

2017-2018 GLOBAL CHURCH MEMBER SURVEY

REPORT

▪ South American Division ▪

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I. Introduction

The purpose of this research project is to determine the socio-demographic and spiritual profile of the Seventh-day Adventist Church members in the South American Division, as well as to measure the level of knowledge of SDA's members regarding the three aspects of the General Conference strategic plan "Reach the World" 2015-2020:

- Reach Up to God: Reaching to God
- Reach in with God: Reaching to the Church with God.
- Reach Out with God: Reaching to others with God.

This project was funded by the General Conference (GC), through the Office of Archives Statistics and Research (ASTR), which also provided basic information for the development of the proposal and monitored its implementation.

The Education Department of the South American Division (SAD) has been assigned by the SAD's Executive Secretariat to coordinate and implement the study. The project involved the Unions' Executive Secretaries, the Unions and Missions / Associations' Directors of Education, and pastors from the mechanism implementation's selected churches.

The project was carried out through an empirical, descriptive, and cross-sectional research divided into 5 stages (planning, translation, implementation, database establishment and information analysis), with a 15 months duration.

This report presents a brief description of the SAD, the research methodology, the results obtained, and the results analysis.

II. South American Division Description

The South American Division represents the fourth largest division of the General Conference (Report General Conference, 2015) and embrace 8 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay within some adjacent islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Falkland Islands and Easter Islands); divided into 16 unions and 84 associations/missions (SAD Secretariat, 2015). Image 1 shows the geographical distribution of the 16 unions that shape the South American Division, and in the section of SAD's Geographic distribution by unions, the geographic distributions of missions/ associations by union are presented.

The languages that predominate in SAD are Spanish and Portuguese. However, depending on the country, there are other officially recognized languages, such as Guarani (Paraguay), Quechua (Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia), and Aymara (Peru, Bolivia) (Wikipedia, 2017). The only English-speaking region is the Falkland Islands.

According to data from SAD's Secretariat (ACMS, 2016), the division is made of 2 447 658 members and 26 943 churches and groups. Table 1 presents quantity data of churches and members per union. In the Appendix, churches according to size by union and conference/mission are presented the quantities of churches and members by union and conference/mission according to the size of the church.

It should be noted that members of our region have a strong collective work spirit in church projects and are committed to the church's mission and to initiatives of evangelism and service.



(Source: Seed of Hope. a, 2016)

Figure 1. Geographical distribution of SAD by country and by unions.

1 – Ecuador Union Mission (EU)	9 – Northwest Brazil Union Mission (UNoB)
2 – North Peru Union Mission (UPN)	10 – West Central Brazil Union Mission (UCOB)
3 – South Peru Union Mission (UPS)	11 – Central Brazil Union Conference (UCB)
4 – Chile Union Mission (UCh)	12 – South Brazil Union Conference (USB)
5 – Bolivia Union Mission (UB)	13 – Southeast Brazil Union Conference (USEB)
6 – Paraguay Union of Churches Mission (UP)	14 – East Brazil Union Mission (ULB)
7 – Argentina Union Conference (UA)	15 – Northeast Brazil Union Mission (UNeB)
8 – Uruguay Union of Churches Mission (UU)	16 – North Brazil Union Mission (UNB)

Table 1. Members and churches quantity distribution by SAD unions in 2016.

Abbrev.	Union/Conference/Mission	Total	
		Churches	Members
SAD	South American Division	26 943	2 447 658
EUM	Ecuador Union Mission	685	59 370
NPUM	North Peru Union Mission	3 025	213 006
SPUM	South Peru Union Mission	2 553	196 262
CUM	Chile Union Mission	1 018	101 458
BUM	Bolivia Union Mission	1 091	116 950
PUCM	Paraguay Union of Churches Mission	154	11 914
AUC	Argentina Union Conference	1 031	109 532
UU	Uruguay Union of Churches Mission	97	7 853
UNoB	Northwest Brazil Union Mission	1 675	159 938
WCBUM	West Central Brazil Union Mission	1 391	119 727
CBUC	Central Brazil Union Conference	1 931	253 352
SBUC	South Brazil Union Conference	2 095	193 818
SeBUC	Southeast Brazil Union Conference	2 365	200 785
EBUM	East Brazil Union Mission	2 507	204 088
NeBUM	Northeast Brazil Union Mission	2 381	220 810
NBUM	North Brazil Union Mission	2 944	278 795

Source: Adventist Church Management System - SAD Executive Secretary (2016)

III. Research resources and methodology

III.1. Human Resources

Table 2 lists people, departments and institutions that collaborated in coordination, management, planning, sample selection, implementation, logistics, data collection, resource management, database creation, and report writing.

Seventh-day Adventist Global Church Member Survey Research South American Division

Table 2. List of contributors to the research project Church Survey 2017 - DAS

Function	Name	Activity
General co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erton Köhler • Edward Heidinger • Marlon Lopes 	President – SAD Executive Secretary – SAD Financial Management – SAD
Project management	Edgard Luz	Education Director – SAD
Coordinator	Sócrates Quispe	Education Associate Director– SAD
Associate Financial Management	Gilnei Abreu	Associate Financial Management – SAD
External consultant	Girlene de Jesus	Brasilia National University researcher
Database and Survey Management	Roy Mayr	Educational researcher – SAD
Selection of samples and statistical analysis	Alexandre Nunes	Educational researcher – SAD
Translation	Translation department SAD	
Translation semantic analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfredo Matos • Laura Oros • Edgard Luz • Sócrates Quispe • Roy Mayr • Alexandre Nunes 	Research General Director (UPEU) Research General Director (ISAM) Education Director (SAD) Associate Education Director (SAD) Educational researcher (SAD) Educational researcher (SAD)
Instrument design	Department of Media – SAD	
Printing and logistics for sending the surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil: CPB • Spanish countries: ACES 	
Project management to Union level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emmanuel Guimarães (CBUC) • Jim Soares (WCBUM) • André Dantas (EBUM) • Ozeias Costa (NBUM) • Charles Rampanelli (SBUC) • Leonidas Guedes (SeBUC) • Jadson Rocha (NeBUM) • Waldony Fiuza (NwBUM) • Cláudio Leal (PUCM) • Evaldino Ramos (UUCM) • Roberto Gullón (AUC) • Huáscar Parada (BUM) • Darling Ayala (EUM) • Israel Jaramillo (CUM) • Daniel Montalvan (NPUM) • Daniel Villar (SPUM) 	Executives Secretaries – Union
Application and collection of surveys at Union level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antônio Alves (CBUC) • Pedro Renato Frozza (WCBUM) • Marco Goes (EBUM) • Almir Pires (NBUM) • Rubens Silva (SBUC) • Eder Leal (SeBUC) • Raquel Ricarte (NeBUM) • Almir Oliveira (NwBUM) • Claudio Leal (PUCM) • Dario Escandriolo (UUCM) • Gabriel Boleas (AUC) • Janete Lima de Souza (BUM) • Pablo Rivas (EUM) • Hugo Cámeron (CUM) • Santos Príncipe (NPUM) • Abel Apaza (SPUM) 	Education Directors – Union
Survey application	Selected Church's Pastors	
Communication	Department of Media – SAD	
Web Page	Communication Department – SAD	
Drafting of the report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sócrates Quispe • Roy Mayr • Alexandre Nunes • Flor Tacilla 	

III.2. Methodology

In order to complete the research goals, the project implementation followed the following steps:

- Planning for sample selection.
- Research translation to Spanish and Portuguese, and semantic proofreading of the translations.
- Mechanism implementation and database construction.
- Data analysis and final report writing.

The following are the procedures that were followed in each of the main stages of the project.

III.3. Sample selection

III.3.1. Sample size

The experimental unit selected for the application of the mechanism was the church. The calculation of the number of churches that composed the sample was performed by using the following equation (Bolfarine and Bussab, 2005):

$$n = \frac{Npq}{pq + (N - 1) \frac{e^2}{Z_\alpha^2}}$$

Where:

n = Number of selected churches (Sample size).

N = Total number of SAD churches.

z_{α} = Level of significance (95%)

e = estimation error (5%)

p = population proportion that contains the desired characteristic.

$q = 1-p$

The population proportion that contains the desired characteristic was 50%, considering that this rule maximizes the variance and avoids the sample underestimation.

III.3.2. Sampling

The selection of the churches that participated in the application of the mechanisms was achieved through a multi-step probabilistic sampling.

The total number of churches was divided into layers and conglomerates, in order to contemplate regional differences and evangelistic activity (members /baptisms), according to the following steps:

A. Step 1: Stratification by Union

In order to consider the variability of cultural, regional, economical, and social differences, at this stage it was defined that the strata would be the 16 unions.

B. Step 2: Stratification at the level of membership by church.

Due to the churches differentiated behavior, in relation to the amount of members per baptism number, stratification was established at two levels, as presented in table 3.

Table 3. Stratification at the level of membership per church

Stratum	Interval (members/baptisms)	Size of church (members)
I	≤ 9	≤ 200
II	≥ 10	> 200

C. Step 3: Random selection by conglomerates.

After the stratification process was completed, the conglomerates (churches) were randomly selected by church size and union, obeying the representativeness of each stratum.

III.4. Translation and semantic review

The translations for Portuguese and Spanish languages were carried out by the technical team of the South American Division Translation Department. Both translations were later reviewed by experts of the research team, in order to avoid different interpretations by the members of selected churches in different unions.

The revised mechanisms were sent to SAD Media Department for its layout. For each language, a 16-page implementation booklet was drawn up. Finally, this document was sent to SAD's publishing houses: Brazilian Publishing House (CPB) and the South American Publishing House Association (ACES), for the implementation booklets printing and subsequent delivery to selected churches.

It should be mentioned that in Spanish and Portuguese mechanisms, questions 20 and 21 of the English mechanism were not included, considering that these questions were added after translation, layout, printing, and delivery of the implementation booklets by the ASTR/GC technical team.

III.5. Application of the instrument.

III.5.1. Mechanism Printing

The mechanisms were printed by the Brazilian Publishing House (CPB) and South American Publishing House Association (ACES), for Brazil and the Hispanic countries, respectively. The mechanisms were printed in a 16-page implementation booklet form. To assure control of the information sent and collected, on each booklet was printed an initial code that identified each country, followed by a numerical sequence (Example: 01-0003). Table 4 shows the codes that were used for each country. It should be mentioned that Paraguay and Uruguay received the same code as Argentina. For this case, and for countries with more than one union (Brazil and Peru), a record of the numerical sequence ranges of the booklets sent to each country and union, respectively, was made.

Table 4. Country code for printing mechanisms implementation booklets.

Country	Code
Brazil (8 unions)	01
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	02
Chile	03
Peru (2 unions)	04
Bolivia	05
Ecuador	06

III.5.2. Application of instruments

In Figure 2, process I, is presented the flow chart followed by the implementation of mechanisms in the selected churches.

For these activities, several administrative levels of SAD were involved, the goal was to guarantee the delivery of the questionnaires in selected churches, as well as the correct implementation and their return. Table 5 describes the roles and responsibilities that each administrative level coordinated in the implementation of the questionnaires in the selected churches.

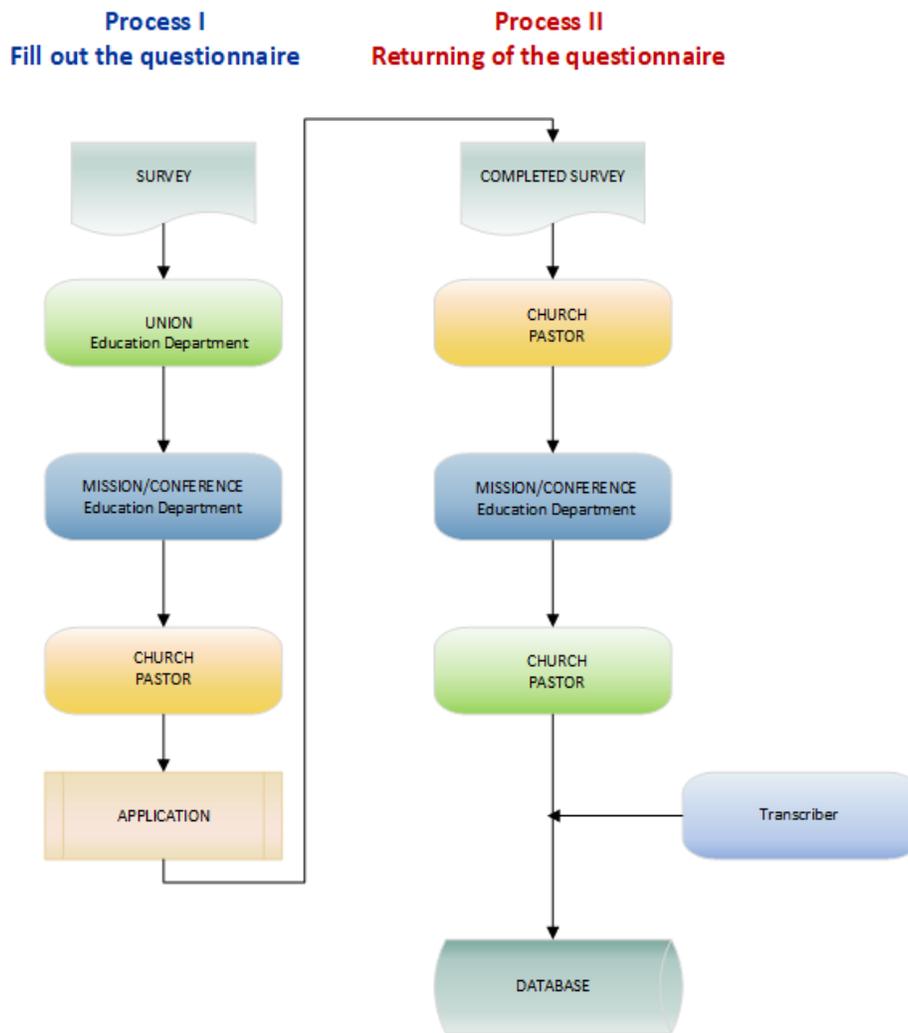


Figure 2. Mechanism implementation process flow chart

For the implementation of the mechanism, informative videos and instruction manuals were created which were available through a website created for this project (www.adventistas.org/esquisa). Part of these materials was drawn to coach churches weeks prior implementation, and another part was drawn for the day of the mechanism implementation.

The Mechanism implementation was performed in all selected churches on the same day (Saturday, May 13, 2017) during the morning. It should be noted that the guidance that has been given to pastors is that the mechanism should be filled out only by members older than 13 years old. The average time of filling the mechanism was one hour, however, there were churches where the filling time was 3 hours.

At the end of the application, all mechanisms were returned by the pastors from the selected churches to the Union’s Education Department, through the Education Departments of each Mission / Conference.

Once all the booklets were received, the Education Department of the Union coordinated the digitization of the mechanisms for the creation of the database.

Table 5. Functions and responsibilities of administrative levels by union and field.

Administrative level	Function	Responsibility
Executive Secretaries- Unions	Management Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages the application of surveys to the pastors of the selected churches. • Management of the transition process of the information for the database.
Directors of Education- Unions	Logistics Coordinator	Management of the survey sending to mission/conferences, as well as the reception of the answered surveys that were sent by missions/conferences.
Directors of Education - Mission/Conference	Logistics Coordinator	Management of the surveys sent to pastors of the selected churches in your mission/, as well as the reception of the answered surveys that were sent by the pastors of the selected churches.
Pastors - Church	Administering the questionnaire	Management of the application of the survey to the church members; from the reception of the surveys to their submission to the Education Department of your mission/conference.
Typesetter	Feed database.	Transcription of the information of the surveys answered by church members, for the online management system, created for the Church Survey 2017.

III.6. Digitization and database construction

In Figure 2, process II, the flowchart that was followed in the mechanisms' digitalization process for the database creation is presented.

For the information storage, an online search tool (QUALTRICS) was created with the mechanism questions, where typists of each union registered the information from the filled application forms.

It is worth mentioning that instructional videos and guidance manuals were also prepared for this stage, so the typists could correctly record the application forms. In addition, prior to the digitization, a training video conference was conducted with all those in charge of registering the application booklets.

In order to answer questions, doubts and follow up process, a direct channel of communication with the research team was created.

III.7. Data analysis

The analysis of the information was carried out regarding the following steps:

III.7.1. Database cleansing

In the digitization process it was given the instruction that only applications that had at least one answer should be registered, keeping a record of the non-registered questionnaires, to check the return of all questionnaires.

III.7.2. Data Analysis

This step was performed by using the SPSS 25 software, through a descriptive statistic to "describe and synthesize the main characteristics observed in a dataset through tables, graphs and summary measures, allowing the researcher to have a better data's behavior understanding" (Belfiore, 2015). The means and standard deviations were calculated as well as the total frequencies in percentage.

Additionally, tables and graphs were constructed to represent the variables' behavior. Cross-references between variables were performed with the objective of observing how these variables behaved together.

IV. Results

IV.1. Sample size and members' number

Using a 95% significance level, an estimation error of 5%, and a desired characteristic population proportion of 50%, for a total of 26,443 churches, the sample size corresponds to 397 churches. Table 6 shows churches' numbers per union and member's numbers per church.

Table 6. Sample size (churches) distributed by union's stratum and member's number per church.

Union	churches \leq 200 members	Churches $>$ 200 members	Total selected churches
CBUC	24	4	28
WCBUM	19	1	20
EaBUM	35	2	37
NBUM	40	4	44
NeBUM	32	4	36
NwBUM	22	2	24
SBUC	29	2	31
SeBUC	32	3	35
AUC	14	2	16
BUM	14	2	16
CUM	13	2	15
EUM	9	1	10
PUCM	2	0	2
NPUM	43	2	45
SPUM	35	2	37
UU	1	0	1
Total	364	33	397

From this information, churches that participated in the questionnaire application were randomly selected (see list in Appendix VII.6), giving a total of 34810 members belonging to the selected churches. Table 7 shows the total number and per union membership of selected churches according to the ACMS database (SAD Executive Secretary, 2016).

Table 7. Member's number and percentage by union of randomly selected churches.

Union	Total Selected churches	Members' numbers	Percentage (%)
CBUC	28	3507	10,1
WCBUM	20	1776	5,1
EABUM	37	2627	7,5
NBUM	40	3192	12,1
NeBUM	35	3688	10,6
NwBUM	24	2180	6,3
SBUC	31	2451	7,0
SeBUC	35	2940	8,4
AUC	16	1658	4,8
BUM	16	1301	3,7
CUM	15	1297	3,7
EUM	10	916	2,6
PUCM	2	68	0,2
NPUM	45	2885	8,3
SPUM	35	2417	9,0
UU	1	164	0,5
Total	397	34810	100 %

Of the total member's number, 67.2% corresponds to Brazilian unions and 32.8% to Hispanic countries.

IV.2. Application and data collection

From the total booklets sent to different unions, 31,863 were registered in the research system. Of these, 14,463, had no answer, and were therefore, disqualified. Thus, the mechanisms' number that were used in various analyzes was 17,220. Table 8 and Figure 3 show the comparisons between the planned sample and the sample obtained after the elimination of the unanswered questionnaires.

Table 8. Comparison between the planned sample and the sample performed

Composition about Sample Obtained		Union	Planned Sample	Sample Obtained
Union	Frequency			
CBUC	1593	CBUC	10,1%	9,3%
WCBUM	910	WCBUM	5,1%	5,3%
EBUM	1648	EBUM	7,5%	9,6%
NeBUM	1023	NeBUM	10,6%	5,9%
UNoB	942	UNoB	6,3%	5,4%
NBUM	3356	NBUM	12,1%	19,5%
SeBUC	1478	SeBUC	8,4%	8,6%
SBUC	1171	SBUC	7,0%	6,8%
AUC	401	AUC	4,8%	2,3%
BUM	780	BUM	3,7%	4,5%
CUM	617	CUM	3,7%	3,6%
EUM	405	EUM	2,6%	2,4%
UPy	42	UPy	0,2%	0,2%
NPUM	1222	NPUM	8,3%	7,1%
SPUM	1602	SPUM	9,0%	9,3%
UU	30	UU	0,5%	0,2%
Total	17220			

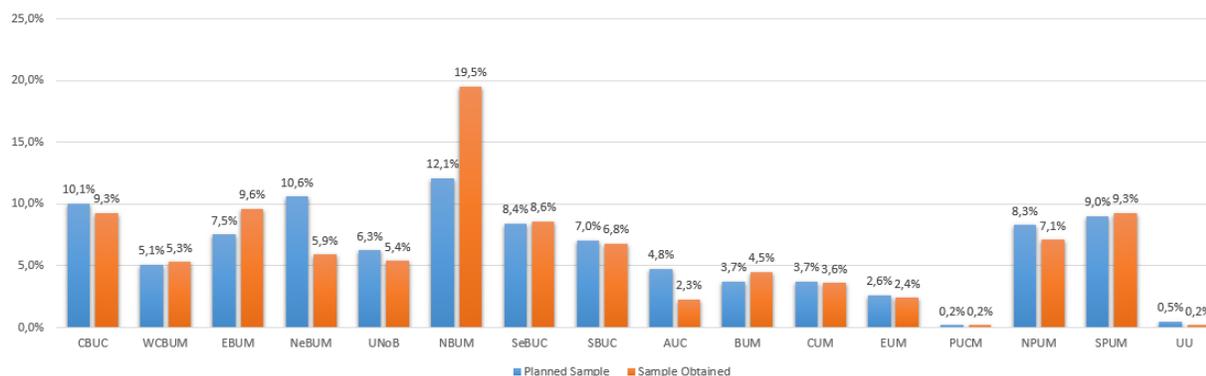


Figure 3. Comparison between the planned sample and the sample performed.

Most of the unions presented small differences in the percentages (in relation to the total sample composition) between what was expected and what was collected. The biggest differences are in the NBUM, AUC, UUCM, NeBUM, EaBUM and NwBUM. That can be explained by the difference between the secretariat’s numbers and the real church numbers. Another situation that could have been contributed is the lack of accurate reposition from the churches that do not fit in the suggested range. The ideal would have been to give this information to the churches that participated in the sample, but we were not able to obtain this information.

V. Analysis

V.1. Section 1 - Personal Demographics.

1. Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	7048	42,9
Female	9375	57,1
Total	16423	100,0



Figure 4. Distribution of members by gender.

2. Age

The age calculation was performed considering the birth year for the year in which the research was carried out. It is worth mentioning that the percentage of children is influenced by the fact that only members older than 13 were asked to respond to the questionnaire.

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
Children	390	2,4
Teenagers	1367	8,3
Young	4096	25,0
Young Adults	8948	54,6
Older Adults	1600	9,8
Total	16401	100

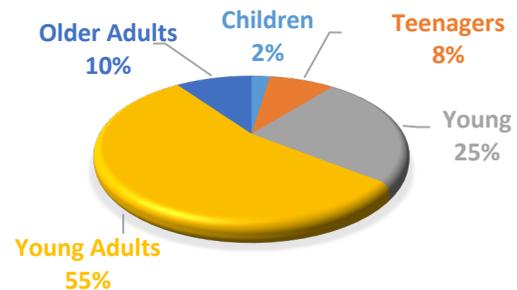


Figure 5. Distribution of members by age.

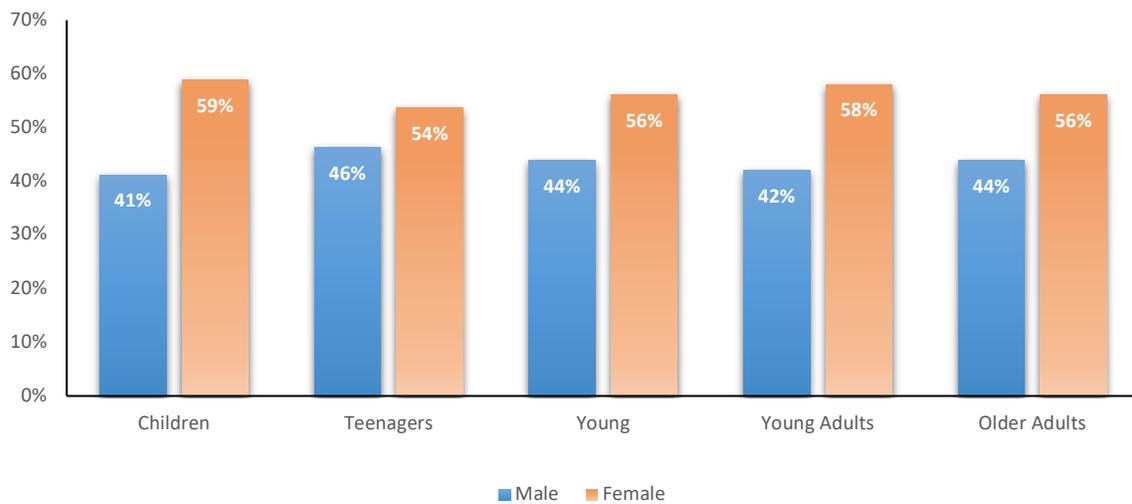


Figure 6. Distribution of members by age range and by gender.

From the statistical tests $\chi^2(4) = 11,808$ with $p = 0,019$, we conclude that there is a significant difference between men's and women's proportion. This difference is shown in teenage groups, where fewer men were expected, and in the young adults group, where more men were expected. However, although the statistic is significant, there is only a 2.7% association (weak) between the variables gender and age range.

3. Disability

Table 9. Members' distribution by level of disability.

Disability	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No disability and not Deaf.	13279	81,5
I am Deaf.	224	1,4
I have a mobility disability.	303	1,9
I have a hearing disability.	363	2,2
I have a visual disability.	1225	7,5
I have a cognitive or learning disability.	348	2,1
I have a speaking or speech disability.	215	1,3
Other	338	2,1
Total	16295	100

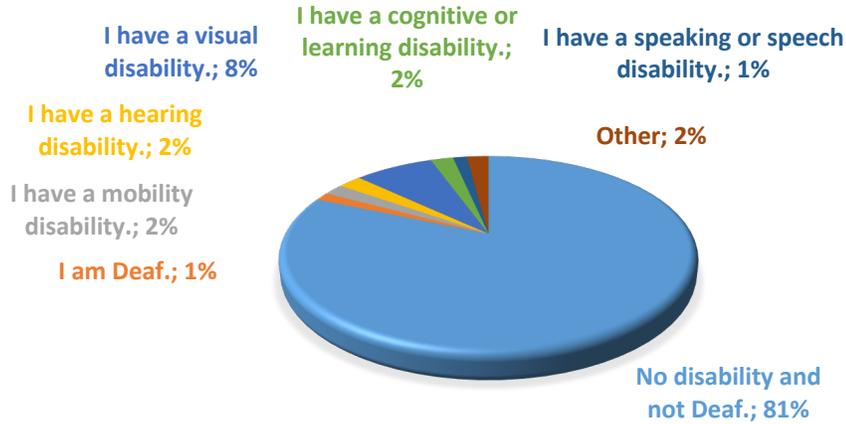


Figure 7. Members' distribution by level of disability.

4. Employed by the Seventh-day Adventist Church

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes, employed in the past, but not currently.	1476	9,3
Yes, employed currently by the Adventist Church.	1307	8,3
No, never employed by the Adventist Church.	13004	82,4
Total	15787	100

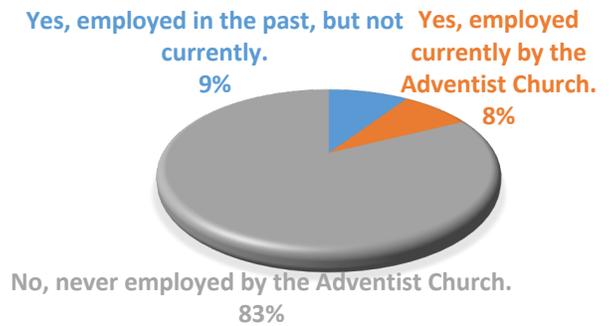


Figure 8. Members' distribution by SDA's employability.

Table 10. Members' distribution by employability and by gender.

	Frequency		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes, employed in the past, but not currently.	562	856	8,4	9,7
Yes, employed currently by the Adventist Church.	547	718	8,2	8,2
No, never employed by the Adventist Church.	5548	7216	83,3	82,1
Total	6657	8790	100	100

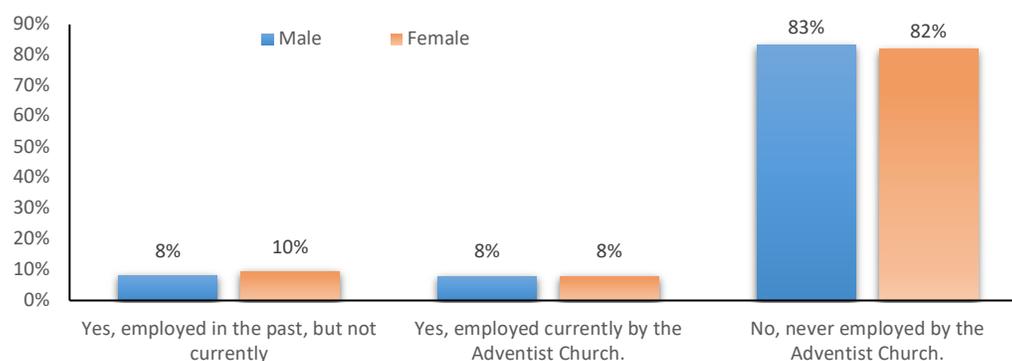


Figure 9. Members' distribution by employability and by gender.

The proportions of men and women who answered to the "Yes, I am currently employed" alternative, indicates that at the moment the numbers of men and women who work in churches' sectors are the same, which has not happened in the past. The statistical test $\chi^2(2) = 7,657$ with $p = 0,022$ indicates that there is a slight difference of more women in relation to men. However, although the statistic is significant, there is only a 2.2% (weak) association between Gender's variables and to be or not to be an SDA's employee.

5. Education level

Table 11. Members' distribution by education level.

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
I have never attended school.	561	3,4
Some elementary/primary school.	3574	22,0
Elementary/primary school only.	1323	8,1
Elementary/primary school and some high/secondary school.	2154	13,2
High/secondary School graduate.	4282	26,3
Some college or university.	1819	11,2
College or university graduate.	1668	10,3
Graduate school or professional school graduate.	891	5,5
Total	16272	100

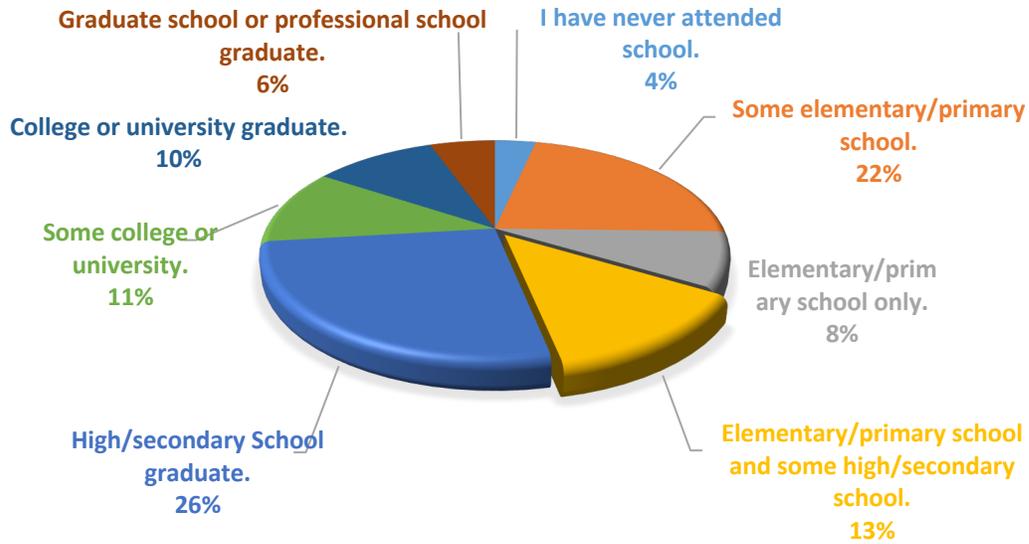


Figure 10. Members' distribution by education level.

Approximately 16, in 100 members, have a college degree as a minimum level of education.

Table 12. Members' distribution by education level and gender.

Education level	Frequency		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
I have never attended school.	185	337	2,7	3,7
Some elementary/primary school.	1546	1891	22,7	20,9
Elementary/primary school only.	560	703	8,2	7,8
Elementary/primary school and some high/secondary school.	952	1153	14,0	12,8
High/secondary School graduate.	1795	2410	26,4	26,7
Some college or university.	796	998	11,7	11,0
College or university graduate.	661	985	9,7	10,9
Graduate school or professional school graduate.	317	563	4,7	6,2
Total	6812	9040	100,10	100

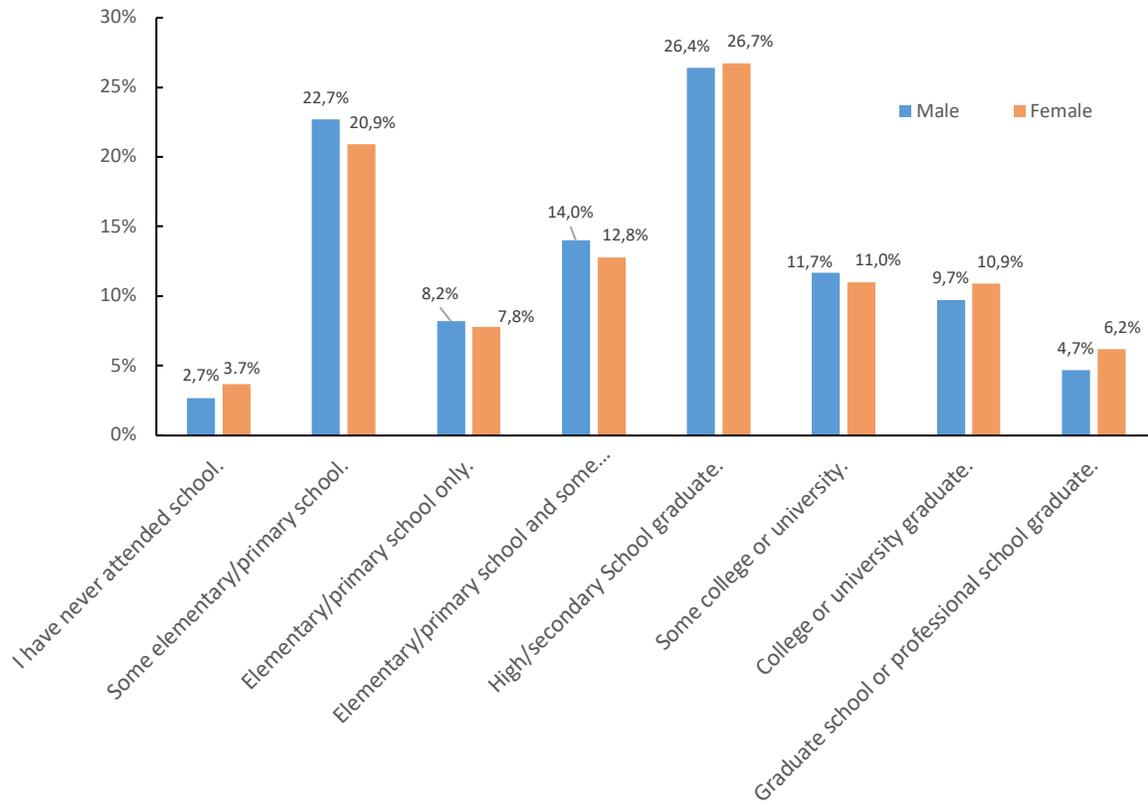


Figure 11. Members' distribution by education level and gender.

The statistical test $\chi^2(7) = 47,299$ with $p < 0,001$, indicates that there is a difference in the education level of men and women. This difference is not shown only in the categories "Complete Elementary School", "Complete High School" and "Incomplete College". Although there is greater proportion of women in the "Uneducated" category, this condition also repeats in the categories "Complete College" and "Post-Graduation". However, although the statistic is significant, there is only a 5.5% association (weak) between the variables gender and schooling.

6. Type of education

Elementary School	Frequency
Seventh-day Adventist	1659
Home School	158
Other religious schooling	446
Public or government schooling	11373
Private Schooling	1071
Total	14707

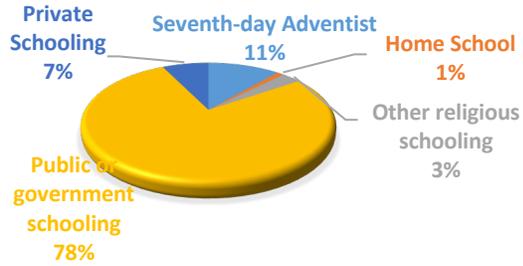


Figure 12. Members' distribution by type of education in elementary school.

High/secondary School	Frequency
Seventh-day Adventist	1015
Home School	50
Other religious schooling	247
Public or government schooling	7784
Private Schooling	895
Total	9991

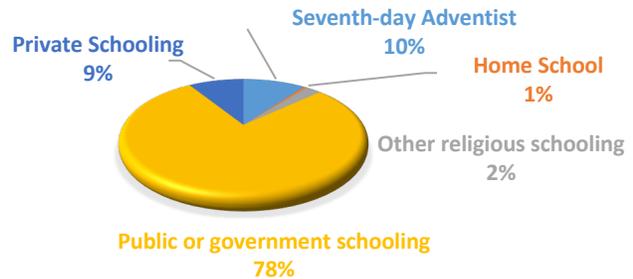


Figure 13. Members' distribution by type of education in high school.

College/University	Frequency
Seventh-day Adventist	545
Home School (Educ. a distance)	27
Other religious schooling	61
Public or government schooling	1786
Private Schooling	2108
Total	4527

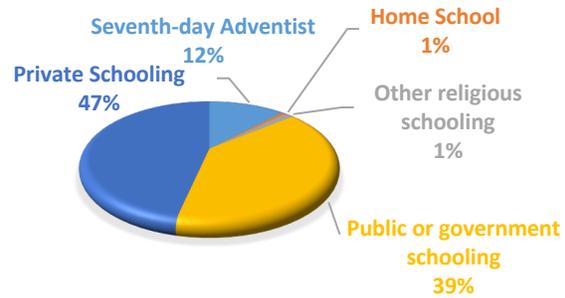


Figure 14. Members' distribution by type of education in college /university.

Professional/Graduate	Frequency
Seventh-day Adventist	168
Home School (Educ. a distance)	19
Other religious schooling	33
Public or government schooling	731
Private Schooling	668
Total	1619

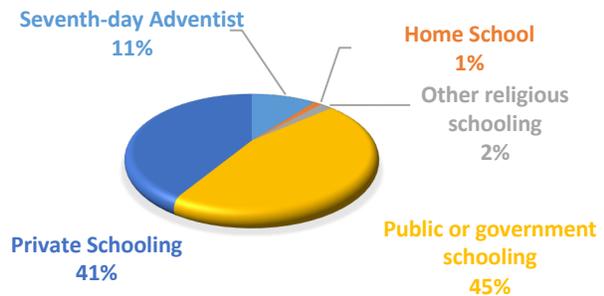


Figure 15. Members' distribution by type of education in postgraduate program.

7. Adventist Education (years)

The average number of attending years at an Adventist educational institution was 2.3 years by former students. Although, when we combine the education level and the time studied in Adventist Education, the average happens to be 7.4 years.

Adventist Education	Years
Elementary School	6,93
High School	8,00
College/University	7,49
Professional/Graduate	8,03

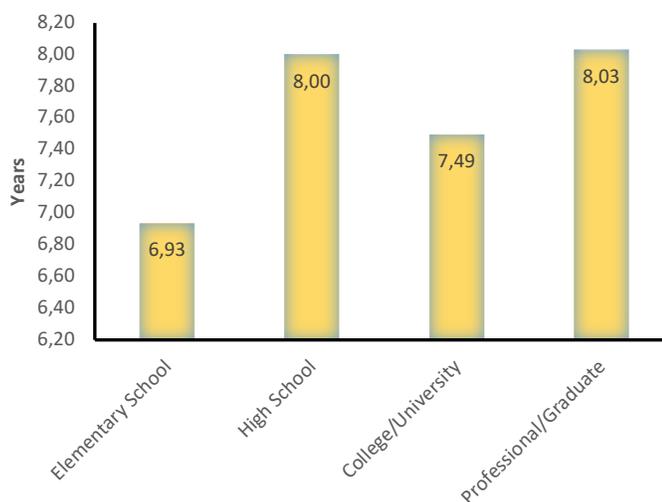


Figure 16. Distribution by years of study in Adventist Education.

V.2. Section 2 – Household and Religious Demographics

8. Family size

The average size of a SAD's families is 4.03 people. This value does not significantly vary with the member's educational level, as observed in the following data.

Table 13. Distribution of family size according to educational level.

Number of persons living at home	Average
I have never attended school.	3,9
Some elementary/primary school.	4,1
Elementary/primary school only.	4,2
Elementary/primary school and some high/secondary school.	4,4
High/secondary School graduate.	4,0
Some college or university.	4,1
College or university graduate.	3,6
Graduate school or professional school graduate.	3,6

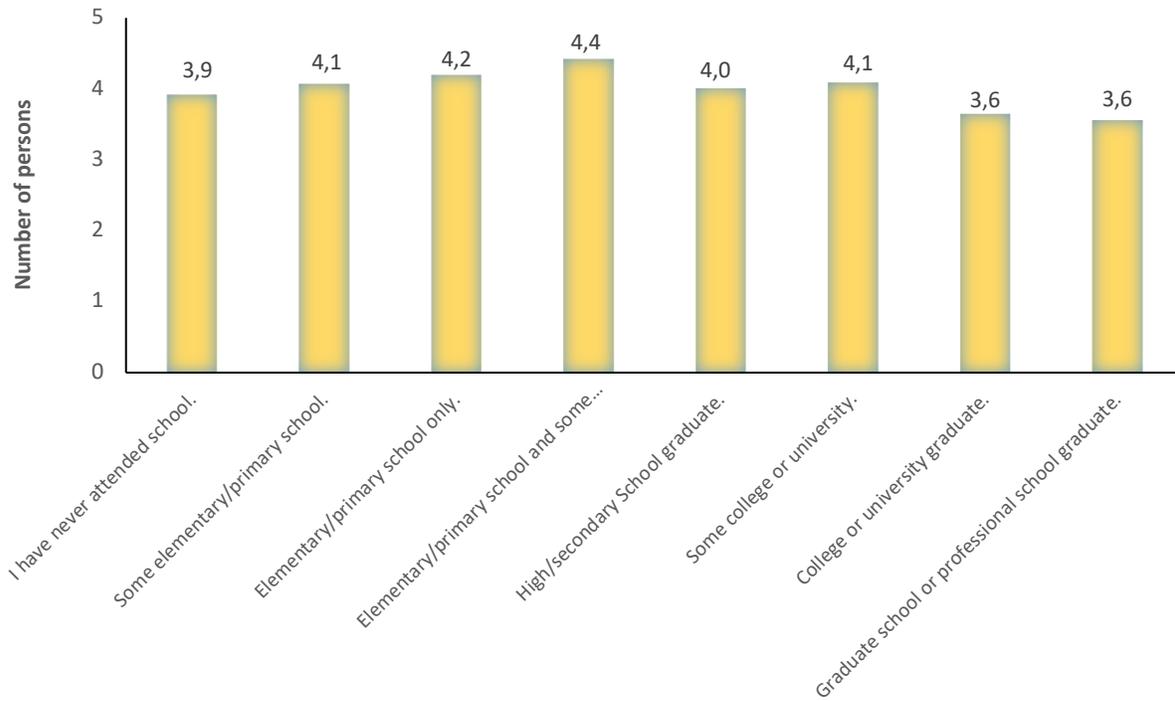


Figure 17. Distribution of family size according to educational level.

9. Family Sabbath observance

It has been reported that the average number of people keeping the Sabbath per family is 3,98 ± with IC 95%.

10. Marital status

Marital status	Frequency
Married and living with my spouse.	8462
Never married/single	5076
Divorced and single	716
Separated	593
Widowed	730
Living together, not married	909
Total	16486

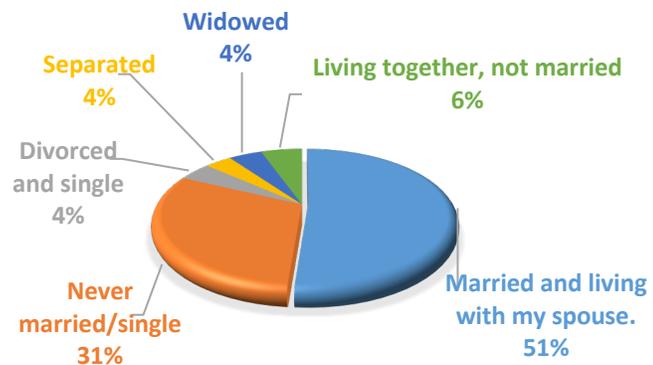


Figure 18. Distribution by marital status.

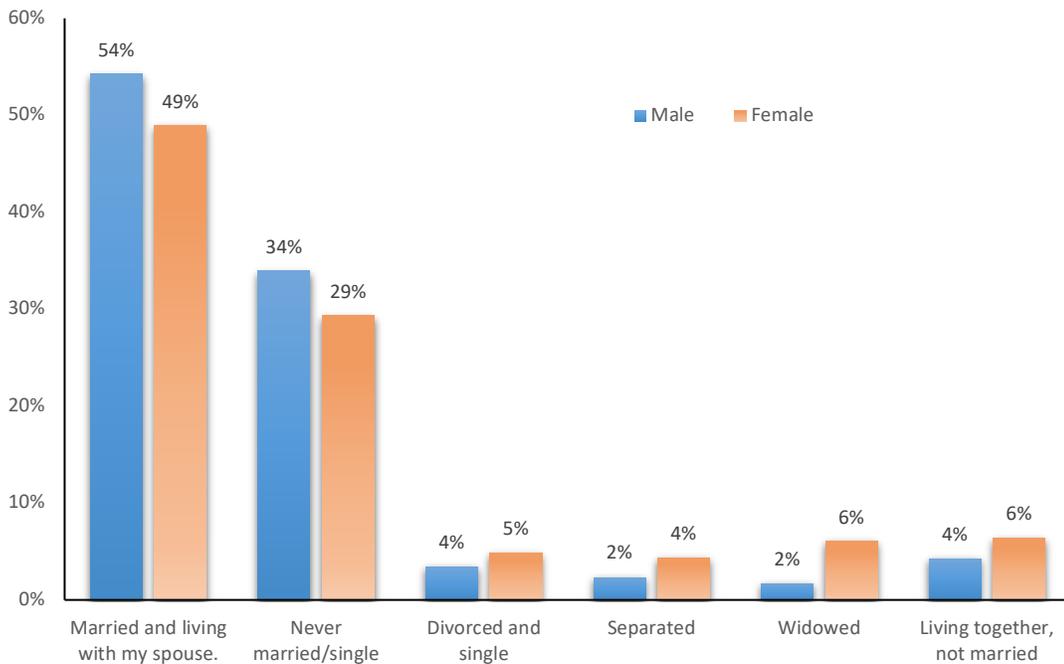


Figure 19. Distribution by marital status and by gender.

When we crossed the marital status and gender we noticed a larger statistically significant proportion, $\chi^2(5) = 313,026$ with $p < 0,001$, of women in the categories "Divorced", "Separated", "Widowed" and "Living Together". While a larger proportion of men in the other two categories "Married" and "I live with my spouse" and "I have never been married."

11. Children

I have Children	Frequency
Yes, and at least one is still a child or teenager living at home.	6537
Yes, but none is a child or teenager living at home.	3156
No.	6171
Total	15864

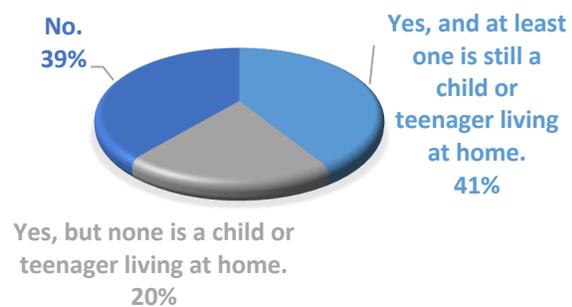


Figure 20. Families' distribution by children.

