particular religious institution. Sociologists Robert Wuthnow and Wade Clark Roof have described the tendency of young adults to prefer “loose connections” to joining groups of any kind (Amy Trykholm, *Christian Century*, May 31, 2011, pages 20-21). A review of 2010 statistics of Presbyterian churches shows a clear pattern of lower numbers of new members received. Congregations which have implemented young adult friendly “contemporary music” in their services are by and large experiencing the same pattern. The impact of this trend at Westminster has been cushioned to some degree by a lower attrition rate in recent years. Although a significant number of the members who joined between 1999 and 2002 were transferred to other cities after a few years in Springfield, short term memberships because of job transfers has not been a major problem for Westminster in recent years.

Westminster’s ability to attract new members has been adversely affected by local economic trends. The State of Illinois eliminated approximately 3,000 jobs through early retirement incentives in 2003. This cut off the pipeline of college

educated young adults moving into Springfield to build careers in state government. Because many of these had come from Protestant backgrounds and small towns in Central and Southern Illinois they formed a significant portion of Westminster's pool of new members. The loss of this source of potential new members began to have an impact on Westminster by 2006. A recent analysis of Springfield's competitiveness noted that between 2003 and 2008 nearly 1,300 more people moved out of Springfield than moved in. The reason for this out-migration is the fact that people age 40 and under are choosing not to stay in Springfield (Tim Landis, State Journal Register, December 19, 2010). Participation levels at Westminster have also been hurt by the burdens placed on state workers. The morale of state workers has suffered as they have been stretched too thin with limited opportunities for advancement and less job security. The relocation of many upper level positions (including the Governor) to Chicago also has the effect of devaluing the state workforce in Springfield.

The Springfield economy is in transition as the medical field is overtaking state government as the leading source of employment in the area. Westminster has many members in the medical professions and is well positioned to continue to assimilate medical professionals into its membership. These dramatic changes in the local economy have been accentuated by the additional burden of the world financial crisis and the deep national recession of 2008-2009, from which our nation and region have not yet recovered. These economic challenges have placed a great burden on all of the congregations in Springfield. For Westminster the most severe impact of these developments has been a reduction in visitor traffic and new members received over the last three years.

One of the issues identified in the 1998 study was never addressed by the Session. A congregational survey indicated that 52% of the respondents felt there was a need for more on-site parking. An early draft of the study reported that the combined parking spaces on-site and on the street within a block of the church was less than the 1990's standard for the construction of new church buildings. Strong opposition to the idea of planning for parking expansion within the Session and the Congregation resulted in the revision of the document to remove the section which analyzed Westminster's parking needs. The inability to come to terms with this issue may have put Westminster at a competitive disadvantage with other large Protestant congregations that were relocating to the West and Southwest suburbs to

new buildings with ample on-site parking. One can only speculate whether an insufficient supply of convenient parking spaces contributed to the worship attendance plateau that was reached in 2004. There can be no doubt that the reduction in state employment in Springfield in 2003 was a major contributor to slowing the growth of worship attendance.

There was also no analysis of the adequacy of convenient parking in the Strategic Planning Report on the Westminster site completed in 2006. This report reaffirmed the decision of the congregation to remain at its historic central location. It called for the purchase of additional homes contiguous to the three properties owned by the church, without stipulating what the future use of the properties would be. The report stated that future expansion of the Westminster campus should take place within the block on which the church is located. It further outlined the possibility that properties near our campus but not on our block may have future value as mini-parks to enhance the neighborhood and provide greater visibility for Westminster's building. The ongoing expansion of Westminster's site will provide the congregation the option of additional parking in the future should this become a pressing need.

The decision by the Session in 2010 to make the Saturday service a year round option changes the equation of the parking issue. The expansion of the Saturday service is a growth strategy that does not push the limits of Westminster's parking capacity. For the first few years a growing Saturday service will likely reduce the number of worshipers on Sunday mornings thereby making convenient parking spaces easier to find.

