

Embrace an expansive concept of community	 11. Get out in your neighborhood. Walk the streets. Map the area, and record your observations. Note how the community is changing.
□ 1. Learn to regard your community as an extension of your congregation. A church's mission field goes beyond its membership to include all the people God calls it to serve. You are connected to individuals who never set foot in your building.	□ 12. Assess community needs and assets. What are the needs of your context? Who are your neighbors, and how can you serve them?
	13. Be attuned to where God is already at work in your community.
□ 2. Know that what's happening within the church — preaching, worship, music, Bible study — is no longer enough to attract people in an age when church	Listen and learn
 attendance is no longer a cultural expectation. 3. Don't sit in your church building waiting for people to come. Be prepared to meet people where they are. 	14. Know that ministries that truly bless a community often arise out of conversations where you listen for the hopes and dreams of people in your community.
Prepare spiritually	□ 15. Interview residents of the community. Sit in a park, diner, or coffee house. Ask simply, "What are your challenges, hopes, longings and dreams?"
 4. Acknowledge the synergy between the Great Commandment in Matthew 22 (<i>love your neighbor as yourself</i>) and the Great Commission in Matthew 28 (<i>go and make disciples</i>). Evangelistic outreach 	□ 16. Get to know the major public officials. They are people with tremendous influence. They need to know of your church's commitment to the community.
 expresses our love of others. 5. Remember that Jesus primarily engaged people through everyday encounters, rather than in the 	17. Involve many people from your church in this work. Hold one another accountable to the tasks of engaging and learning from others.
Temple or synagogues. He fed people, met their everyday needs, and enjoyed the fellowship of others.	□ 18. Discern clusters of issues and concerns that arise from these conversations. Ask what issues, suffering,
☐ 6. Express love and compassion for your community in big and small ways. Avoid judgmentalism.	injustices, or brokenness might you address.
☐ 7. Pray regularly for your neighbors and lift up	Build authentic relationships
community concerns.	☐ 19. Strive for meaningful engagement with others, not
 8. Attend to the faith formation of existing members. Willingness to share faith and reach out to others develops as one grows in faith and discipleship. 	superficial gestures.20. Make sure you are reaching out to people for the right reasons. If your motive is simply to get them to
☐ 9. Prepare spiritually for the transformation that	come to church, people will see right through to it.

Get to know the community surrounding your church

creative, risk-taking outreach will bring.

☐ 10. Review demographic data from public, private, and denominational sources, but don't assume that statistics alone will tell the whole story.

come to church, people will see right through to it.

☐ 21. Maintain appropriate boundaries, and respect all with whom you engage.

☐ 22. Collaborate with others who are also passionate about the community. Don't reinvent the wheel if you can partner with someone else serving the community.

Turn your existing ministries outward Extend your congregation's spiritual presence beyond church walls ☐ 23. Challenge each church group with an inside focus to find a way to become involved with the community ☐ 35. Recognize that many "unchurched" people are outside the church. A choir might sing at a nursing spiritually inclined but apprehensive about attending home, or trustees could sponsor a neighborhood church because they feel unwelcome, distrust clean-up. institutions, or have been hurt in the past. ☐ 24. Extend recruiting and advertising for church ☐ 36. Pay attention to the heightened receptiveness to groups and events to audiences beyond your spiritual engagement around religious holidays such congregation. For example, recruit for choir as Easter and Christmas. members in a local paper or community list serve. ☐ 37. Offer offsite worship services on special days, ☐ 25. Build relationships with those taking part in such as Christmas Eve, Palm Sunday, and Easter. existing programs that serve the community, such Select familiar venues where people feel comfortable as ELS classes, food pantry or clothes bank users, - parks, restaurants, parking lots, coffee houses. daycare families, etc. ☐ 38. Offer imposition of ashes on Ash Wednesday in public places. Reach out through community events ☐ 39. Partner with other institutions (such as nursing ☐ 26. Plan "bridge events" designed explicitly to draw homes, hospitals, or prisons) or commercial people from the community by providing for them establishments (restaurants, bars, shopping centers, something they need or enjoy — block parties, free or sports facilities) to offer worship services to their concerts, seasonal events, parenting classes, sports constituents or clientele on special days. camps, or school supply giveaways, etc. □ 40. Plan creative outdoor events, such as live Source: Get Their Name by Bob Farr, Doug Anderson, and nativities or "blessing of the animals" services, to Kay Kotan (Abingdon Press, 2013) help make your church visibly present to the ☐ 27. Hold these events off church property or outside community in creative ways. the church walls in venues where people feel ☐ 41. Hold your Vacation Bible School in a local park or comfortable and naturally congregate. recreation center. Canvas nearby neighborhoods to ☐ 28. Get the word out through a well-planned invite families. publicity campaign. ☐ 42. Reach out to local media. Community outreach is ☐ 29. Encourage church members to invite their friends often newsworthy, and reporters are often looking for and neighbors. It is less threatening for them to invite religiously themed stories around the holidays. someone to a community event than to worship. Connect spiritual outreach to ☐ 30. Avoid explicitly religious themes: no preaching, prayers, pressure, or financial appeals that might community service turn people off or reinforce negative stereotypes ☐ 43. Acknowledge that many served through feeding about church. and clothing ministries, justice ministries, weekday ☐ 31. Remember, the event itself is not the purpose. children's services, and other ministries of community The purpose is to meet people where they are and service have no other connections with our churches. build relationships. Mingle. Get to know people. ☐ 44. Ask if these ministries inadvertently convey an ☐ 32. Have a well-trained hospitality team. Make sure "us and them" attitude or communicate that "you are guests are enjoying themselves and know their not worthy of joining us." attendance is appreciated. ☐ 45. Identify aspects of church life, such as character-☐ 33. Gathering people's names and information istics of the building or how people dress, that may about them will permit follow up to those for whom it make some feel unwelcome. Are there alternatives is appropriate. that may reduce barriers for some to enter? ☐ 34. Invite those who attend community events to ☐ 46. Treat everyone as a person of dignity who another event — sometimes called a "hand off event" deserves respect. — planned to draw them into a deeper relationship.

47. Extend genuine hospitality to those you serve.
48. Focus first on building relationships of understanding and trust.
49. Consider adding a spiritual or discipleship element to community service activities but without any sense of expectation or requirement. For example, have a service or study following ESL classes for any interested.
50. Seek to conduct each activity in a way that connects people to God and the church.

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community members where they are and moving them toward discipleship.

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