Table 14. Families’ distribution with and without children according to age range.

I have children	Yes, and at least one is still a child or teenager living at home.	Yes, but none is a child or teenager living at home.	No
Less than 15	1,00	0,50	98,40
16-20	4,70	0,50	94,80
21-25	22,60	0,90	76,50
26-30	49,70	1,50	48,80
31-35	70,10	3,60	26,20
36-40	76,40	7,80	15,90
41-45	70,10	18,70	11,20
46-50	56,80	32,00	11,20
51-55	45,10	43,70	11,20
56-60	35,30	51,90	12,80
61-65	31,20	57,20	11,60
66-70	27,90	61,20	10,90
71-75	26,20	59,10	14,70
76-80	20,30	65,40	14,30
More than 80 years	24,90	61,50	13,60

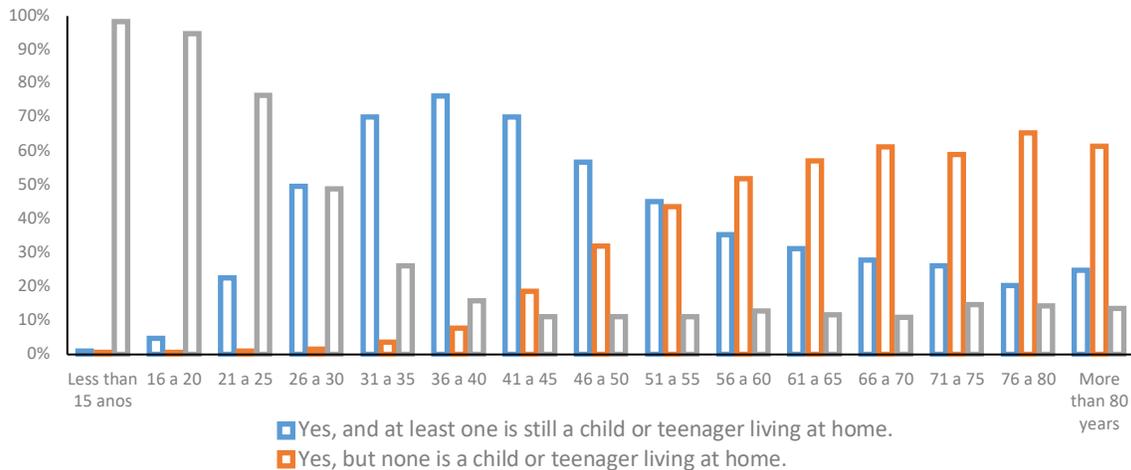


Figure 21. Families’ distribution with and without children according to age range.

We can highlight three observations:

- a. In the Age Group from 26 to 30 years old more than half of the members have at least 1 child;
- b. More than 70% of members who are in the age range of 31 to 45 years (young adults) have children or teenagers at home.
- c. The percentage of people who do not have children 41 and up is close to a constant. This trend has an apparent break from the age of 71.

12. Living children

	Average
Living children	2,86
Children in church	2,02

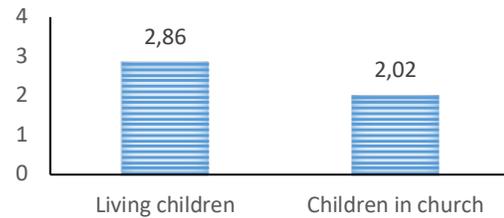


Figure 22. Distribution of families by number of living children and in church.

13. Adventist children

As can be seen in Figure 21, 70% of members' children are in church.

14. Identity with the SDA

Seventh-day Adventist	Frequency
Yes	15859
No	488
Total	16347



Figure 23. Identification distribution as Adventist and non-Adventist.

As can be seen in Figures 22 and 23, among those who attend church on Saturday morning, 3% do not consider themselves as Adventists. Young people and teenagers stand out in this group.

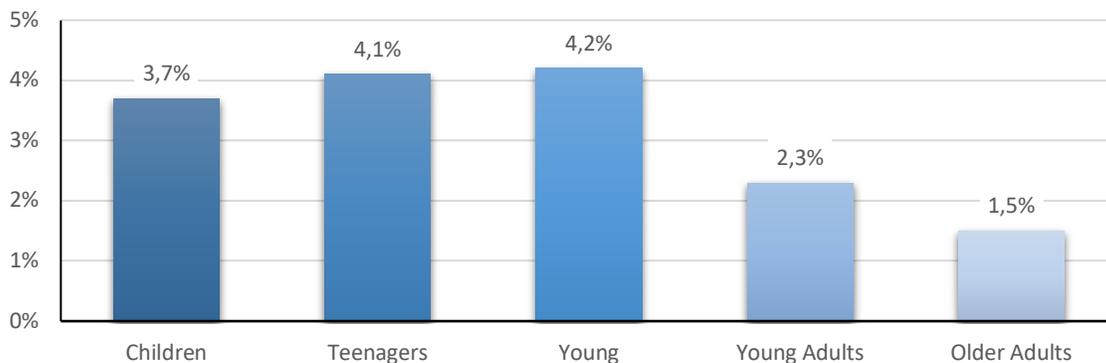


Figure 24. Percentage distribution by participants age range who declared themselves to be non-Adventists.

15. Baptized Adventist (years)

The data does not reflect those presented by the SAD’s Executive Secretariat.

16. Personal History

Table 15. Distribution of members' personal history with the Adventist church.

Personal history with the Seventh-day Adventist Church	Frequency
I did not grow up in the church and joined as an adult.	7733
I did not grow up in the church and joined as a teenager.	2856
I grew up in the church but left for a while before returning one or more times.	1325
My family and I joined the Adventist Church when I was a child.	1544
I grew up in the church, and have been connected to the church since birth.	2702
Total	16160

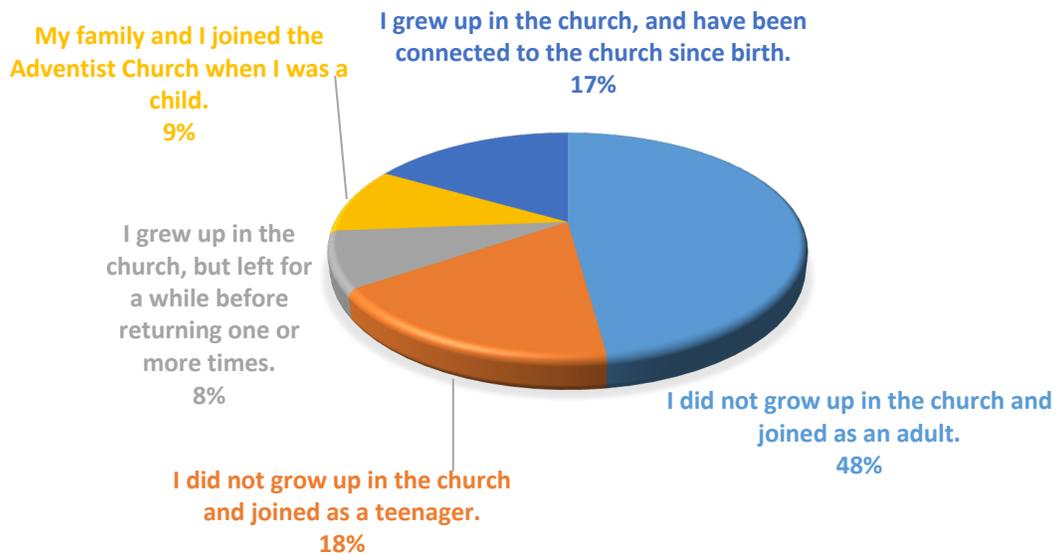
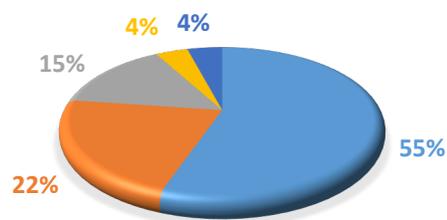


Figure 25. Distribution of members' personal history with the Adventist church.

It is worthy to note that 66% of members did not have their childhood at church, joining it from adolescence or adulthood.

17. Family History

Family History with the Seventh-day Adventist Church	Frequency
I am the first generation of Adventists in my family.	9159
At least one of my parents is or was a Seventh-day Adventist.	3604
At least one of my grandparents is or was a Seventh-day Adventist.	2441
At least one of my great-grandparents was a Seventh-day Adventist.	640
My family has been in the Seventh-day Adventist church for five generations or more.	692
Total	16536



- I am the first generation of Adventists in my family.
- At least one of my parents is or was a Seventh-day Adventist.
- At least one of my grandparents is or was a Seventh-day Adventist.
- At least one of my great-grandparents was a Seventh-day Adventist.
- My family has been in the Seventh-day Adventist church for five generations or more.

Figure 26. Distribution of members' family history with the Adventist church.

Table 16. Distribution of family history according to the age range of members.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
I am the first generation of Adventists in my family.	121	416	1868	5414	1064
At least one of my parents is or was a Seventh-day Adventist.	121	418	1038	1708	221
At least one of my grandparents is or was a Seventh-day Adventist.	102	335	859	1017	83
At least one of my great-grandparents was a Seventh-day Adventist.	31	113	253	207	26
My family has been in the Seventh-day Adventist church for five generations or more.	30	137	159	276	65
Total	405	1419	4177	8622	1459

Seventh-day Adventist Global Church Member Survey Research South American Division

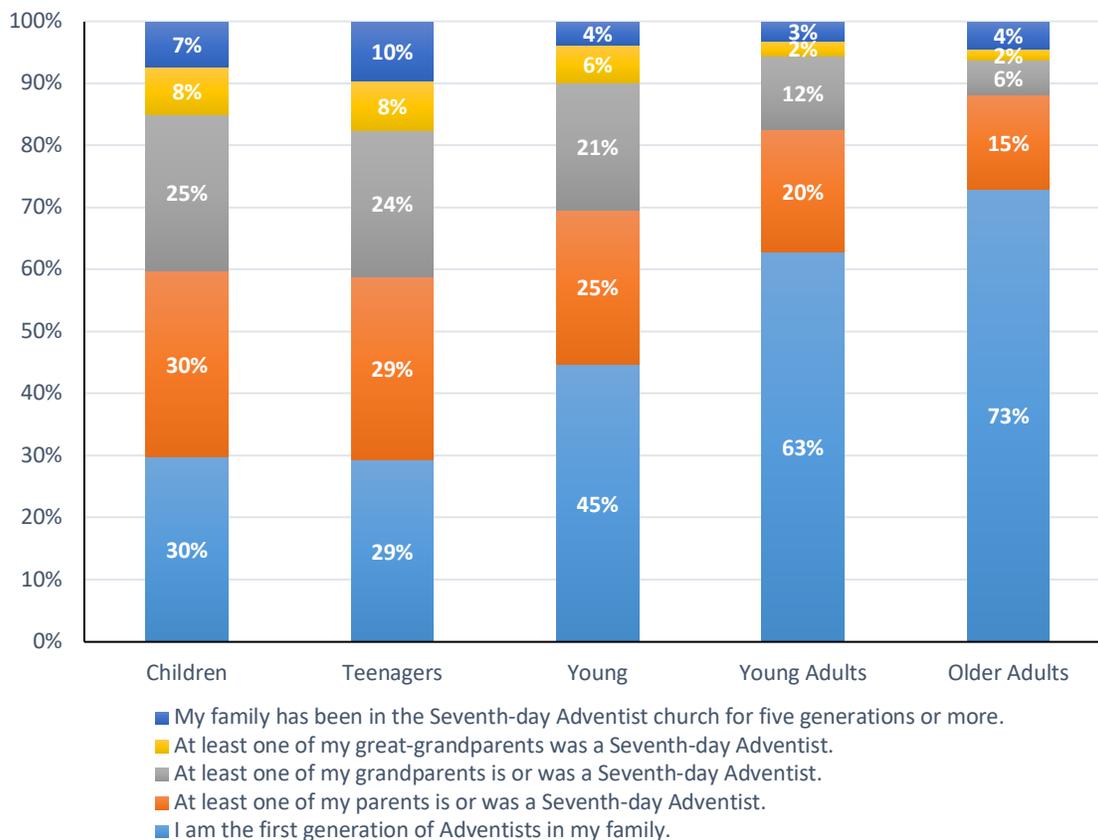


Figure 27. Distribution of family history by age range of declared Adventist members.

Table 17. Percentage distribution according to history in all age range.

	Age Group (Percentage)				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
I am the first generation of Adventists in my family.	1,4	4,7	21,0	60,9	12,0
At least one of my parents is or was a Seventh-day Adventist.	3,5	11,9	29,6	48,7	6,3
At least one of my grandparents is or was a Seventh-day Adventist.	4,3	14,0	35,9	42,4	3,5
At least one of my great-grandparents was a Seventh-day Adventist.	4,9	17,9	40,2	32,9	4,1
My family has been in the Seventh-day Adventist church for five generations or more.	4,5	20,5	23,8	41,4	9,7

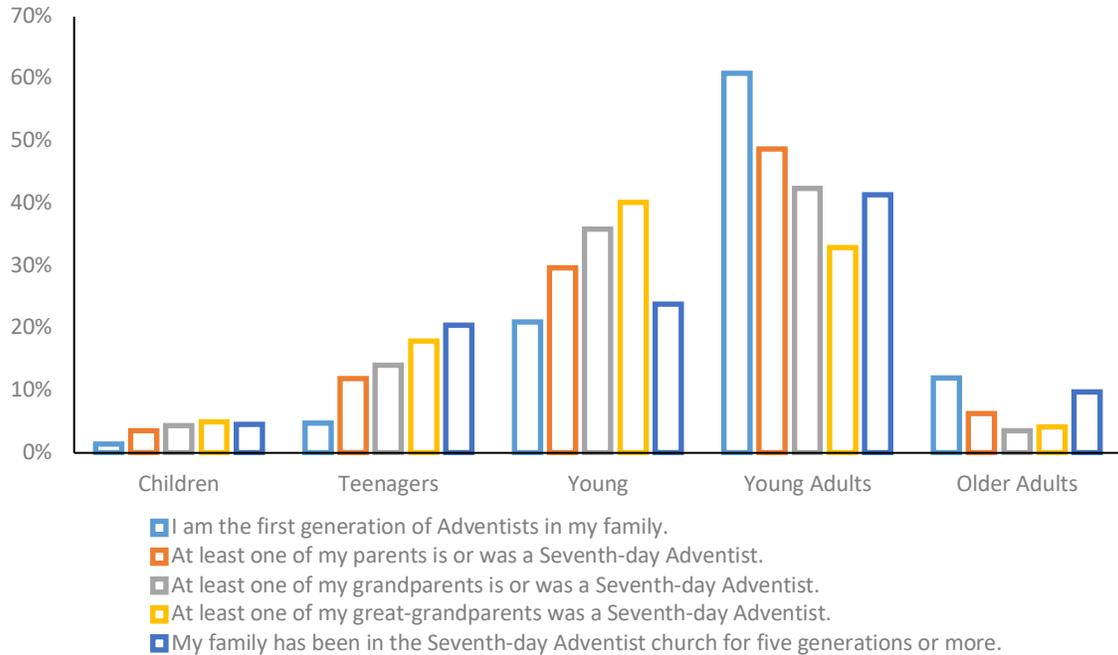


Figure 28. Percentage distribution according to history in all age range.

The graphs shown in Figures 28 and 29 indicate a difference in religious history between the age ranges. While young adults and older adults have rates of over 60%, in the "first generation" aspect, these rates fall to 30% among adolescents and children.

18. Church position

I have a Church position	Frequency
Yes	8551
No	7529
Total	16080

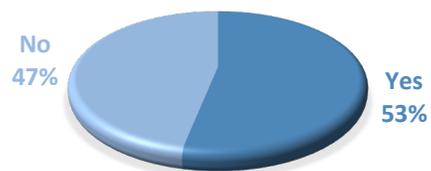


Figure 29. Distribution by function of office at church.

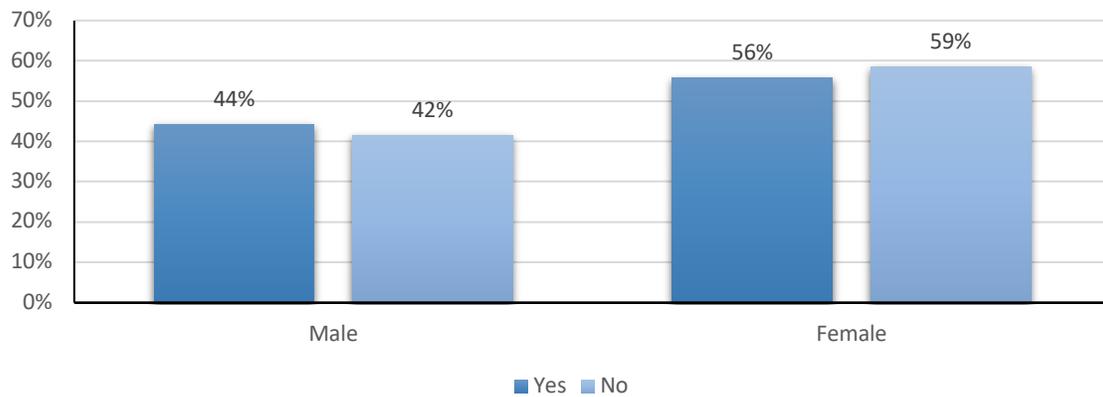


Figure 30. Distribution by role and gender roles at church.

Admitting there is a higher proportion of women compared to men, the statistic $\chi^2(1) = 11,249$ with $p < 0,001$, indicates a significant difference for a larger proportion of men holding positions at church, although this difference is small, and has a weak association between the V variables of Cramer = 0.027.

19. 01 and 02 Church Assistance / Church Size

Table 1. Assistance of members at church by Sabbath and church size.

	Assistance/Size	Frequency
Less than 25	2153	1534
25-50	5059	3248
51-100	4728	5082
101 - 150	1511	2119
151 - 200	1081	1095
201 - 300	839	1419
301 - 400	409	722
401 - 500	253	429
501 - 1000	66	282
1001 - 2000	10	29
More than 2000	21	20
Total	16130	15979

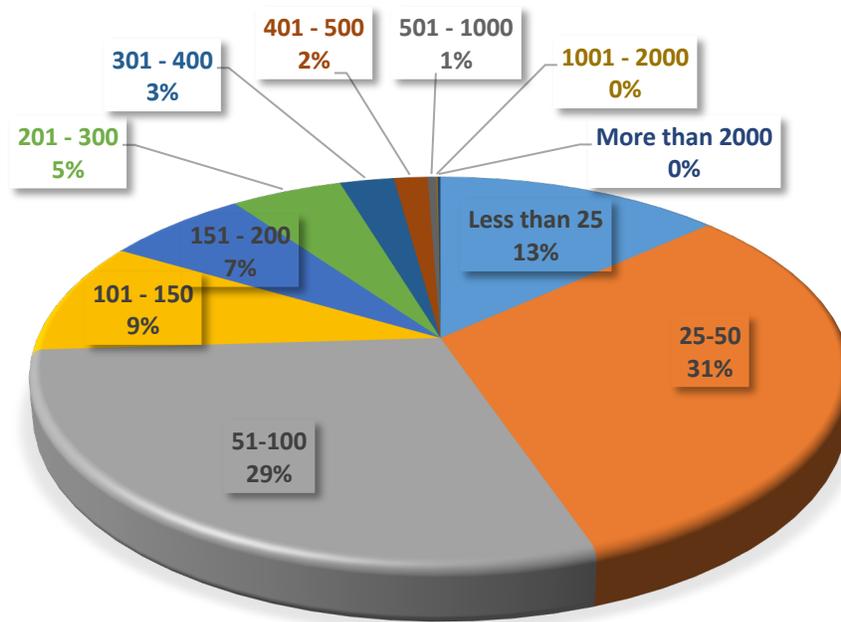


Figure 31. Distribution of church members attending church on Sabbath.

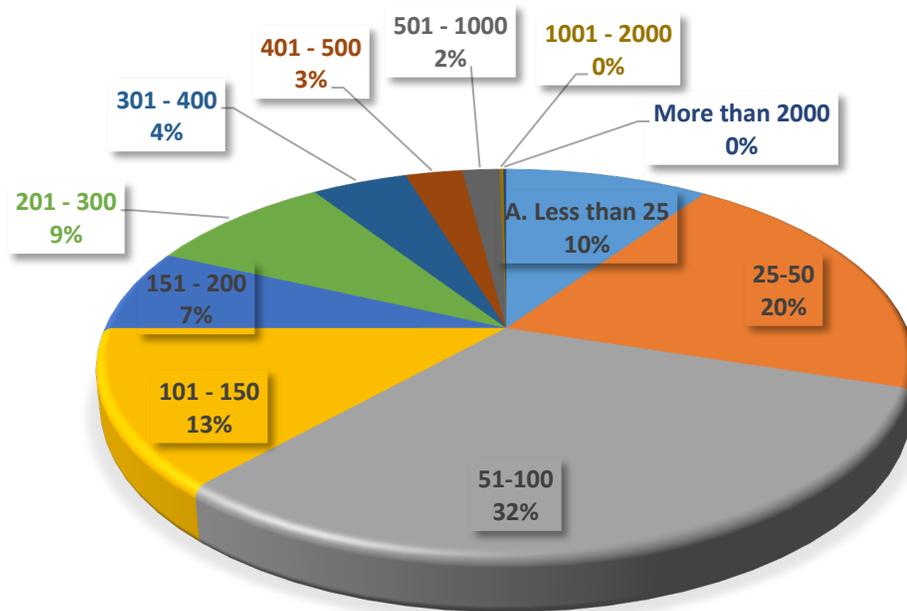


Figure 32. Distribution of members according to church size.

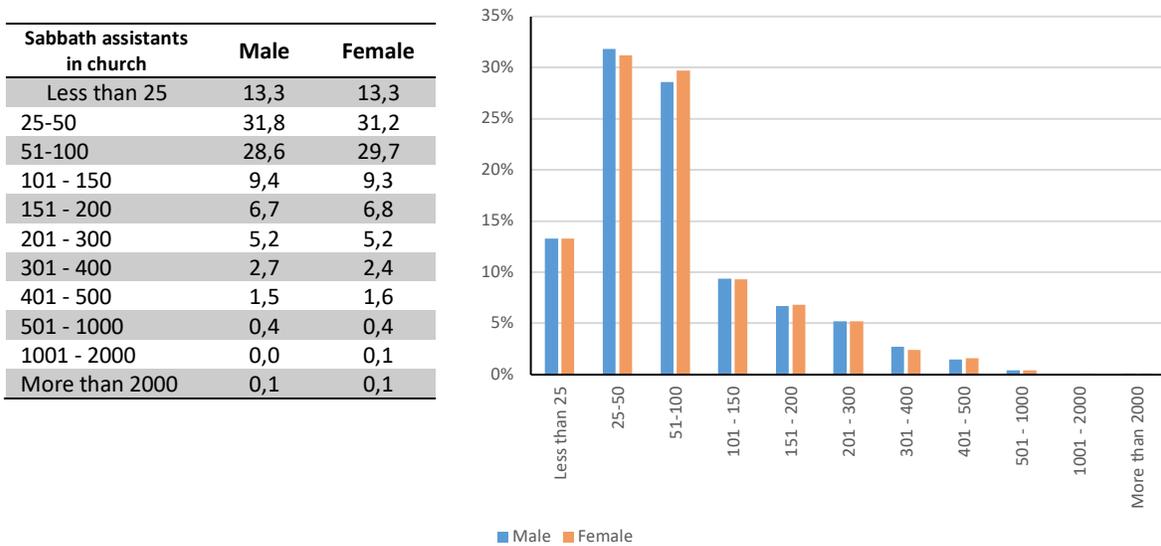


Figure 33. Distribution by assistants' number and gender on Sabbath in church.

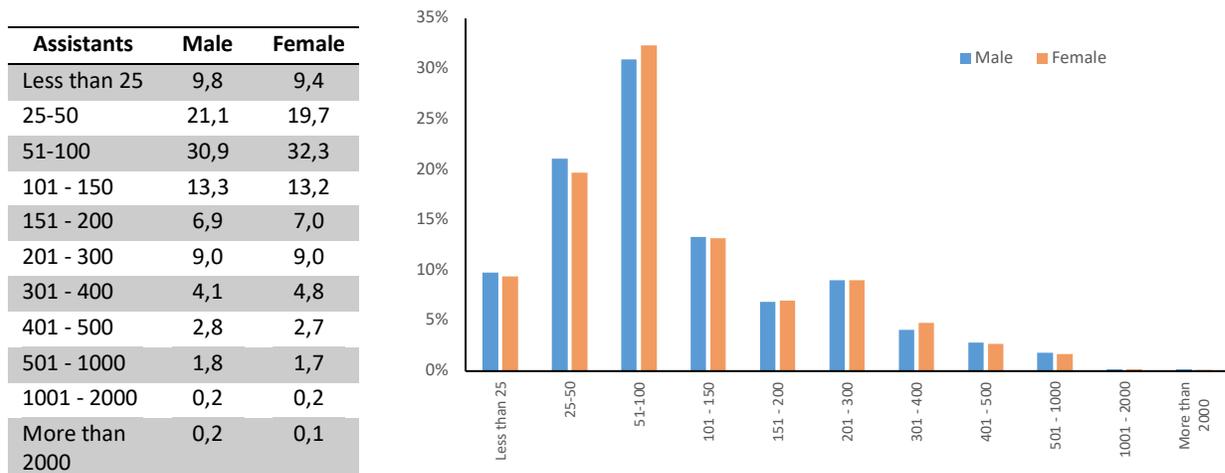


Figure 34. Distribution of church size by gender.

There is no statistically significant difference in the perception of men's and women's number of members of their local church $\chi^2(10) = 14,155$ with $p > 0,05$ and neither in the membership perception of frequency on Sabbath worship $\chi^2(10) = 3,877$ with $p > 0,05$.

20. Church location

Not considered in the questionnaire.

21. Institutions near the church.

Not considered in the questionnaire.

22. Family religious routine

22.01. I felt very close to one or both of my parents or guardians.

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	1334
Strongly Disagree	329
Disagree	565
I am not sure	839
Agree	5352
Strongly Agree	5816
Total	14235

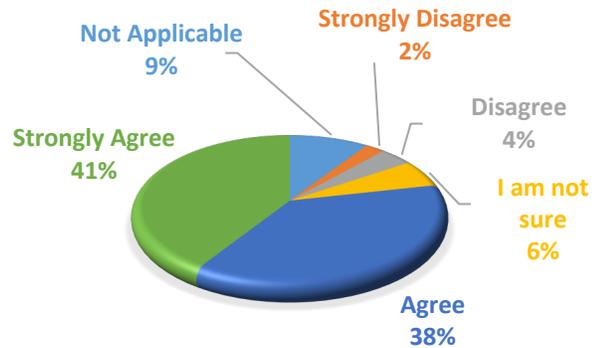


Figure 35. Distribution by agreement rate regarding parents' approximation.

Table 2. Distribution by agreement rate regarding age range.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	20	92	214	799	163
Strongly Disagree	7	18	50	185	54
Disagree	8	45	149	297	48
I am not sure	21	80	219	423	69
Agree	126	531	1467	2764	358
Strongly Agree	135	490	1702	2949	404
Total	317	1256	3801	7417	1096

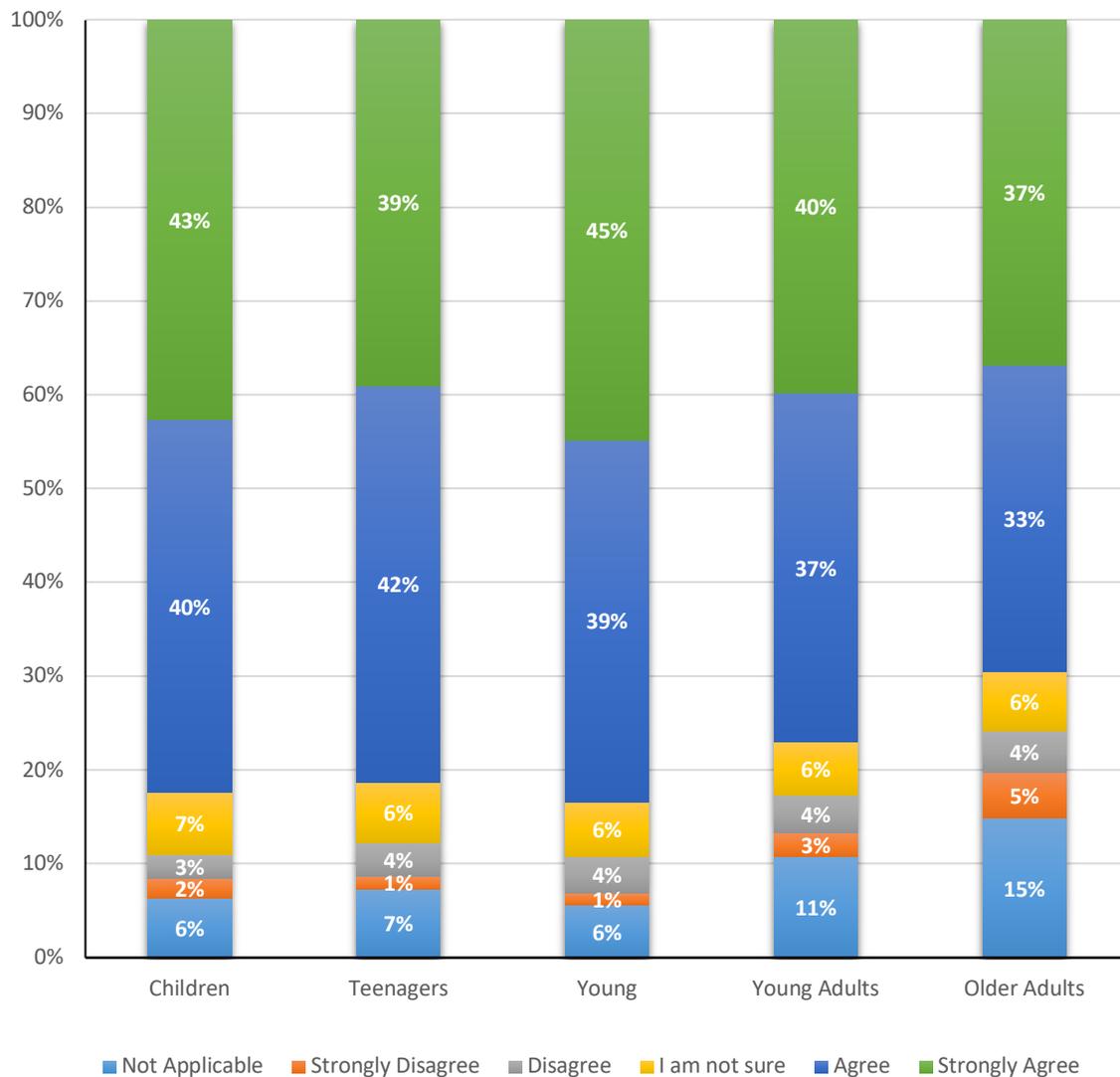


Figure 36. Distribution by agreement rate regarding parents' approximation in age range.

Young adults and adults have below-expected proportions in the "Agree" and "Strongly Agree" categories, $\chi^2(20) = 214,722$ with $p < 0,001$ and V of Cramer = 0,62.

22.02. Our family was involved in community service/volunteer activities.

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	3767
Strongly Disagree	596
Disagree	1610
I am not sure	1924
Agree	3755
Strongly Agree	1855
Total	13507

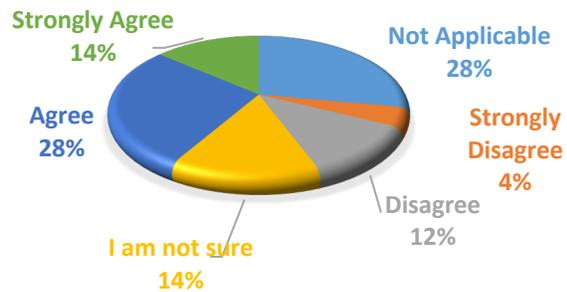


Figure 37. Distribution by family development rate in community services.

Table 3. Distribution by developmental level and ages in community services.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	69	249	1031	2043	288
Strongly Disagree	10	44	137	338	56
Disagree	34	175	500	778	93
I am not sure	45	272	640	828	112
Agree	108	334	1007	1958	265
Strongly Agree	52	163	404	1015	157
Total	318	1237	3719	6960	971

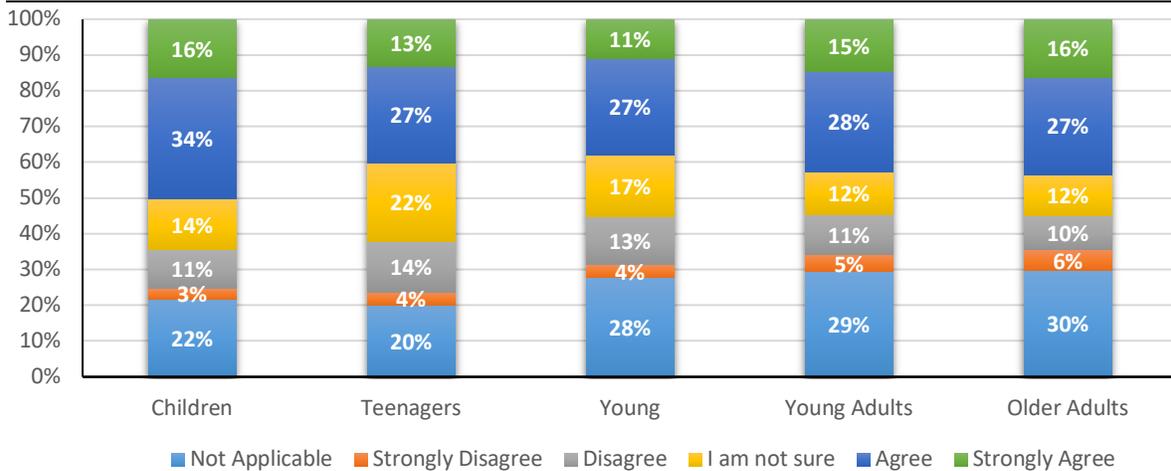


Figure 38. Distribution by family development rate in community services according to age range.

There is evidence of statistically significant differences $\chi^2(10) = 216,504$ with $p < 0,001$ in the distributed proportions. Children agree more strongly with the statement, while younger adults and adults strongly disagree in greater proportions. However, the level of association between variables is considered low with 6.4%.

22.03. I was able to talk to one or both of my parents or guardians about religious issues.

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	1783
Strongly Disagree	376
Disagree	863
I am not sure	1039
Agree	5109
Strongly Agree	4536
Total	13706

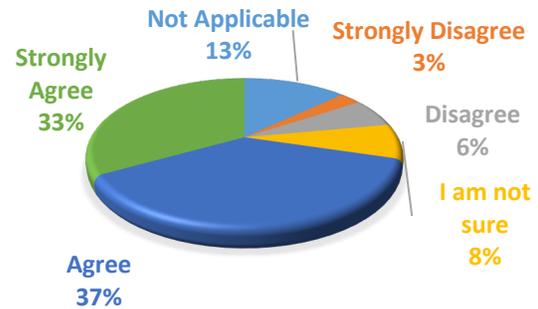


Figure 39. Distribution by agreement rate of talking about religion with parents.

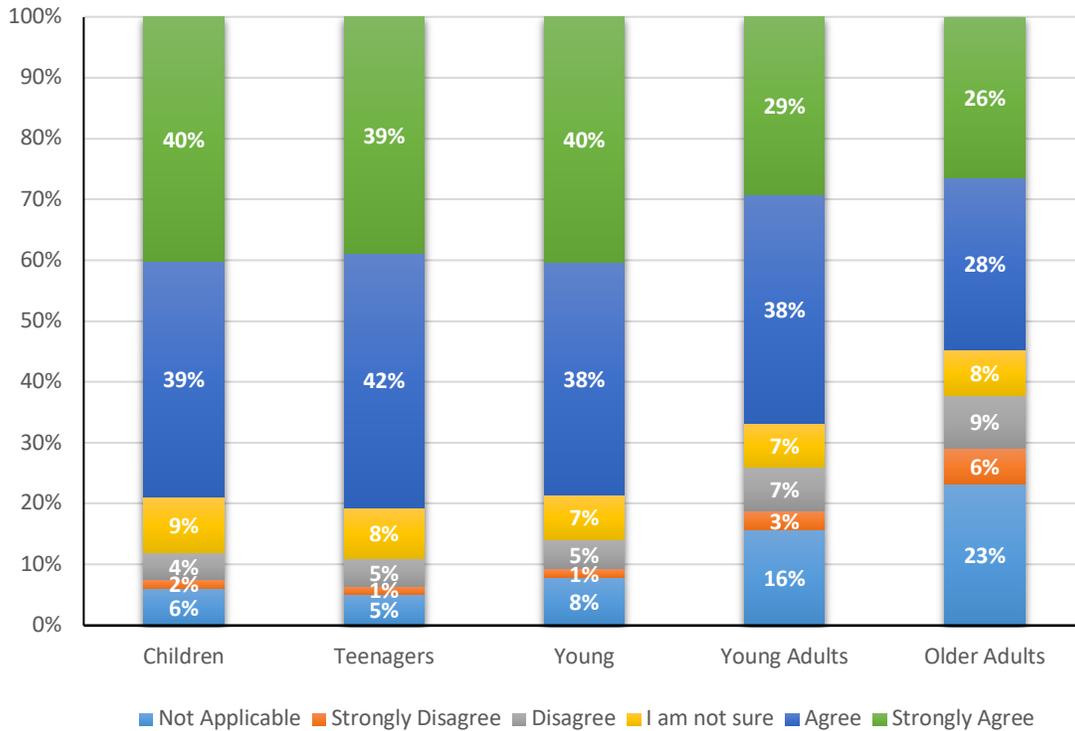


Figure 40. Distribution by agreement rate of talking about religion with parents according to age range.

The proportions of children, teenagers, and youth are statistically significant, $\chi^2(20) = 538,252$ with $p < 0,001$, larger than expected among those who strongly agree with the statement. The association level of the variables is 10%.

22.04. Reading the Bible was a common practice in my family.

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	3106
Strongly Disagree	749
Disagree	1907
I am not sure	1387
Agree	3757
Strongly Agree	2917
Total	13823

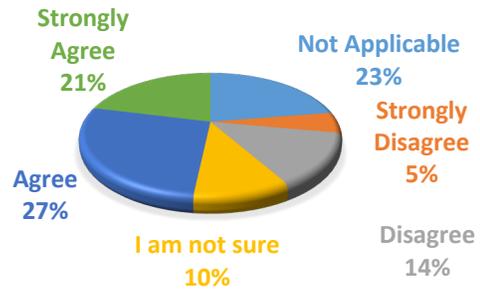


Figure 41. Distribution of agreement rate of reading the Bible.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	24	120	642	1931	320
Strongly Disagree	8	45	173	421	84
Disagree	32	149	527	1040	131
I am not sure	40	179	476	597	64
Agree	130	438	1149	1733	218
Strongly Agree	91	311	787	1437	215
Total	325	1242	3754	7159	1032

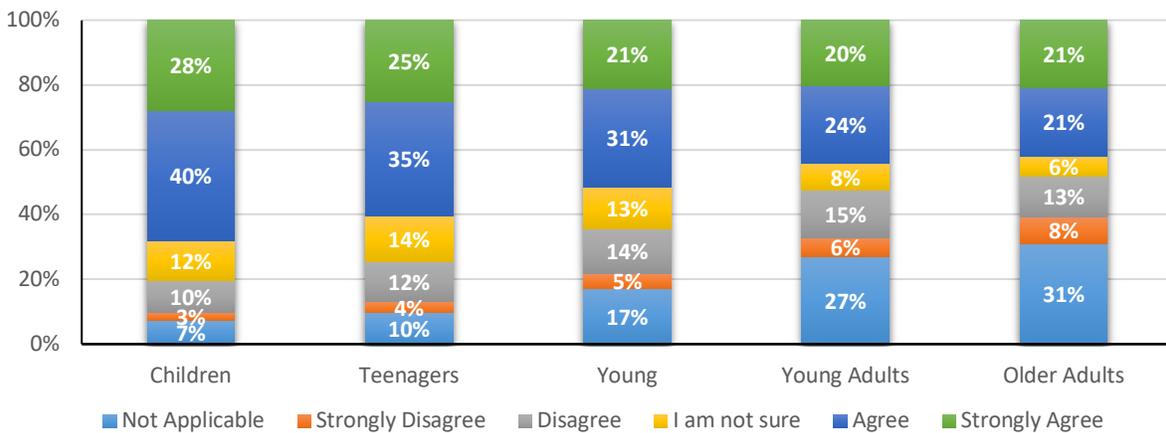


Figure 42. Distribution of agreement rate of reading the Bible according to age range.

The proportions of children and teenagers are statistically significant, $\chi^2(20) = 524,54$ with $p < 0,001$, larger than expected among those who strongly agree with the statement. The association level of variables is 9.9%. When we analyze the agreed option, there are larger proportions than expected for children, teenagers and youth. The inverse happened for young adults and older adults.

22.05. Praying before each meal was a common practice in my family.

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	3259
Strongly Disagree	740
Disagree	1987
I am not sure	1121
Agree	3229
Strongly Agree	3622
Total	13958

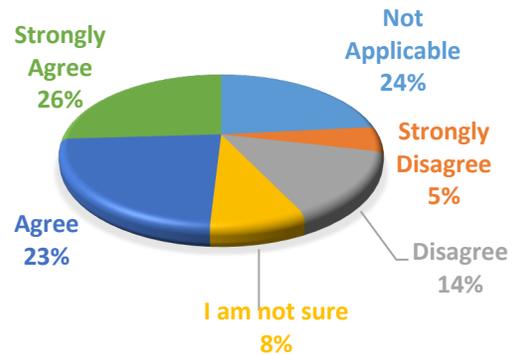


Figure 43. Distribution of agreement on prayer before meals.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	35	141	728	2003	286
Strongly Disagree	5	46	163	436	75
Disagree	30	172	614	1025	112
I am not sure	38	143	401	460	55
Agree	112	356	849	1599	248
Strongly Agree	106	386	1007	1727	287
Total	326	1244	3762	7250	1063

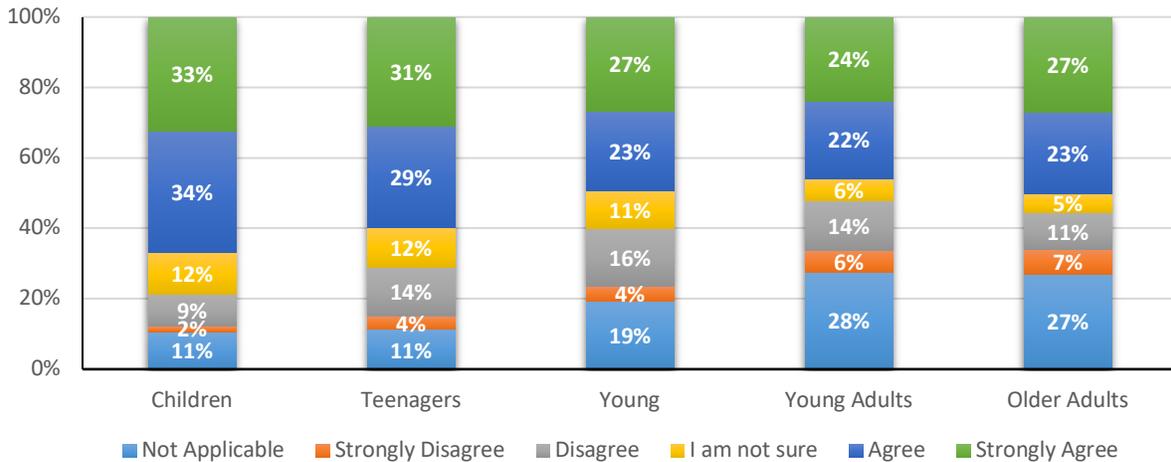


Figure 44. Distribution of agreement rate about praying before meals according to age range.

For the statement “to Pray before each meal”, children and teenagers disagree less and agree more regarding the expected statistical percentages, $\chi^2(20) = 411,537$ with $p < 0,001$. The association between the variables is 8.7%.

22.06. Morning or evening worship with one or both parents were a common practice in my family

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	4246
Strongly Disagree	1039
Disagree	2392
I am not sure	1319
Agree	2677
Strongly Agree	2010
Total	13683

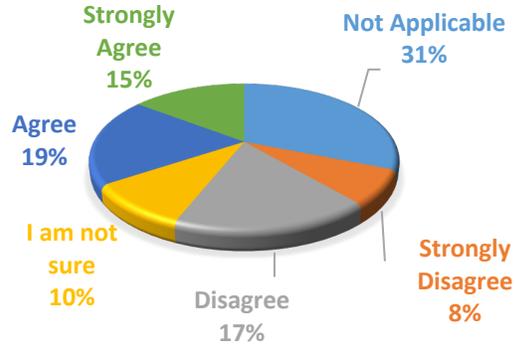


Figure 45. Distribution of agreement rate on morning or evening services.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	48	219	968	2569	362
Strongly Disagree	8	59	261	582	109
Disagree	33	219	730	1229	137
I am not sure	58	168	447	548	63
Agree	108	353	797	1178	173
Strongly Agree	57	217	532	972	168
Total	312	1235	3735	7078	1012

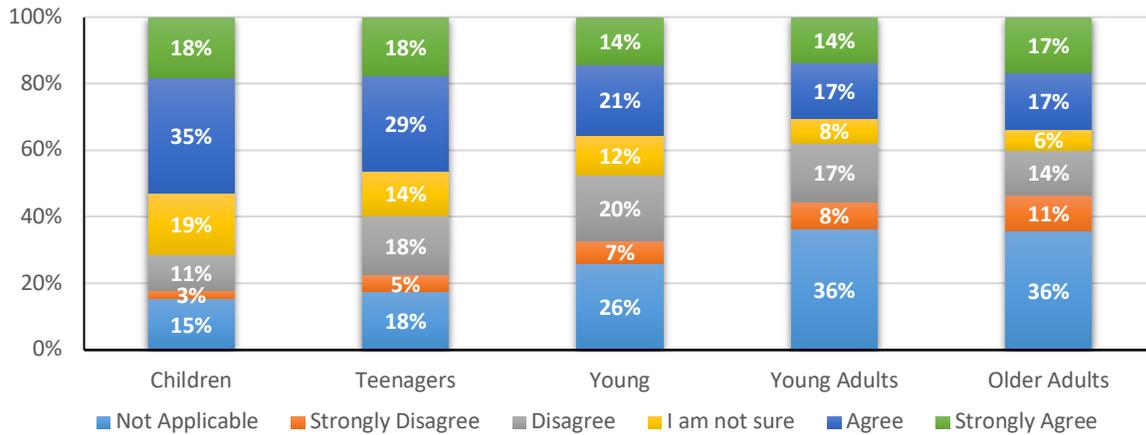


Figure 46. Distribution of agreement rate over morning or evening worship according to age range.

For the statement “morning worship”, children and teenagers disagree less and agree more regarding the expected statistical percentages, $\chi^2(20) = 515,877$ with $p < 0,001$. The association between the variables is 9.8%.