The Westminster music program is a great asset for the congregation's ministry. It is often overlooked that congregations which continue to thrive with a more traditional style of worship invariably have well trained choirs led by talented musicians. This has been a key ingredient in Westminster's resurgence over the past 16 years. While the average age of Westminster members is decreasing, the average age of choir members is on the rise. Younger members of our congregation are increasingly unwilling or unable to make the kind of time commitment that a high caliber choir demands. Fielding a large and well trained choir may present Westminster with a significant challenge in the years ahead. Smaller ensemble groups like WPC's "The Walnuts" quartet also make an

important contribution to worship at Westminster. The expansion of the Saturday service into a year round option in 2011 provides an opportunity to experiment with different styles and forms of special music for worship. Westminster's Director of Music and the Arts has demonstrated great versatility in managing a large adult choir while working with children, youth and adults to provide small group and individual training in very creative ways.

One of the major differences between the Westminster Church of 2011 and that of 1995 is the enhanced professionalism of its staff. Our current Director of Music and Arts, who holds a master's degree in sacred music, has anchored this staff for 25 years, shaping the music and arts program into a signature ministry of the church. In 1996 a second Associate Pastor was called to provide a higher level of emphasis to the WPC youth program. The three Associate Pastors who have filled this role over the past 15 years have elevated this part of the WPC ministry to make it into another signature program of Westminster. The competence of these talented and well educated professionals has made it clear to youth and their parents that this ministry is a high priority of Westminster. Staff members with significant education and professional credentials have also been recruited to our support staff. The Church Business Administrator position required no more than basic bookkeeping training in 1995. Now the staff person in this role must have an undergraduate degree in accounting, supervisory experience, and significant computer skills. The addition to the staff of a part-time Parish Nurse has further diversified Westminster's ministry.

The importance of this enhancement of training and educational credentials can be seen in the greatly expanded use of technology by our administrative staff. In 1995 Westminster had recently purchased computers which were being very lightly used by the support staff. By the early part of the present century these staff positions were filled by professionals who were able to use technology to transform many office and communication functions. A church website was created, providing a crucial communication tool for members and prospective members while reducing paper costs. A weekly email newsletter was launched in 2009 which has further enhanced communication with members and reduced the need for printed mailings. The process is now underway to move to paperless accounting and sending financial contribution statements by email. This fall for the

first time members will be able to participate in the Stewardship Campaign by making a pledge on the WPC website.

In 2001 Westminster diversified its ministry by constructing a memorial garden. A wall was constructed on the East lawn of the church to hold 180 niches for cremated remains. A beautiful garden anchored by a Celtic cross was created next to the wall. This project has been very successful with 72 niches sold and 28 internments in place as of this date. This ministry flows from the ancient tradition of churches being a place for the burial of the faithful, but it is also a response to our changing cultural context in which the practice of cremation has become widespread. It provides one more way for the church to minister to those who struggle with grief.

A survey of members conducted as part of this study indicates that the culture of Westminster in 2011 is very similar to that of 1998. A number of very similar questions were posed in these two studies. The high educational levels Westminster members in 1998 are even higher today. In 1998, 72% of members surveyed reported having attained an undergraduate college degree. In 2011 that portion of the congregation rose to 88%. In 1998, 37% of members indicated that they had completed graduate degrees. In 2011, just under 43% had graduate degrees. In 1998, 59% of members surveyed reported inviting a friend to worship in the previous year. In 2011, 57% reported making such an invitation. In 1998, 97% of members said they speak of Westminster with “we” language rather than “they”. In 2011, this group had grown to 99%. In 1998, 98% of members felt there was ample opportunity for members to make concerns known. In 2011, 96% of members agreed with this statement. In 1998, 74% of members felt that conflict was dealt with openly. In 2011, this group had grown to 88% of those responding. In 1998, 94.5% of members considered the church to be accepting of different opinions. In 2011, 96% affirmed this statement. In 1998, 93% agreed that most members saw change as necessary and desirable. In 2011, 95% agreed with this statement. In 1998, 98% of members believed morale in the church was high with 2% saying they did not know. In 2011, 98% continued to affirm high morale with 2% saying morale was not high. In 1998, 23.1% of respondents placed their family income in the highest income category of \$100,000 or more. In 2011, 26% of those responding reported their family income in the highest category, which in this survey was \$150,000 or more.

