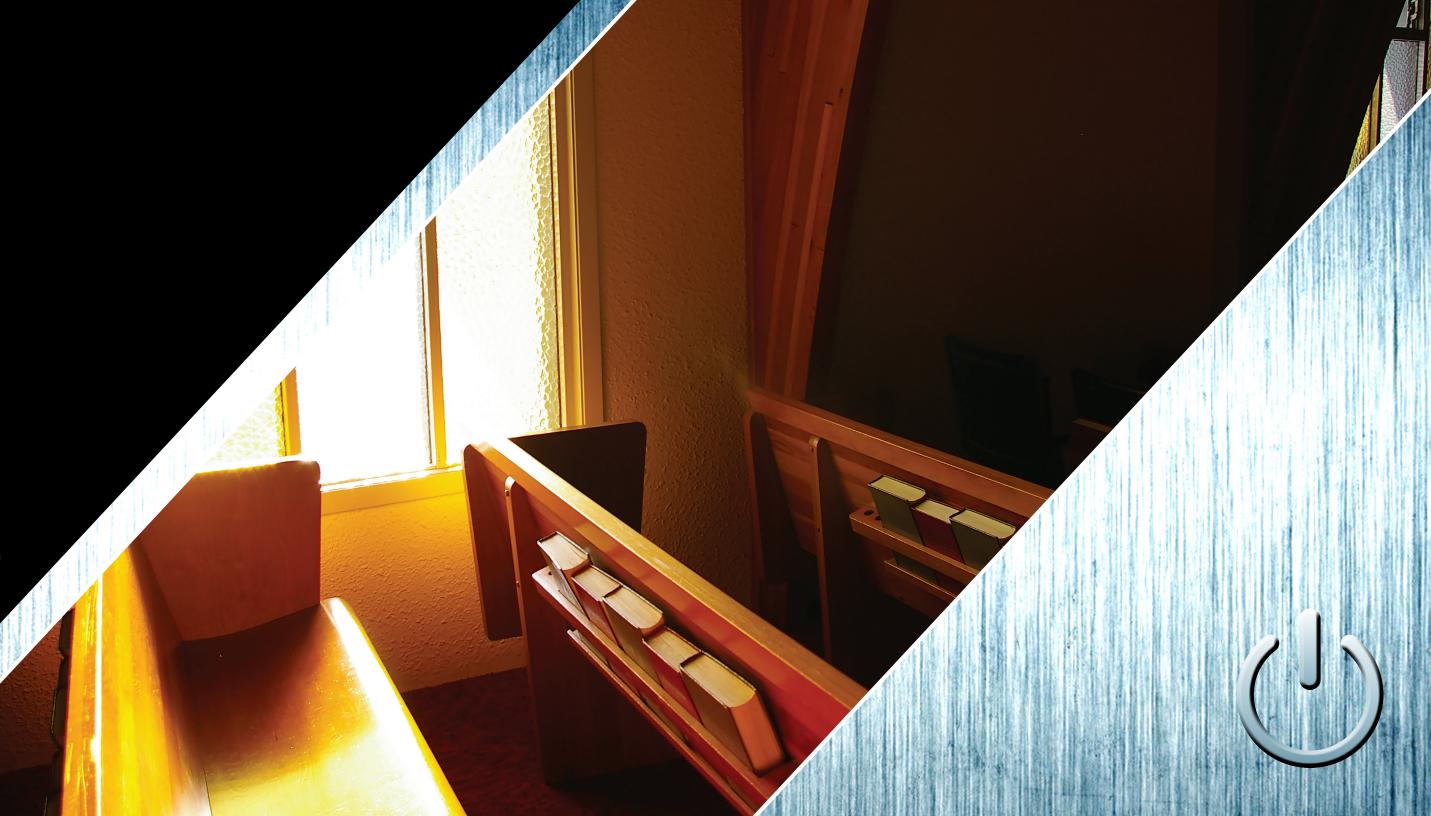




Research indicates, at best, 70% of our churches have plateaued or are in decline. In addition, a recent study reveals that 12% of Louisiana Baptist churches might cease to exist in the next 7 years if revitalization doesn't occur. How can a church leader diagnose the problem and what steps should leaders take to correct the situation?







In this phase people realize that the church isn't working as well as it once did. The church is pressured on two sides: the glorious past and the scary future. Characteristics of this phase include:

- A. A selective longing for "the good ole days"
- B. A weakened commitment to and energy for the present
- C. A possible bridge to the future if the glorious past is used as a stepping-stone to the future

Phase Two: Questioning

Doubt about the church itself begins to surface as members become angry, irritable, restless, and increasingly frightened. The actual goals of the church may come under fire.

Phase Three: Polarization

Battle lines are drawn and conflict is now evident. Struggle divides church members into "us" and "them."

Phase Four: Dropout

People begin to give up and leave. Apathy reigns supreme.¹

¹ Robert D. Dale, *To Dream Again: How to Help Your Church Come Alive*, (Eugene, Oregon: Wipf and Stock, 2004), pp.105-126.





- 1. Would the church be described as declining instead of healthy and growing?
- 2. Would the church be described as functioning, but not a place where there was a noticeable presence and/or movement of the Holy Spirit?
- 3. Is the church more nostalgic for the past than excited for the future?
- 4. Has the church lost its purpose?
- 5. Does the church have a maintenance mentality instead of a growth mentality?
- 6. Is there a reluctance to change among church members?
- 7. Would you or others say there is a lack of a unified direction from the leaders in the church?