22.07. My father / mother / guardian attended church regularly

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	3304
Strongly Disagree	757
Disagree	1609
I am not sure	843
Agree	3464
Strongly Agree	3815
Total	13792

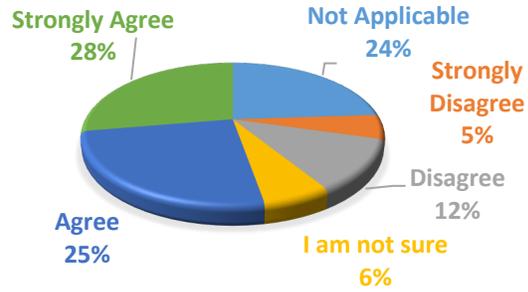


Figure 47. Distribution of agreement rate on church care.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	26	138	731	1996	337
Strongly Disagree	10	42	162	430	95
Disagree	22	117	420	877	134
I am not sure	35	101	235	387	59
Agree	93	381	1005	1731	183
Strongly Agree	129	452	1205	1724	213
Total	315	1231	3758	7145	1021

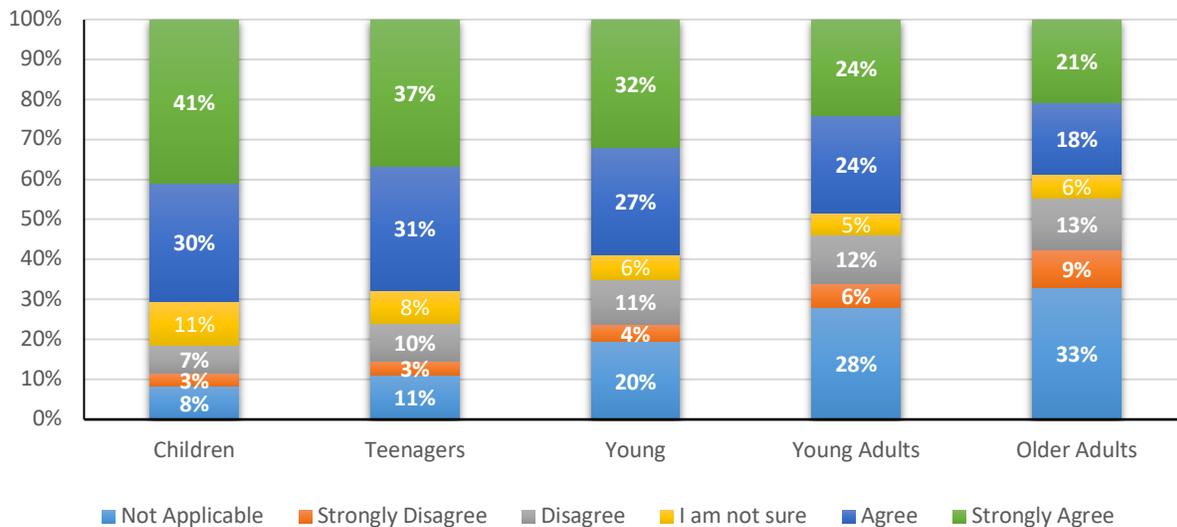


Figure 48. Distribution of agreement rate on church care according to age range.

Children, teenagers, and youth present a statistically higher proportion than expected for the answer “strongly agree”, while with Young Adults and Older Adults the opposite happens, presenting the statistic, $\chi^2(20) = 504,952$ with $p < 0,001$ and V of Cramer = 0,097.

22.08. Adventist education was an important factor in my family.

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	5416
Strongly Disagree	896
Disagree	1502
I am not sure	786
Agree	2357
Strongly Agree	2771
Total	13728

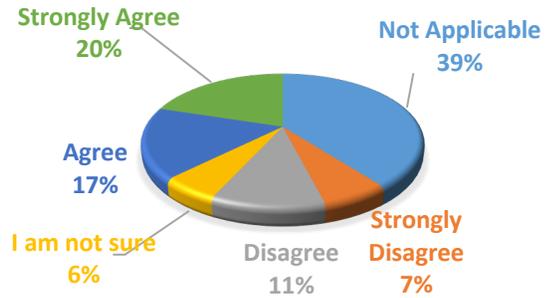


Figure 49. Distribution of agreement rate on Adventist education in the family.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	67	241	1247	3294	457
Strongly Disagree	12	61	221	485	100
Disagree	18	82	424	833	117
I am not sure	25	117	272	313	35
Agree	74	339	716	1038	127
Strongly Agree	119	401	857	1143	174
Total	315	1241	3737	7106	1010

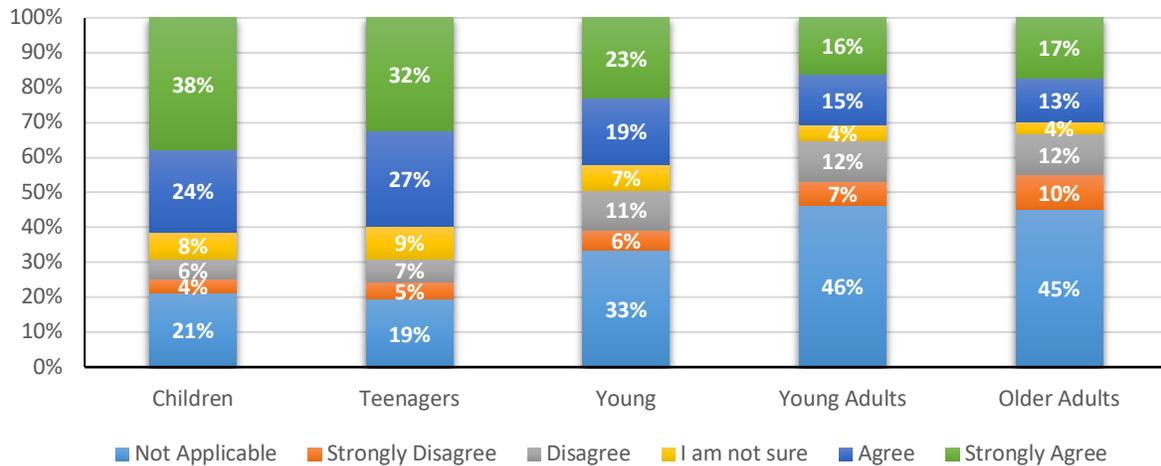


Figure 50. Distribution of agreement rate on Adventist education in the family according to age range.

The high percentages of the answer “No” that apply between Young Adults and Older Adults, combined with the high percentage of “Strongly Agree” among children and teenagers, can be explained by the Adventist Education Network increase. These differences are statistically significant $\chi^2(20) = 771,168$ with $p < 0,001$ and V of Cramer = 0,120.

23. Family Situation

	Frequency
In a family with at least one biological or adoptive parent.	11947
In a foster family or in an institution.	861
In some other situation.	1986
Total	14794

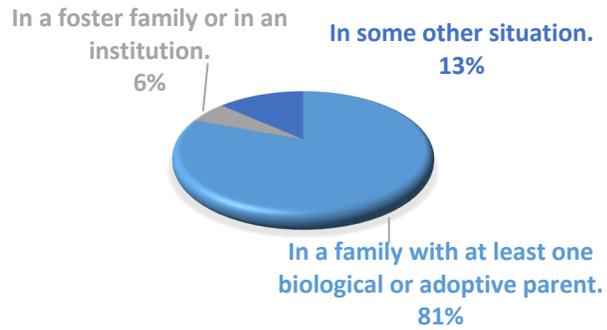


Figure 51. Context distribution of the family situation.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
In a family with at least one biological or adoptive parent.	252	896	3008	6500	983
In a foster family or in an institution.	19	67	204	448	87
In some other situation.	70	267	552	897	141
Total	341	1230	3764	7845	1211

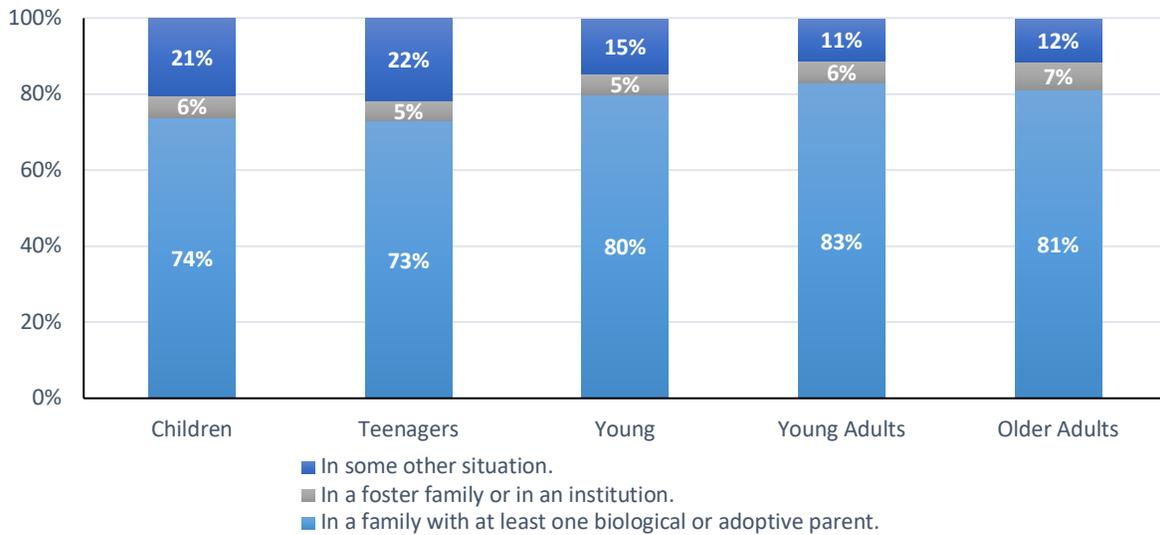


Figure 52. Context distribution of the family situation by age range.

The statistic $\chi^2(8) = 127,657$ with $p < 0,001$, allowed us to affirm that smaller proportions were expected for the alternatives "a family with at least one parent" and "Other situation" among children and teenagers. The association between the variables is 6.7%.

24. Parenting style

When you were a teenager (13-18 years old), who decided:

24.01. Who decided the entertainment when you were a teenager?

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	1983
Parent(s) or guardian(s) decided	4221
Both parent(s) & myself	4292
Decided for myself	4696
Total	15192

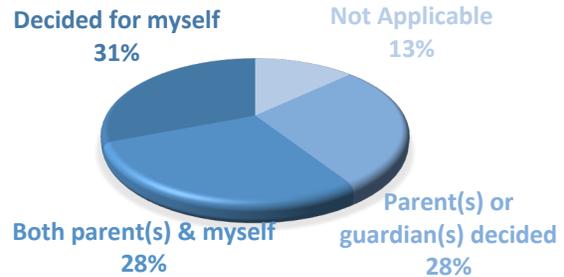


Figure 53. Distribution of family fun level.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	55	83	222	1256	310
Parent(s) or guardian(s) decided	111	327	891	2360	401
Both parent(s) & myself	109	463	1315	2074	217
Decided for myself	39	434	1509	2317	298
Total	314	1307	3937	8007	1226

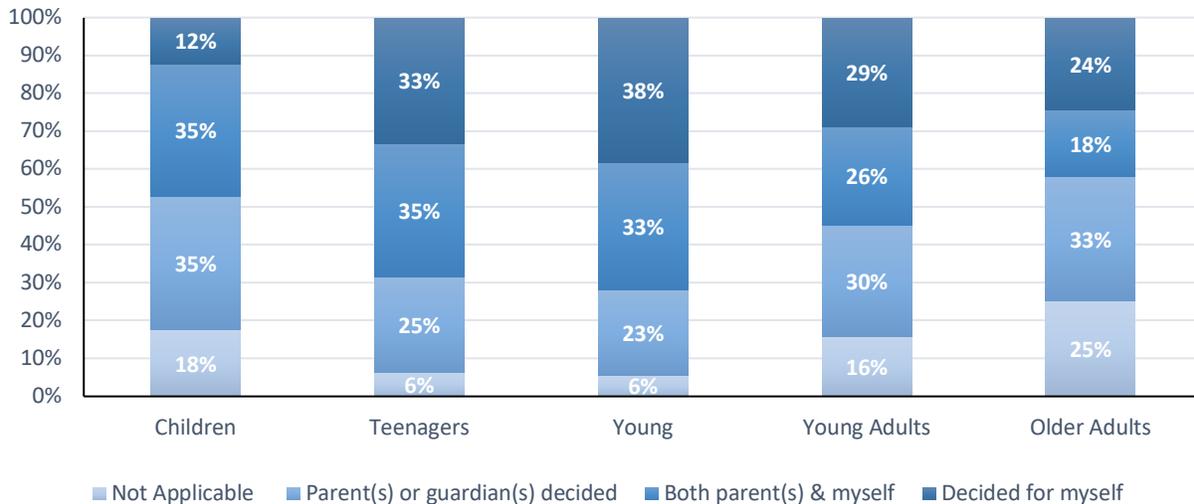


Figure 54. Distribution of level of family fun according to age range.

There are significant differences between the different age ranges in their answer proportions, $\chi^2(12) = 729,390$ with $p < 0,001$. The higher-than-expected proportion for adults who answered "does not apply" and the smaller-than-expected proportion for teens and youth is noteworthy. The answer option "Father, Mother and I" behave differently in all age ranges. The same goes for the "I decided" option, except for teens. The association level of the variables is 12.8%.

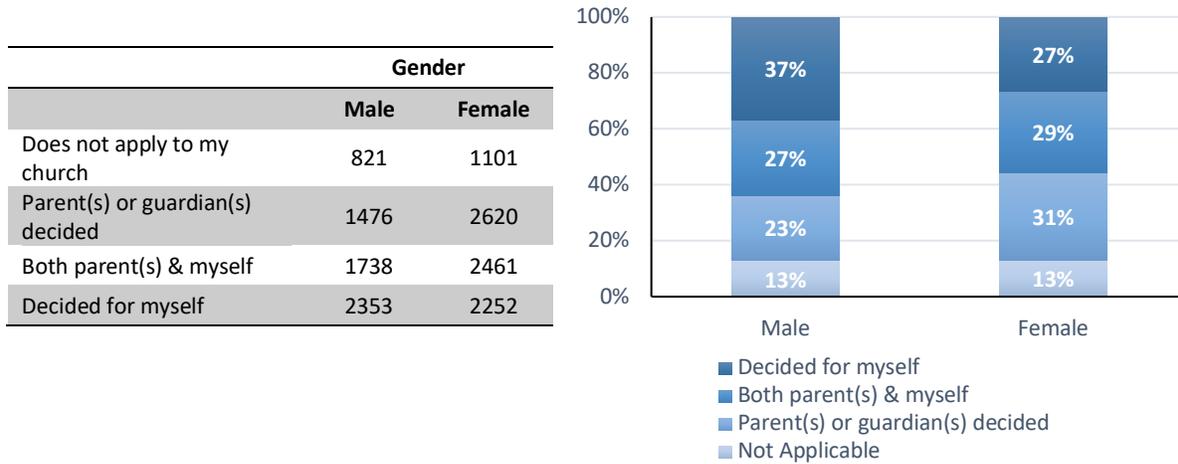


Figure 55. Distribution of family fun level by gender.

There are significant differences between genders in their answer proportions, $\chi^2(3) = 208,559$ with $p < 0,001$. Men have a higher proportion than expected in the "I decided" category, while the opposite happened with women. The association level of the variables is 11.9%.

24.02. Who decided bedtime?

	Frequency
Does not apply to my church	623
Parent(s) or guardian(s) decided	4792
Both parent(s) & myself	4586
Decided for myself	4292
Total	14293

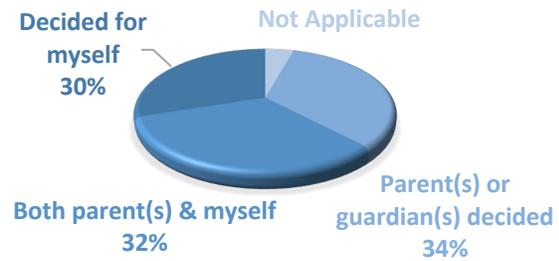


Figure 56. Distribution of family decision level during bedtime.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	33	48	77	356	85
Parent(s) or guardian(s) decided	122	384	1060	2692	412
Both parent(s) & myself	104	450	1385	2279	262
Decided for myself	46	387	1320	2131	320
Total	305	1269	3842	7458	1079

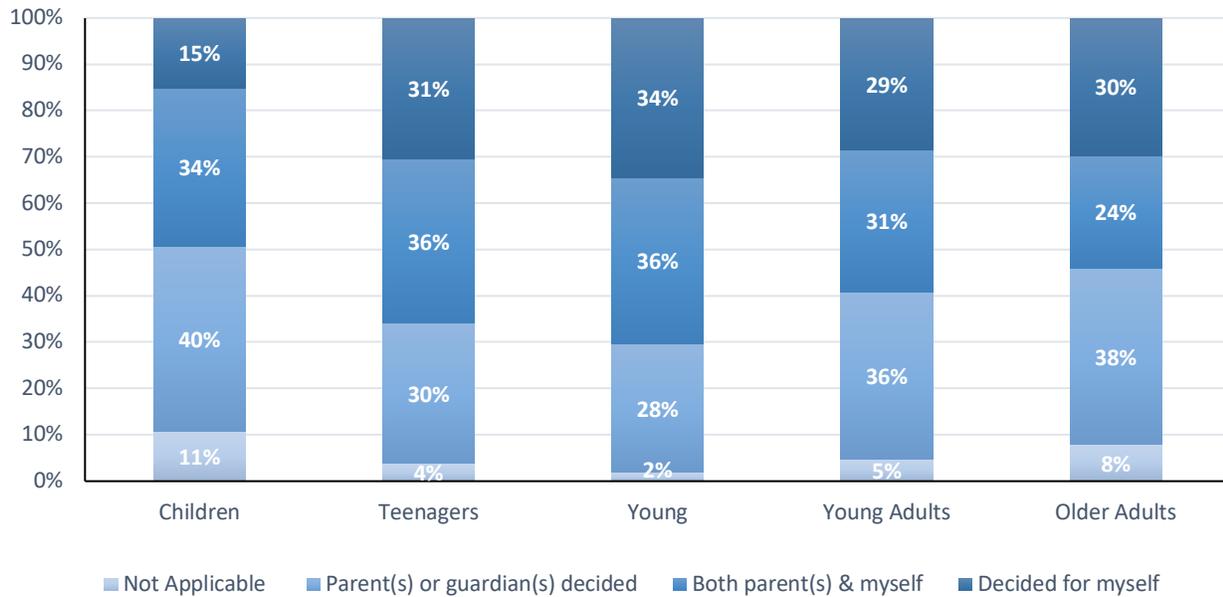


Figure 57. Distribution of family decision level at bedtime according to age range.

Statistical tests, $\chi^2(12) = 285,642$ with $p < 0,001$, indicate that young people present larger proportions than expected when they are involved in the decision process. The variables have 8.3% of association.

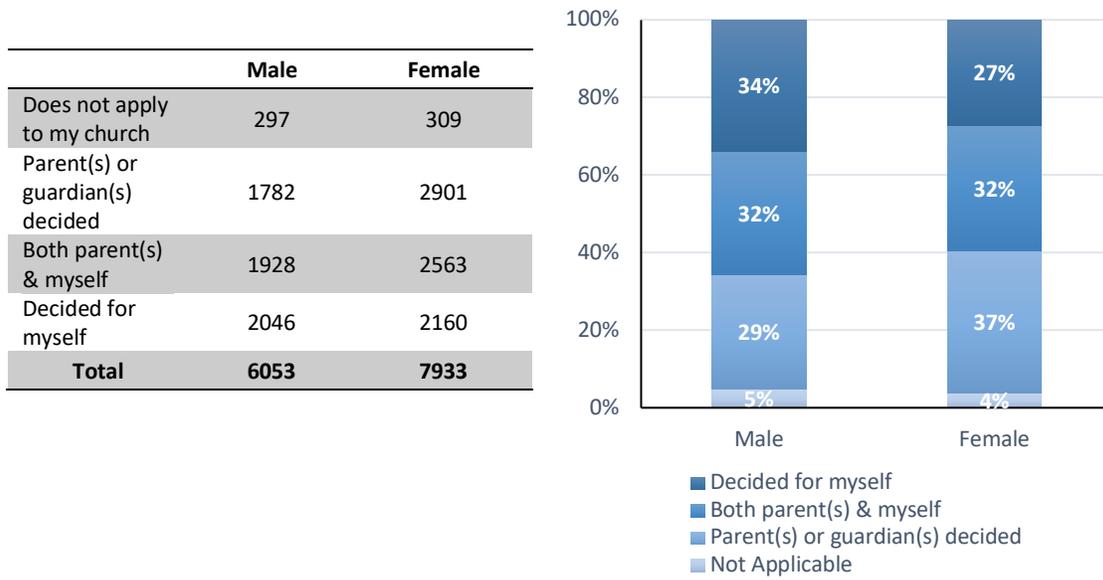


Figure 58. Distribution of family decision level in bedtime by gender.

Statistical tests, $\chi^2(3) = 109,771$ with $p < 0,001$, indicate that men and women differ in all variables, except for "Father, mother and me". The variables have 8.9% association.

24.03. The friends I could have?

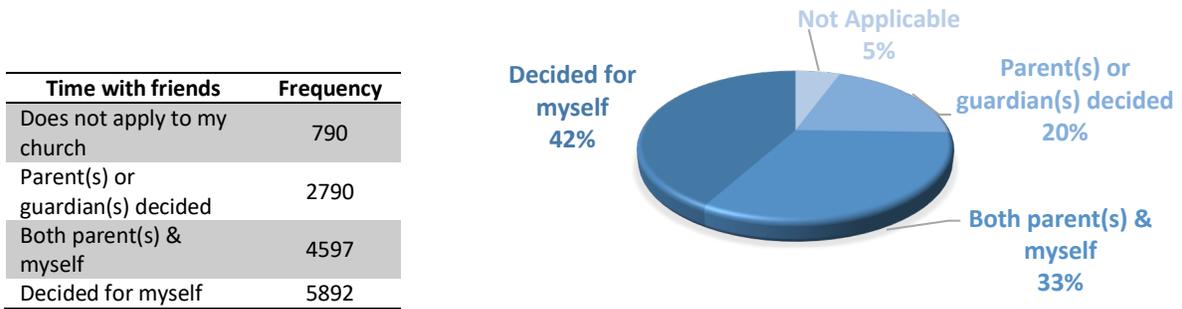


Figure 59. Distribution of family decision level by time with friends.

	Age Group				
	Children	Teenagers	Young	Young Adults	Older Adults
Does not apply to my church	43	41	99	464	115
Parent(s) or guardian(s) decided	65	161	588	1625	286
Both parent(s) & myself	100	428	1378	2361	219
Decided for myself	90	634	1755	2880	412
Total	298	1264	3820	7330	1032

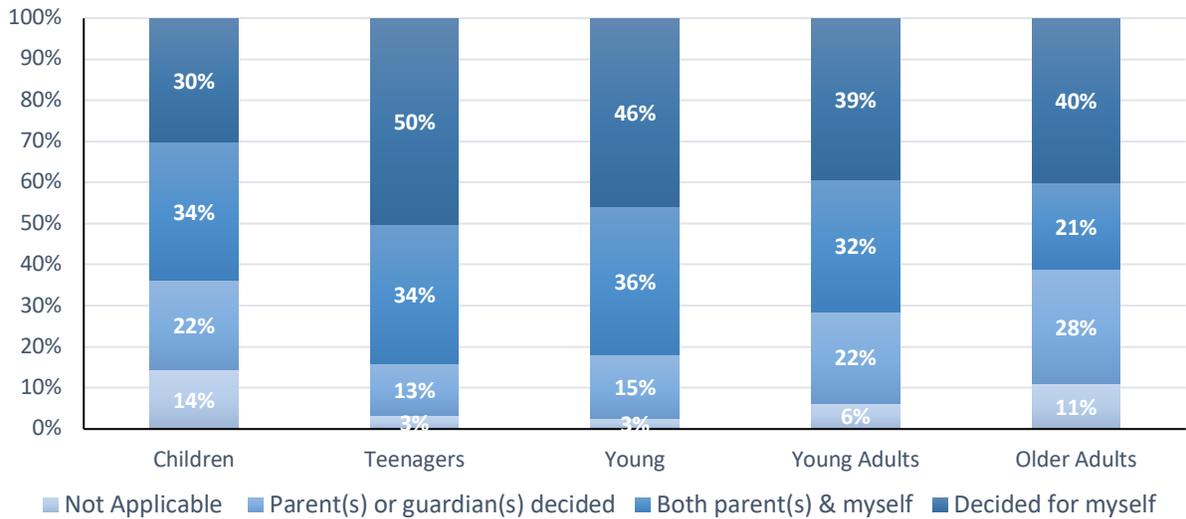


Figure 60. Distribution of family decision level by time with friends according to age range.

A larger proportion was expected for teens and young in "my parents" option. On the other hand, teenagers and youth present smaller proportions than expected in the "I decided" option, and an inverse situation happened with children and adults. The statistic, $\chi^2(12) = 418,286$ with $p < 0,001$ indicates that these results are significant and the Cramer V indicates an association of 10.1% among the variables.

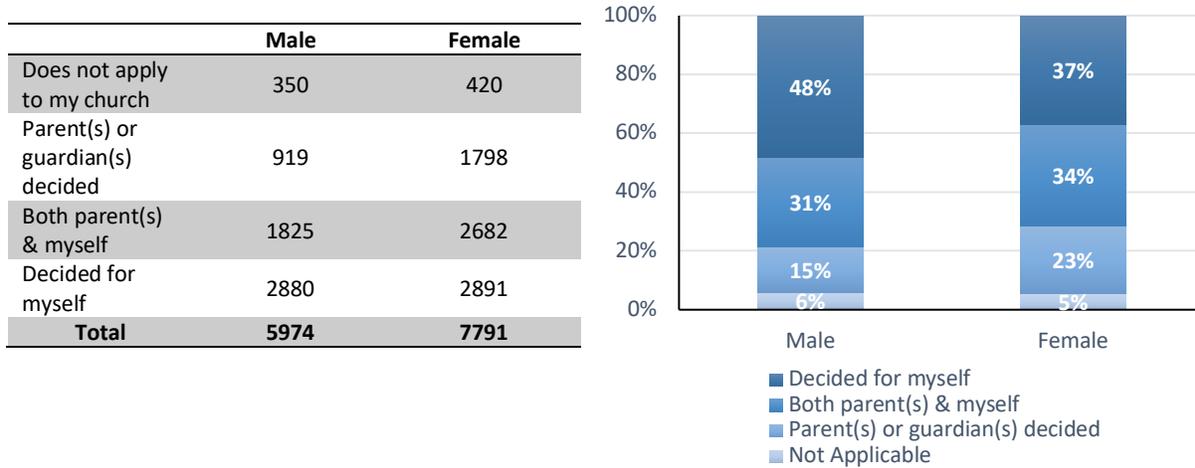


Figure 61. Distribution of family decision level by time with friends according to gender.

Statistical tests, $\chi^2(3) = 217,661$ with $p < 0,001$, indicate that men and women differ in all variables, with the exception of "Not applicable". The variables had a 12.6% association

V.3. Section 3 - Behavior / religious duties.

25. Socio-religious activities

25.01. I go to church services

	Counting
Never	391
Only once or twice	757
At least once a quarter	316
Once a month	443
Almost every week	2415
Every week	5561
More than once a week	5234

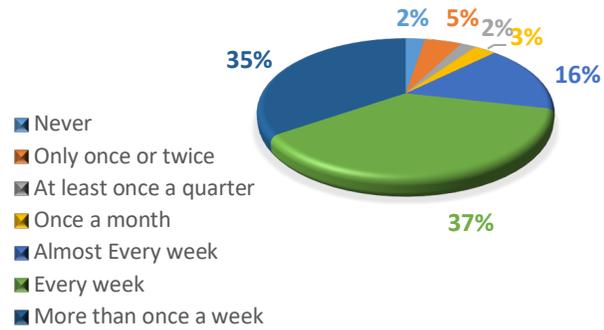


Figure 62. Distribution by attendance at church services.

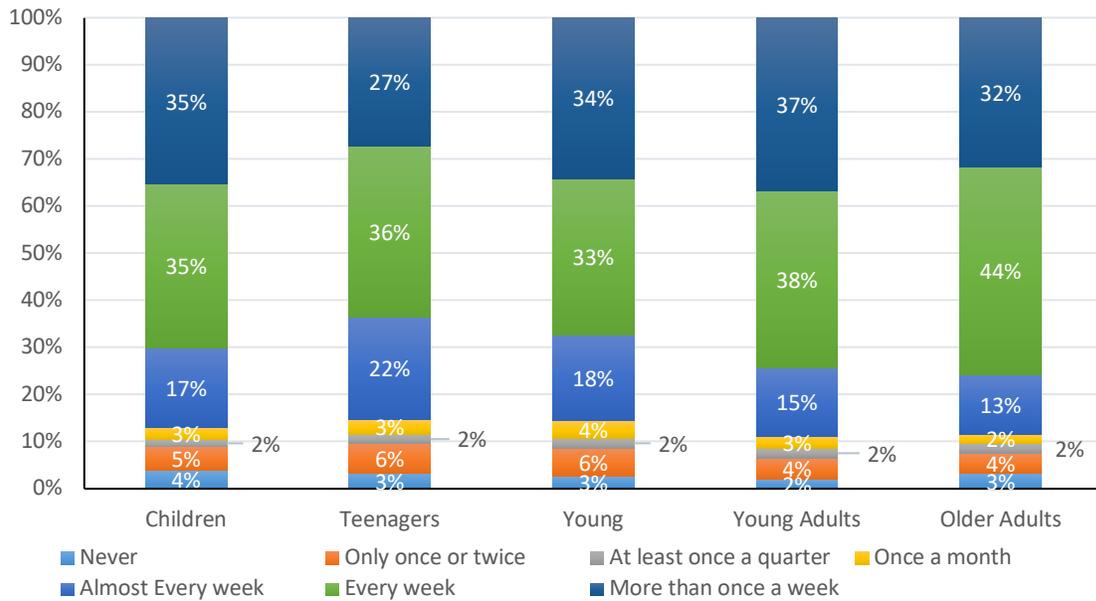


Figure 63. Distribution by attendance to church services according to age range.

In the aspect "more than once a week", young adults stand out with proportions higher than expected, and teenagers below the expected. Older Adults are also lower than expected. The statistical test, $\chi^2(24) = 177,065$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.5% between the variables.

25.02. I go to Sabbath school

	Counting
Never	530
Only once or twice	587
At least once a quarter	292
Once a month	457
Almost every week	2563
Every week	8483
More than once a week	2008

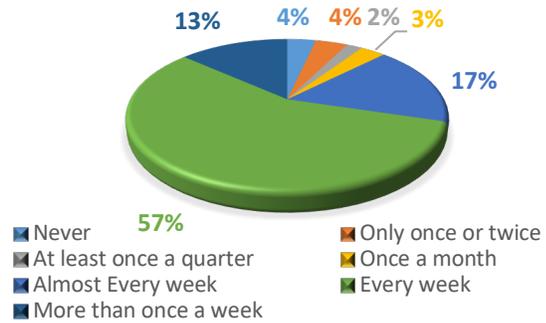


Figure 64. Distribution by Sabbath school attendance.

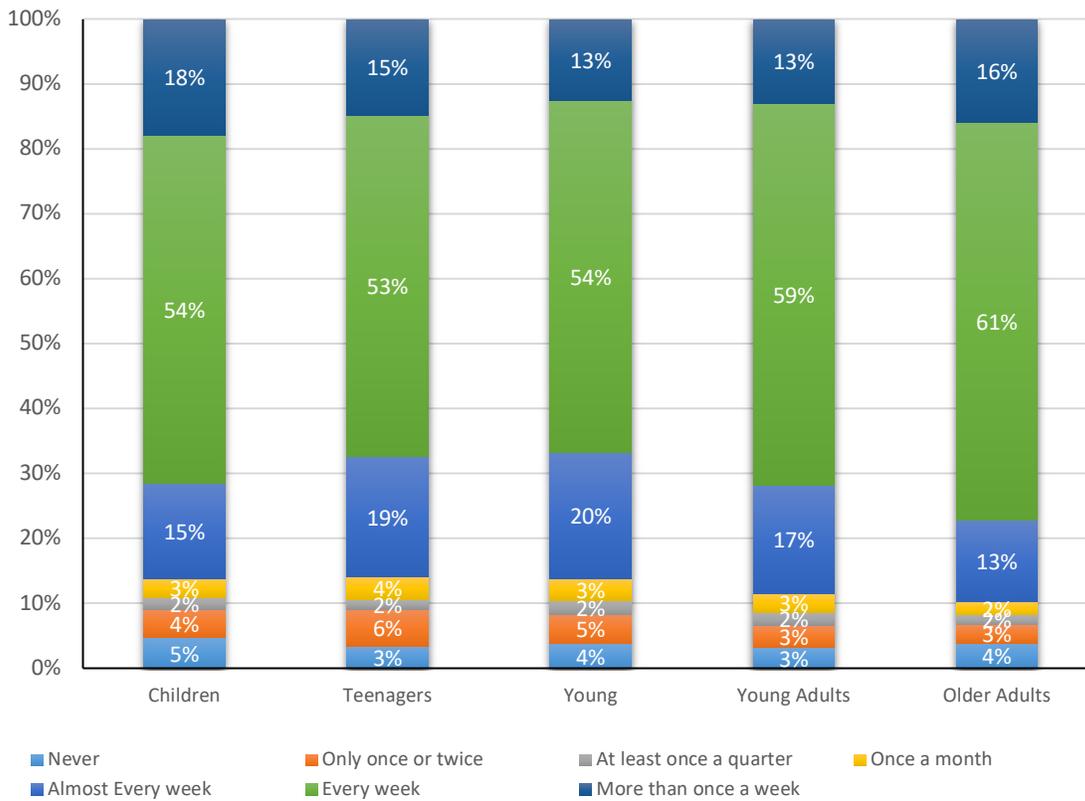


Figure 65. Distribution by Sabbath school attendance according to age range.

In the aspect "every week", young adults and adults stand out with proportions higher than expected, and teenagers and youth below the expected. The statistical test, $\chi^2(24) = 104,381$ com $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.2% among the variables.

25.03. I attend a small group

	Counting
Never	2514
Only once or twice	1953
At least once a quarter	966
Once a month	1057
Almost every week	2480
Every week	4182
More than once a week	1292

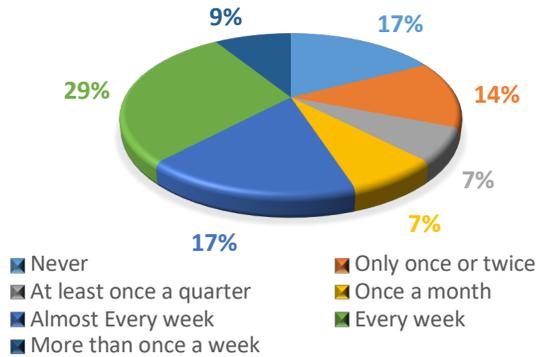


Figure 66. Distribution by SG assistance.

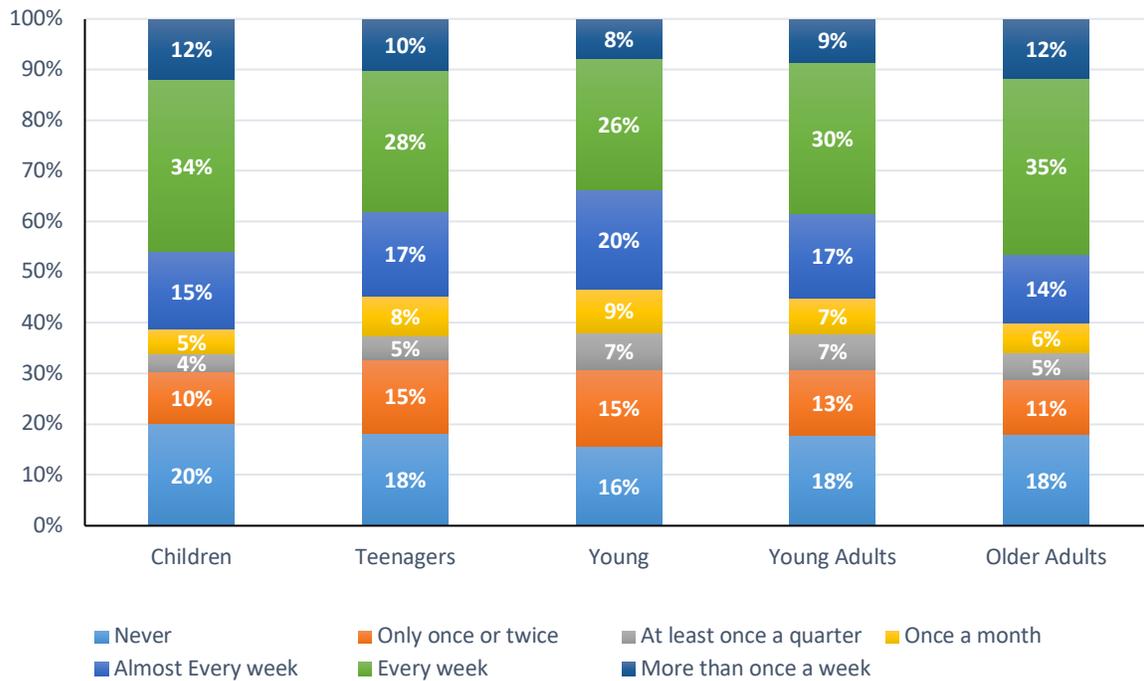


Figure 67. Distribution by SG assistance according to age range.

Young people, while showing below-expected proportions in the "never" category, are also below expectations in the "every week" and "more than once a week" categories. In other words, they are not frequent, but they are not the least experienced. The statistical test, $\chi^2(24) = 104,106$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.0% between the variables.

25.04. I attend prayer services

	Counting
Never	1844
Only once or twice	1798
At least once a quarter	1036
Once a month	1170
Almost every week	2587
Every week	4002
More than once a week	1799

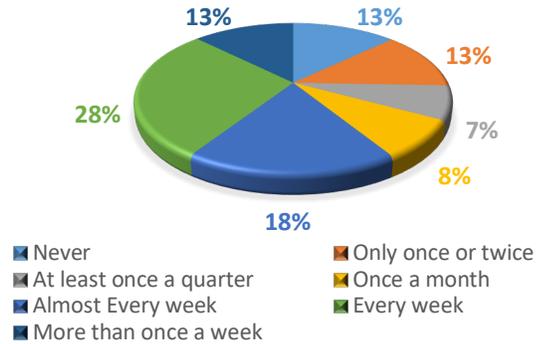


Figure 68. Distribution by attendance at SAD prayer services.

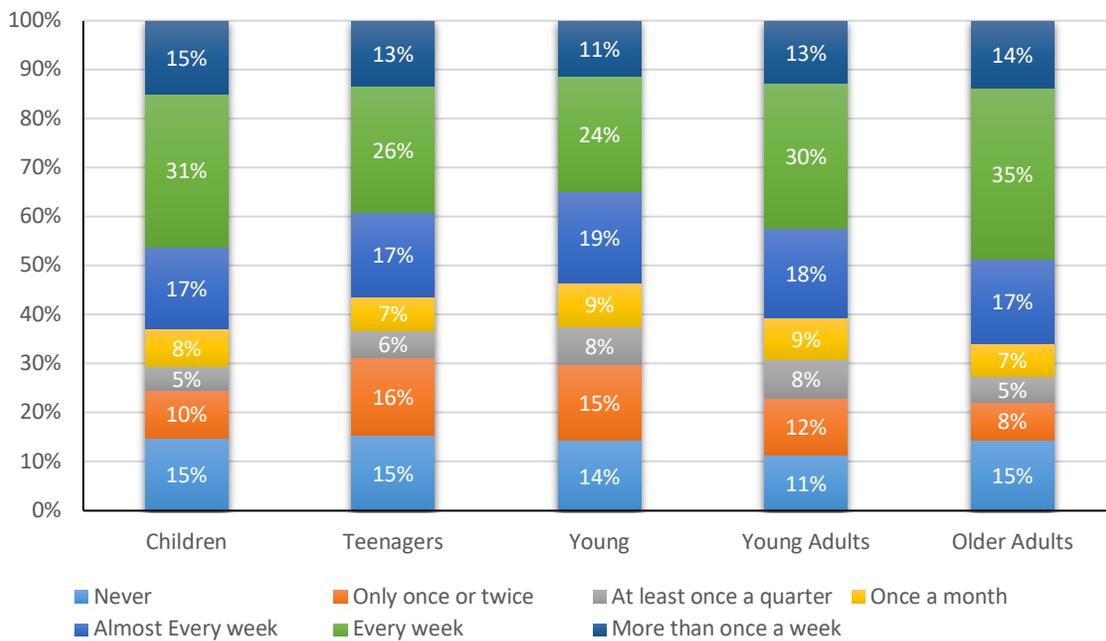


Figure 69. Distribution by attendance to prayer services according to age range.

Young adults, while showing below-expected proportions in the "never" category, are above the expected in the "every week" category. Adults also have an unexpected increase rate in the "every week" category. The statistical test $\chi^2(24) = 182,836$ with $p < 0.001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.7% between the variables.

25.05. I Attend public evangelism meetings

	Counting
Never	3591
Only once or twice	2795
At least once a quarter	1910
Once a month	1197
Almost every week	1168
Every week	1801
More than once a week	1473

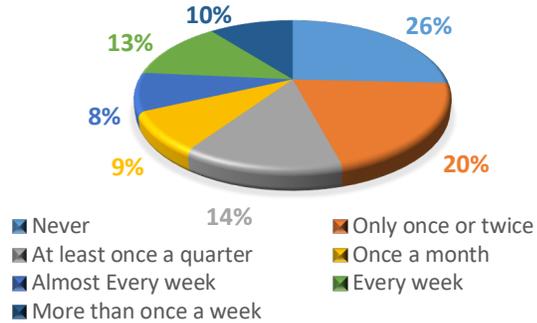


Figure 70. Distribution by attendance at evangelism meetings.

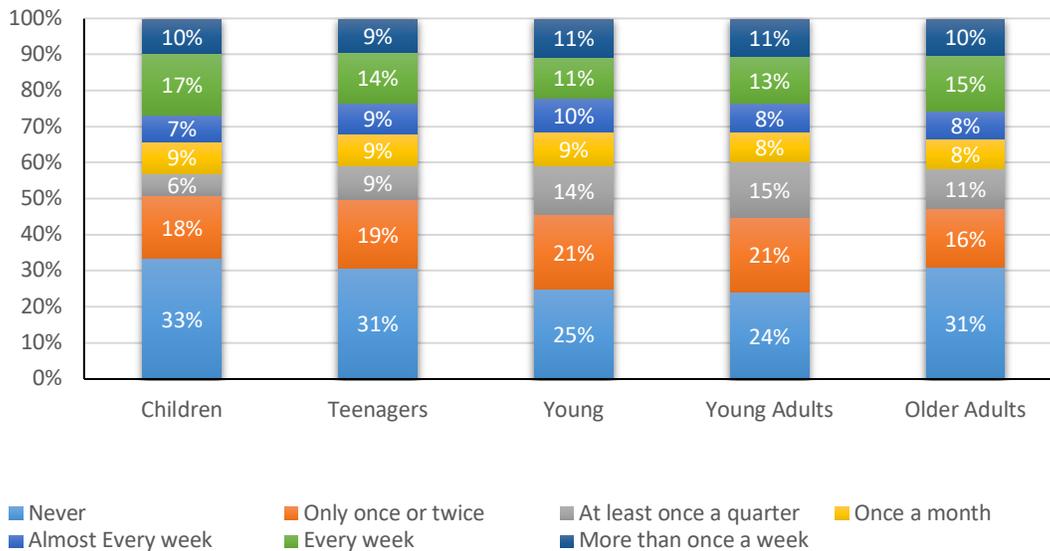


Figure 71. Distribution by attendance at evangelism meetings according to age range.

Children, teens, and adults are more than expected in "Never" going to evangelism meetings. The statistical test, $\chi^2(24) = 129,727$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.9% between the variables.

25.06. I attend programs and young meetings in my neighborhood.

	Counting
Never	3140
Only once or twice	2348
At least once a quarter	1432
Once a month	1549
Almost every week	1871
Every week	2599
More than once a week	1021

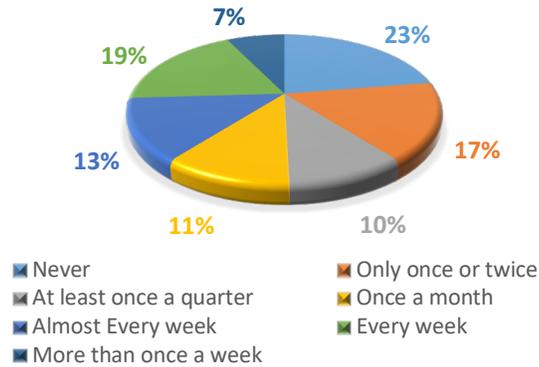


Figure 72. Distribution by attendance at youth meetings or programs.

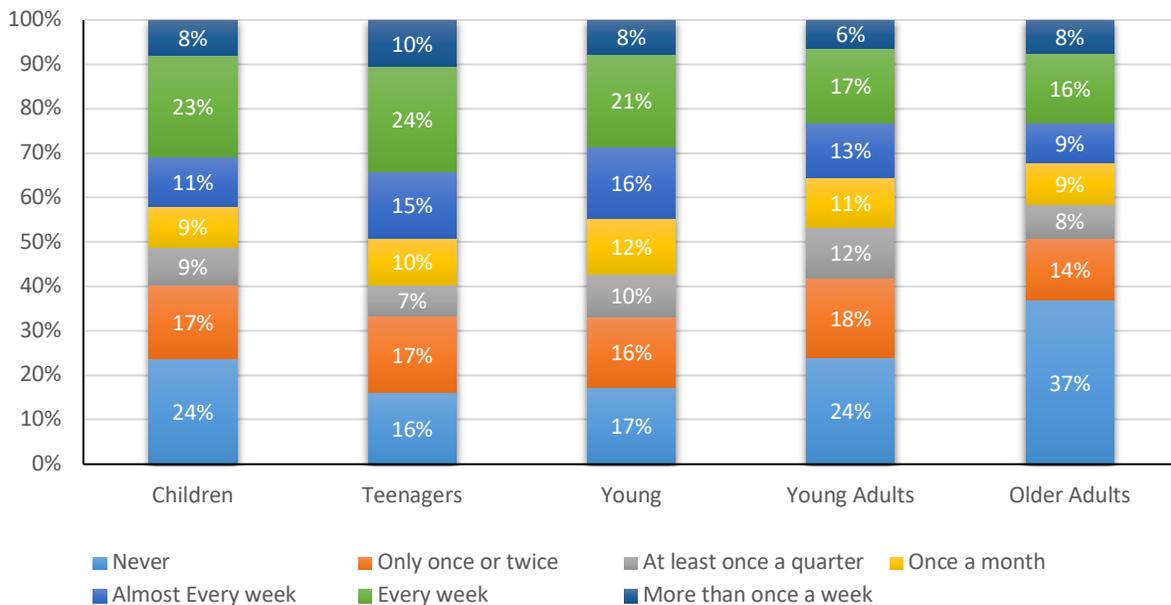


Figure 73. Distribution by attendance at youth meetings or programs according to age range.

The Adults have higher than expected proportions in the "Never" category, but at the same time they have below-expected proportions in the "Every Week" category. Young Adults also have below-expected proportions in the "Every Week" category. The statistical test, $\chi^2(24) = 343,802$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.9% among the variables.