The well established congregational culture of Westminster is an important asset in the midst of a storm that shows no sign of abating. But the rapidly changing context of the larger culture challenges churches to respond in creative ways. We now live in a world where Sundays are no longer protected for worship and church activities, where church oriented people increasingly choose to participate but not join, and where families with young children are stressed by more commitments than they can reasonably manage. If the local economy continues to be weak in this cultural context, maintaining Westminster's current membership in the years ahead will be a daunting task. But there is clearly a strong interest in the congregation in pursuing this task aggressively. In the 2011 Mission Study Survey 91% indicated that doing a better job of introducing newcomers in the community to the life and program of Westminster was a moderate or high priority. As the 1998 congregational study emphasized, participation levels, particularly worship attendance, will continue to be the most significant measurement of the church's health. Westminster's future stability and vitality will depend in large part on its capacity to continue diversifying its ministry through the use of technology and the expansion of worship and program options.

Westminster Statistics  
1995 – 2010

	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Members Added</u>	<u>Members Removed</u>	<u>Baptisms</u>	<u>Average Worship Attendance</u>	<u>Operating Fund Giving</u>	<u>Total Mission Giving</u>
1995	1228	75	66	20	313	\$532,100	\$97,356
1996	1226	41	43	13	358	\$534,200	\$103,385
1997	1201	58	83	13	382	\$560,400	\$117,989
1998	1206	48	43	16	392	\$601,100	\$123,885
1999	1226	66	47	12	398	\$640,134	\$128,231
2000	1214	55	66	15	407	\$675,563	\$150,198
2001	1197	40	57	14	418	\$678,264	\$169,704
2002	1194	39	42	22	413	\$687,639	\$165,181
2003	1207	43	30	24	425	\$700,570	\$153,679
2004	1211	45	41	21	418	\$743,583	\$158,264
2005	1220	47	38	17	415	\$769,200	\$164,496
2006	1220	33	33	10	417	\$794,878	\$177,611
2007	1202	29	47	12	422	\$809,128	\$171,222
2008	1214	34	22	8	413	\$829,415	\$173,414
2009	1219	28	23	7	415	\$831,330	\$163,398
2010	1201	31	49	10	403	\$860,744	\$169,252

Average Worship Attendance  
Westminster Presbyterian Church  
1985 – 2010

<u>Year</u>	<u>Worship Attendance</u>
1985	435
1986	434
1987	434
1988	427
1989	373
1990	369
1991	314
1992	324
1993	311
1994	327
1995	313
1996	358
1997	382
1998	392
1999	398
2000	407
2001	418
2002	413
2003	425
2004	418
2005	415
2006	417
2007	422
2008	413
2009	415
2010	403

Westminster Presbyterian Church						
Breakdown of Congregation By Age Group and Gender						
March 15, 2011						
CATEGORY	TOTAL '98	TOTAL '11	MALE '98	MALE '11	FEMALE '98	FEMALE '11
75 and over	172	194	64	69	108	125
65 thru 74	159	146	56	67	103	79
55 thru 64	132	196	58	87	74	109
45 thru 54	149	145	61	70	88	75
35 thru 44	135	161	61	74	74	87
25 thru 34	126	187	57	84	69	103
20 thru 24	76	84	39	40	37	44
15 thru 19	87	76	43	33	44	43
10 thru 14	87	63	41	31	46	32
5 thru 9	74	72	39	36	35	36
4 or less	55	41	20	22	35	19
Total	1252	1365	539	613	713	752

Westminster Presbyterian Church  
Congregational Age Group Percentages

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>1998*</u>	<u>2011**</u>
75 and Over	16.7%	16.3%
65 thru 74	15.3%	12.3%
55 thru 64	12.7%	16.5%
45 thru 54	14.4%	12.2%
35 thru 44	13.0%	13.5%
25 thru 34	12.2%	15.7%
15 thru 24	15.7%	13.5%

