Wellesley Hills UU Planning Retreat

September 23-24, 2023

America's changing religious landscape (Pew Research Center)

Between 2007-2019, the Christian share of the US population fell from 78.4% to 65%

All subsets of Christians have declined as a percentage of the population, including Protestants, Catholics, and Evangelicals

On the other hand, all subsets of the religiously unaffiliated, including atheists, agnostics, and "nothing in particular," are growing

The growth of these "nones" is most pronounced in younger generations: In 2019, 40% of all Millennials were unaffiliated.

In 2014, only 11% of Millennials identified with mainline Protestantism

- Median age is getting older:
- Protestants: 50>52
- Evangelicals: 47>49

- In 2009, 52% of Christians attended at least once/month while 47% attended occasionally
- ► By 2019, this had flipped: 45% attended once/month while 54% attended occasionally

In 2019, 49% of Baby
Boomers who identify as
Christian attended weekly,
but only 22% of Millennials

A congregation's identity



its building

Worship



Sunday morning and may not be the primary way that some participants connect

"Active" membership



Attending worship most weeks

Engagement is as important as membership...but may not generate revenue in the same way

Small groups and faith formation no longer happen primarily in on-site classrooms

Smaller congregations can't offer "everything," so members have gotten used to program-hopping

Volunteer activity may look more like occasional event participation than serving on committees or boards

Planning and programming no longer happens primarily in regular monthly at-night at-church committee meetings

Communication is more complicated than it used to be

- ▶ Website
- ► Social media
- Members
- ► The building
- ► Print

- The vast majority of charitable giving is coming from Baby Boomers and the Silent Generation
- Giving is a challenge for younger generations

Most members in the United States belong to large, regionally-based congregations, often multisite...

- "Excellent" programs
- Large staffs
- Members want to blend in

...Although most congregations are small (75 members or less)

Observations

• Growing congregations tend to be newer, independent, entrepreneurial, and/or designed to change rapidly

Observations

• Growing congregations tend to be focused as much on meeting the needs of incoming members as longtime members

Post-Pandemic

- Attendance is not back to pre-Covid levels
 - Worship participants have learned that worship is no longer geographically limited
 - Youth groups and church schools still do not feel "normal," and we may have seen the beginning of the end
 - Digital presence has become primary

What's still the same?

- Good people, some of whom are willing to work hard, although differently
- Children and youth may still be present, although attendance is irregular
- Older adults
- Community involvement
- Music, although a wider variety
- Tackling tough issues
- Staff (when an institution structure exists)
- Money (when an institutional structure exists)

What are the options?

- Increase engagement, especially through digital channels
- Target particular groups as growth options and program/market accordingly
- Partner with other congregations
- Partner with other non-profits in the area
- Increased use of building as a funding stream
- Downsize (release the building to other uses and carry on as a congregation at a different site)
- Start new UU-like groups

Areas to Explore

- Demographics of surrounding community, especially in terms of religious identity
- Congregational data membership, attendance, giving, etc.
- Conversations with regional "experts" about trends e.g., real estate values, demographics of local schools
- What are other UU congregations doing?
- Alternative uses for the building
- Community needs
- Opportunities for congregational collaboration



Questions?