25.07. I attend a Pathfinder Club

Attended a Pathfinders' meeting.	Counting
Never	7005
Only once or twice	1872
At least once a quarter	886
Once a month	593
Almost every week	734
Every week	1896
More than once a week	918

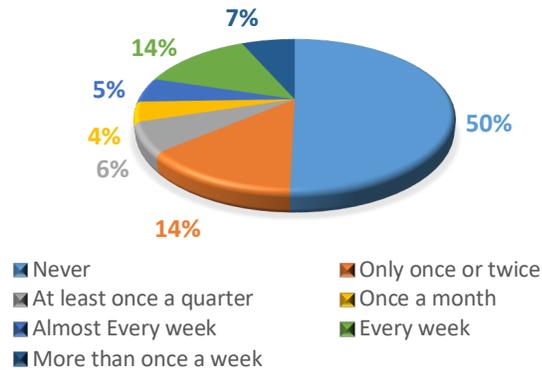


Figure 74. Distribution by attendance at a Pathfinder meeting.

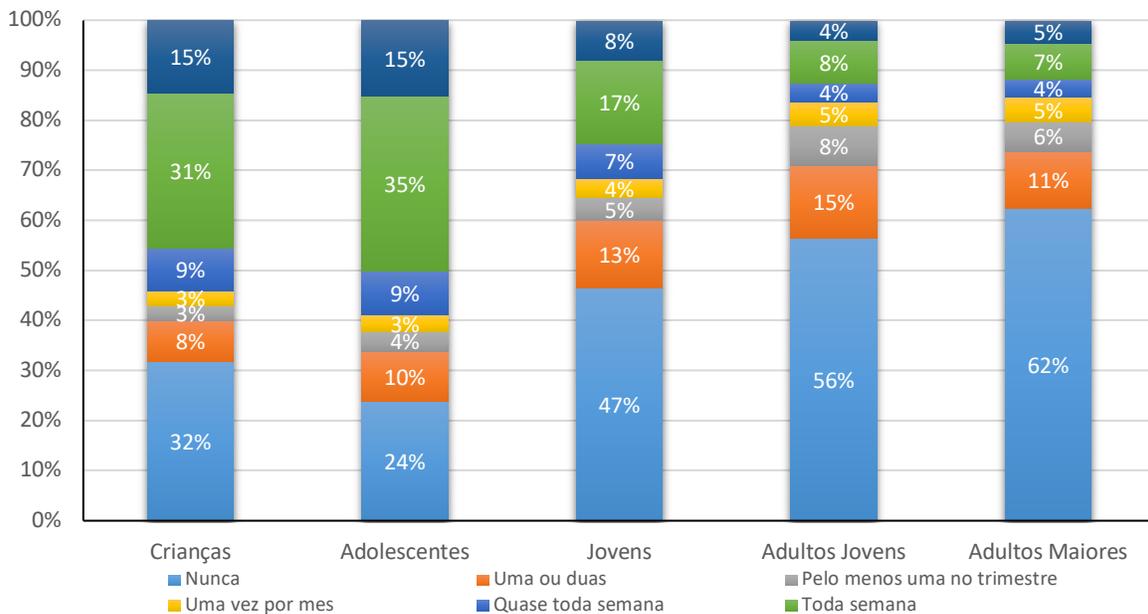


Figure 75. Distribution by attendance at a Pathfinders meeting according to age range.

It is evident that as the age range increases, the percentage of people who have never attended a Pathfinder meeting increases. Young Adults and Adults show above-expected proportions in the "Never" category. The statistical test, $\chi^2(24) = 1422,468$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 16.2% among the variables.

25.08. I participate in the communion

	Counting
Never	2146
Only once or twice	3522
At least once a quarter	4765
Once a month	1087
Almost every week	479
Every week	1140
More than once a week	1188

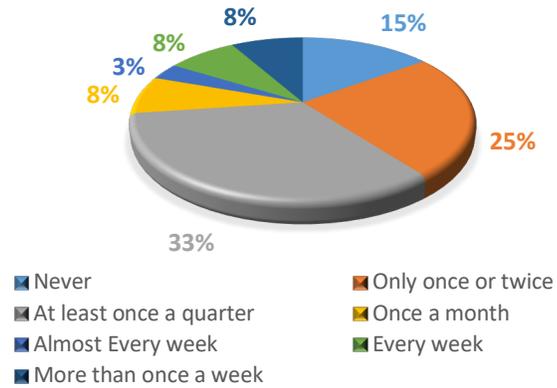


Figure 76. Distribution by assistance in the Communion.

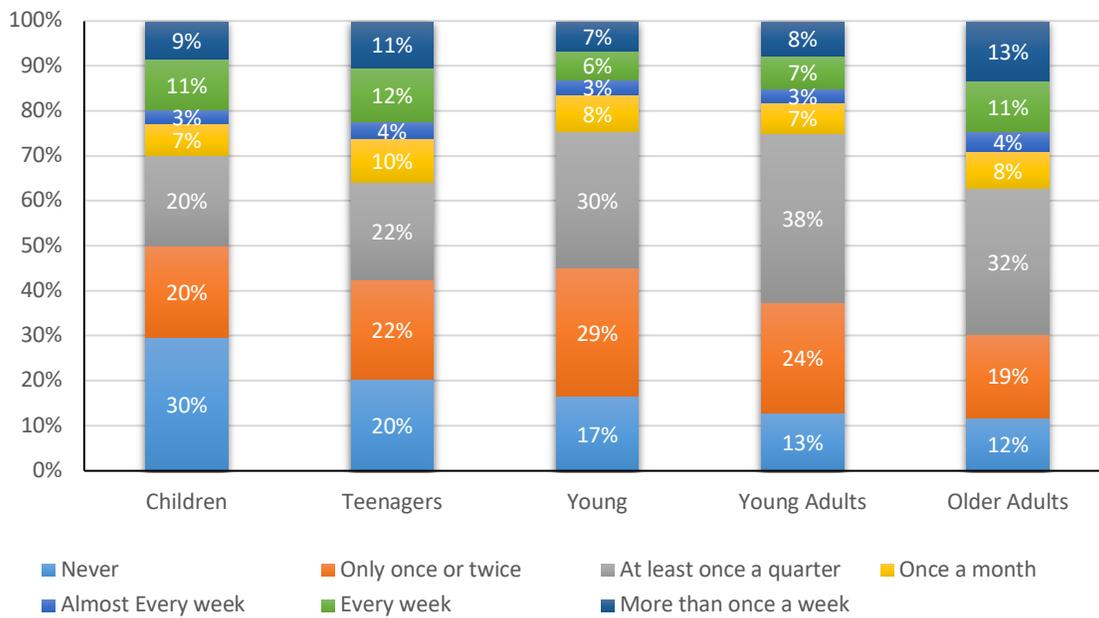


Figure 77. Distribution by assistance in the Communion according to age range.

25.09. I have meals with members of my church

Ate with members of the church other than my family	Counting
Never	1727
Only once or twice	3370
At least once a quarter	3372
Once a month	2274
Almost every week	1209
Every week	1321
More than once a week	1033

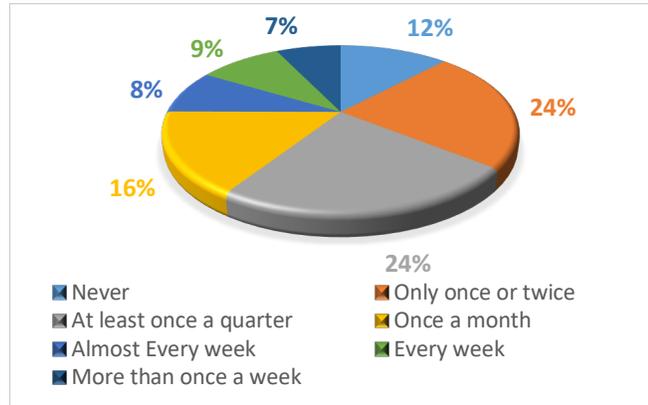


Figure 78. Distribution by meals with members of my church.

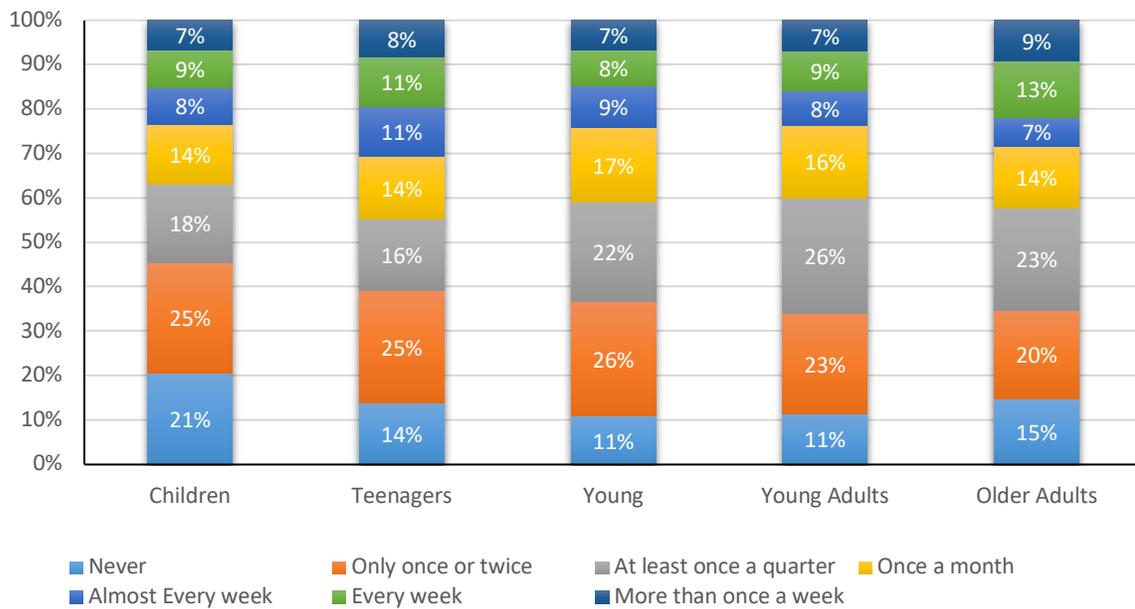


Figure 79. Distribution by meals with members of my church according to age range.

25.10. I help in a church ministry on Sabbath

Helped with a church ministry on Sabbath	Counting
Never	3093
Only once or twice	2379
At least once a quarter	1397
Once a month	1271
Almost every week	1682
Every week	2861
More than once a week	1361

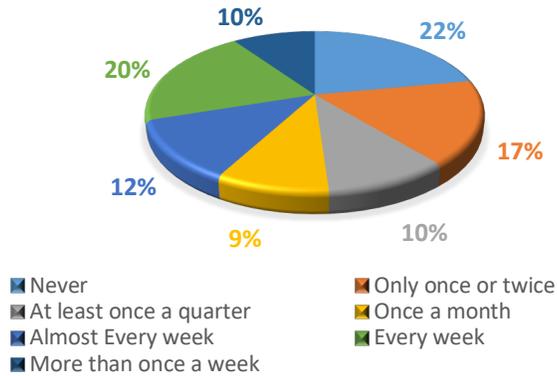


Figure 80. Distribution by church participation on Sabbath.

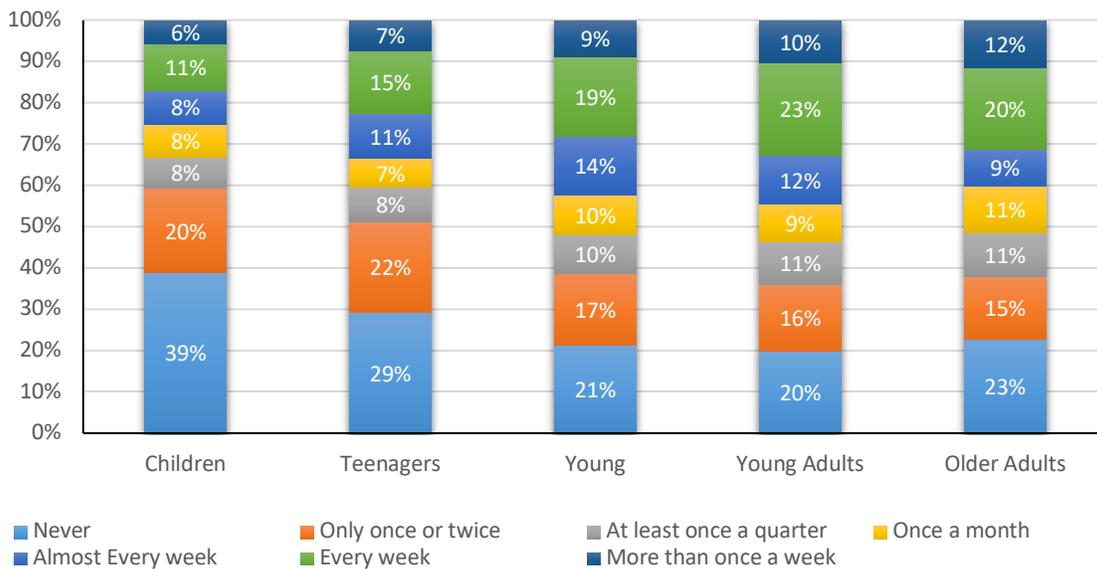


Figure 81. Distribution by church participation on Sabbath according to age range.

Young Adults have higher than expected proportions in the "every week" category. Children and teenagers present a high index in the "Never" category. The statistical test $\chi^2(24) = 236,207$ with $p < 0,001$ 001 guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.6% between the variables.

25.11. I help in a church ministry during the week

	Counting
Never	3979
Only once or twice	2728
At least once a quarter	1206
Once a month	1194
Almost every week	1420
Every week	2121
More than once a week	1146

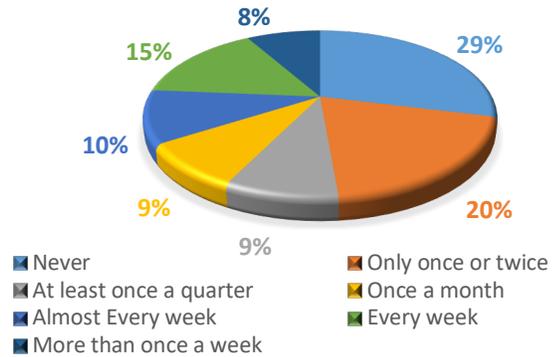


Figure 82. Distribution of the help given in a church ministry during the week.

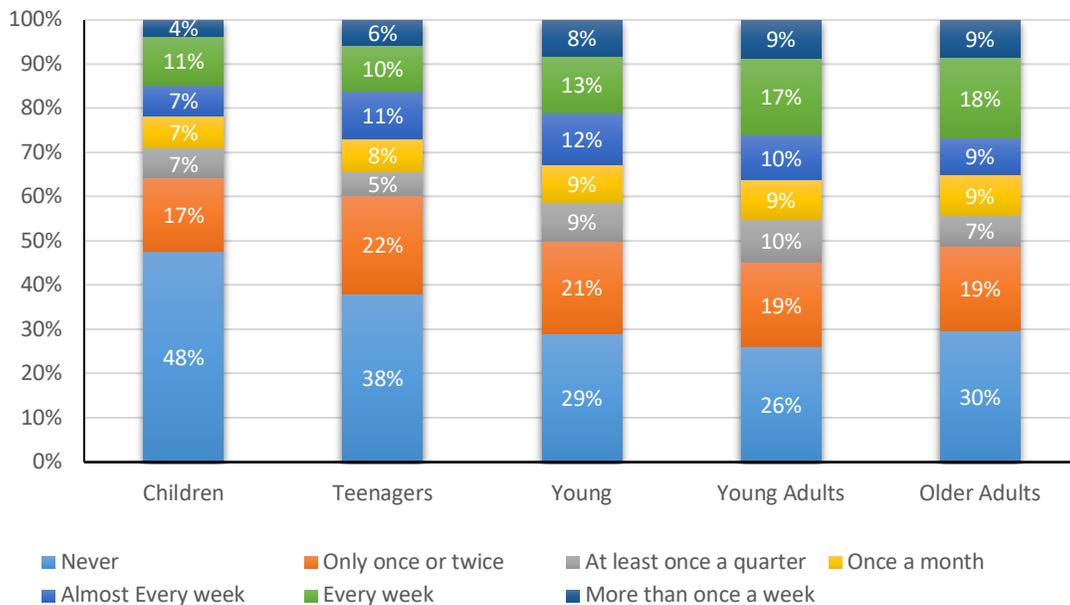


Figure 83. Distribution of the help given in a church ministry during the week according to age range.

Young Adults show above-expected proportions in the "every week" and "more than once a week" categories. Children and teenagers present a high index in the category "Never". The statistical test, $\chi^2(24) = 233,540$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.6% between the variables.

25.12. I received my pastor's visit

Never	6096
Only once or twice	4298
At least once a quarter	1537
Once a month	967
Almost every week	394
Every week	505
More than once a week	590

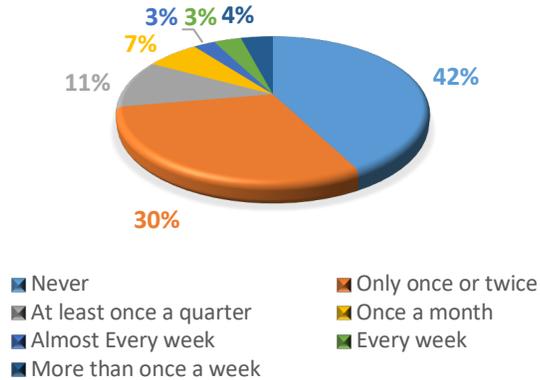


Figure 84. Distribution by pastoral visitation.

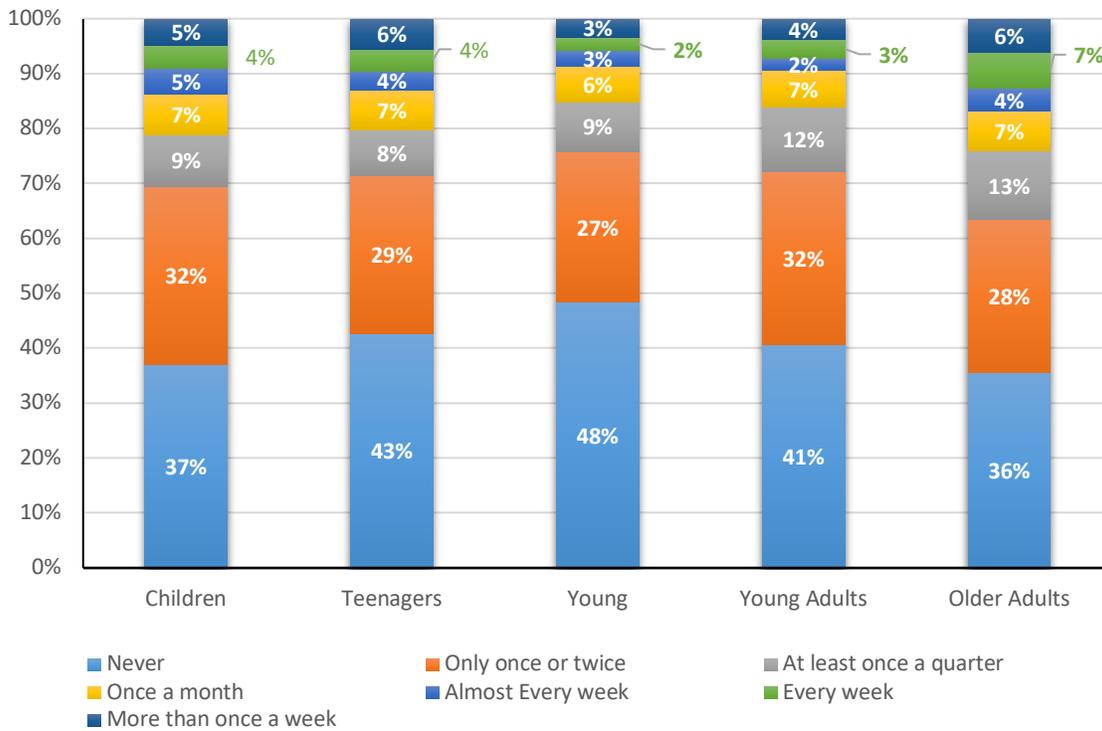


Figure 85. Distribution by pastoral visitation according to age range.

The index of those who "Never" received a visit from the Pastor in the last 12 months is very high, but the index among young people is above all. The statistical test $\chi^2(24) = 193,139$ com $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.9% between the variables.

25.13. I was visited by the church elder

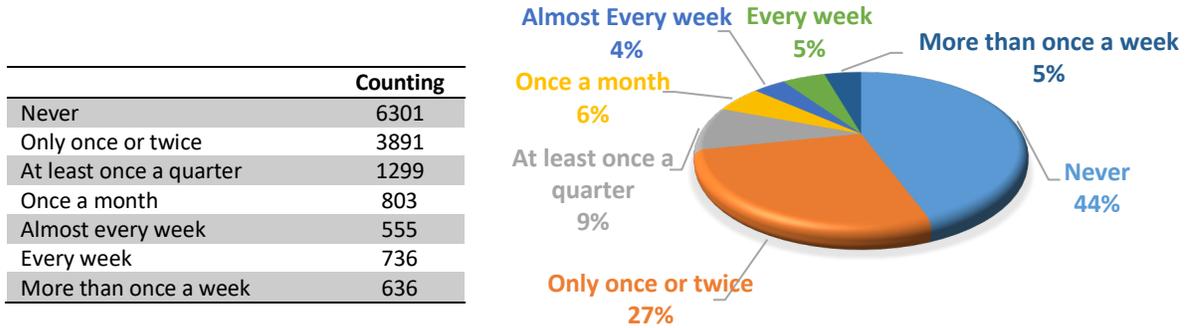


Figure 86. Distribution by church elder visitation.

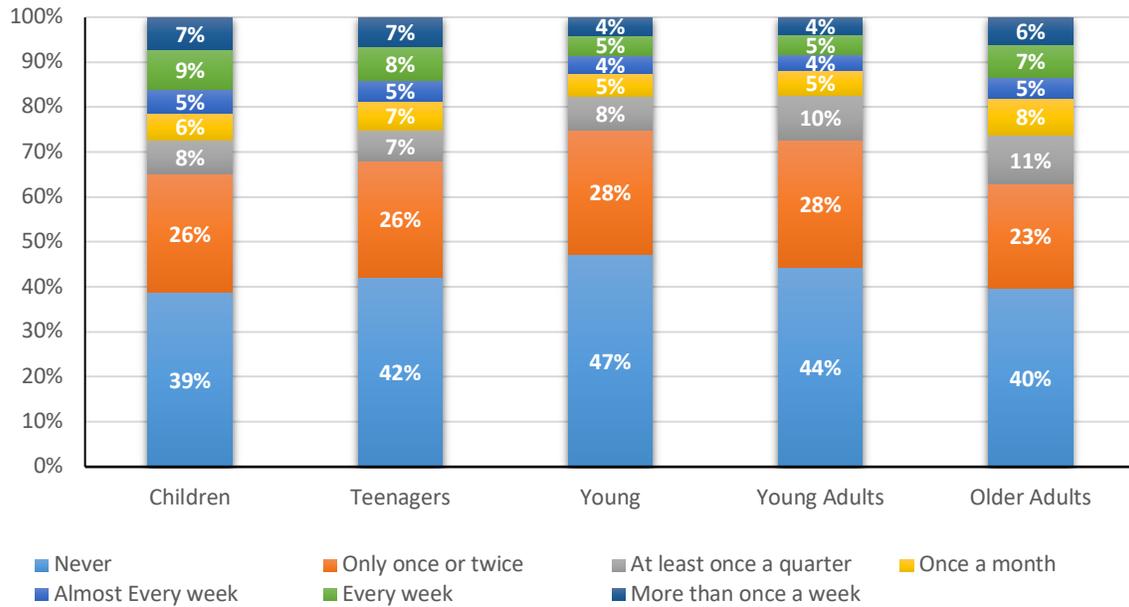


Figure 87. Distribution by church elder visitation according to the age range.

Similar to the pastoral visits, the Youth stand out among those who "Never" received a visit from a church elder. $\chi^2(24) = 154,657$ with $p < 0,001$. guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.3% among the variables.

25.14. I was visited by a church member

	Counting
Never	3241
Only once or twice	4697
At least once a quarter	1879
Once a month	1256
Almost every week	1126
Every week	1090
More than once a week	874

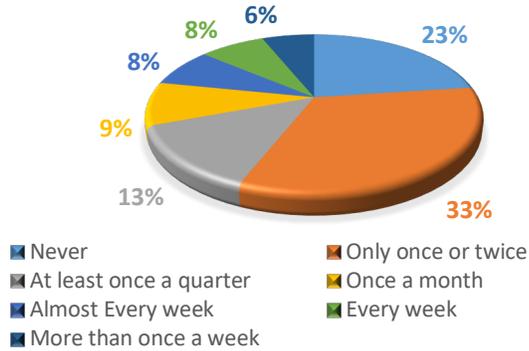


Figure 88. Distribution by church member visitation.

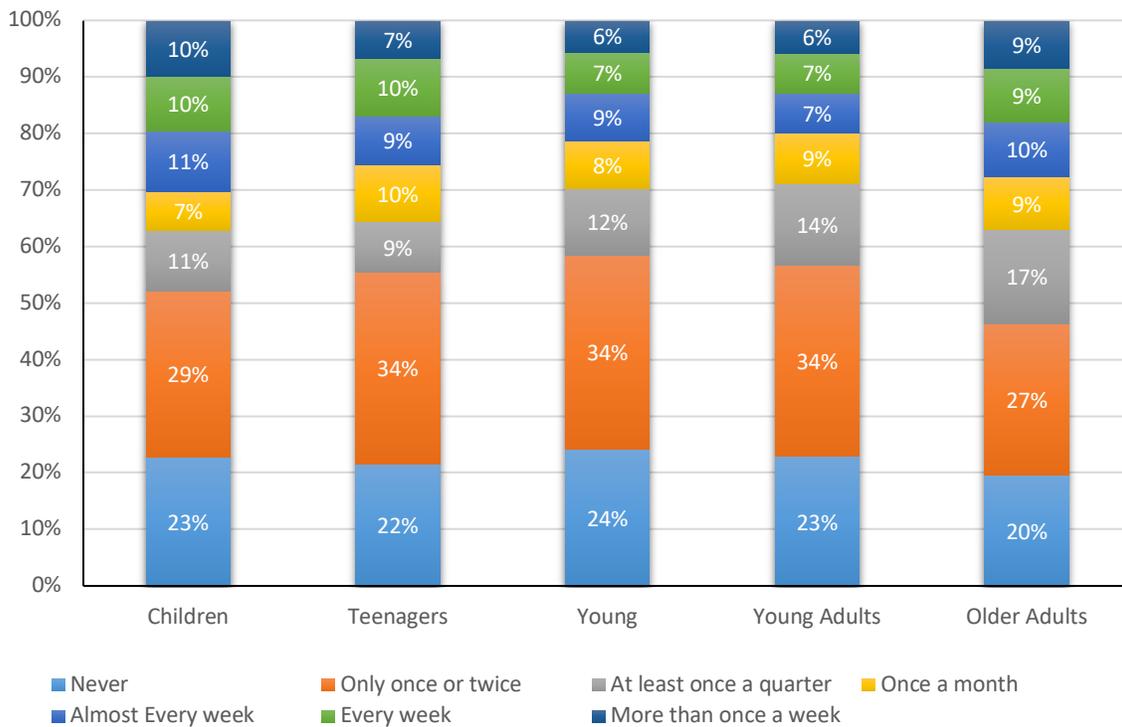


Figure 89. Distribution by church member visitation according to age range.

Although in a smaller proportion than in the previous items, the young continue to be the less visited. The statistical test $\chi^2(24) = 131,850$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.9% between the variables.

25.15. I testify to Non-Adventists in my Community

Witnessed to non-Adventists in my community	Counting
Never	2388
Only once or twice	3306
At least once a quarter	1507
Once a month	1416
Almost every week	1826
Every week	1911
More than once a week	1689

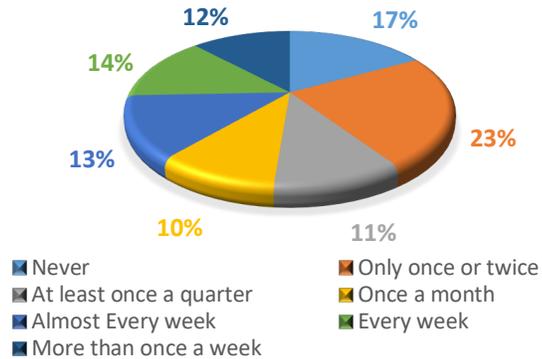


Figure 90. Distribution by testimony to Non-Adventists in the Community.

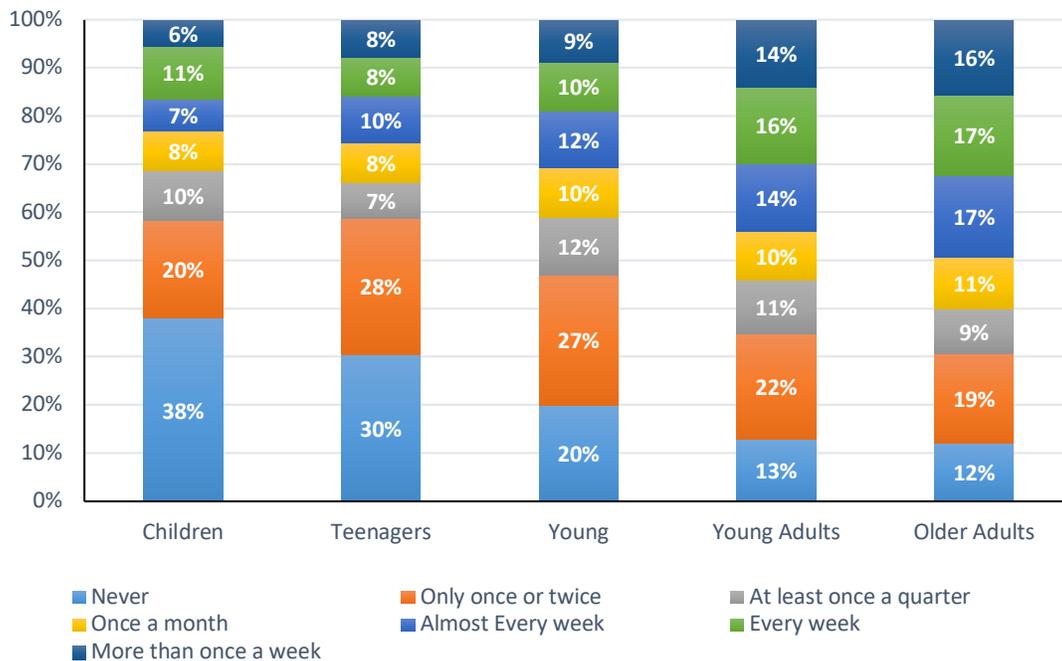


Figure 91. Distribution by testimony to non-Adventists in the community according to age range.

Young adults and adults stand out when the periodicity is greater: "almost every week", "every week" and "more than once a week" and have lower rates among those who "Never" witnessed. The statistical test $\chi^2(24) = 639,819$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.8% among the variables.

25.16. I spent time making new friendships with non-Adventists in my community.

	Counting
Never	2227
Only once or twice	3452
At least once a quarter	1485
Once a month	1448
Almost every week	1760
Every week	1937
More than once a week	1797

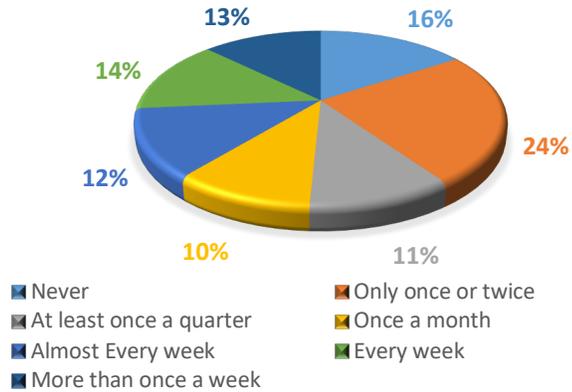


Figure 92. Distribution by time making new friendships.

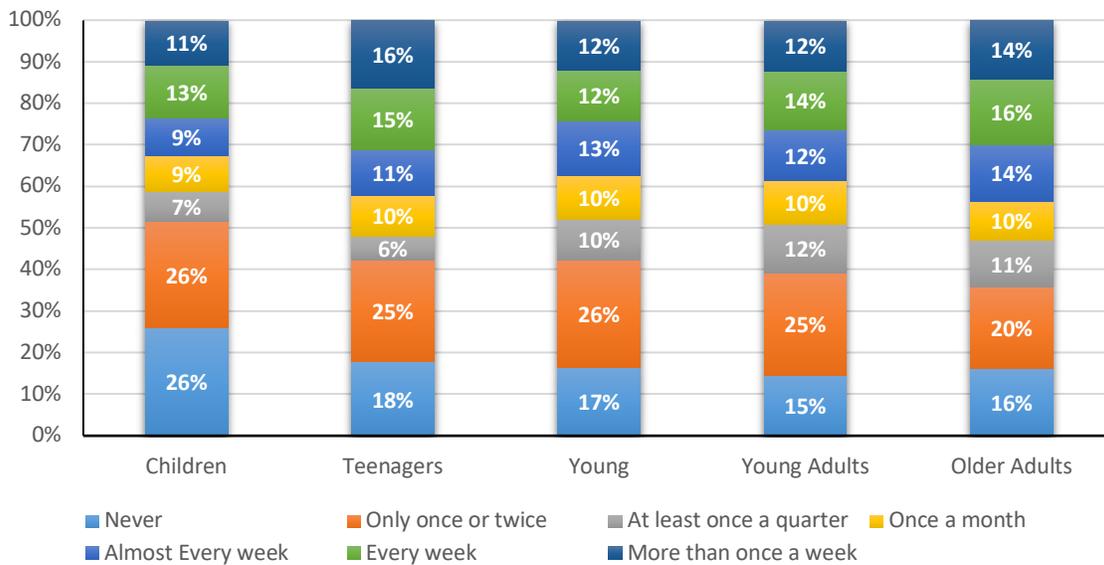


Figure 93. Distribution by time making new friendships according to age range.

Teenagers present proportions higher than expected for "more than once a week" category. The statistical test $\chi^2(24) = 128,379$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.8% among the variables.

25.17. I spent time meeting the needs of non-Adventists in my community.

	Counting
Never	2926
Only once or twice	3958
At least once a quarter	1934
Once a month	1662
Almost every week	1306
Every week	1260
More than once a week	1153

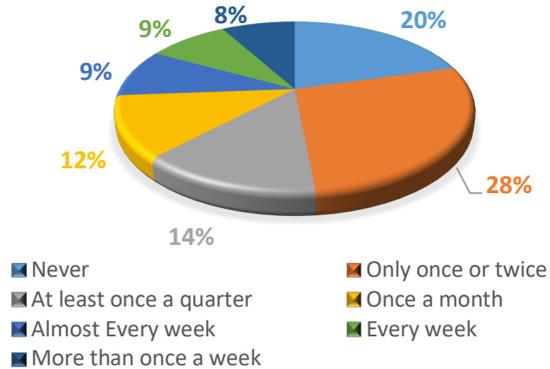


Figure 94. Distribution by time meeting needs.

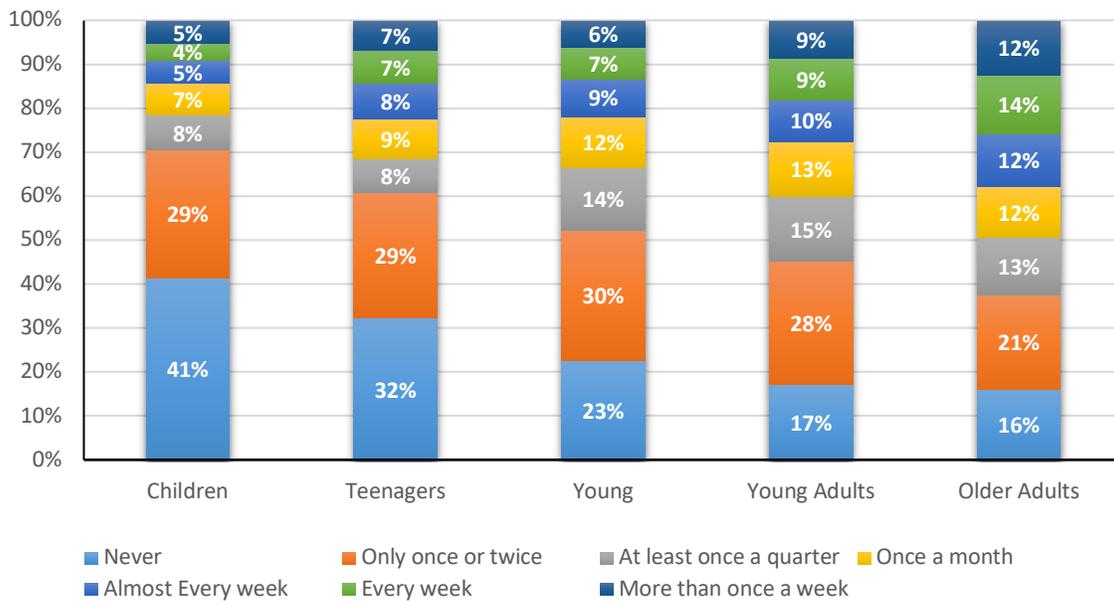


Figure 95. Distribution by time meeting needs according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have statistically lower than expected scores in "Never" option and higher than expected rates in "Weekly" and "more than once a week" options. The statistical test $\chi^2(24) = 481,490$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.7% among the variables.

25.18. I supported another member of the church to grow spiritually

	Counting
Never	2665
Only once or twice	3866
At least once a quarter	1544
Once a month	1296
Almost every week	1507
Every week	1892
More than once a week	1657

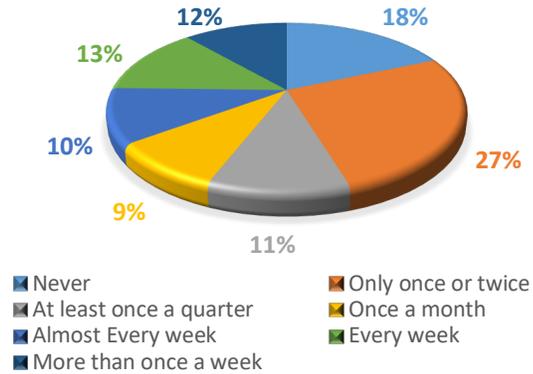


Figure 96. Distribution by support for other member of the church.

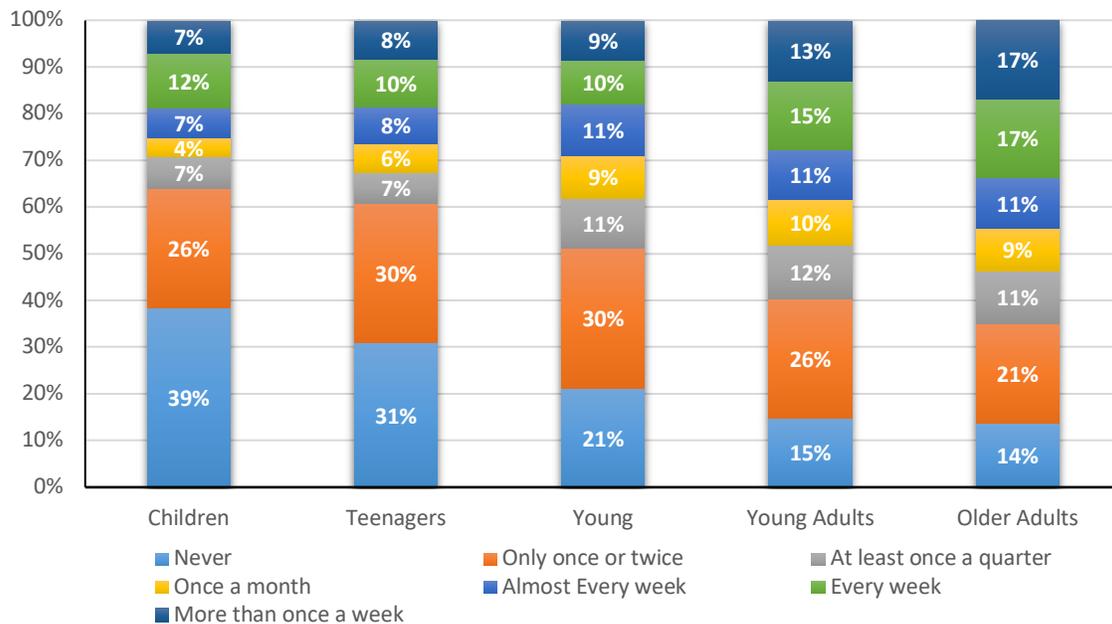


Figure 97. Distribution by support for other member of the church according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have statistically lower than expected scores in "Never" option and higher than expected rates in the "Weekly" and "more than once a week" options. The statistical test $\chi^2(24) = 525,670$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.7% association between the variables.

26. Family and Personal Religious Activities

26.01. Bible Reading

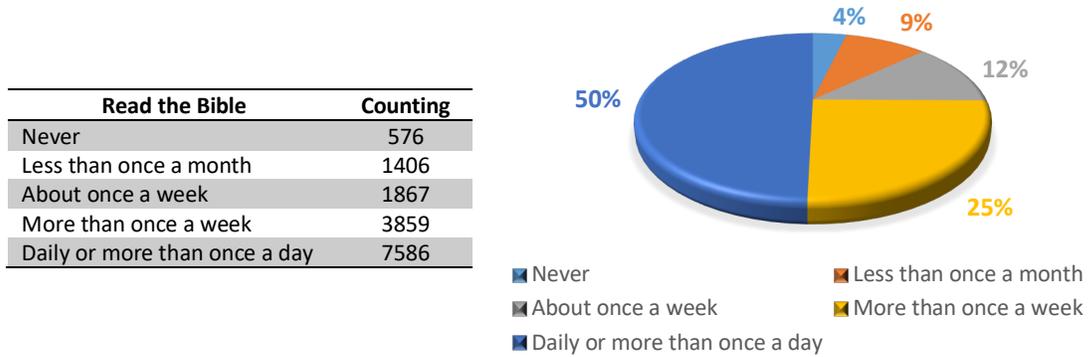


Figure 98. Distribution by bible reading.

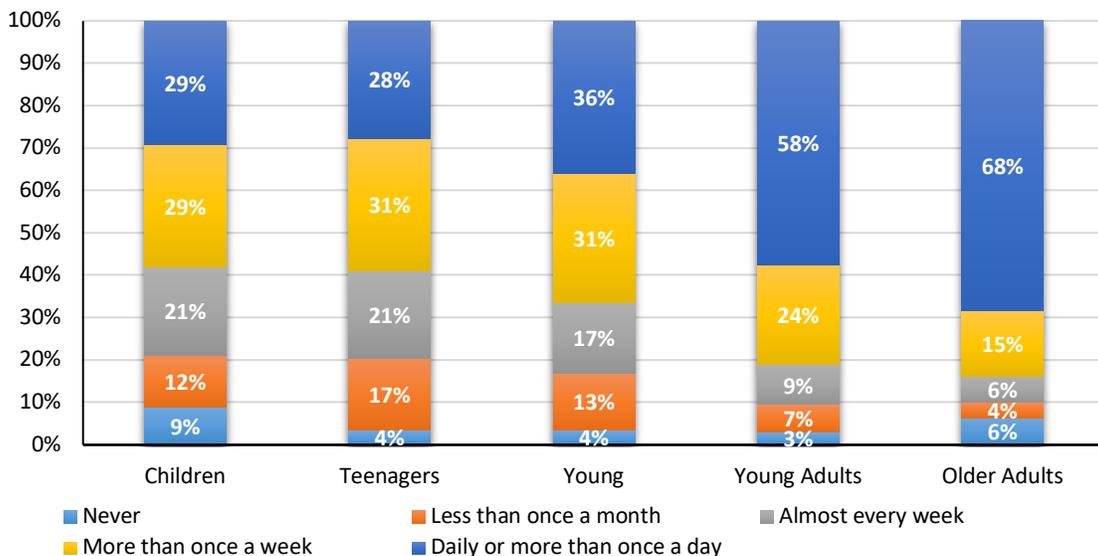


Figure 99. Distribution by Bible reading according to age range.

Young adults and adults stand out with greater proportions in the "daily" category, while children, teenagers and youth stand out for presenting smaller proportions than expected in the same category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 1194,035$ com $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 14.2% among the variables.

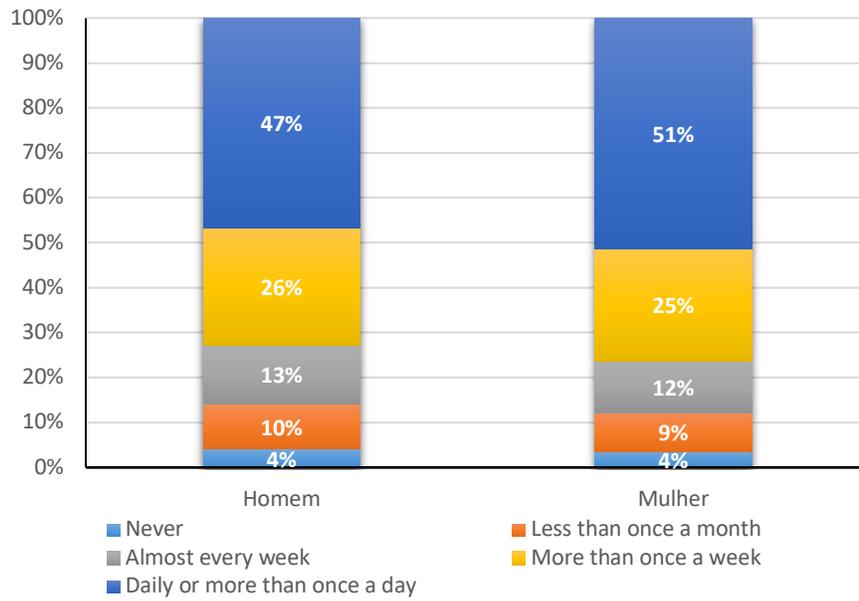


Figure 100. Distribution by Bible reading according to gender.

26.02. Moments of personal devotion

Engage in personal devotions	Counting
Never	1143
Less than once a month	1334
About once a week	1547
More than once a week	3280
Daily or more than once a day	7307

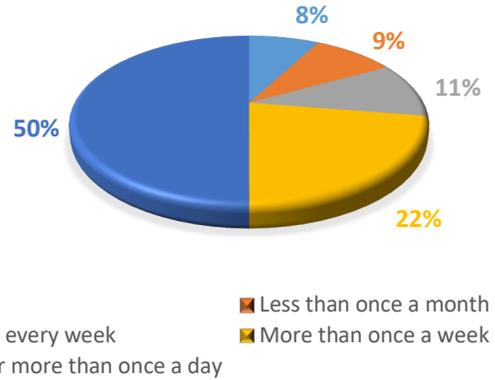


Figure 101. Distribution by personal devotion moments.

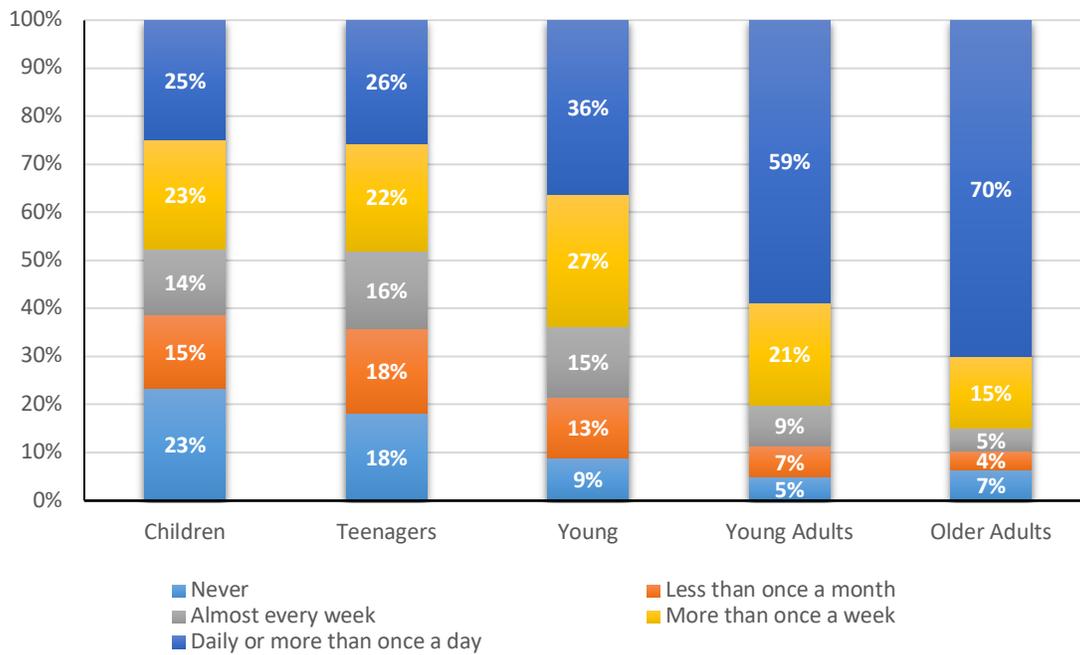


Figure 102. Distribution by personal devotion moments according to age range.