\* Based on available birthdates of 86% of members

\*\*Based on available birthdates of 99% of members

**WPC Financial System  
1995-2010**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Income</b>	<b>Special Gifts</b>	<b>Endowment Income</b>	<b>Rental Properties Income</b>	<b>Building Income</b>	<b>Total Income</b>
1995	\$535,166	\$32,000*	\$4,462	--	\$98,265	\$669,893
1996	\$541,697	\$32,000*	\$53,090	\$12,000*	\$114,829	\$753,616
1997	\$567,578	\$32,000*	\$135,123	\$24,000*	\$44,880	\$803,581
1998	\$613,448	\$32,000*	\$82,747	\$24,000*	\$55,658	\$807,853
1999	\$668,318	\$46,986	\$100,566	\$26,374	\$33,933	\$876,177
2000	\$705,621	\$52,795	\$74,744	\$27,402	\$61,864	\$922,426
2001	\$715,688	\$37,970	\$97,033	\$28,026	\$317,558	\$1,196,275
2002	\$724,661	\$34,673	\$195,322	\$28,400	\$392,056	\$1,375,112
2003	\$736,217	\$56,348	\$137,616	\$32,679	\$315,238	\$1,278,098
2004	\$770,021	\$46,224	\$187,278	\$36,152	\$211,622	\$1,251,297
2005	\$805,271	\$71,231	\$57,391	\$38,116	\$46,213	\$1,018,222
2006	\$839,619	\$102,066	\$392,401	\$40,201	\$207,437	\$1,581,724
2007	\$868,717	\$50,327	\$298,683	\$49,086	\$243,091	\$1,509,904
2008	\$885,026	\$46,600	\$76,079	\$53,308	\$130,452	\$1,191,465
2009	\$883,678	\$55,200	\$46,451	\$48,760	\$67,660	\$1,101,749
2010	\$912,017	\$59,400	\$32,761	\$53,159	\$13,772	\$1,071,109

\*Estimated Amounts

## Springfield Area Congregational Statistics

<b>Thirteen Year Trend</b>								
<b>Congregation</b>	<b>Membership</b>		<b>Worship Attendance</b>		<b>Recorded Contributions</b>		<b>Per Capita Giving</b>	
	<b>1997</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Clementine Memorial</b>	24	0	18	0	726	0	322	0
<b>Chatham</b>	235	349	112	214	105,549	424,115	449	1,215
<b>Fifth</b>	51	0	30	0	39,772	0	780	0
<b>First</b>	627	428	221	116	328,922	254,650	525	595
<b>Hope</b>	183	104	90	71	149,197	201,500	805	1,937
<b>Knox</b>	74	70	40	45	30,867	62,885	417	898
<b>Korean United</b>	61	42	50	50	94,158	122,200	1,544	2,909
<b>Third</b>	740	243	289	148	365,066	270,300	493	1,112
<b>Westminster</b>	1201	1201	382	403	560,400	860,800	466	718
<b>All PCUSA</b>	3,196	2,437	1,232	1,047	1,754,457	2,196,450	630	1,103

<b>Five Year Trend</b>						
<b>Congregation</b>	<b>Membership</b>			<b>Worship</b>		
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Chatham</b>	437	349	-20.0%	288	214	-26.0%
<b>First</b>	454	428	-5.7%	143	116	-19.0%
<b>Hope</b>	107	104	-3.0%	62	71	-14.5%
<b>Knox</b>	65	70	+7.7%	47	45	-4.2%
<b>Korean United</b>	42	42		35	50	+43.0%
<b>Third</b>	492	243	-51.0%	195	175	-10.2%
<b>Westminster</b>	1219	1201	-1.5%	415	403	-2.9%

<b>Three Year Trend</b>						
<b>Congregation</b>	<b>Membership</b>			<b>Worship</b>		
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Chatham</b>	508	349	-31.0%	277	214	-23.0%
<b>First</b>	441	428	-3.0%	119	116	-2.5%
<b>Third</b>	360	243	-32.5%	190	175	-8.0%
<b>Westminster</b>	1202	1201		422	403	-4.5%

## Largest Downstate Presbyterian Congregations

<b>Ten Year Trend</b>						
<b>Congregation</b>	<b>Membership</b>			<b>Worship Attendance</b>		
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Second, Bloomington</b>	1,873	1,658	-11.5%	715	622	-13.0%
<b>First, Champaign</b>	1,735	983	-43.3%	900	400	-55.0%
<b>Westminster, Springfield</b>	1,214	1,201	-1.0%	407	403	-1.0%
<b>First, Galesburg</b>	793	510	-35.6%	246	243	-1.2%
<b>United, Peoria</b>	748*	570	-23.7%	300*	275	-8.3%

\* Statistics for United Church Peoria are not available prior to 2004 when the church was formed by the merger of two congregations.