Young adults and adults stand out with greater proportions in the "daily" category, while children, teenagers and youth stand out presenting smaller proportions than expected in the same category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 1420,747$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 15.8% among the variables.

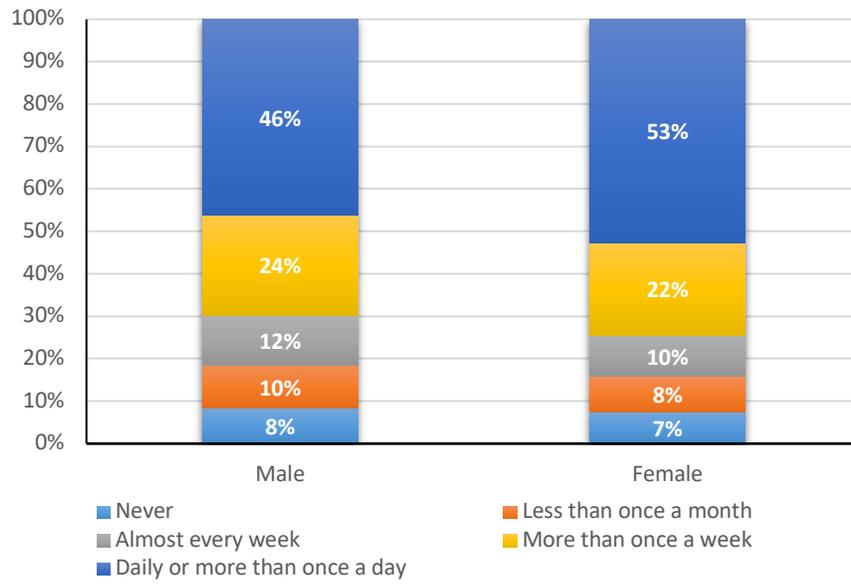


Figure 103. Distribution by personal devotion moments according to gender.

26.03. Sabbath School lesson study

Study the Sabbath School lesson	Counting
Never	1989
Less than once a month	1654
About once a week	1857
More than once a week	3258
Daily or more than once a day	5805

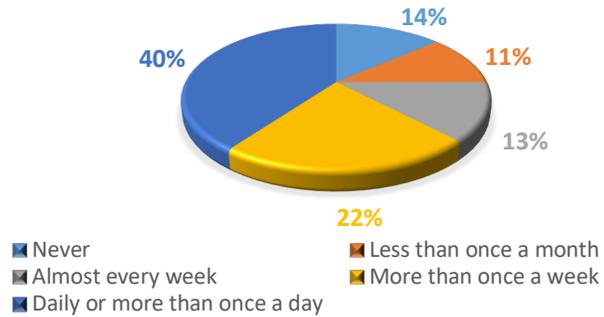


Figure 104. Distribution by lesson study.

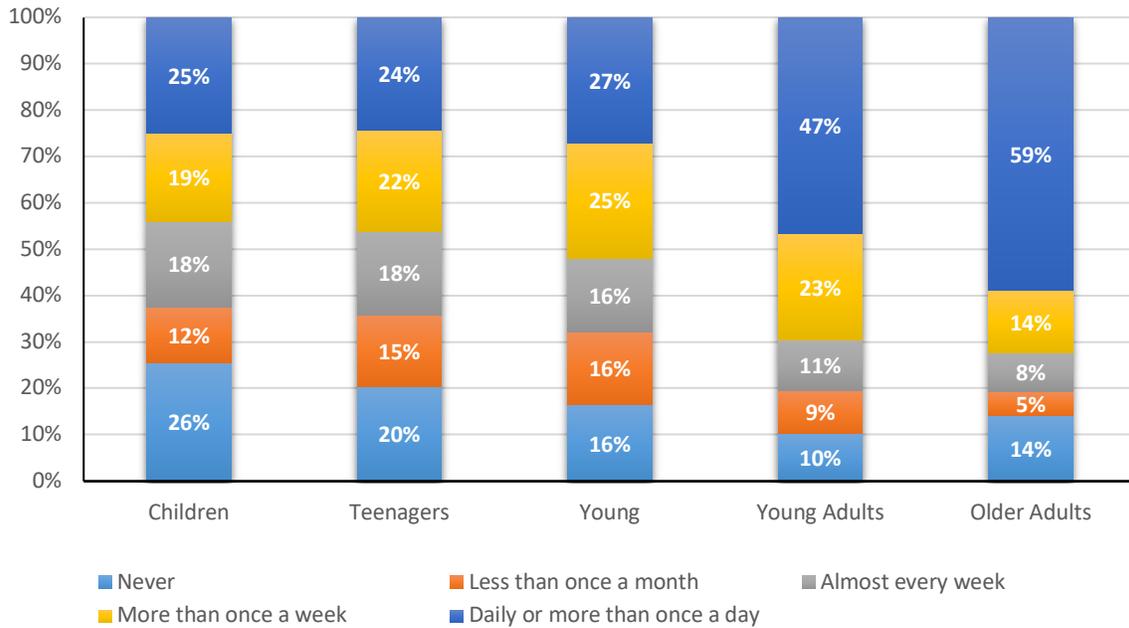


Figure 105. Distribution by lesson study according to age range.

While 1 in 10 Young Adults "Never" studied the lesson, the proportion is 1 in 4 for children, 1 in 5 for teens and 1 in 6 for youth. Only for adults the proportion expected is fulfilled in this category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 921,614$ com $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 12.7% association between the variables.

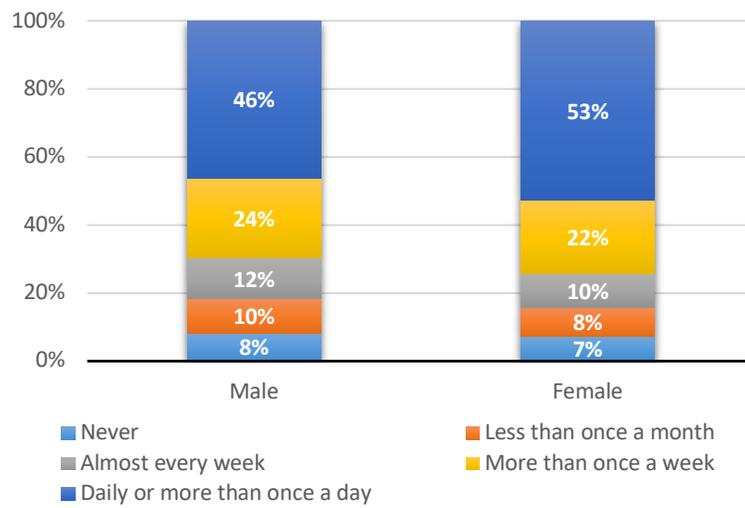


Figure 106. Distribution by lesson study according to gender.

26.04. Reading Ellen G. White's writings

Read the writings of Ellen G. White	Counting
Never	4153
Less than once a month	3804
About once a week	2057
More than once a week	2128
Daily or more than once a day	2051

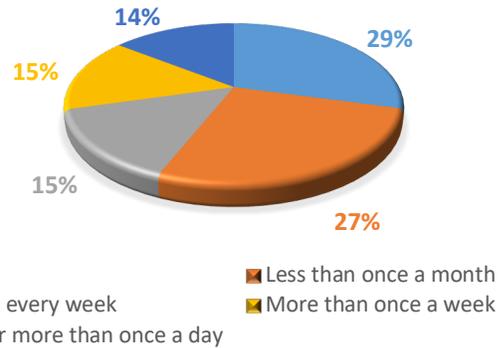


Figure 107. Distribution by reading E. White's writings.

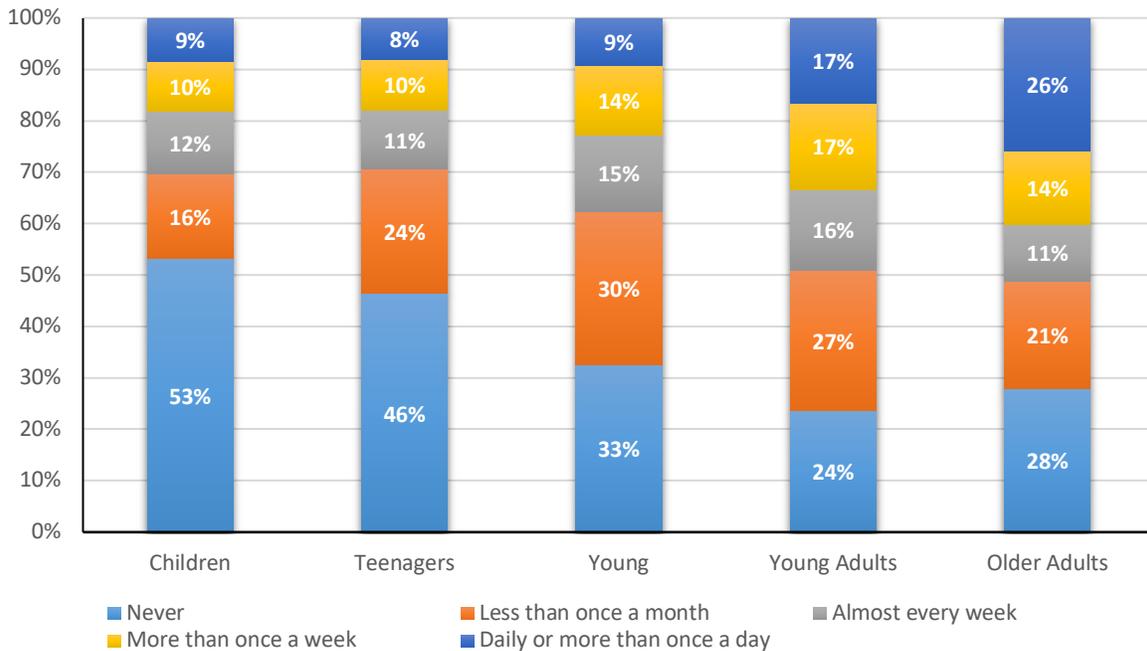


Figure 108. Distribution by reading E. White's writings according to age range.

Young adults and adults stand out with greater proportions in the "daily" category, while children, teenagers and youth stand out for presenting smaller proportions than expected in the same category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 644,787$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.8% among the variables.

26.05. Morning and evening worship with family members.

Have morning or evening worship with members of my family	Counting
Never	3649
Less than once a month	2159
About once a week	2000
More than once a week	2264
Daily or more than once a day	4129

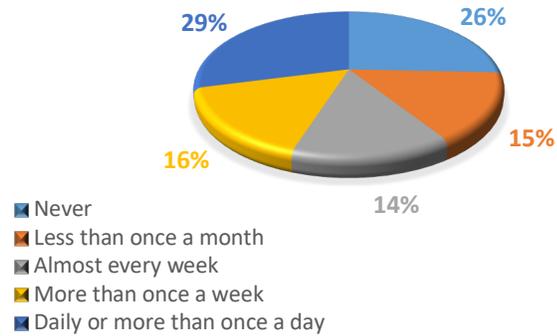


Figure 109. Distribution by morning and evening worship.

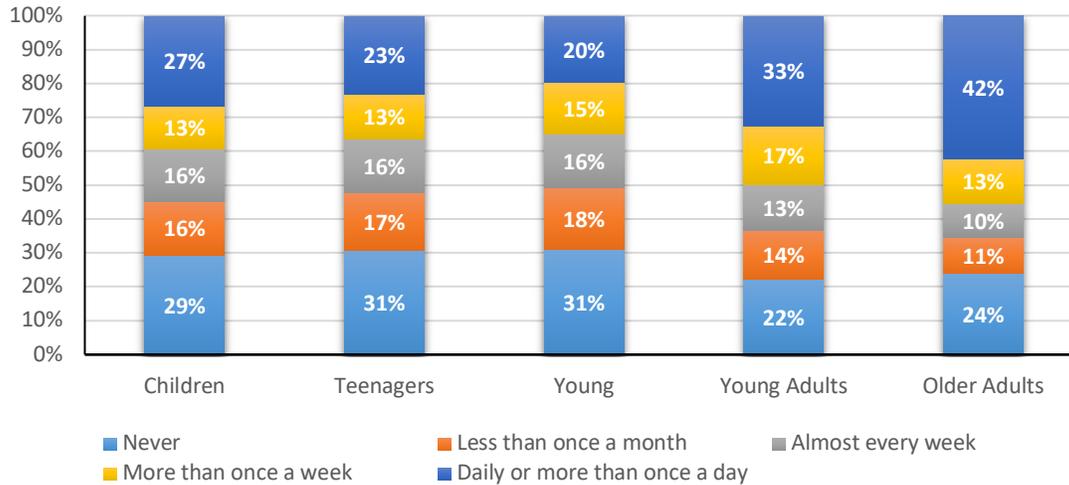


Figure 110. Distribution by morning and evening worship according to age range.

The youth have the lowest participation rate answering "daily", teens are also below expectations, while Young Adults and Adults show higher than expected rates for the "daily" category. The percentage for children can be considered as expected. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 409,087$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.6% among the variables.

26.06. Moments of personal prayer (other than meals).

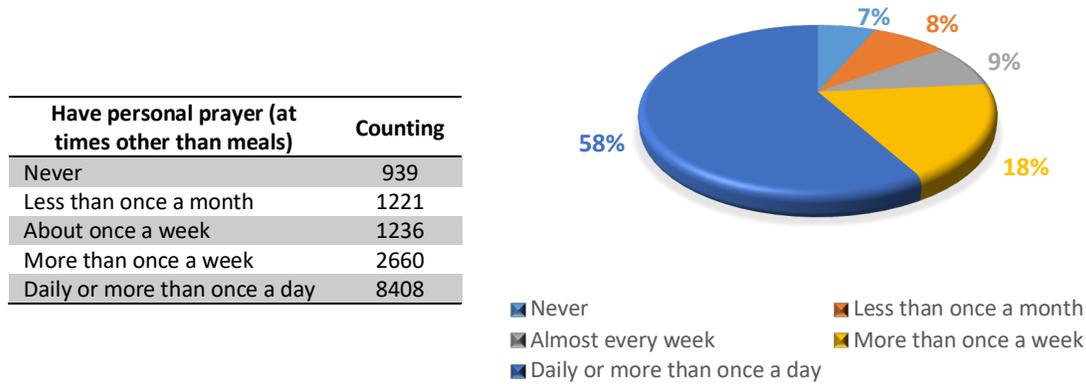


Figure 111. Distribution by moments of personal prayer.

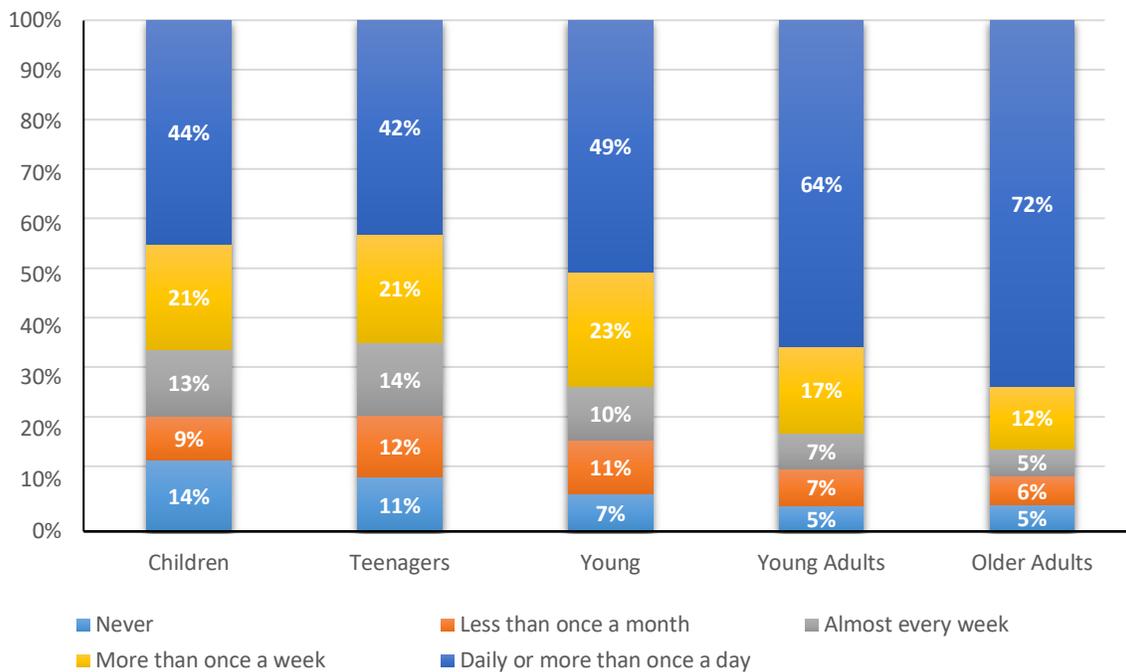


Figure 112. Distribution by moments of personal prayer according to the age range.

Young adults and adults stand out with greater proportions in the "daily" category, while children, teenagers and youth stand out for presenting smaller proportions than expected in the same category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 541,096$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.8% association between the variables.

26.07. Reading of Religious books written by Adventist authors

Read religious writings by Adventist authors	Counting
Never	4016
Less than once a month	4406
About once a week	1969
More than once a week	1917
Daily or more than once a day	1773

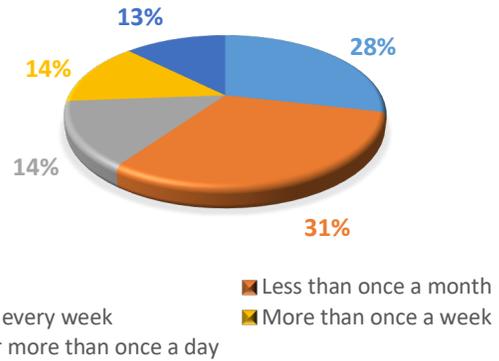


Figure 113. Distribution by reading books from Adventist authors.

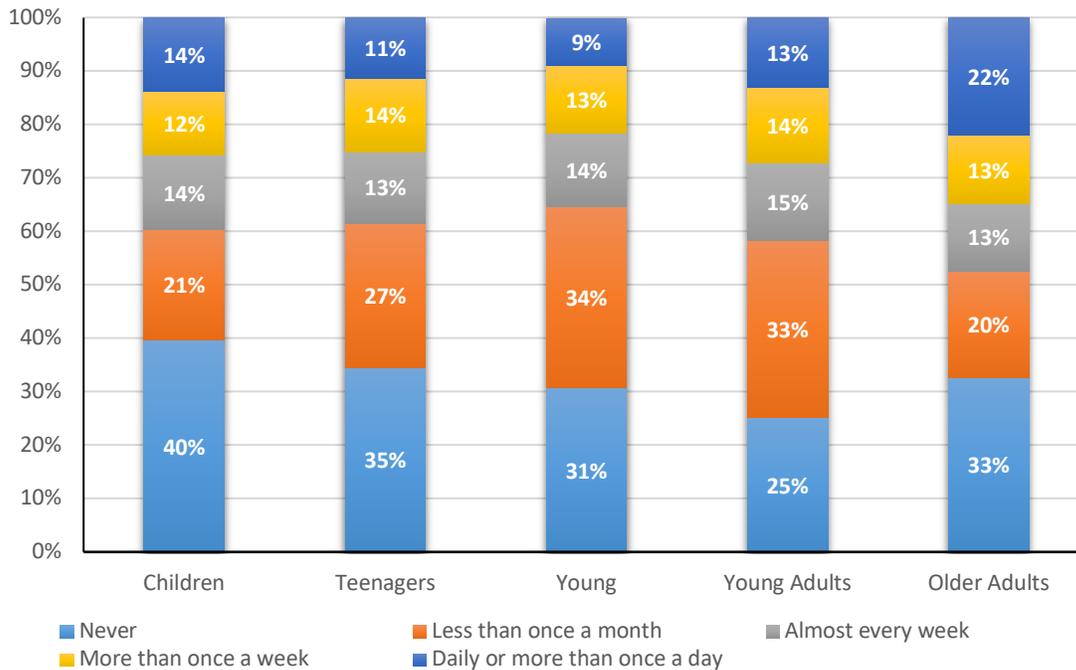


Figure 114. Distribution by reading books from Adventist authors according to age range.

Among those who answered "Never", only young adults are less than expected. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 277,764$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.1% among the variables.

26.08. Reading books from other Christian authors

	Counting
Never	6953
Less than once a month	3800
About once a week	1320
More than once a week	1026
Daily or more than once a day	842

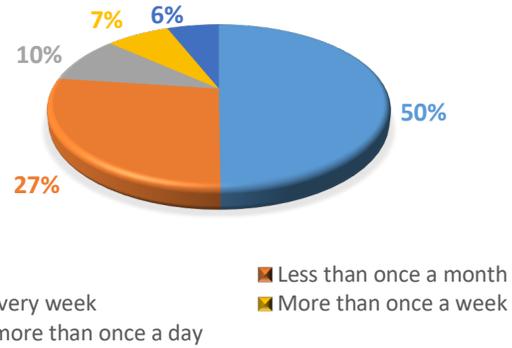


Figure 115. Distribution by reading books from other Christian authors.

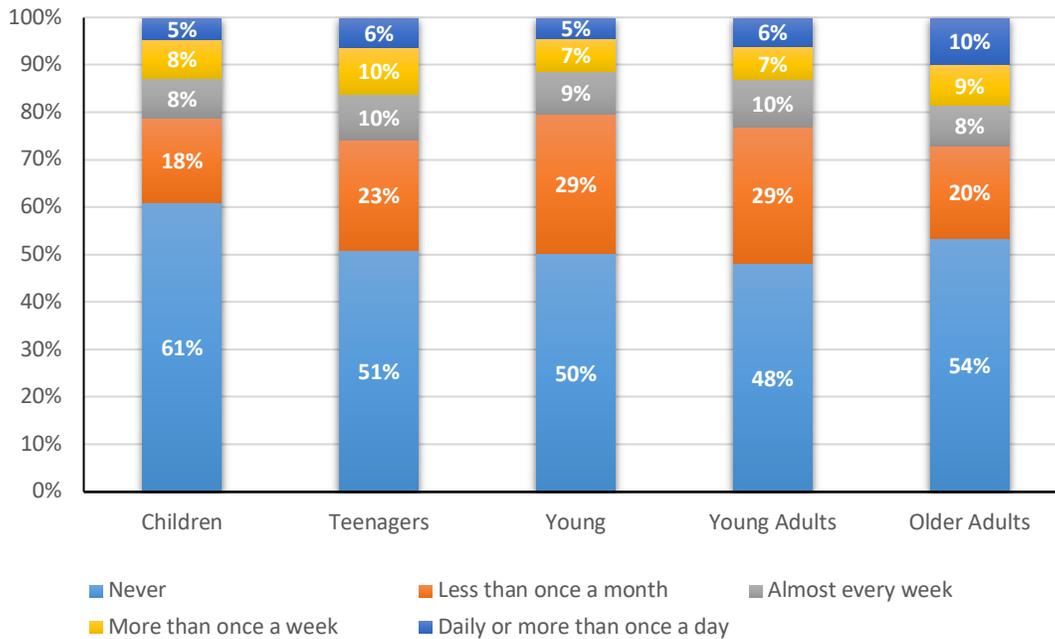
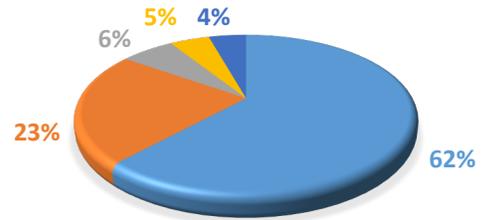


Figure 116. Distribution by reading books from other Christian authors according to age range.

Among those who answered "Never", only young adults presented below-expected proportions. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 128,185$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.9% between the variables.

26.09. Reading Adventist World magazine

	Counting
Never	8640
Less than once a month	3200
About once a week	869
More than once a week	645
Daily or more than once a day	610



■ Never
■ Less than once a month
■ Almost every week
■ More than once a week
■ Daily or more than once a day

Figure 117. Distribution by reading Adventist World magazine.

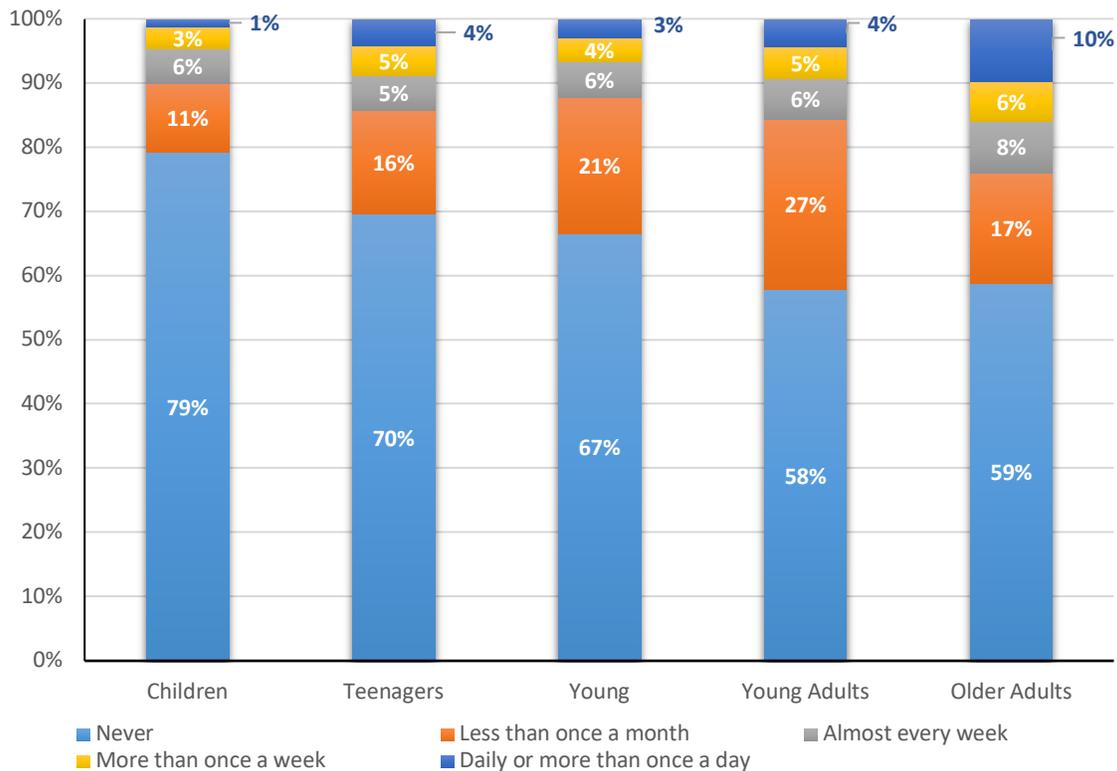


Figure 118. Distribution by reading Adventist World magazine according to age range

Most responded to the "Never" option, but young adults and adults showed below-expected proportions in this category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 287,319$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.3% between the variables.

26.10. Adventist Review website use

	Counting
Never	9789
Less than once a month	2164
About once a week	762
More than once a week	578
Daily or more than once a day	568

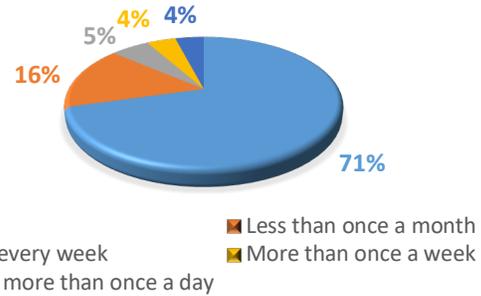


Figure 119. Distribution by Adventist Review website usage.

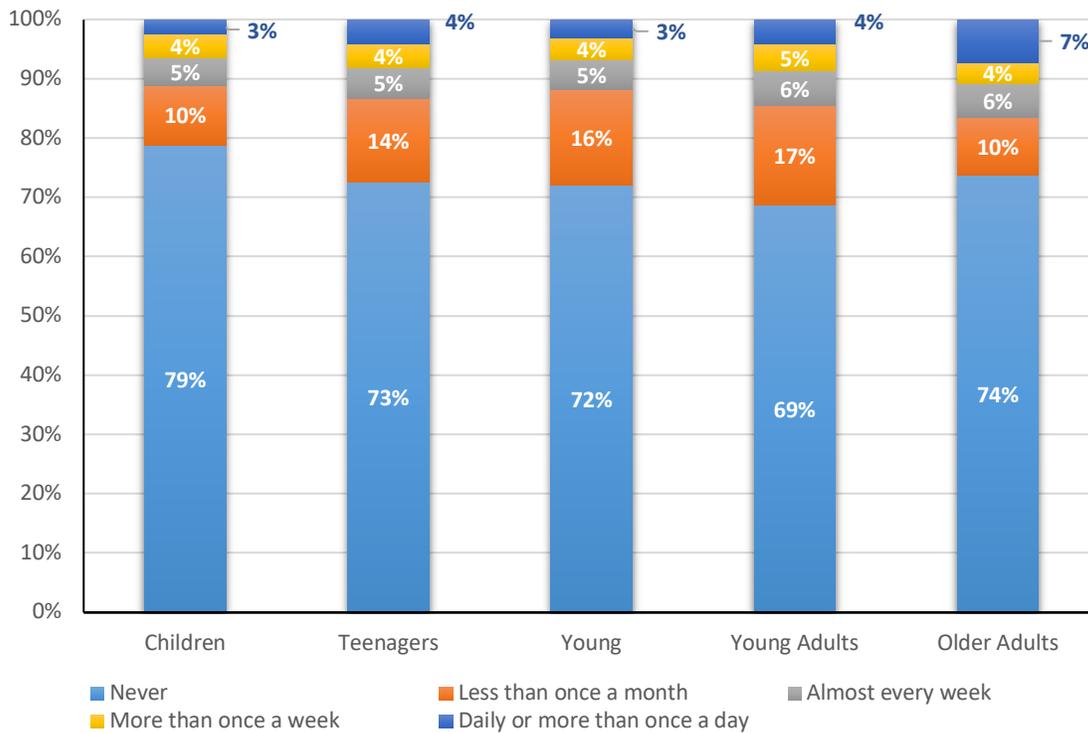


Figure 120. Distribution by Adventist Review website usage by age range.

Most answered "Never", but young adults presented proportions below than expected in this category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 94,026$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.2% among the variables.

26.11. Local union or association Magazine or newsletter reading

	Counting
Never	7723
Less than once a month	3193
About once a week	1375
More than once a week	870
Daily or more than once a day	779

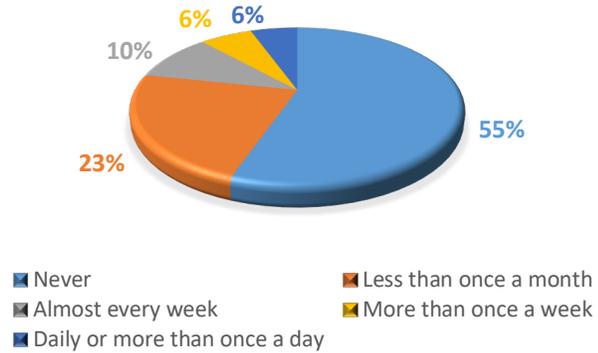


Figure 121. Distribution by local union or association magazine or newsletter reading

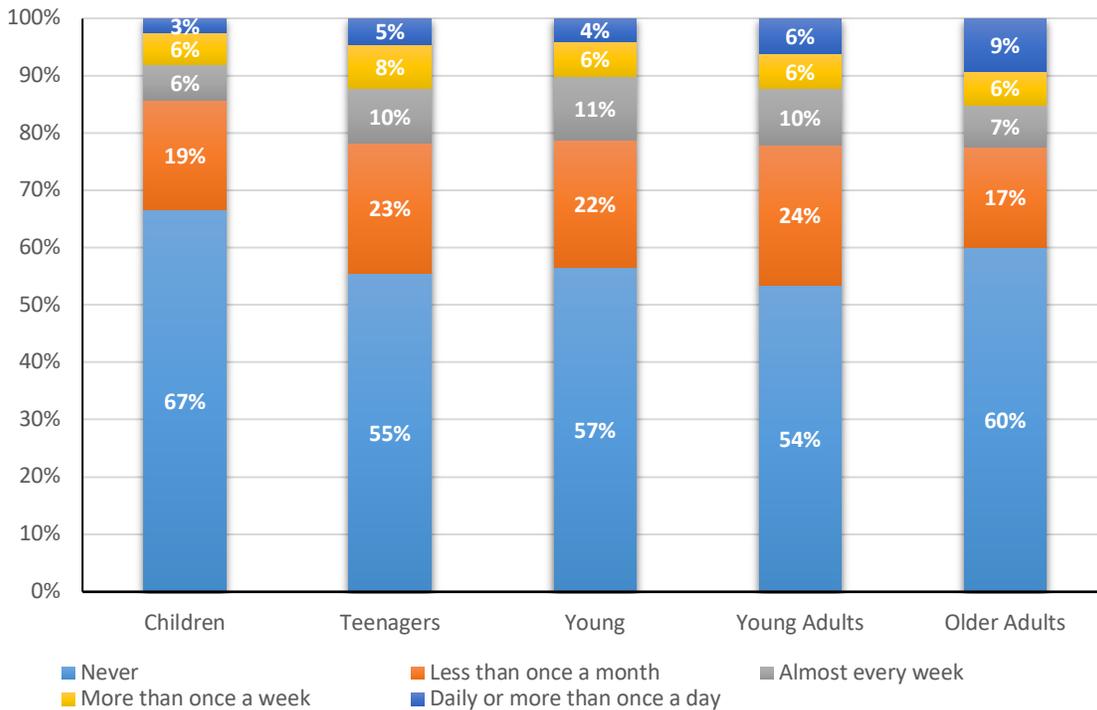


Figure 122. Distribution by local union or association magazine or newsletter reading according to age range.

Most answered "Never", but young adults are less than expected in this category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 115,854$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.6% among the variables.

26.12. Reading or commentaries on Adventist social networks.

	Counting
Never	6361
Less than once a month	2560
About once a week	1749
More than once a week	1657
Daily or more than once a day	1669

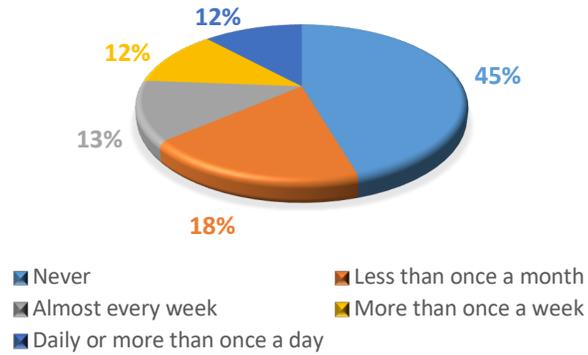


Figure 123. Distribution by reading or commentaries on Adventist social networks.

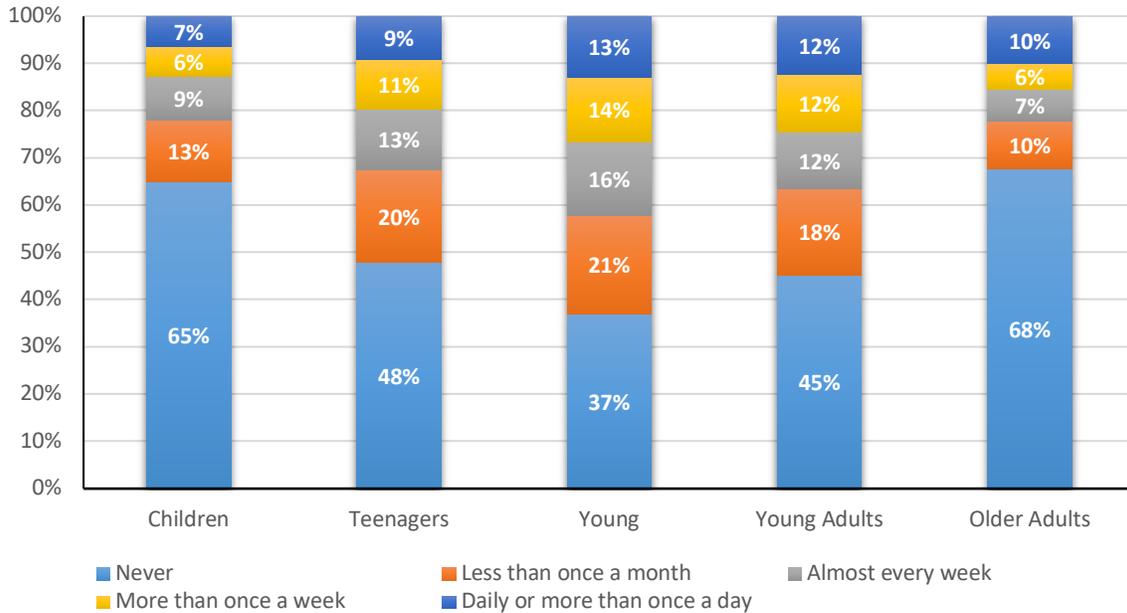


Figure 124. Distribution by reading or commentaries on Adventist social networks according to age range.

The "Never" option shows youths with lower than expected proportions, while adults and children have higher-than-expected proportions. In the "daily" option, the youth stand out with higher than expected proportions. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 401,456$ *com p* < 0,001 guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.6% among the variables.

26.13. Reading or commentaries on other Christian social networks.

	Counting
Never	7604
Less than once a month	2361
About once a week	1309
More than once a week	1322
Daily or more than once a day	1239

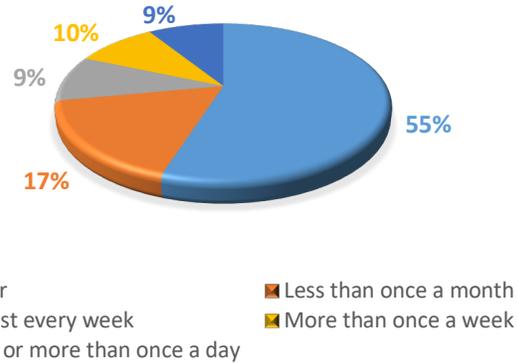


Figure 125. Distribution by reading or commentaries on other Christian social networks.

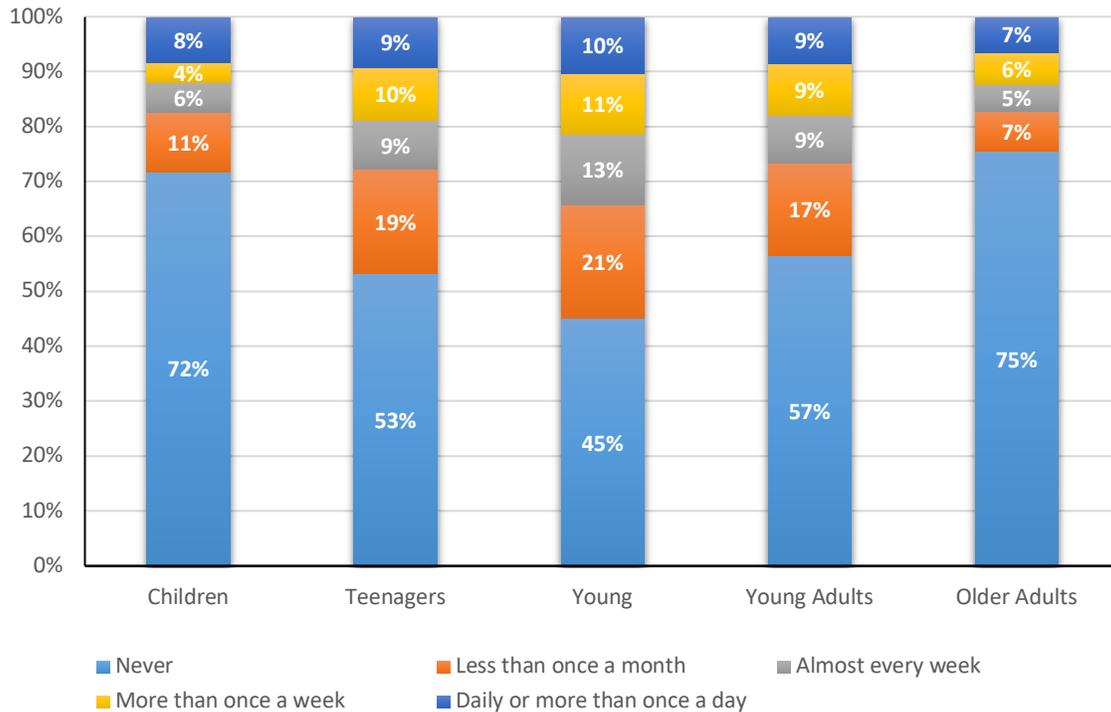


Figure 126. Distribution by reading or commentaries on other Christian social networks according to age range.

The "Never" option shows youths with lower than expected proportions while, adults and children have higher-than-expected proportions. In the "Daily" option, youth stand out with higher than expected proportions. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 384,232$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.4% among the variables.

26.14. Use of social networks for any purpose.

	Counting
Never	4799
Less than once a month	1717
About once a week	1244
More than once a week	2074
Daily or more than once a day	3990

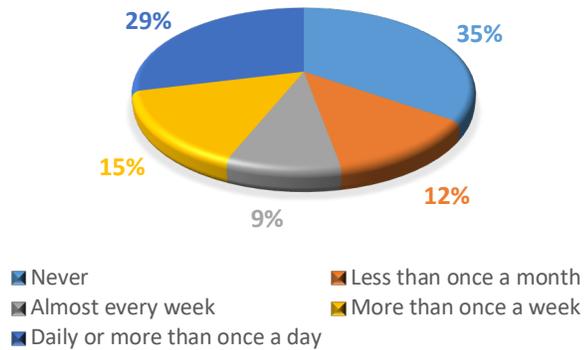


Figure 127. Distribution by use of social networks for any purpose.

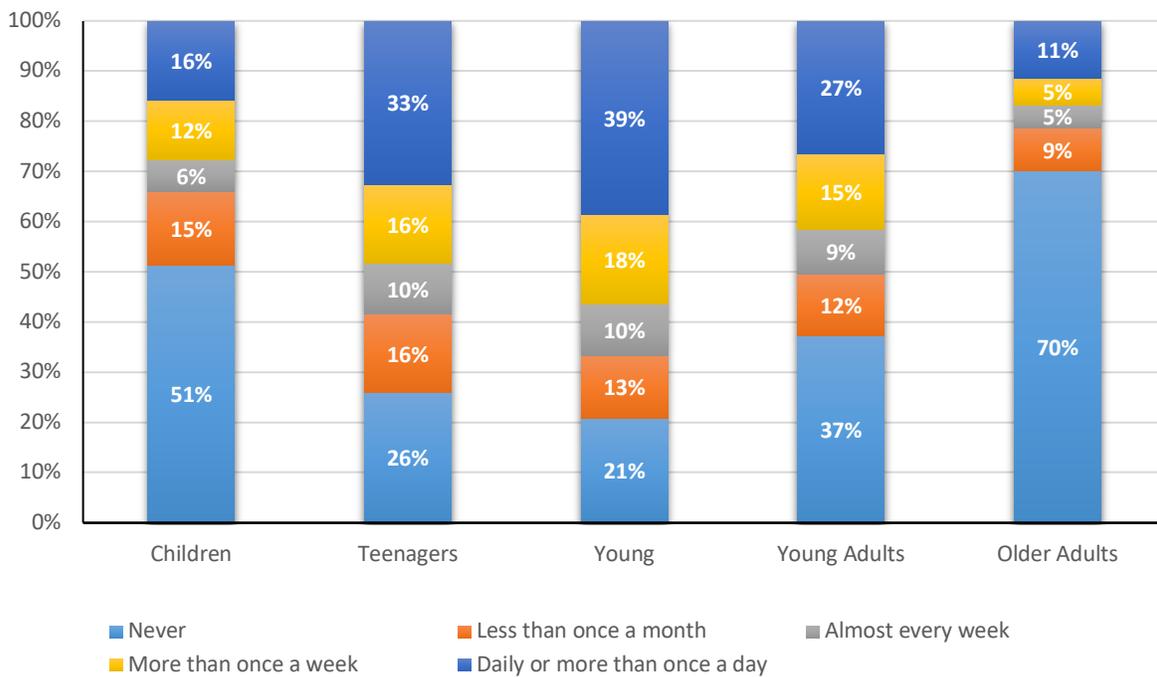


Figure 128. Distribution by use of social networks for any purpose according to the age range.

The youth and teens have higher-than-expected proportions for the "Daily" category. The inverse happens on "Never" option. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 1042,499$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 13.9% association between the variables.

26.15. Listening to Adventist radio.

	Counting
Never	7057
Less than once a month	2277
About once a week	1203
More than once a week	1406
Daily or more than once a day	2081

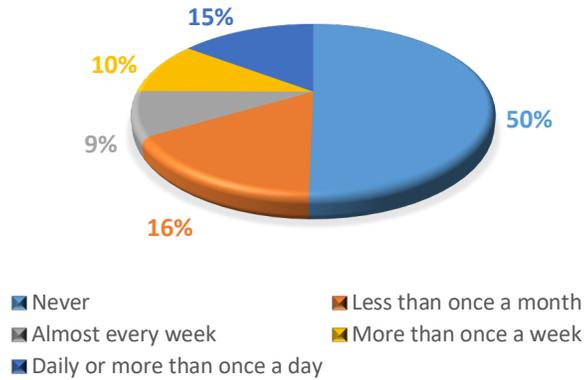


Figure 129. Distribution by Adventist radio listening.

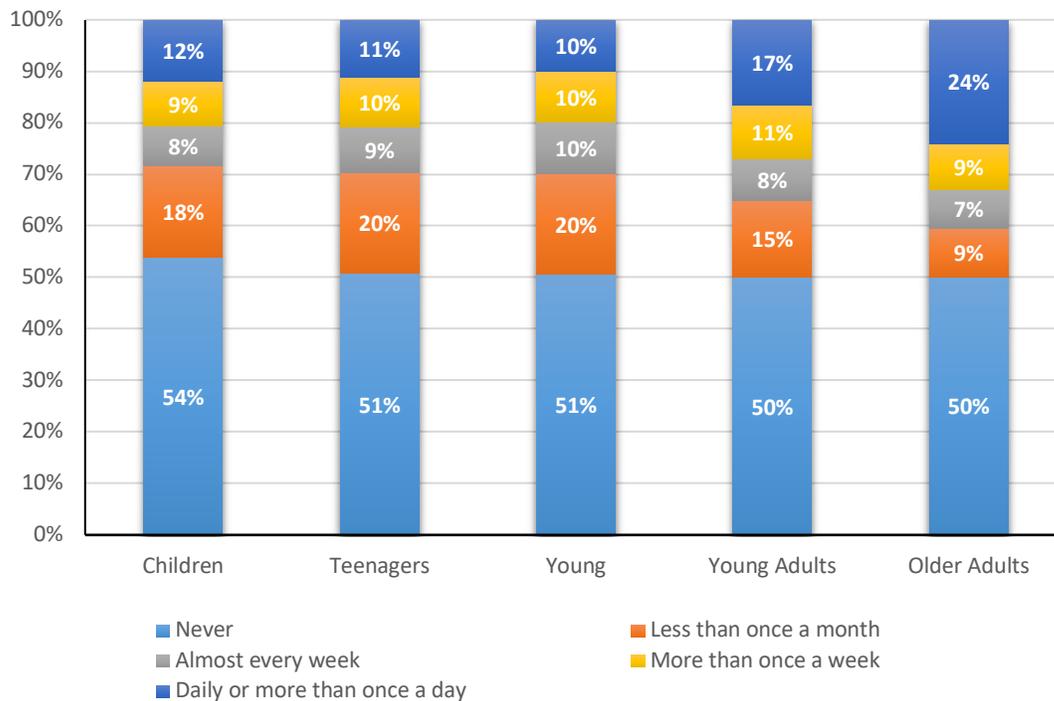


Figure 130. Distribution by Adventist radio listening according to age range.

There are no proportions statistical differences of age ranges for the "Never" option. For the answer option "Daily", young adults and adults present proportions higher than expected. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 236,764$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.6% between the variables.

26.16. Listening to other Christian radio stations broadcasts.

	Counting
Never	8549
Less than once a month	1984
About once a week	942
More than once a week	1022
Daily or more than once a day	1256

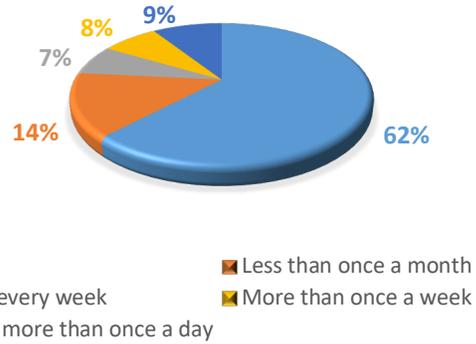


Figure 131. Distribution by listening to other Christian station.

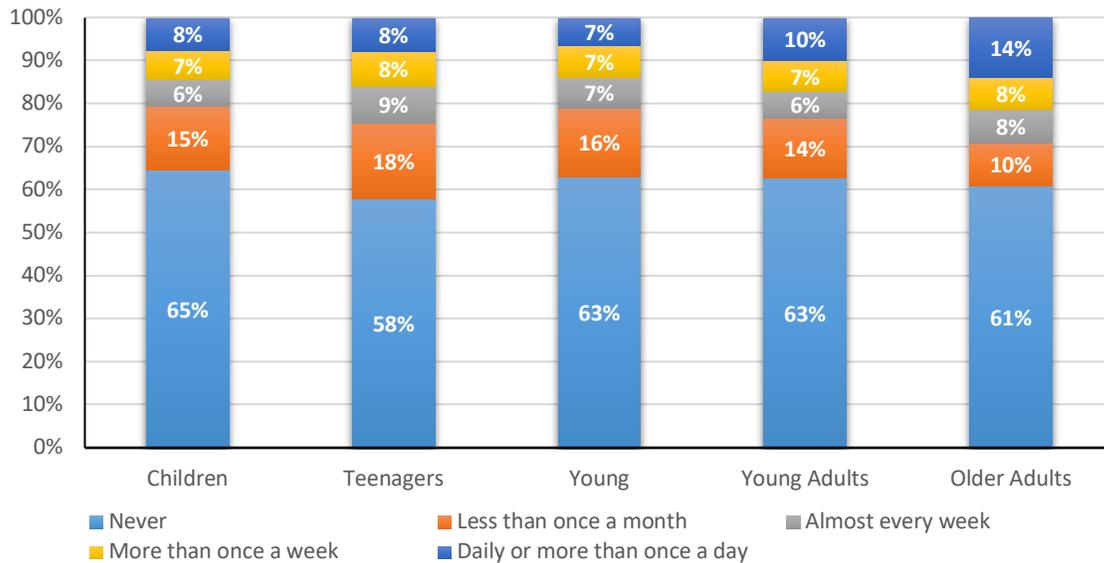


Figure 132. Distribution by listening to other Christian station according to age range.

Most answer “Never” heard some other Christian radio. Exception Teenagers, all age groups presented the same statistical proportion for the category “Never”. For the category “Daily or more than once a day” the Young Adults and Older Adults present proportions higher than expected. The statistic test $\chi^2(16) = 109,300$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.5% between the variables.

26.17. I watch the Novo Tempo television channel.

	Counting
Never	3790
Less than once a month	2313
About once a week	2058
More than once a week	2638
Daily or more than once a day	3472

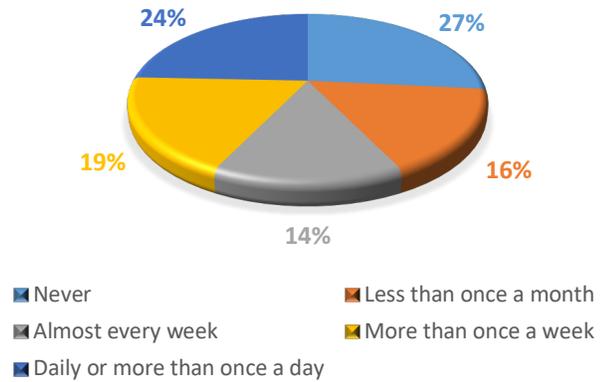


Figure 133. Distribution by audience to Novo Tempo TV.

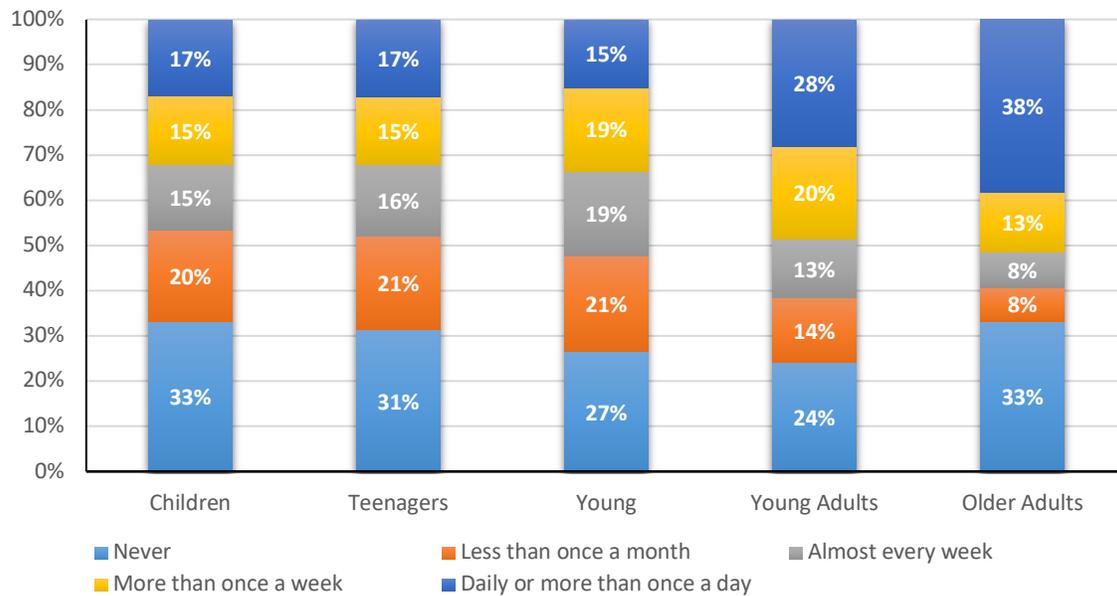


Figure 134. Distribution by audience to Novo Tempo TV according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Daily" category. Young adults also stand out in the "Never" category because they have below expectations rates. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 635,036$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.7% among the variables.

26.18. I watch other Adventist television channels.

	Counting
Never	6225
Less than once a month	2120
About once a week	1535
More than once a week	1847
Daily or more than once a day	2067

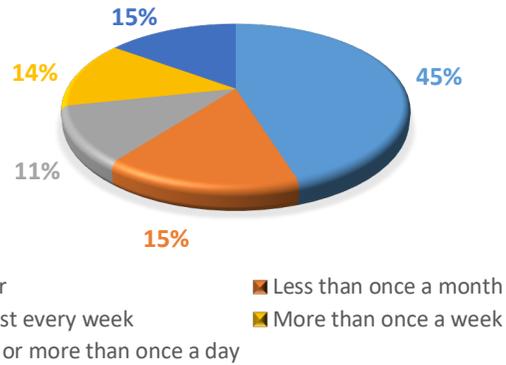


Figure 135. Distribution by audience to other Adventist television channels.

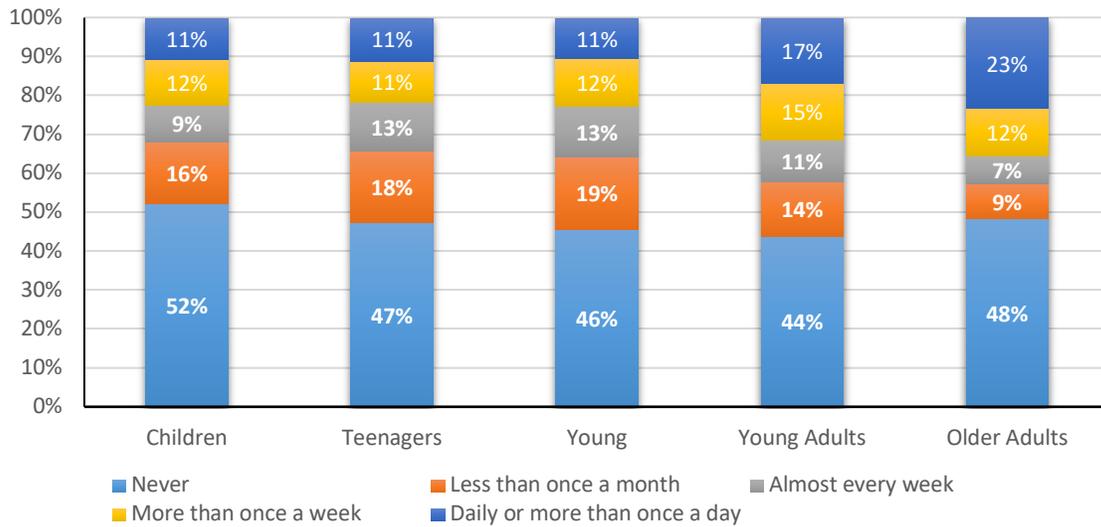


Figure 136. Distribution by audience to other Adventist television channels by age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Daily" category. Young adults also stand out in the "Never" category, because they have below expectations rates. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 261,321$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.0% between the variables.

26.19. Watch other Christian television programs.

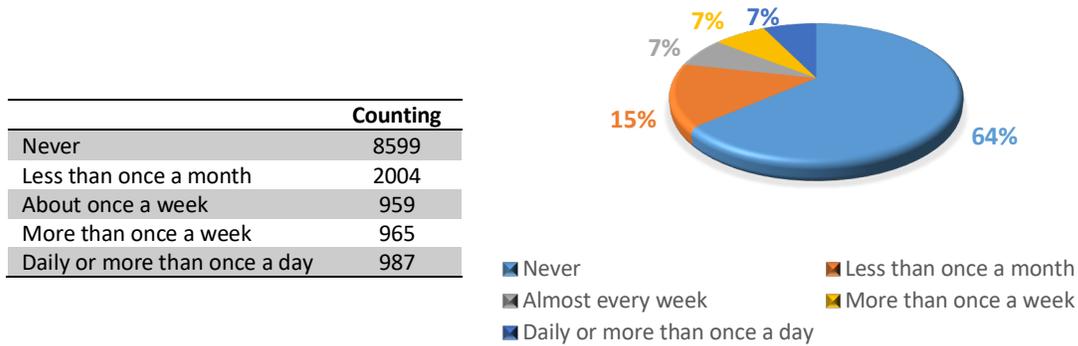


Figure 137. Distribution by audience to other Christian television programs.

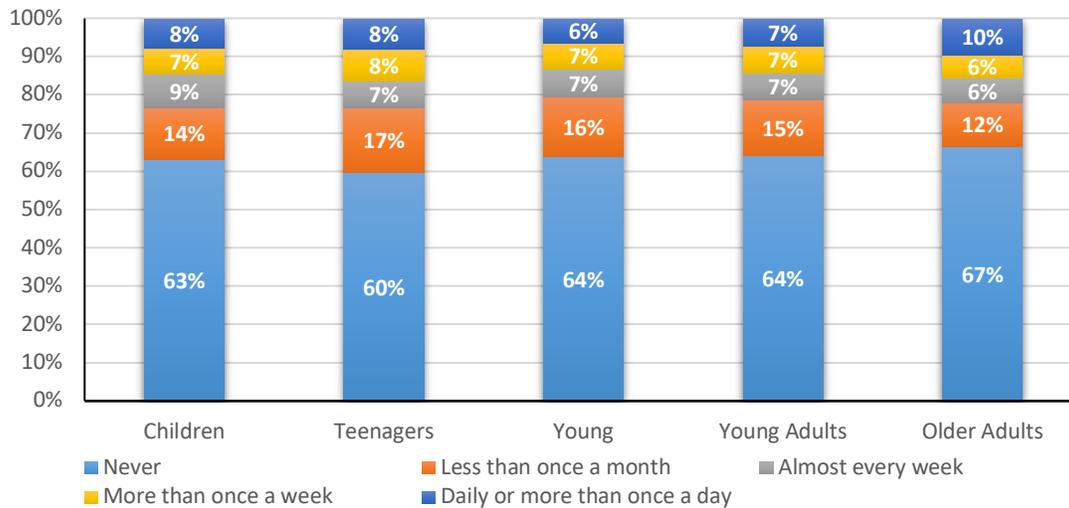


Figure 138. Distribution audience to other Christian television programs according to age range.

The age ranges are very similar, but teens stand out in the "Never" category with below-expected proportions. In The "Daily or more than once a day" category adults stand out with proportions higher than expected. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 36,291$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 2.6% between the variables.

26.20. Use a mobile device like a cell phone or tablet for Bible study or personal devotions.

	Counting
Never	5934
Less than once a month	1648
About once a week	1280
More than once a week	1907
Daily or more than once a day	3294

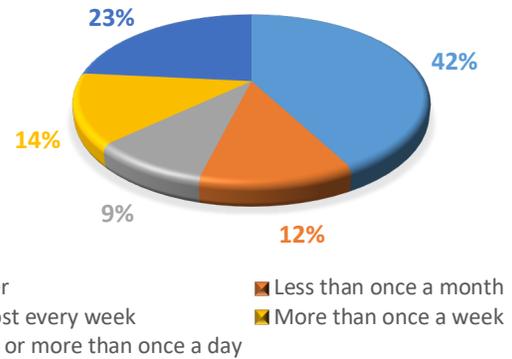


Figure139. Distribution by mobile devices use for Bible study

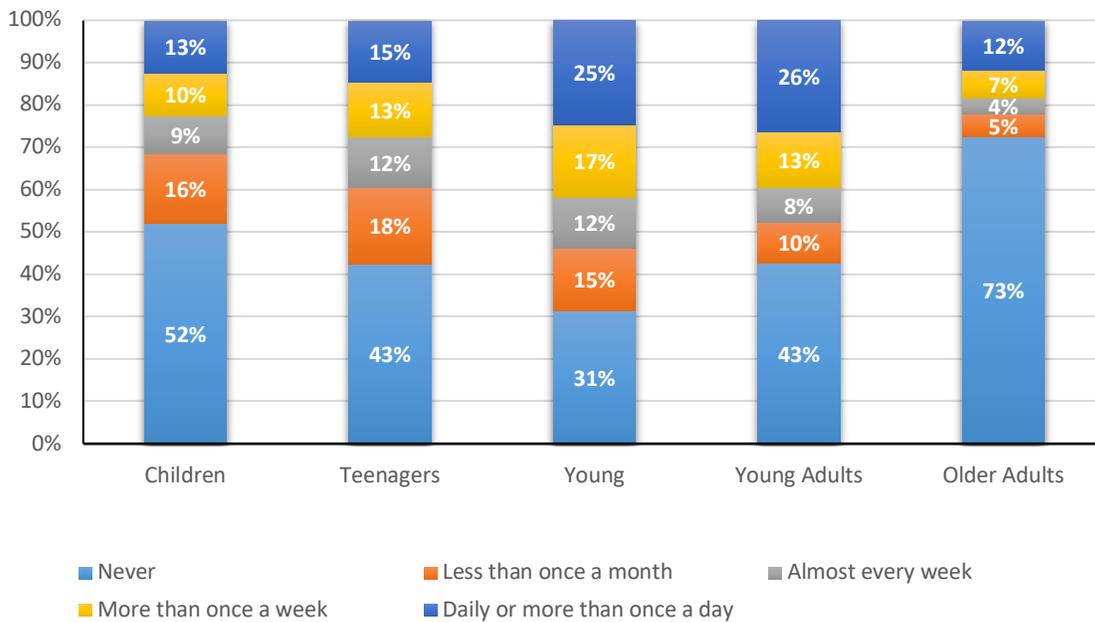


Figure 140. Distribution by mobile devices use for Bible study according to age range.

In the "Never" category the youth stand out with lower than expected proportions, and the adults stand out with much higher than expected proportions. In all other categories (all categories that involve the use of mobile devices with any frequency), adults have lower than expected proportions. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 791,987$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 12.0% among the variables.

26.21. Use a mobile device like a cell phone or tablet for reading Ellen White's writings.

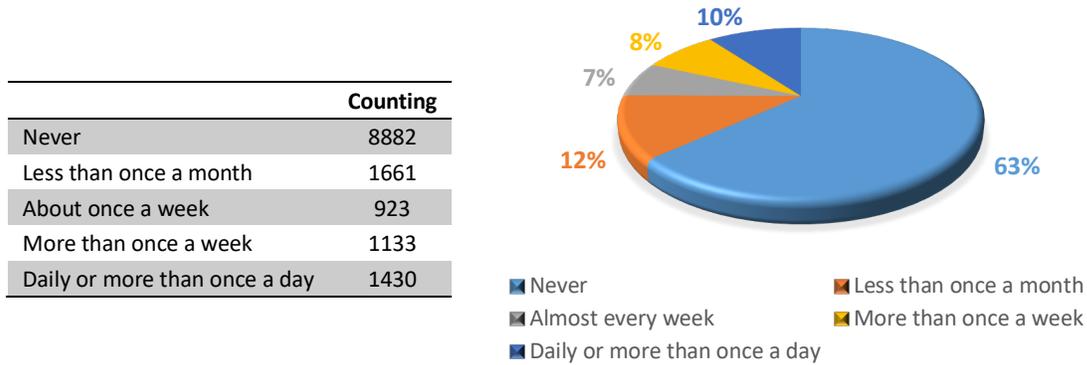


Figure 141. Distribution by mobile devices use to read the writings.

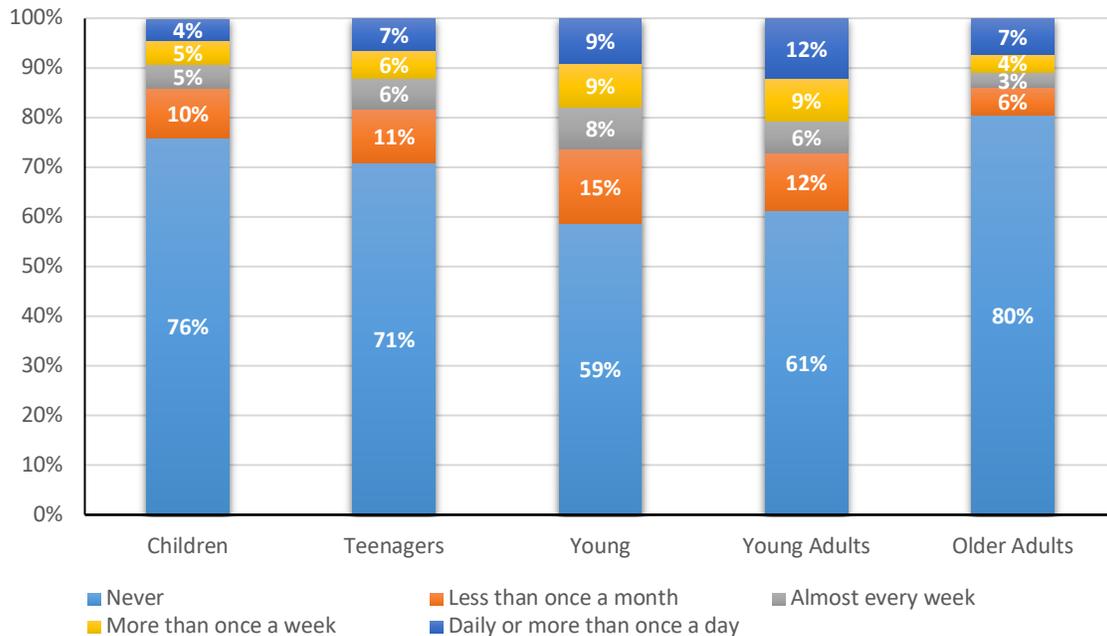


Figure 142. Distribution by mobile devices use to read the writings according to age range.

In the "Never" category, youth and young adults stand out with lower-than-expected proportions. In all other categories (categories involving the mobile device use with any frequency), adults have lower than expected proportions. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 297,769$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.4% among the variables.

26.22. Spend time thinking about Jesus' life.

	Counting
Never	662
Less than once a month	1379
About once a week	1647
More than once a week	3153
Daily or more than once a day	7782

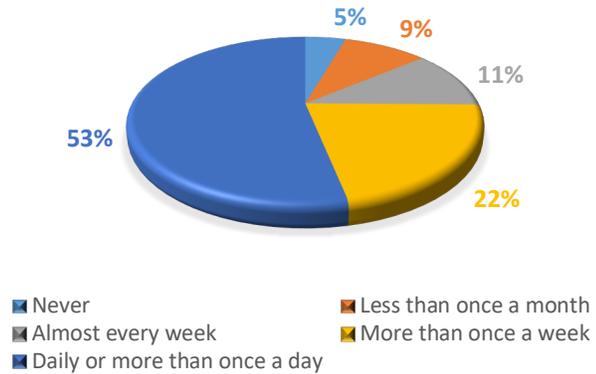


Figure 143. Distribution by time use thinking about Jesus.

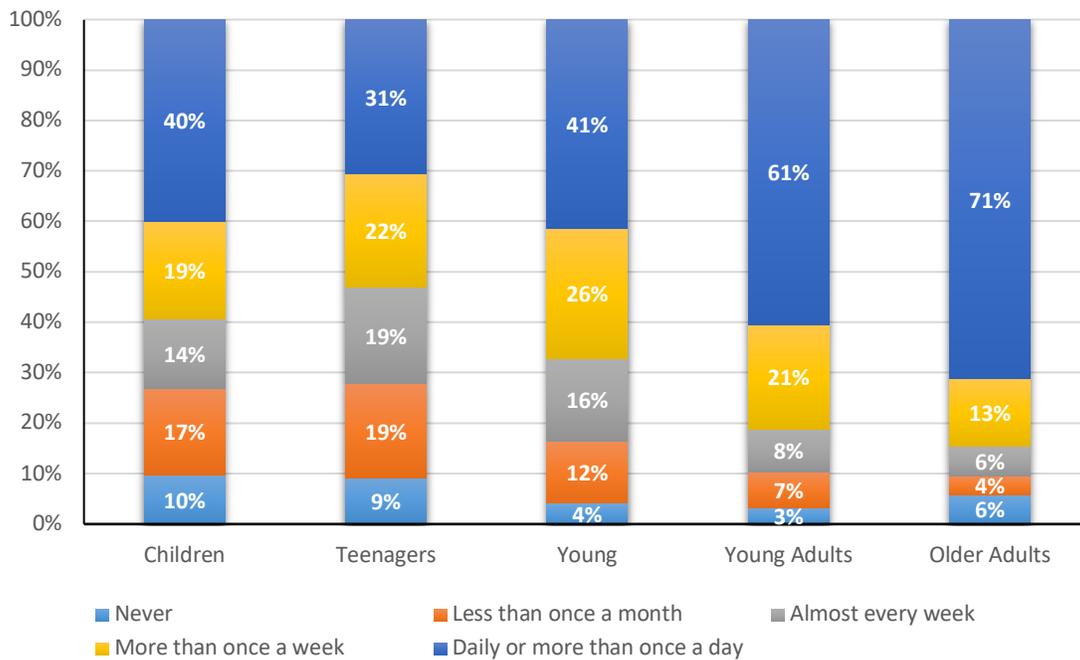


Figure 144. Distribution by time use thinking about Jesus according to age range.

Young adults and adults have higher than expected proportions in the "Daily or more than once a day" category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 1056,134$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 13.6% association between the variables.

27. Programs Knowledge

27.01. Reach the World Strategic Plan 2015-2020

	Counting
I have not heard of this program.	10069
I have heard about this program, but not participated.	3156
I have participated in the program.	1099

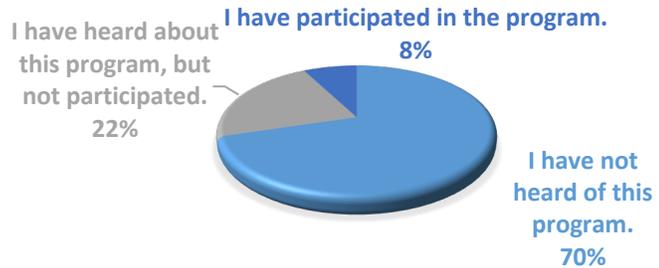


Figure 145. Distribution by strategic plan knowledge to Reach the World.

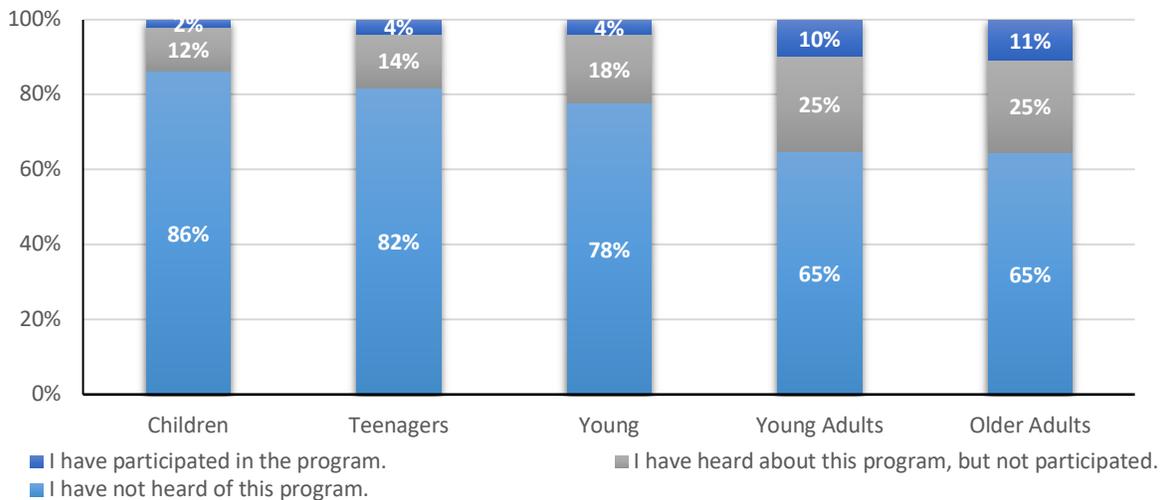


Figure 146. Distribution by strategic plan knowledge to Reach the World according to the age range.

Most marked the "I have not heard of this program" option. Young adults and adults present higher than expected proportions in the "I have heard about this program, but not participated" and "I have participated in the program" categories. The statistical test $\chi^2(8) = 380,845$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 11.7% among the variables.

27.02. Total Member Involvement



Figure 147. Distribution by Total Members Involvement program knowledge.

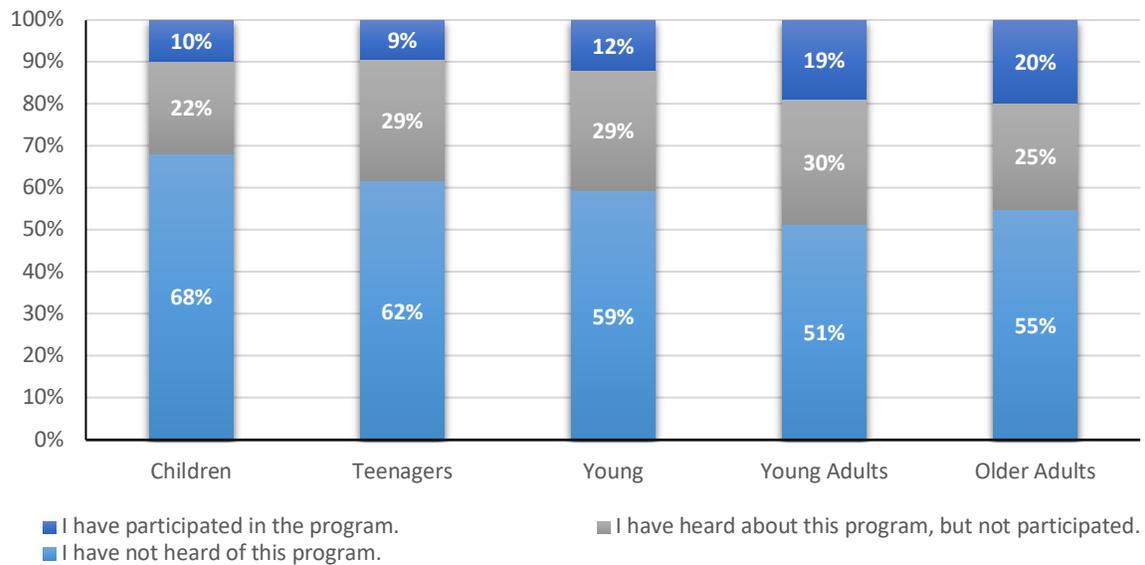


Figure 148. Distribution by Total Involvement program knowledge according to age range.

Most marked the "I have not heard of this program" option. Young adults and adults present higher than expected proportions in the "I have participated in the program" category. The statistical test $\chi^2(8) = 188,973$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer' V statistic indicates an association of 8.4% among the variables.

27.03. Revival and Reformation

	Counting
I have not heard of this program.	3328
I have heard about this program, but not participated.	5180
I have participated in the program.	5663

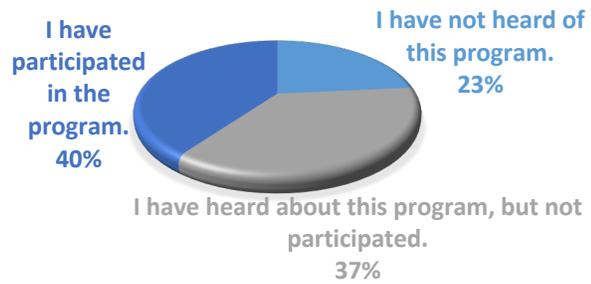


Figure 149. Distribution by Revival and Reformation program knowledge.

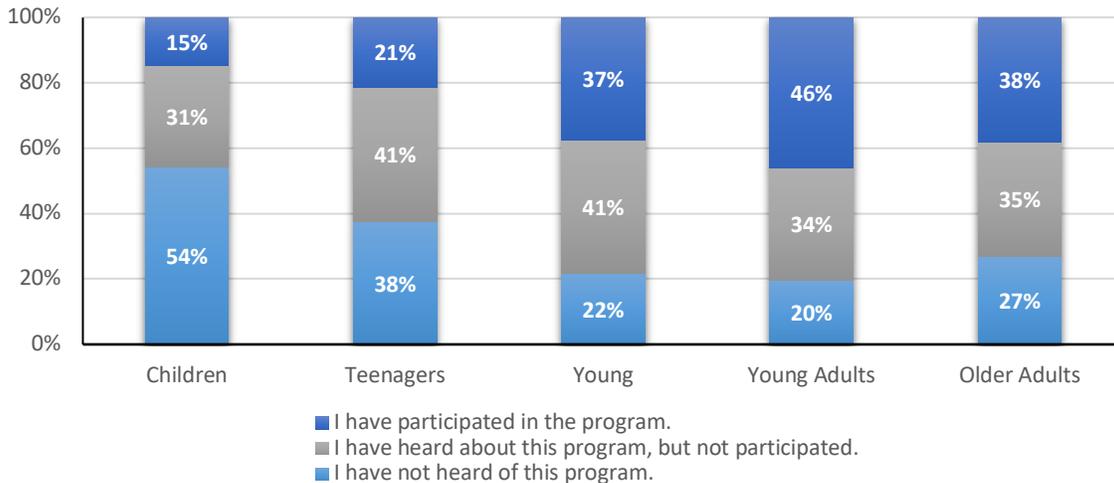


Figure 150. Distribution by Revival and Reformation program knowledge according to the age range.

Most answered "I have participated in the program" or "I have heard about this program, but not participated", but children are the exception since the majority answered "I have not heard of this program". In the "I have participated in the program" category young adults have higher than expected proportions, while children and teenagers are very below expectations. The statistical test $\chi^2(8) = 571,433$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 14.4% among the variables.

27.04. Mission to the Cities

Mission to the Cities	Counting
I have not heard of this program.	6716
I have heard about this program, but not participated.	4923
I have participated in the program.	2128



Figure 151. Distribution by knowledge on the Mission to Cities program.

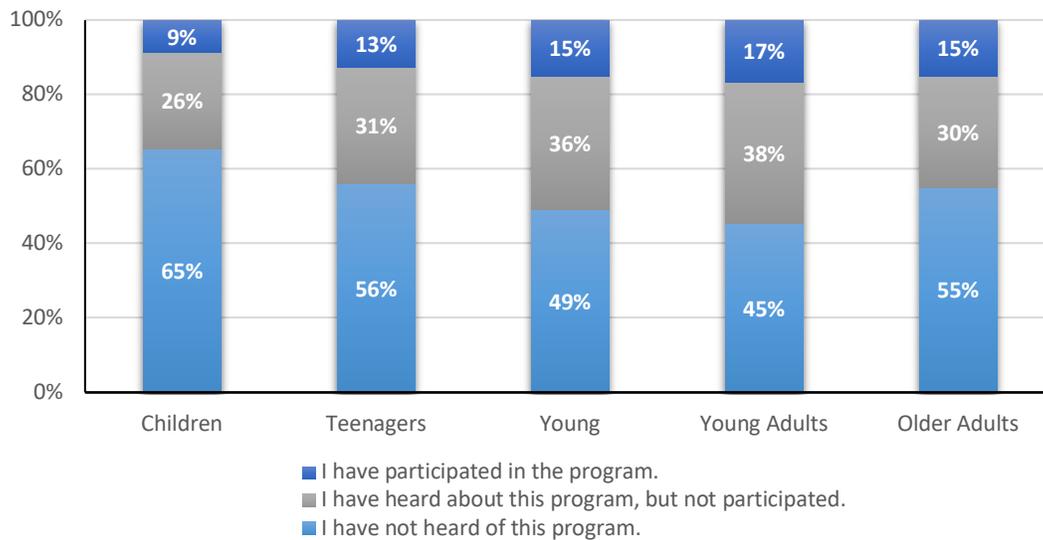


Figure 152. Distribution by knowledge on the Mission to Cities program according to age range.

In the "I have participated in the program" category young adults have higher than expected proportions, while children and teenagers are below expectations. The statistical test $\chi^2(8) = 113,375$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.5% between the variables.

27.05. Centers of Influence

Centers of Influence	Counting
I have not heard of this program.	7791
I have heard about this program, but not participated.	4389
I have participated in the program.	1320

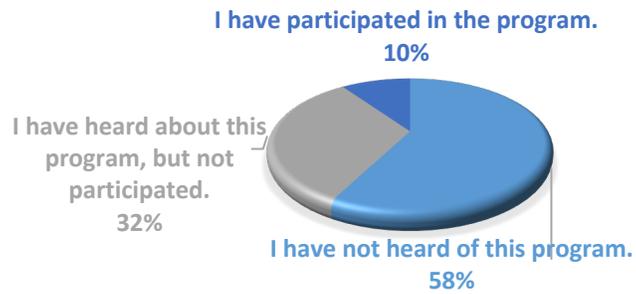


Figure 153. Distribution by Centers of Influence knowledge.

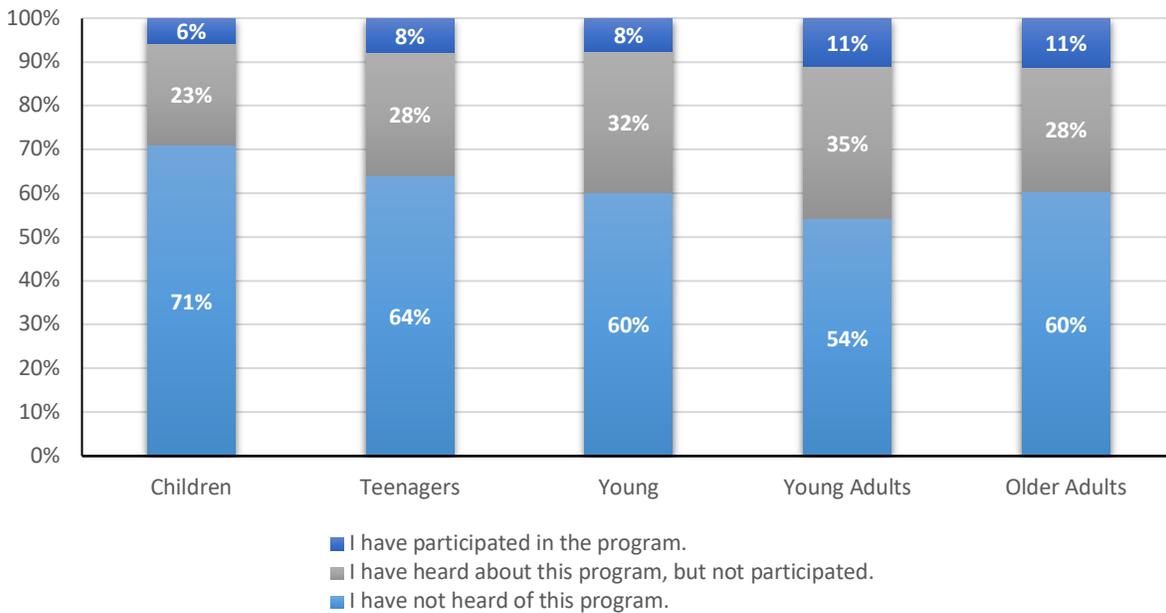


Figure 154. Distribution by Center of Influence knowledge according to age range.

Most marked the "I have not heard of this program" option. Young adults show higher than expected proportions in the "I have heard about this program, but not participated" and "I have participated in the program" categories. The statistical test $\chi^2(8) = 111,517$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.5% between the variables.

27.06. Christ's Method of Reaching People

Christ's Method of Reaching People	Counting
I have not heard of this program.	4553
I have heard about this program, but not participated.	5091
I have participated in the program.	4490

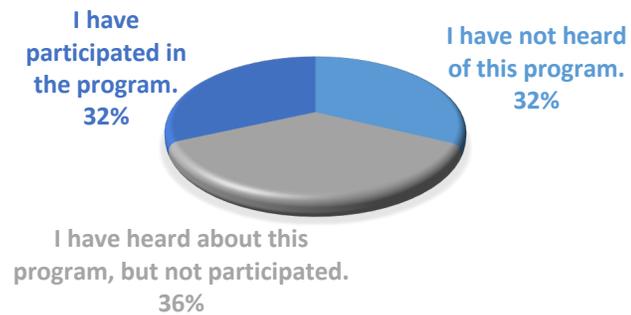


Figure 155. Distribution by Christ's method of reaching people knowledge.

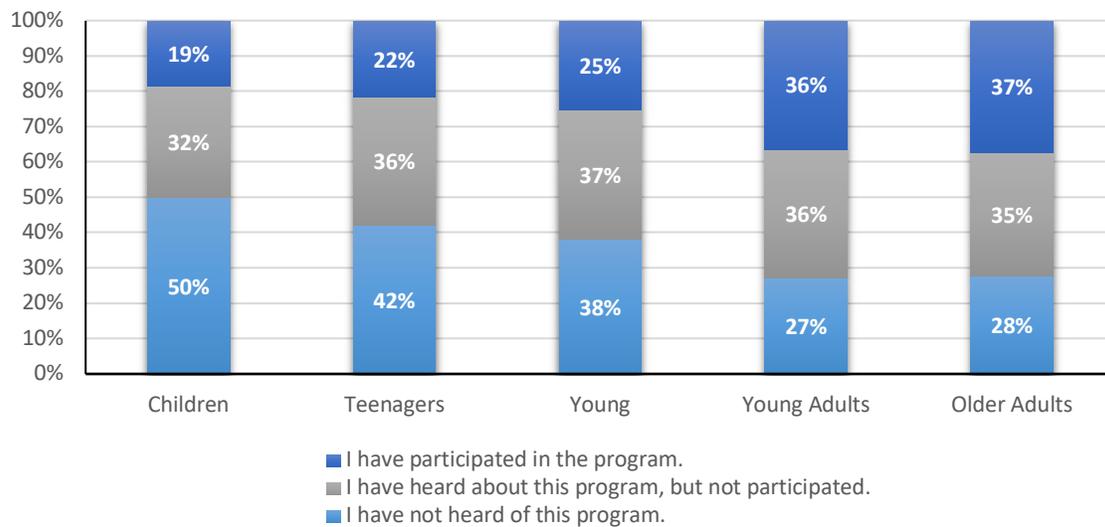


Figure 156. Distribution by Christ's method of reaching people knowledge according to age range.

In the "I have participated in the program" category young adults and adults show higher than expected proportions. While children, teenagers, and youth are very below expectations. The statistical test $\chi^2(8) = 344,888$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 11.2% among the variables.

27.07. Comprehensive Health Ministries

Comprehensive Health Ministries	Counting
I have not heard of this program.	5515
I have heard about this program, but not participated.	5420
I have participated in the program.	3131

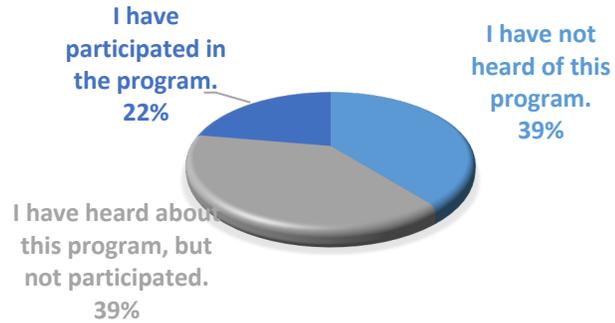


Figure 157. Distribution by Overarching Health Ministry knowledge.

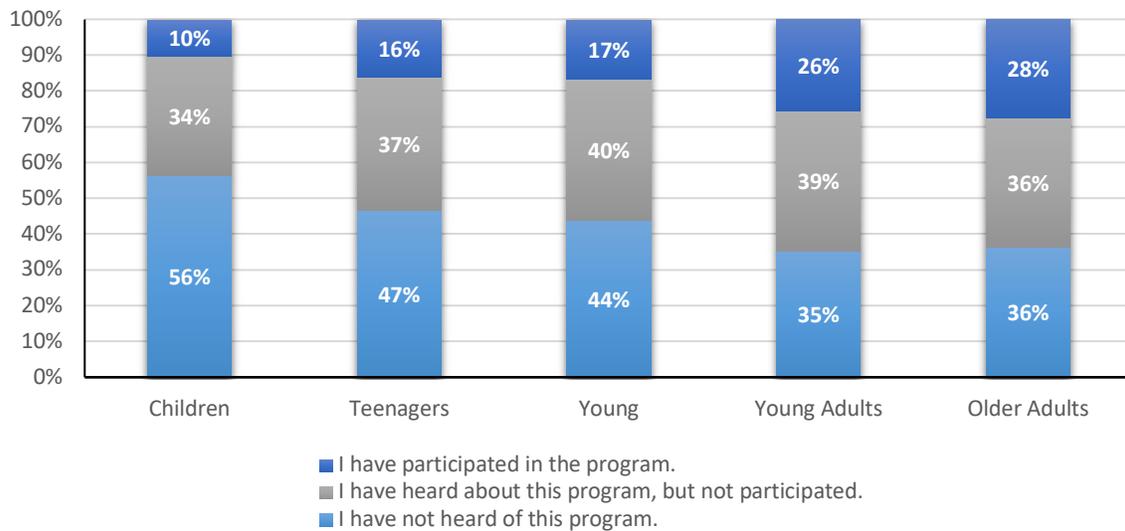


Figure 158. Distribution by Overarching Health Ministry knowledge according to the age range.

In the "I have participated in the program" category young adults and show higher than expected proportions. While children, teenagers, and youth are well below expectations. The statistical test $\chi^2(8) = 241,239$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.4% association between the variables.

V.4. Section 4 - Religious attitudes and experiences.

29. Church Experiences

29.01. My Sabbath School teachers or leaders care about me.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	769
Disagree	914
I am not sure	3053
Agree	6738
Strongly Agree	3293

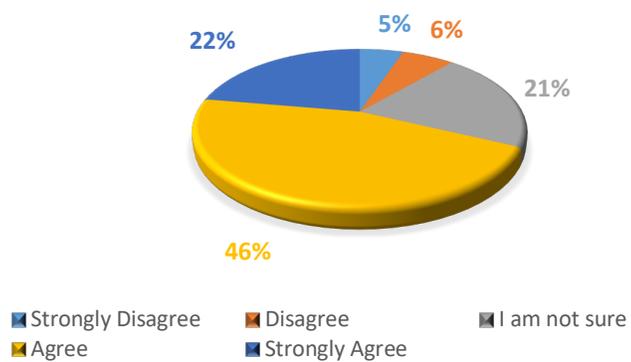


Figure 159. Distribution by attention level perception of Sabbath school teachers with students.

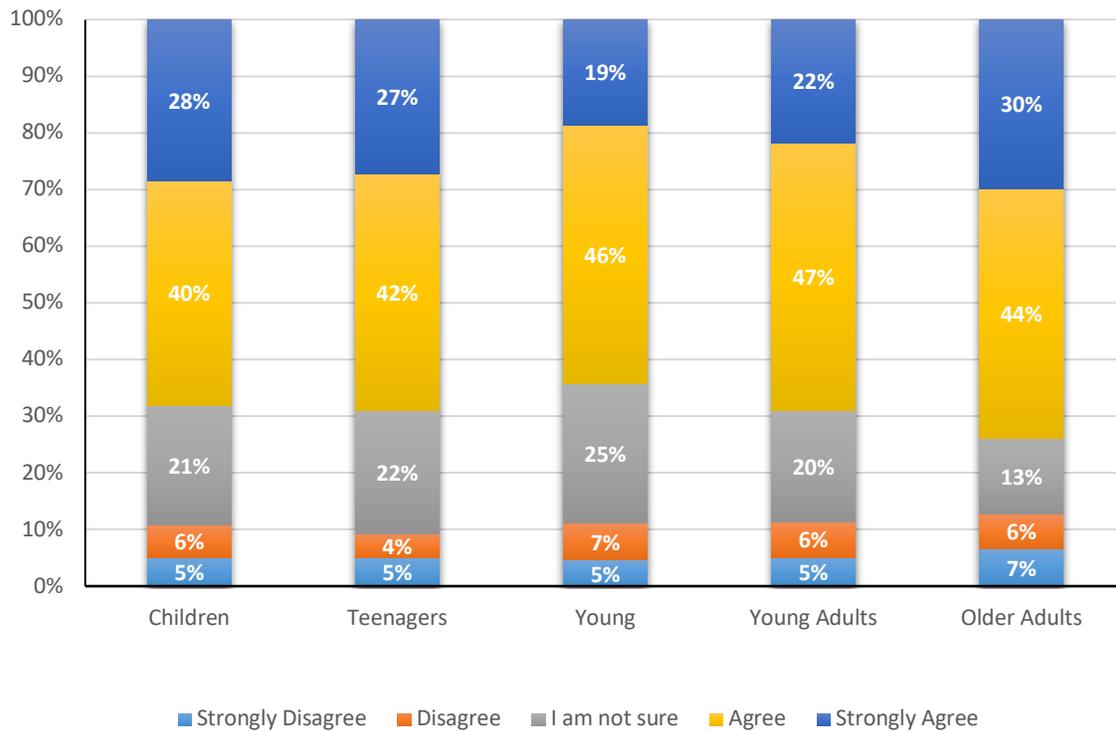
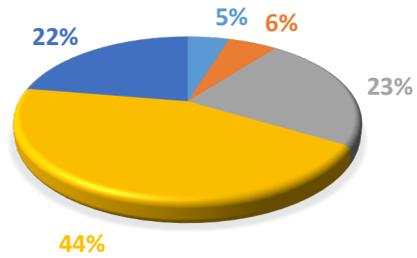


Figure 160. Distribution by attention level perception of Sabbath school teachers with students according to the age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with adults, teens, and children. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 166,831$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.4% among the variables.

29.02. My pastor cares about me.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	701
Disagree	820
I am not sure	3388
Agree	6449
Strongly Agree	3269



Strongly Disagree Disagree I am not sure Agree Strongly Agree

Figure 161. Distribution by the Pastor's attention to the members.

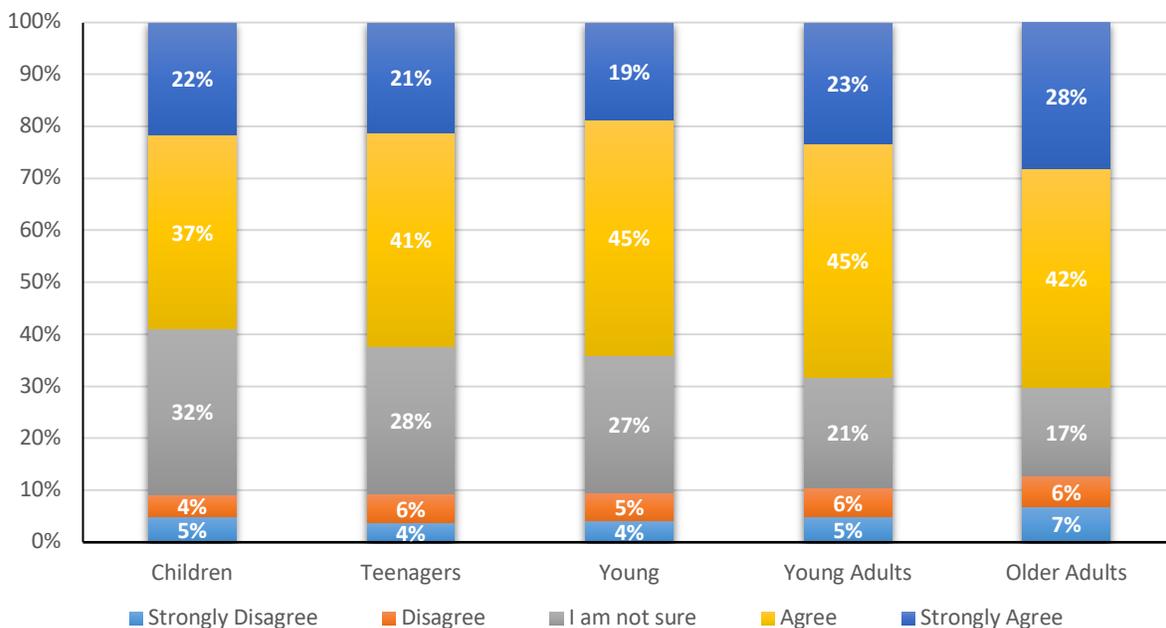


Figure 162. Distribution by attention level perception of the Pastor with his members according to the age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with adults and seniors. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 149,505$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.1% among the variables.

29.03. Other people in my church care about me.

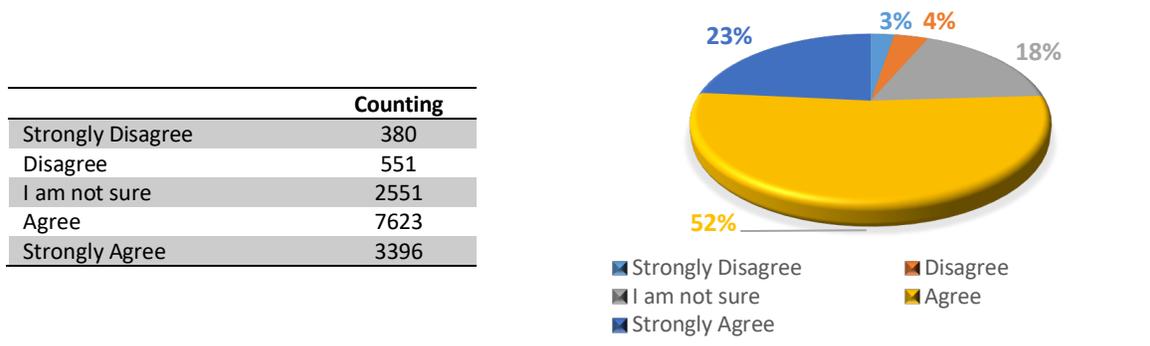


Figure 163. Distribution by people's attention level perception with other members.

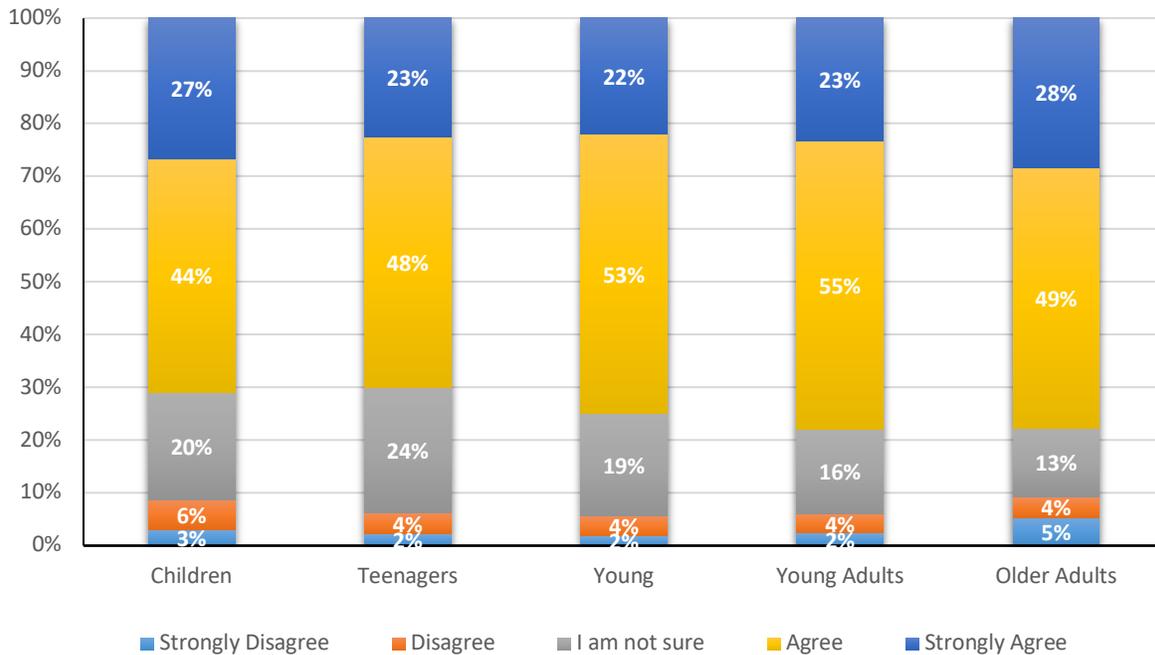


Figure 164. Distribution by people's attention level perception with other members according to the age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 141,366$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.0% between the variables.

29.04. I feel proud of my church and its role and reputation in my community.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	393
Disagree	672
I am not sure	1656
Agree	6336
Strongly Agree	5362

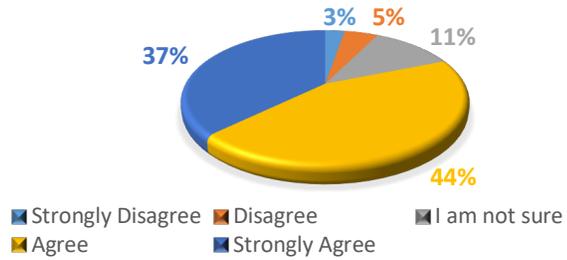


Figure 165. Distribution of members' pride level in church.

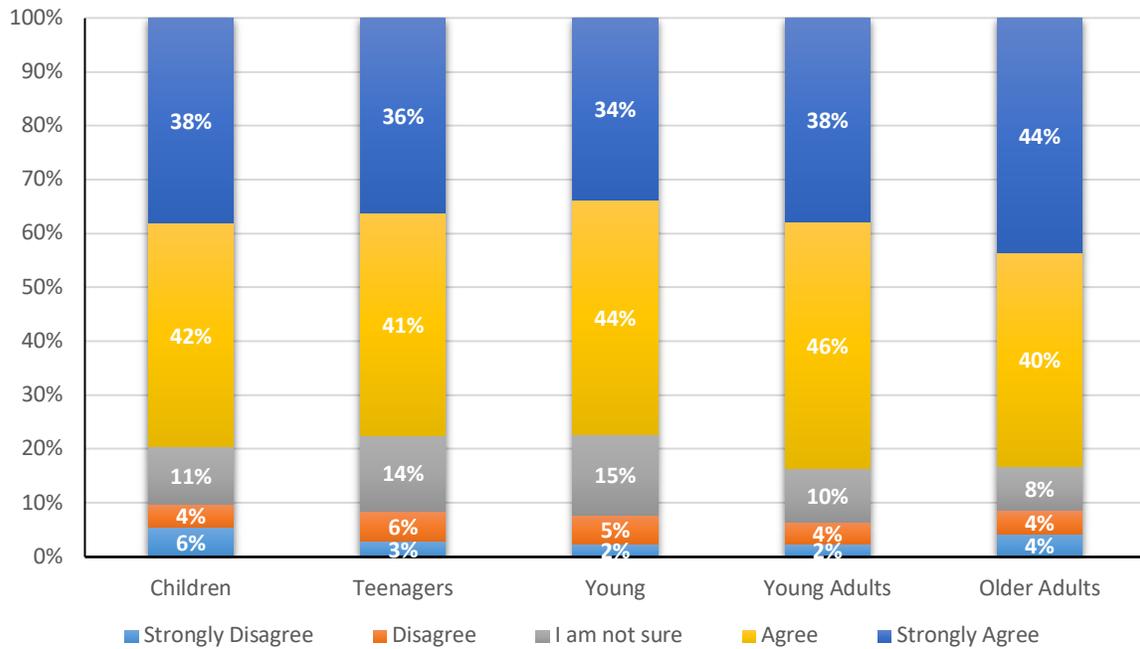


Figure 166. Distribution of members' pride level in church according to age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with adults and seniors. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 144,108$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.1% among the variables.

29.06. I attend a church that plans activities for everyone in my family.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	959
Disagree	1928
I am not sure	2274
Agree	6002
Strongly Agree	2903

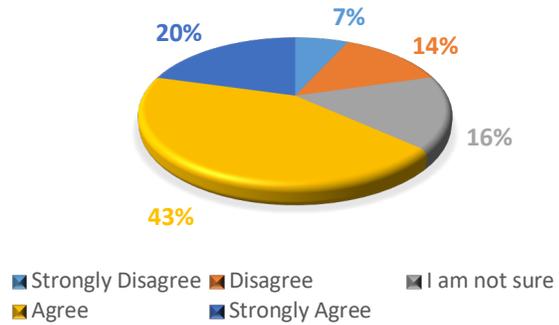


Figure 167. Distribution by perception level of attending an active church.

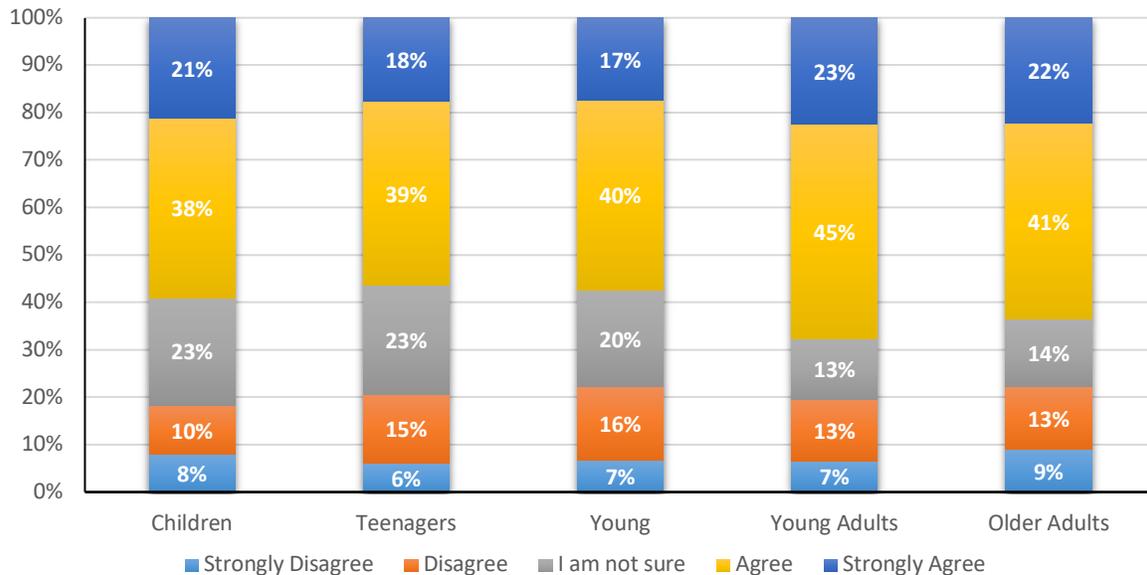


Figure 168. Distribution by perception level of attending an active church according to the age range.

Youth show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 223,842$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.4% among the variables

29.07. It is important to me that my local church is part of a worldwide church.

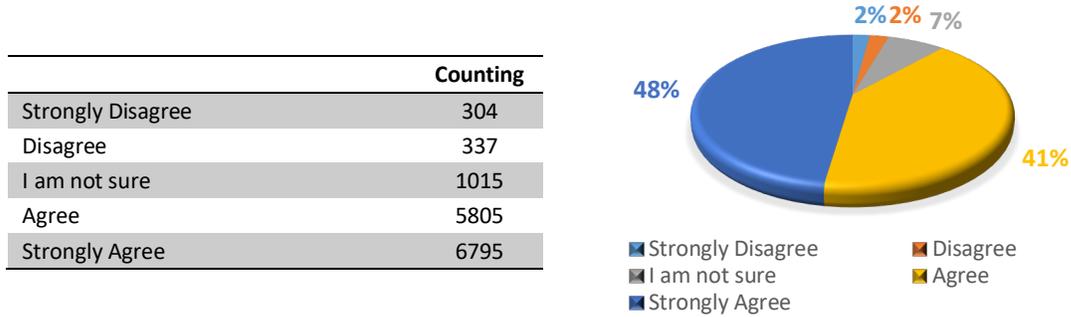


Figure 169. Distribution by importance in knowing that the local church is part of a world church.

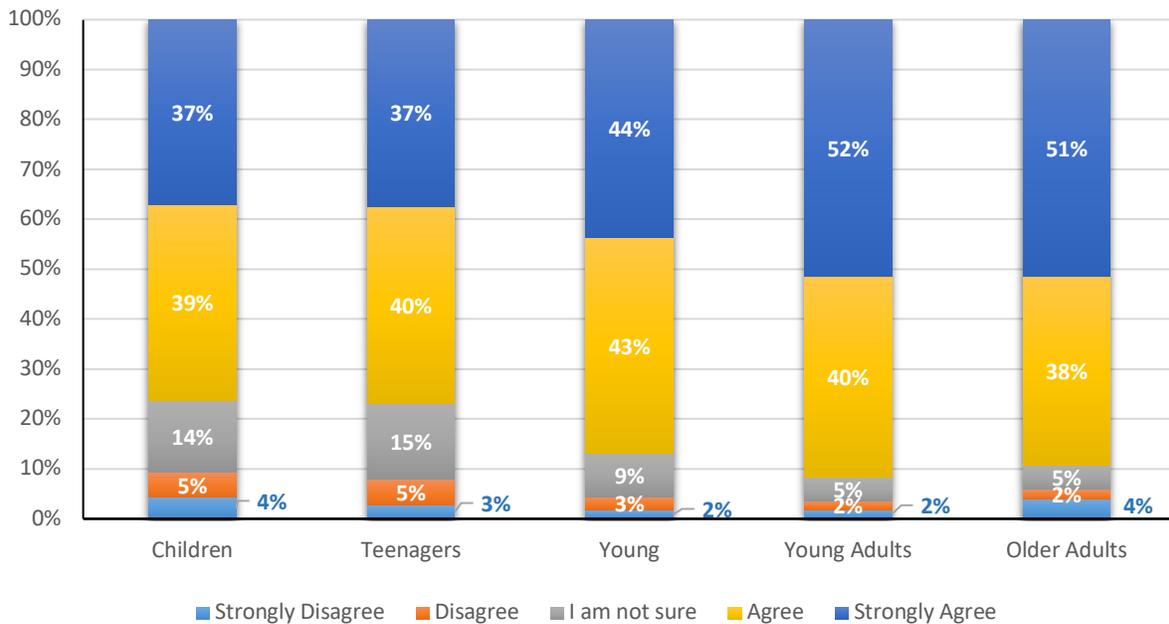


Figure 170. Distribution by importance in knowing that the local church is part of a world church according to the age range.

Young adults and adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens and youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 394,540$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.4% among the variables.

29.08. The pastor(s) and lay leaders in my church work together well as a team.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	473
Disagree	1002
I am not sure	3012
Agree	6493
Strongly Agree	3250

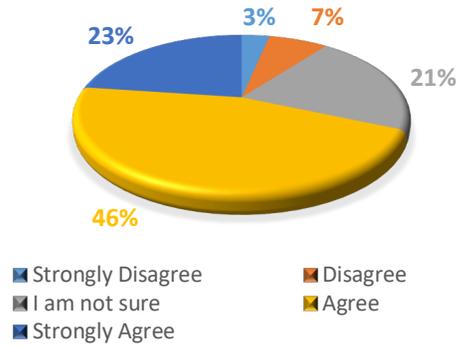


Figure 171. Distribution by members perceptions regarding pastor's and leaders' team work.

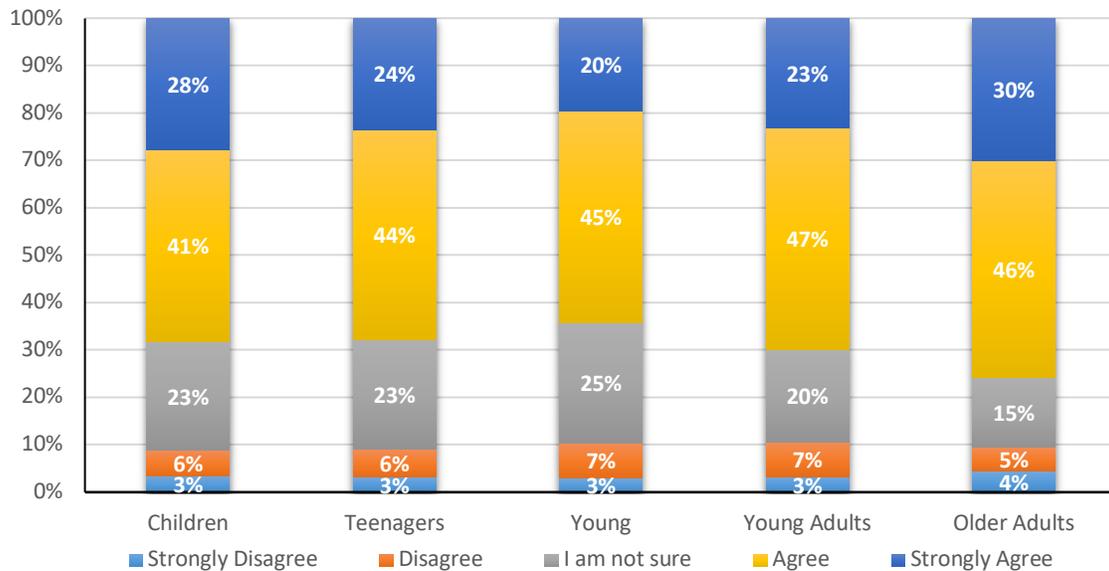


Figure 172. Distribution by member's perception regarding pastor's and leaders' team work according to the age range.

Adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 133,521$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.9% between the variables.

29.09. My pastor(s) are well qualified to lead my local church.

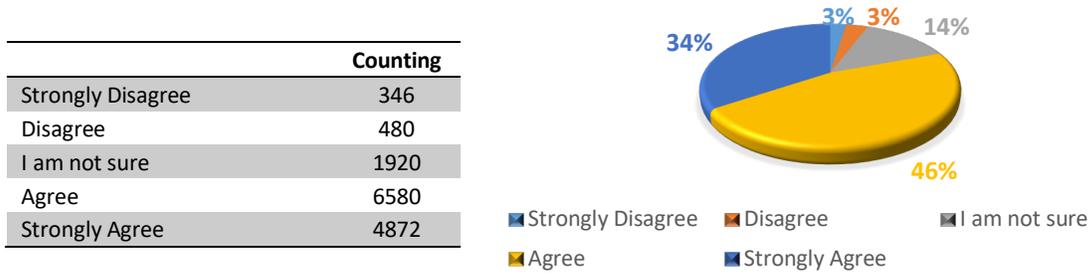


Figure 173. Distribution by members perception of pastor’s qualified leadership.

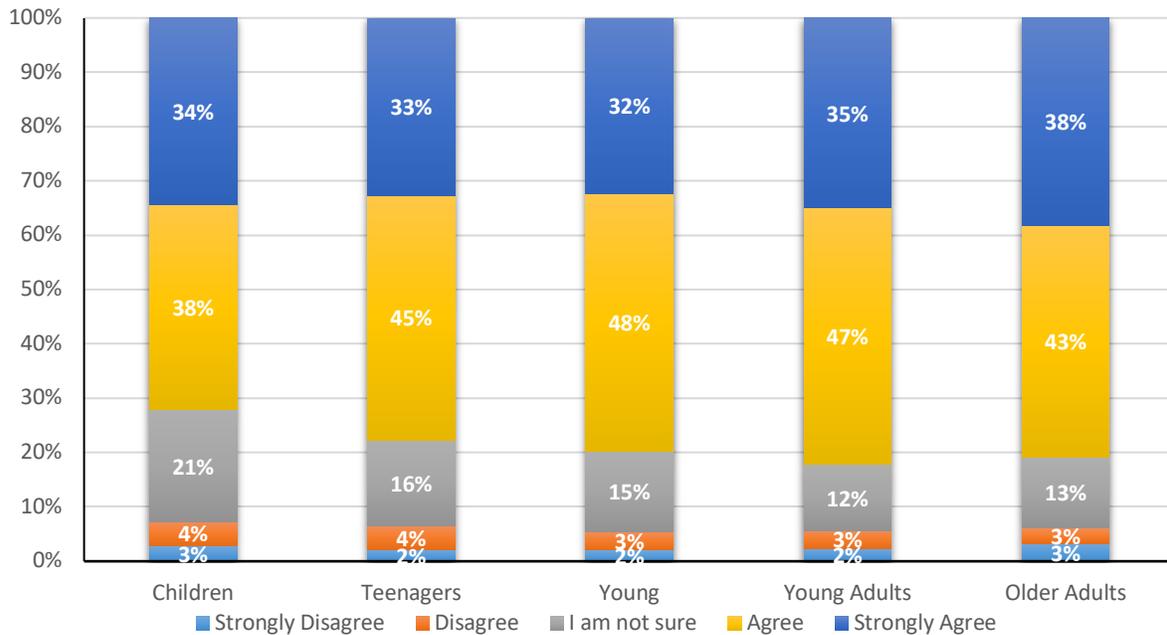


Figure 174. Distribution by member’s perception of pastor’s qualified leadership according to the age range.

Adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 67,791$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 3,5% between the variables.

29.10. My lay leaders are well qualified to lead my local church.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	462
Disagree	1044
I am not sure	3470
Agree	6401
Strongly Agree	2725

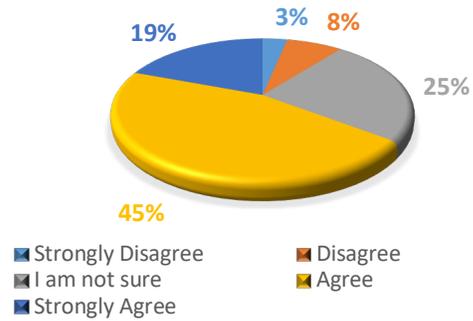


Figure 175. Distribution by members' perception of qualified leadership of lay leaders

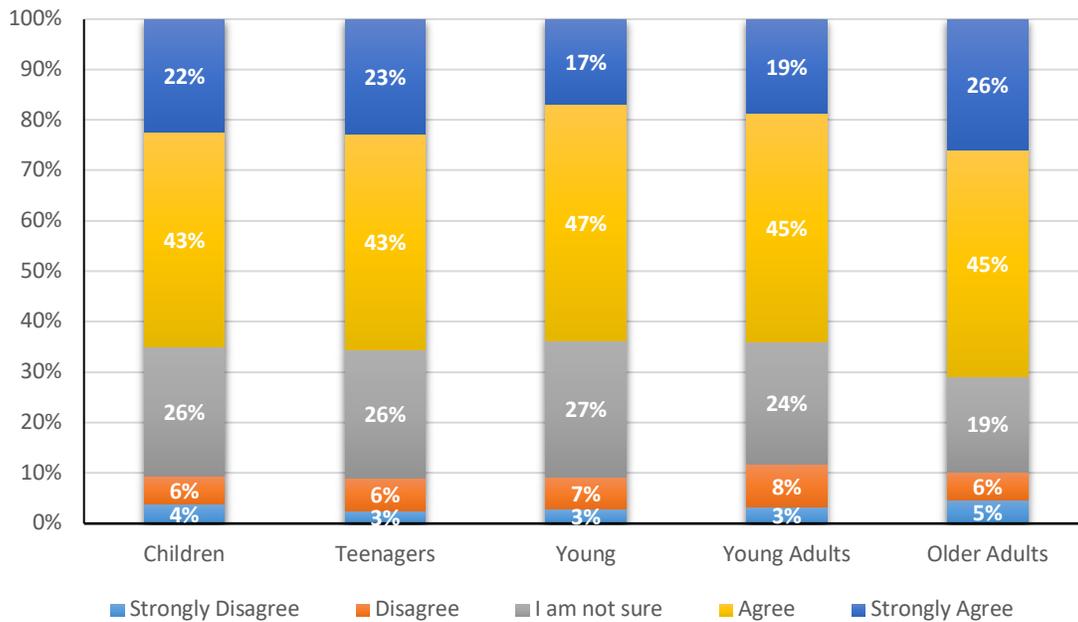


Figure 176. Distribution by members' perception of qualified leadership of lay leaders according to age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 107,701$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.4% among the variables.

29.11. Youth and young adults play an important role in decision-making in my local church.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	736
Disagree	1616
I am not sure	3367
Agree	5870
Strongly Agree	2582

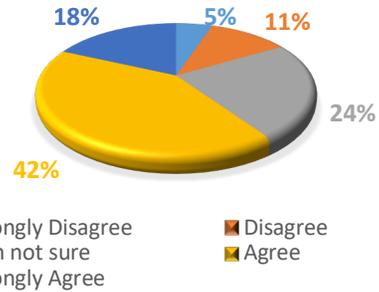


Figure 177. Distribution by members' perception of youth's role.

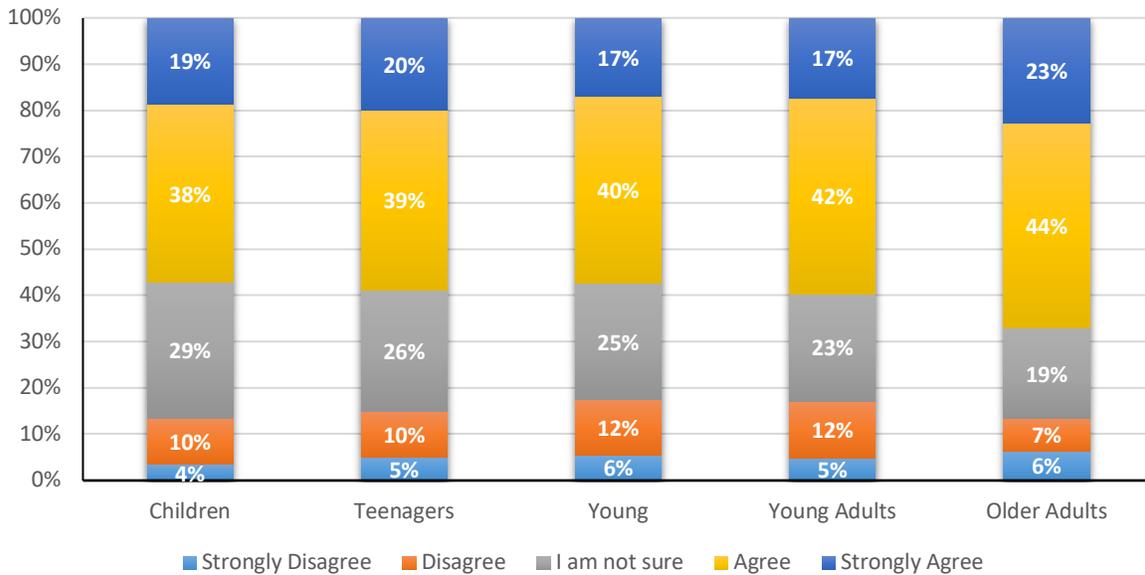


Figure 178. Distribution by members' perception of the important role played by youth

Adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. Other age ranges do not show statistical differences in this category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 79,561$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 3.8% between the variables.

29.12. Youth and young adults are actively involved in carrying out the mission of my local church.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	683
Disagree	1534
I am not sure	3390
Agree	5945
Strongly Agree	2571

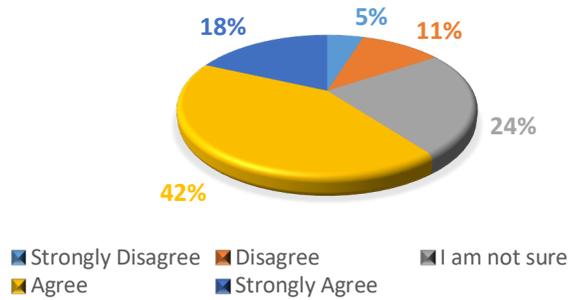


Figure 179. Distribution by member's perception of youth active involvement in the mission.

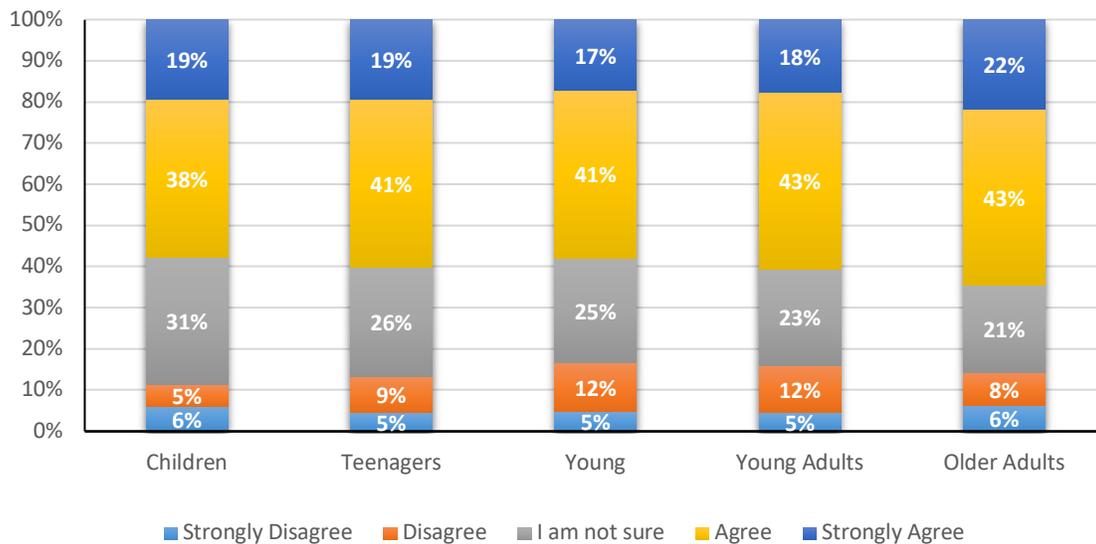
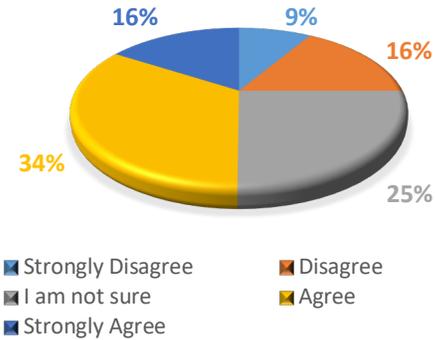


Figure 180. Distribution by member's perception of youth active involvement in the mission, by age range.

Adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. Other age ranges do not show statistical differences in this category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 68,783$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 3.5% between the variables.

29.13. My local church has a program for preparing young people to become leaders.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	1209
Disagree	2302
I am not sure	3526
Agree	4759
Strongly Agree	2243



29.14. Figure 181. Distribution by perception of church programs existence to prepare young leaders.

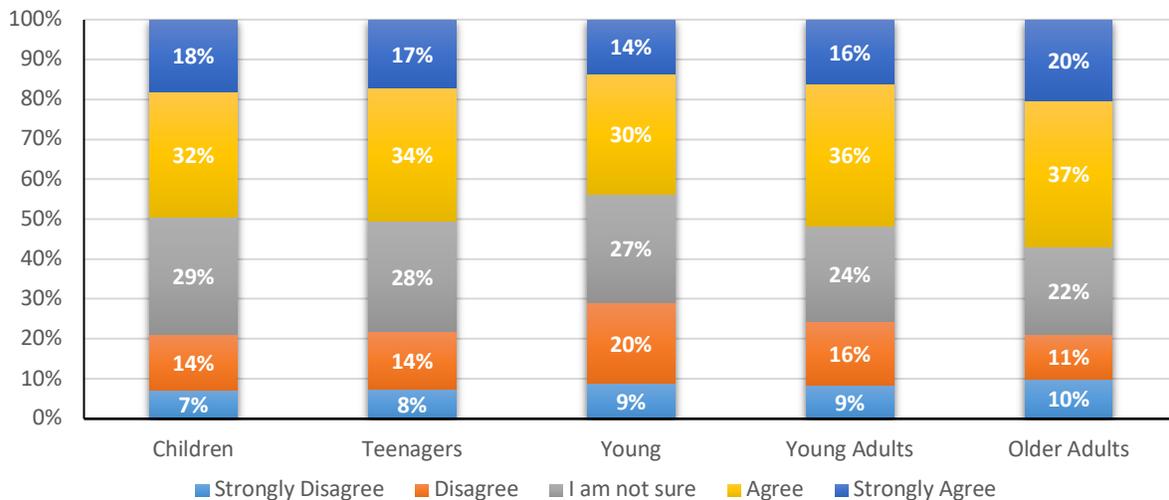


Figure 182. Distribution by perception of church programs existence to prepare young leaders according to age range.

Adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 131,799$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.9% between the variables.

29.14. My conference/mission has a program for preparing young people to become leaders.

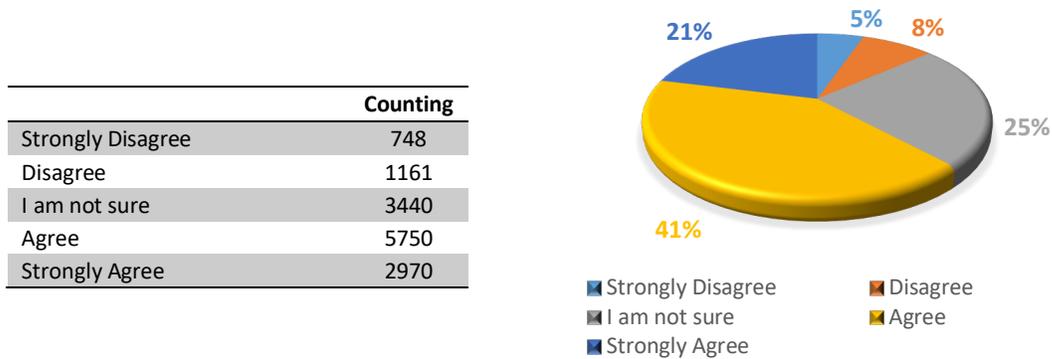


Figure 183. Distribution by perception of conference/mission programs existence to prepare young leaders.

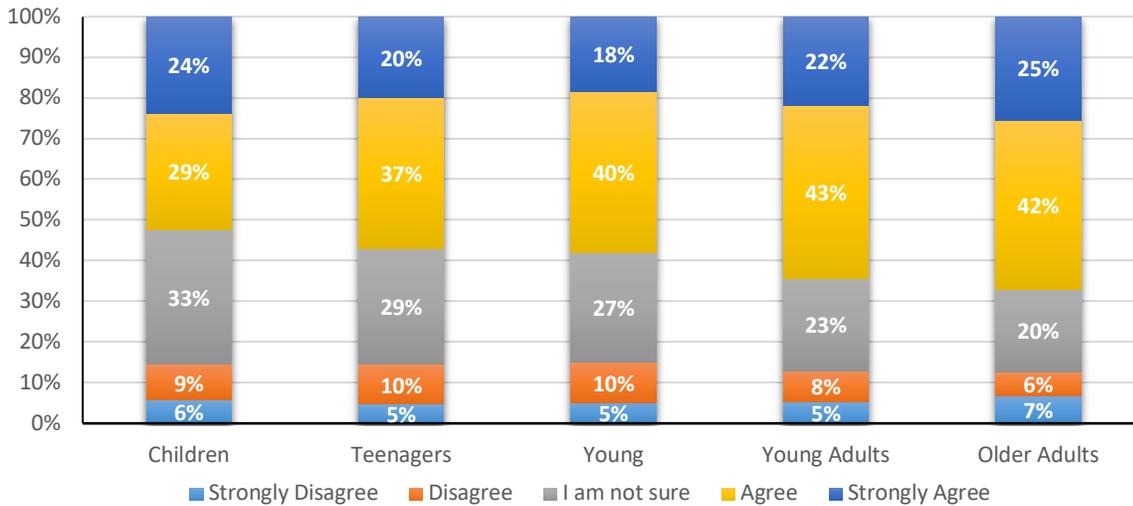


Figure 184. Distribution by perception of conference/mission programs existence to prepare young leaders according to age range.

Adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with the youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 126,528$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.9% between the variables.

29.15. My union has a program for preparing young people to become leaders.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	620
Disagree	932
I am not sure	3567
Agree	5812
Strongly Agree	3142

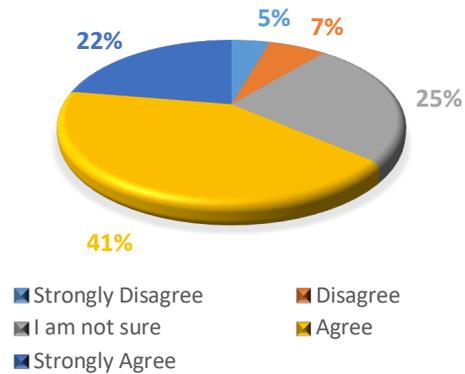


Figure 185. Distribution by union’s programs perception to prepare young leaders.

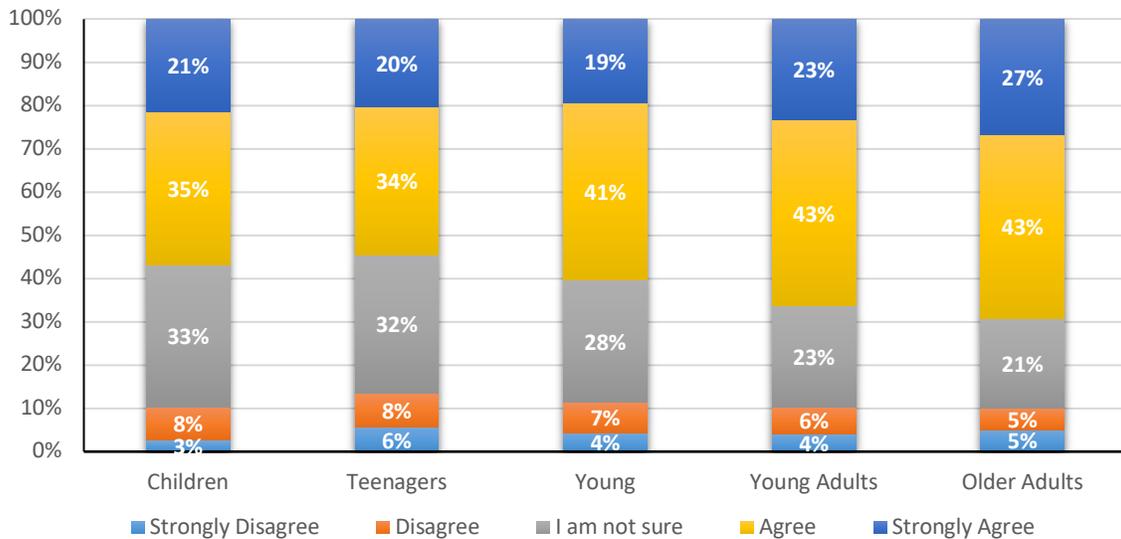


Figure 186. Distribution by union’s programs perception to prepare young leaders, according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 136,174$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.0% between the variables.

29.16. I apply what I learn from the Bible to my daily life.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	261
Disagree	471
I am not sure	1913
Agree	7231
Strongly Agree	4598

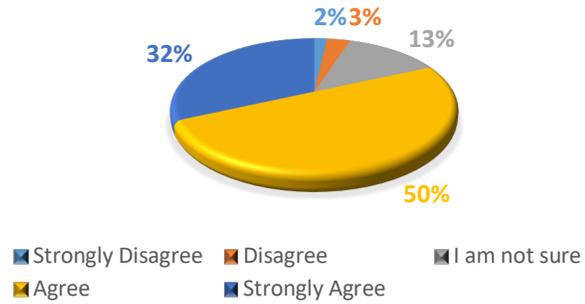


Figure 187. Distribution by Bible teachings implementation in personal life.

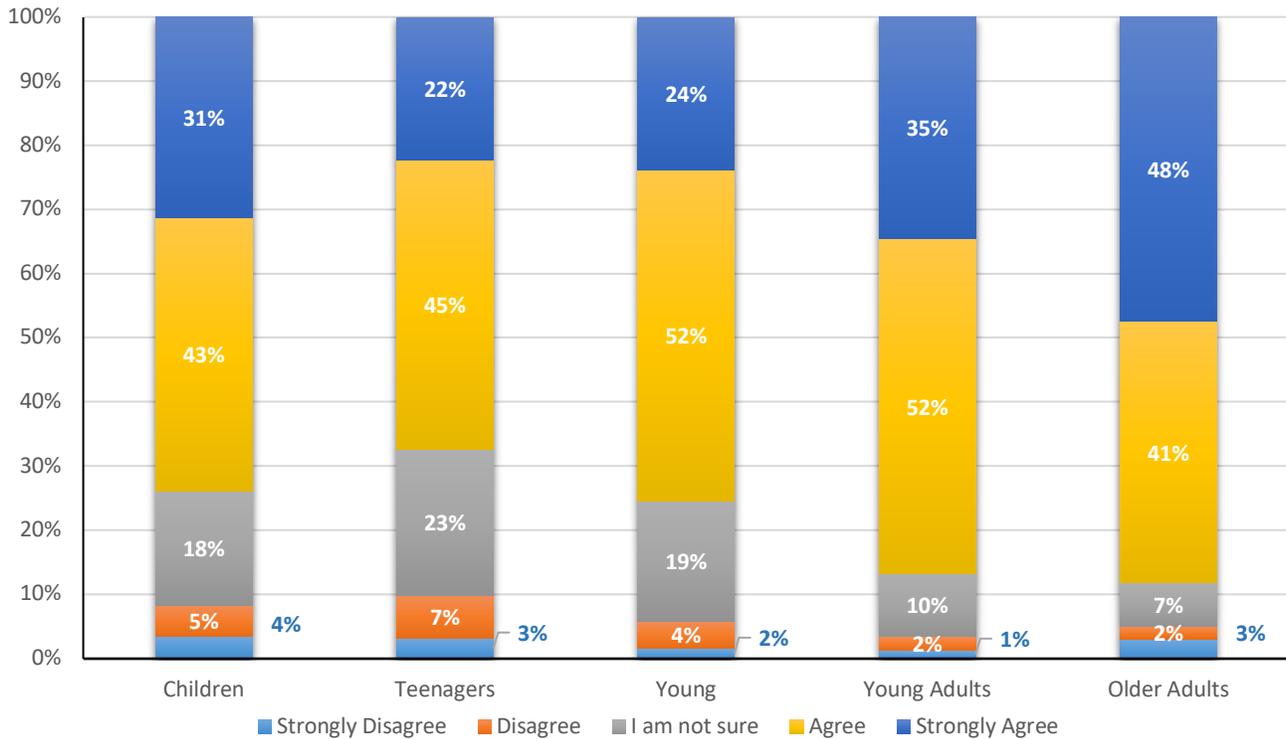


Figure 188. Distribution by Bible teachings implementation in personal life according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. The statistical test guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.9% among the variables.

29.17. I apply what I learn from SS lessons to my daily life.

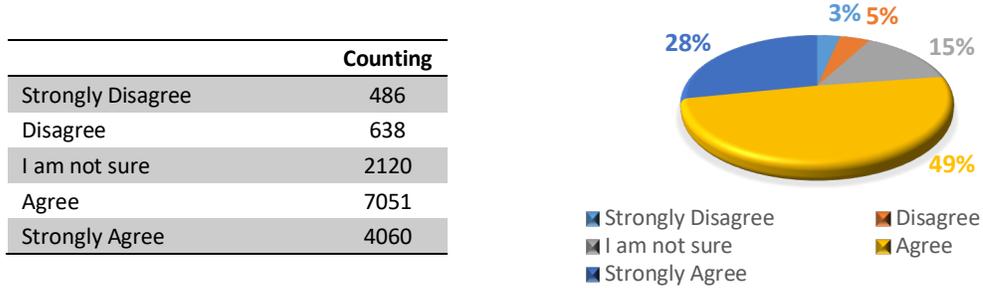


Figure 189. Distribution by lesson teachings implementation in daily life.

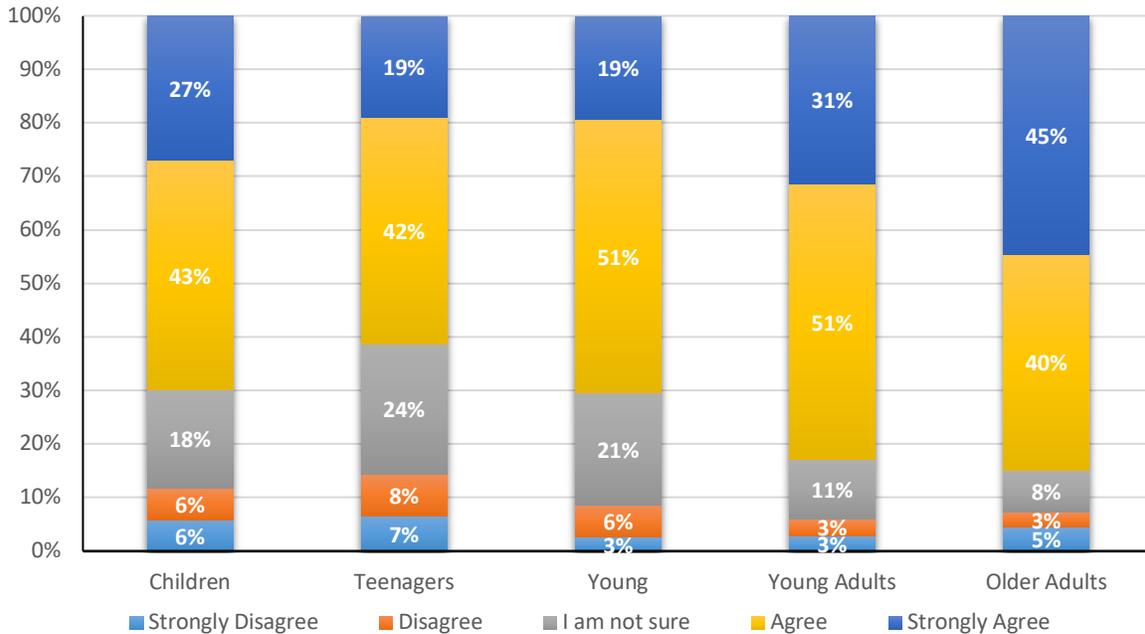


Figure 190. Distribution by lesson teachings implementation in daily life according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 726,462$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 11.6% between the variables.

29.18. I apply what I learn from Ellen White's writings to my daily life.

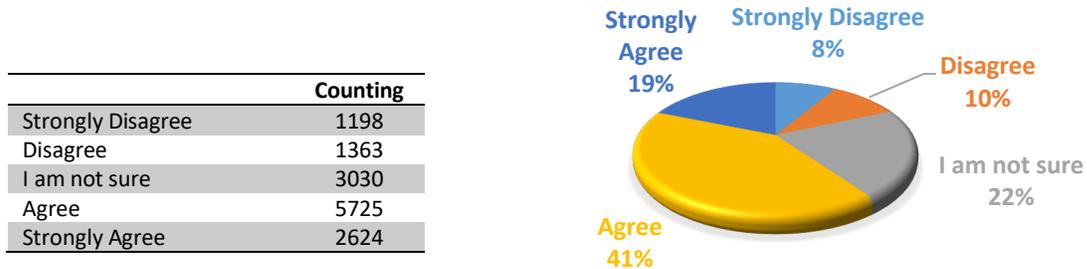


Figure 191. Distribution by Ellen White's writings implementation in daily life.

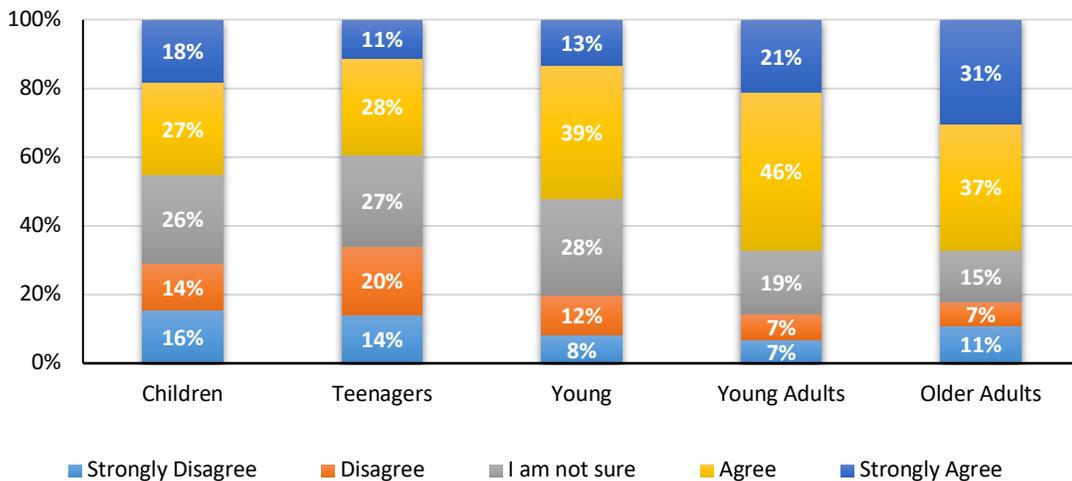


Figure 192. Distribution by Ellen White's writings implementation in daily life according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "I disagree" category, children, teens and youth, stand out with higher than expected rates. The same happens with children and teens in the "Strongly Disagree" category. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 752,853$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 11.8% among the variables.

29.19. Although I am religious, it does not affect my daily life.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	2415
Disagree	2615
I am not sure	2262
Agree	3959
Strongly Agree	2018

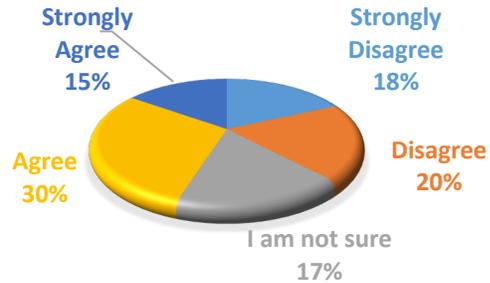


Figure 193. Distribution by religiosity impact on personal life.

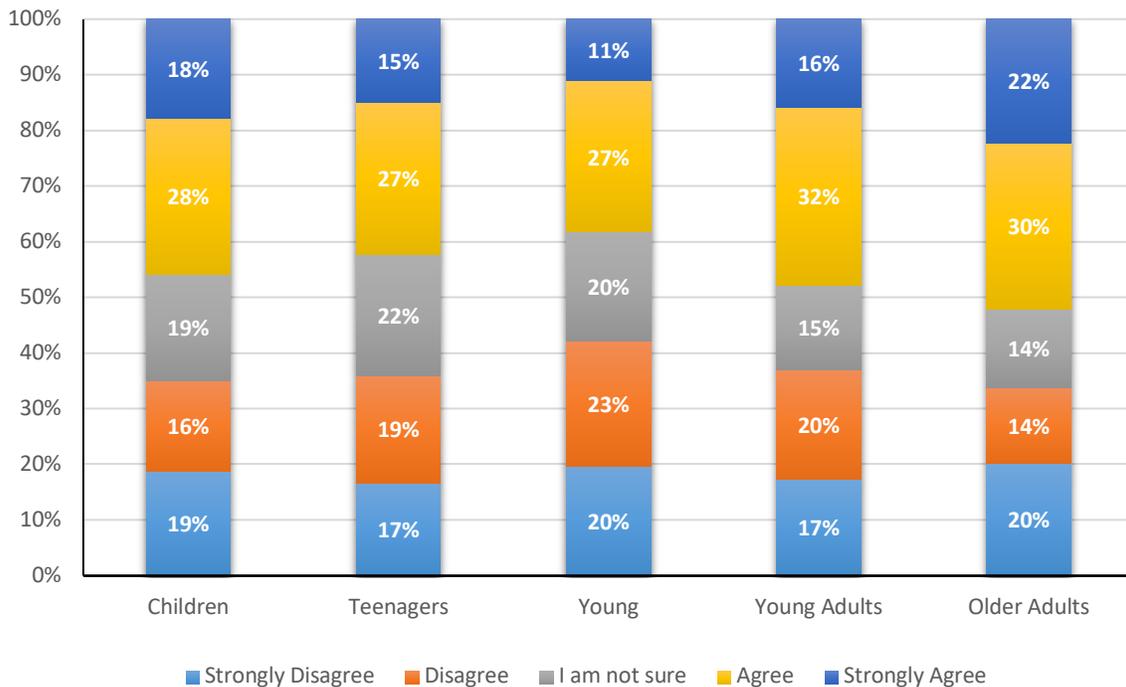


Figure 194. Distribution by religiosity impact on personal life according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Strongly Disagree" and "Disagree" category youth, stand out with higher than expected rates. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 190,627$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6,1 % among the variables.

29.20. My local church has the ability to communicate across cultures, clans, ethnic groups, and religion.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	1629
Disagree	1881
I am not sure	3795
Agree	4210
Strongly Agree	1981

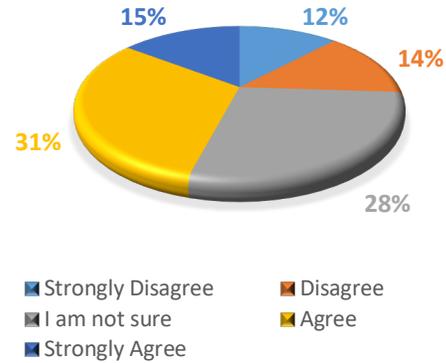


Figure 195. Distribution by church's ability perception to communicate among other cultures.

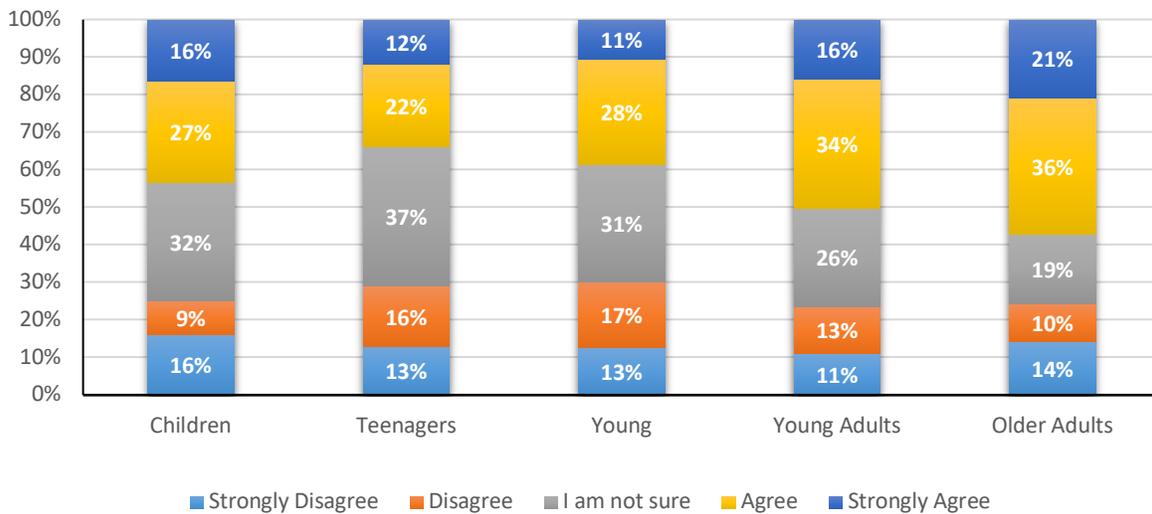


Figure 196. Distribution by church's ability perception to communicate among other cultures by age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category, the inverse situation happens with youth and teens. In the "Disagree" category, youth and teens stand out with above-expected rates, while children, young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.9% among the variables.

29.21. My local church offers training on conflict resolution and reconciliation.

Strongly Disagree	1460
Disagree	1979
I am not sure	3817
Agree	4594
Strongly Agree	1809

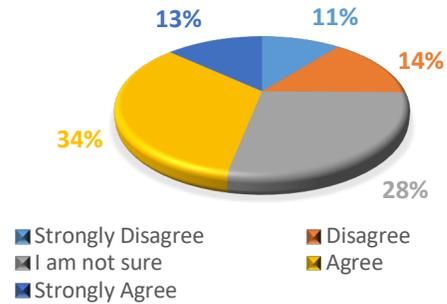


Figure 197. Distribution by training on conflict resolution and reconciliation.

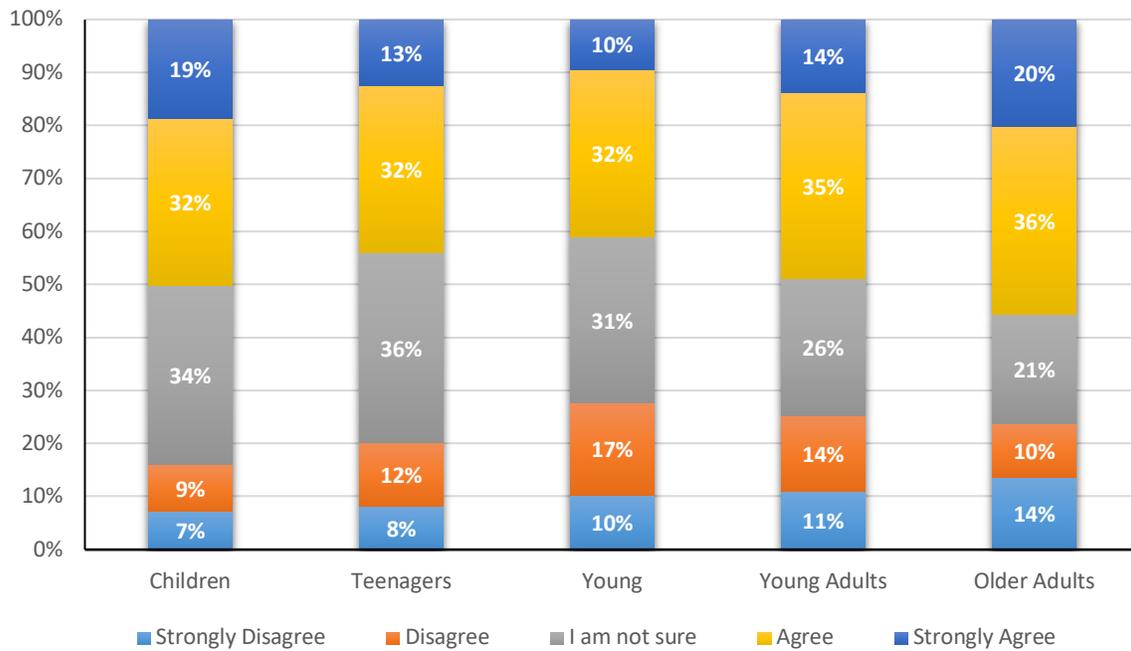


Figure 198. Distribution by training on conflict resolution and reconciliation according to age range.

Children, young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. In the "Disagree" category, the youth stand out with higher than expected rates, while children, teens and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.7% between the variables.

29.22. My local church offers training on nurture and discipling of church members.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	794
Disagree	1172
I am not sure	2812
Agree	6193
Strongly Agree	2609

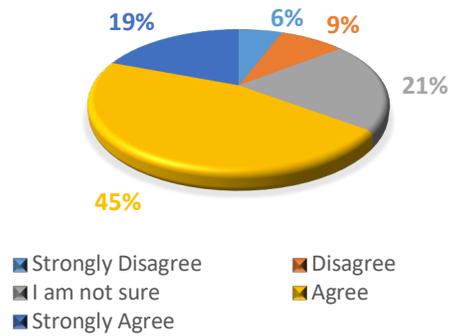


Figure 199. Distribution by strengthening and discipleship training of church members.

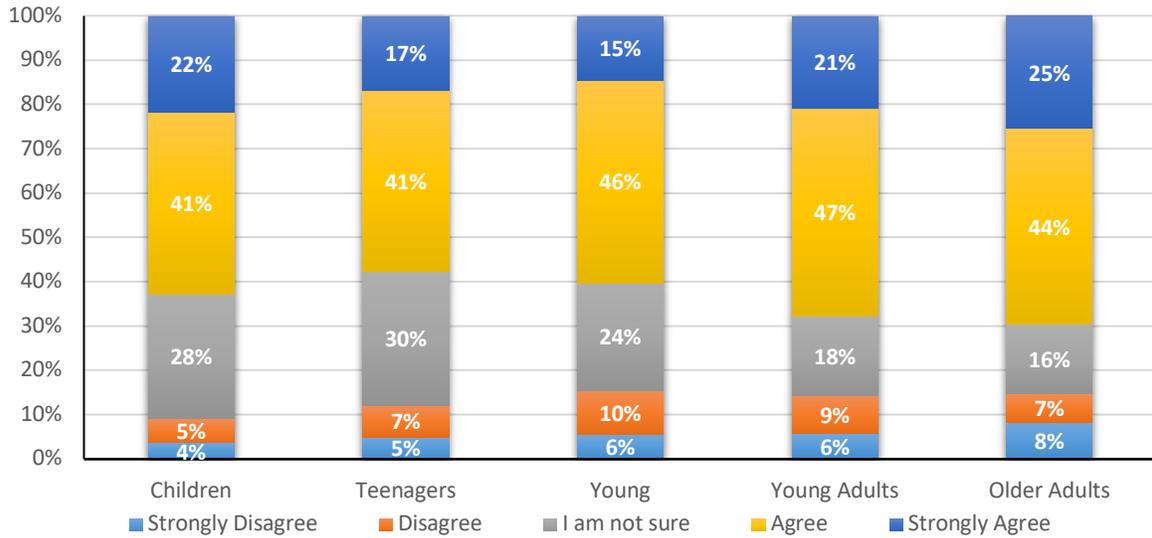


Figure 200. Distribution by strengthening and discipleship training of church members according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Strongly Disagree" category, adults stand out with higher than expected rates. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 243, 574$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.8% between the variables.

29.23. My local church offers training on Christ's method of evangelism (mingling, showing sympathy, meeting needs, winning confidence, and teaching the Gospel)

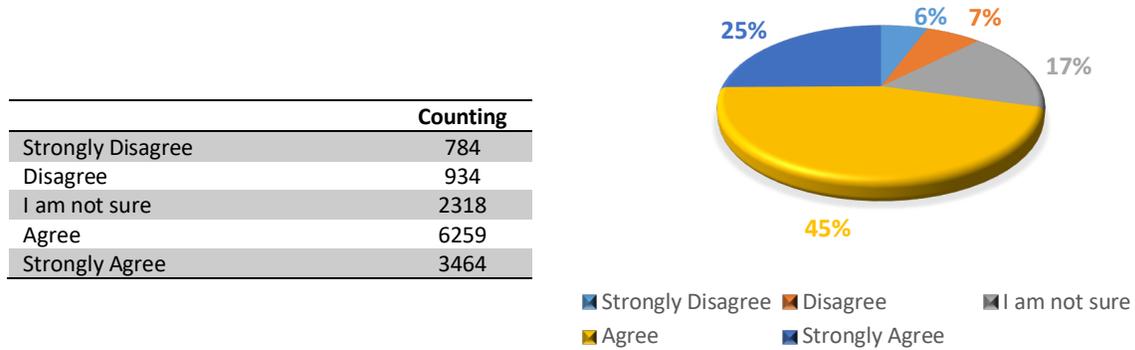


Figure 201. Distribution by church trainings in Christ's method.

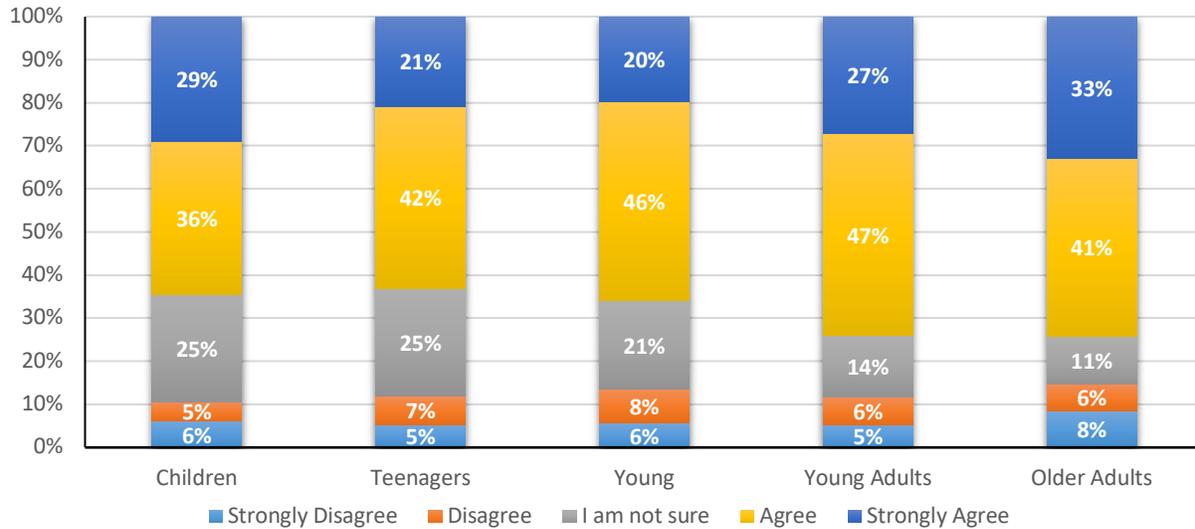


Figure 202. Distribution by church trainings in Christ's method according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Strongly Disagree" category, adults stand out with higher than expected rates. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 268,046$ com $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.1% among the variables.

30. Accessibility to materials of Spirit of Prophecy.

Access level to Spirit of Prophecy books in my language	Counting
Yes, always	7932
Yes, for Patriarchs and Prophets	1874
Only sometimes	2489
Np, not at all	1783
I don't know who Ellen G. White is	464



Figure 203. Distribution by access level to Spirit of Prophecy books.

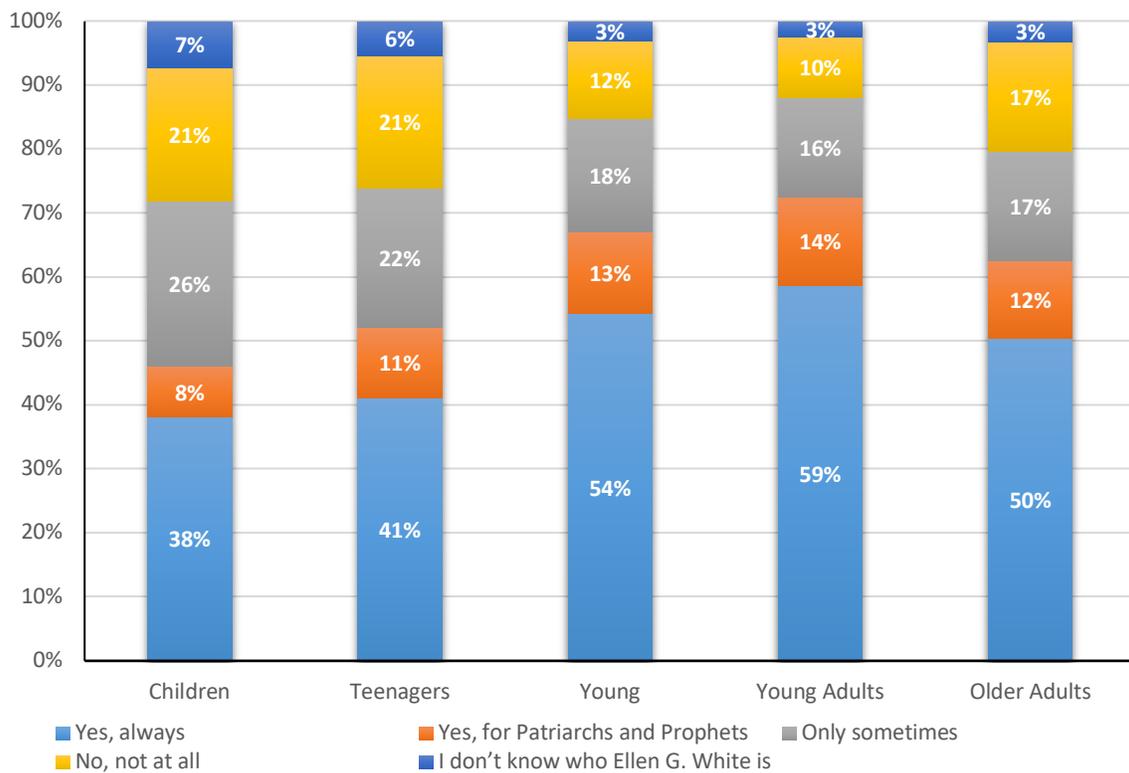


Figure 204. Distribution by access level to Spirit of Prophecy books according to the age range.

Young adults have above-expected rates in the "Yes, Always" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and adults. In the "No, never" category, young adults present rates below expectations, which is the opposite of what happens with children, teens, and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 353,962$ com $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.9% among the variables.

31. Sermon Topics

31.01. Righteousness by Faith.

My pastor preaches about Righteousness by Faith	Counting
Very frequently	3510
Frequently	5843
Seldom	2832
Never	483
I do not know	1877

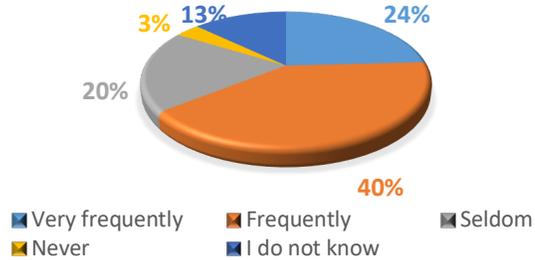


Figure 205. Distribution by justification by faith preaching frequency.

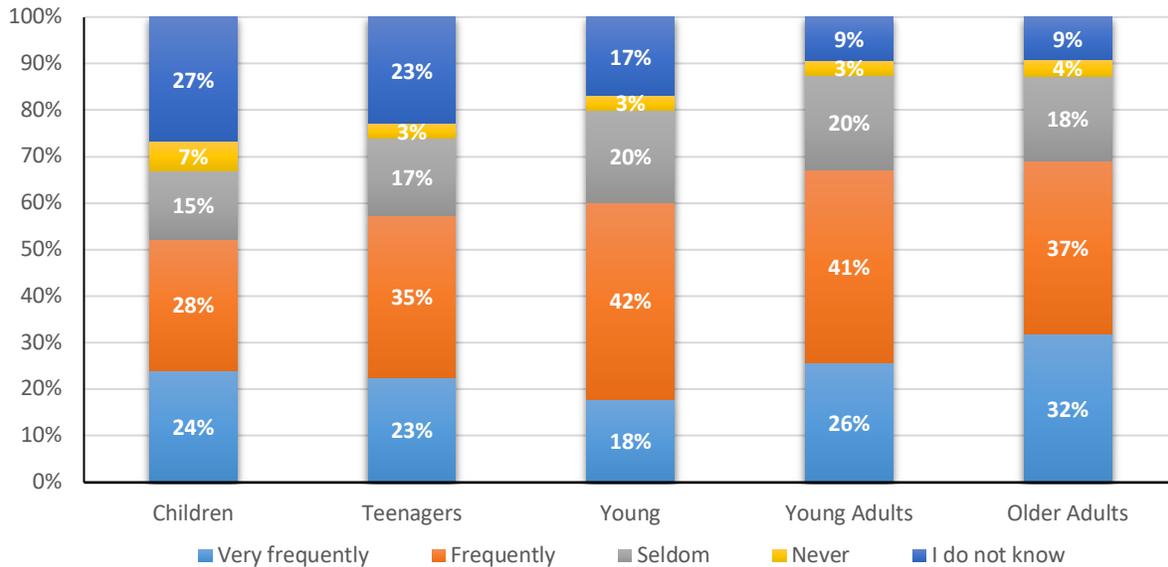


Figure 206. Distribution by justification by faith preaching frequency according to age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "Very frequently" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults and adults. In the "I do not know" category children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, and the opposite happens with young adults and seniors. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 433,707$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.7% among the variables.

31.02. Spirit of Prophecy.

My pastor preaches Spirit of Prophecy	Counting
Very frequently	2931
Frequently	5833
Seldom	3329
Never	618
I do not know	1440

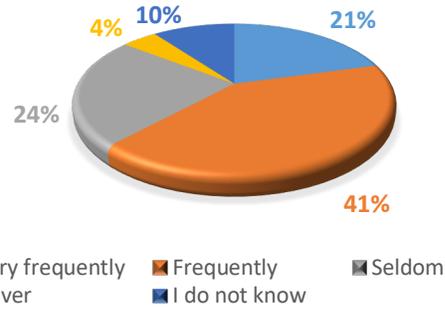


Figure 207. Distribution by spirit of prophecy preaching frequency.

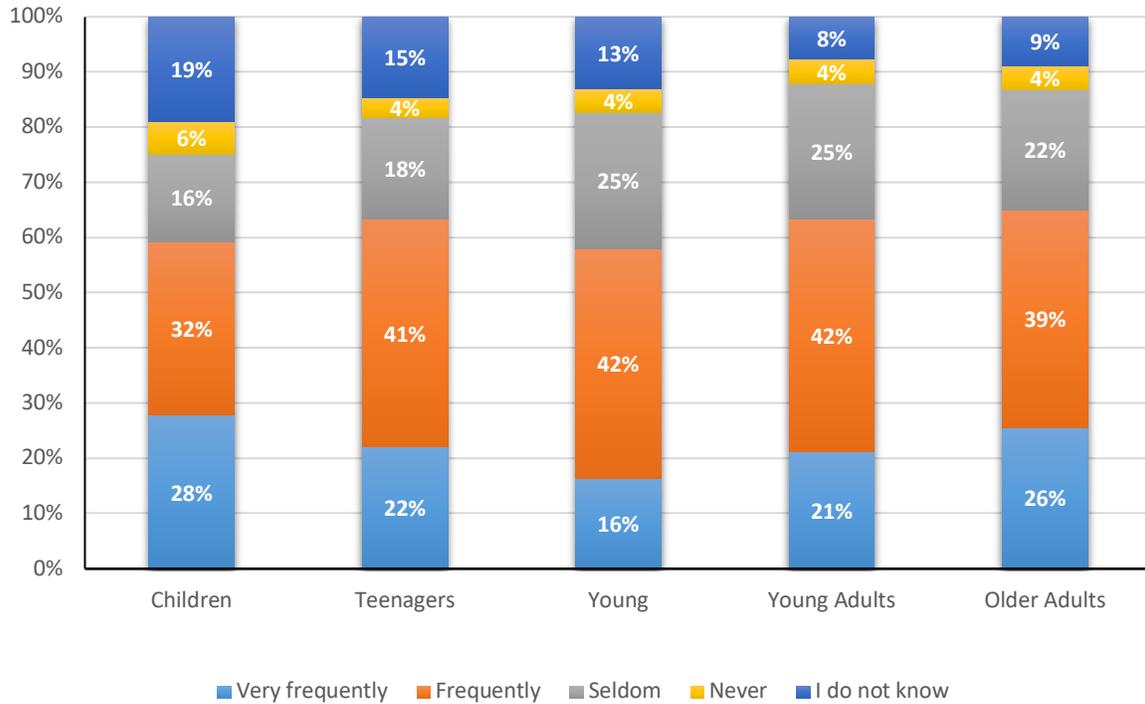


Figure 208. Distribution by spirit of prophecy preaching frequency according to age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "Very frequently" category. The inverse situation happens with children, young adults, and adults. In the "I do not know" category children, teens and, youth have higher than expected rates, and the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 221,091$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.3% between the variables.

31.03. Sabbath.

My pastor preaches about Sabbath	Counting
Very frequently	4253
Frequently	6128
Seldom	2522
Never	339
I do not know	1073

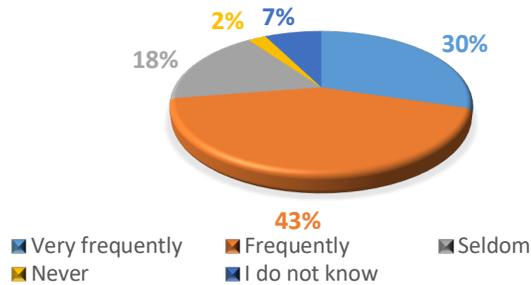


Figure 209. Distribution by Sabbath preaching frequency.

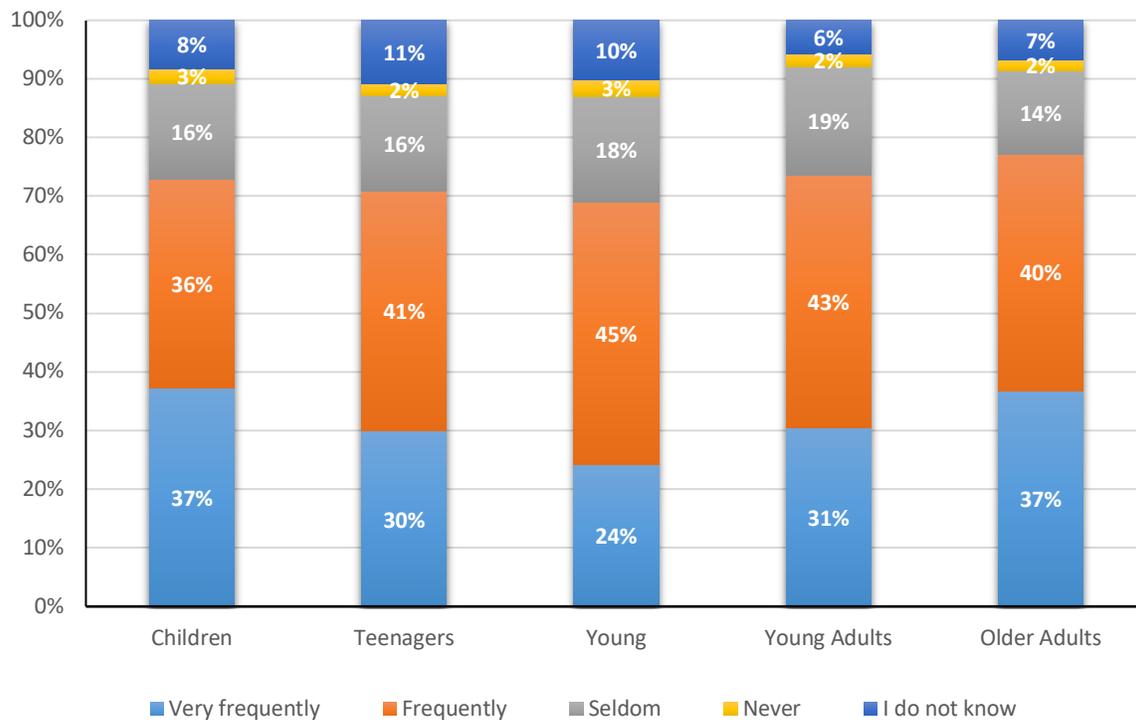


Figure 210. Distribution by Sabbath preaching frequency according to the age range.

Young people have below-expected rates in the "Very frequently" category. The inverse situation happens with children, young adults, and adults. In the "I do not know" category, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, and the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 181,524$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.7% between the variables.

31.04. Second Coming of Jesus.

My pastor preaches about Second Coming of Jesus	Counting
Very frequently	5484
Frequently	6085
Seldom	1574
Never	253
I do not know	973

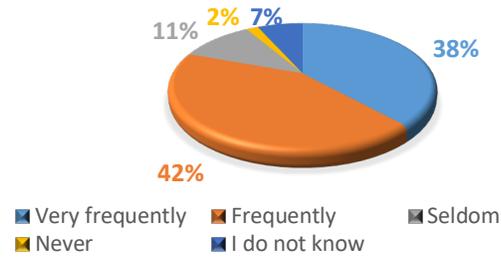


Figure 211. Distribution by second coming of Christ preaching frequency.

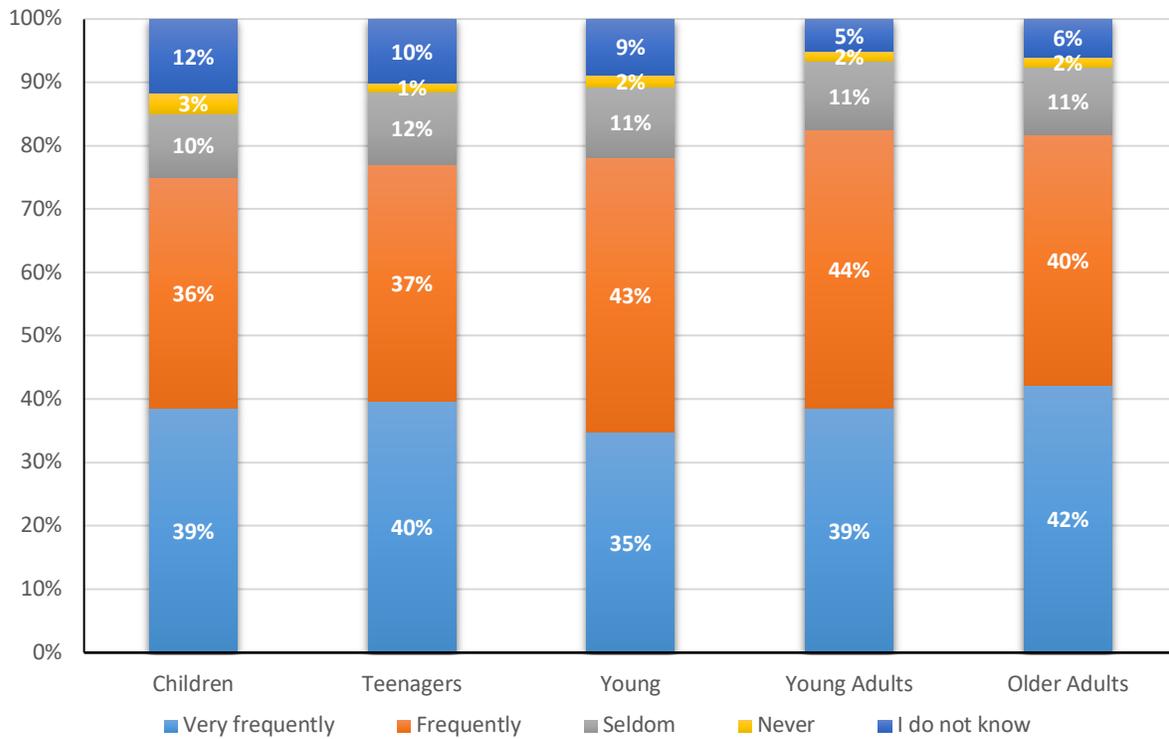


Figure 212. Distribution by second coming of Christ preaching frequency according to age range.

Young people have below-expected rates in the "Very frequently" category. The inverse situation happens with adults. In the category "I do not know" children, teens, and youth have above expectations rates, and the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 125,426$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.8% among the variables.

31.05. Wholistic Living.

My pastor preaches about Wholistic Living	Counting
Very frequently	2671
Frequently	5028
Seldom	3704
Never	821
I do not know	1769

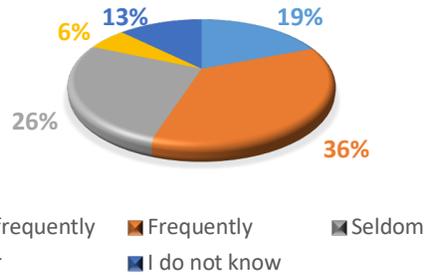


Figure 213. Distribution by holistic lifestyle preaching frequency.

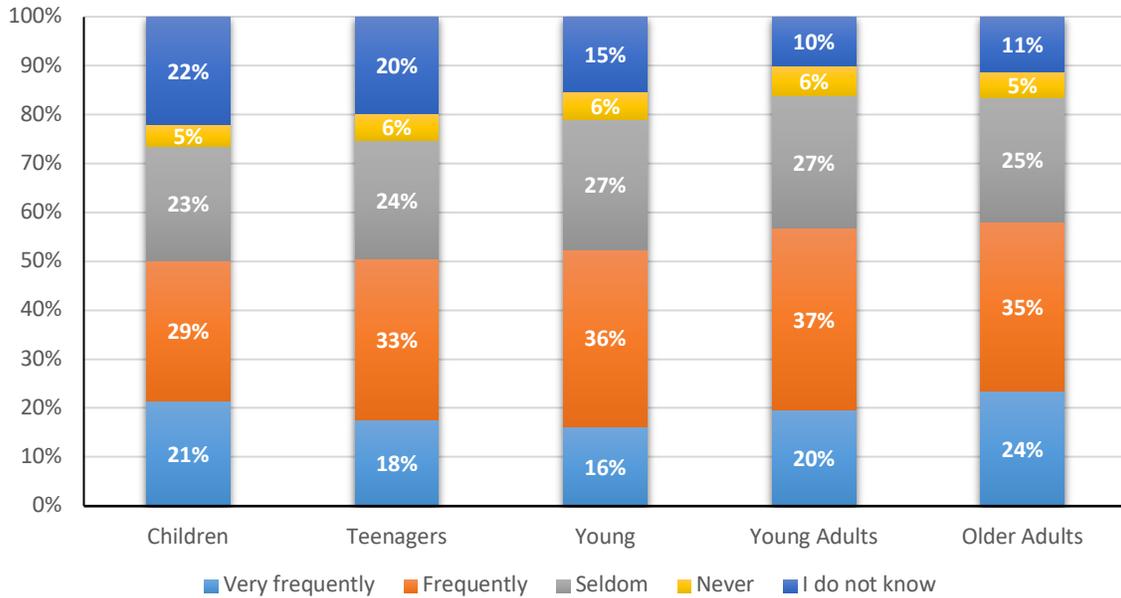


Figure 214. Distribution by holistic lifestyle preaching frequency according to the age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "Very frequently" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults and adults. In the category "I do not know", children, teens, and youth have above expectations rates, and the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 174,326$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.8% among the variables.

31.06. Sanctuary.

My pastor preaches about Sanctuary	Counting
Very frequently	2540
Frequently	4715
Seldom	4130
Never	937
I do not know	1733

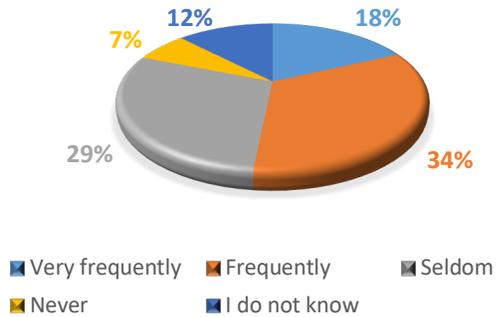


Figure 215. Distribution by sanctuary preaching level.

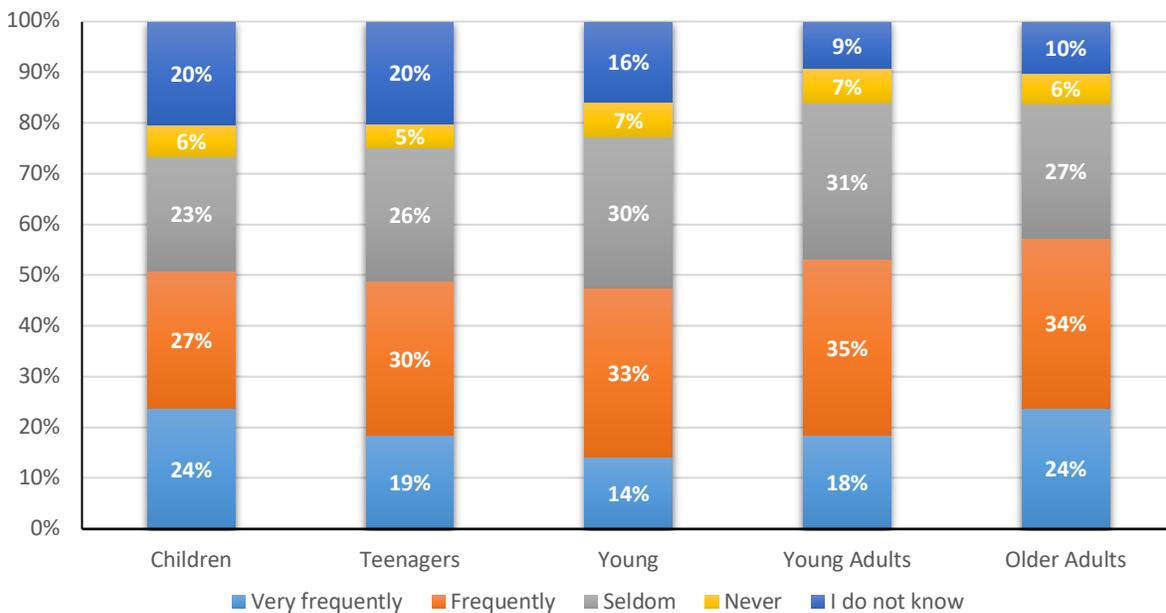


Figure 216. Distribution by sanctuary preaching level according to age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "very frequently" category. The inverse situation happens with children and adults. In the "I do not know" category, teens and children present higher than expected rates, and the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 267,147$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.0% between the variables.

31.07. State of the Dead.

My pastor preaches about State of the Dead	Counting
Very frequently	1946
Frequently	3956
Seldom	4707
Never	1181
I do not know	2255

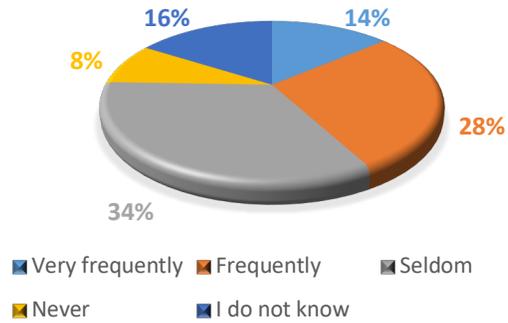


Figure 217. Distribution by state of the dead preaching level.

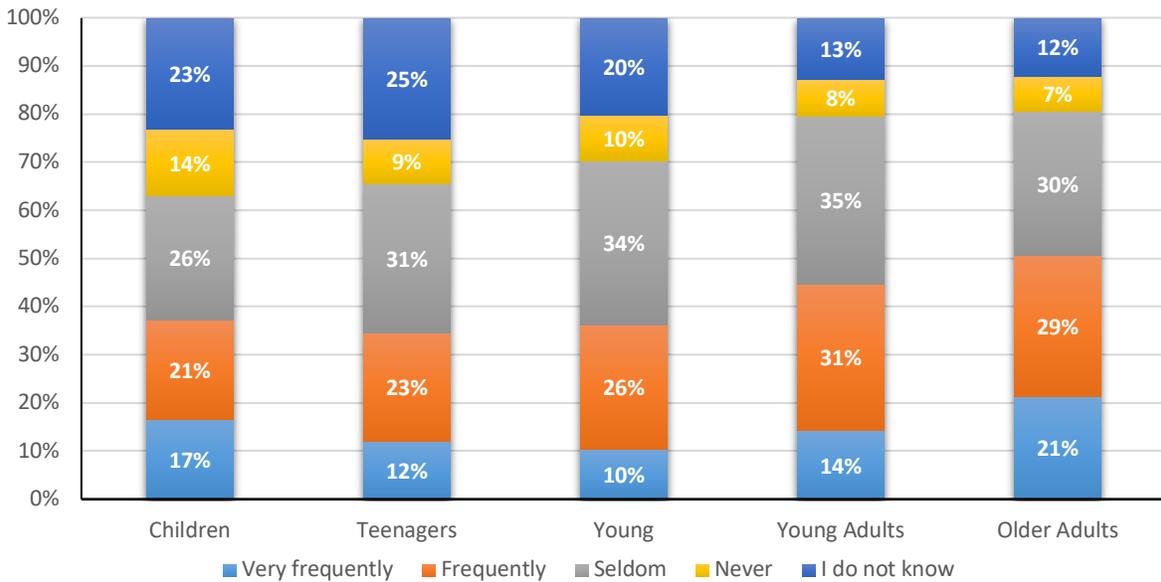


Figure 218. Distribution by state of the dead preaching level according to age range.

Youth have below-expected rates in the "very frequently" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults and adults. In the "I do not know" category, teens and children present higher than expected rates, and the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 325,463$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.9% among the variables.

32. Commitment to Christ

Which of the following best describes your commitment to Jesus Christ?	Counting
I am not committed to Christ.	293
I am not sure if I am committed to Christ.	1310
I committed my life to Christ at a specific moment in my life, but it didn't last.	811
My commitment to Christ has developed gradually over a period of time and I am fully committed to Christ now.	5564
My commitment to Christ came suddenly and I was changed; I am fully committed to Christ now.	3288
I've been committed to Christ since I was a young child and continue to be fully committed to Him now.	3633

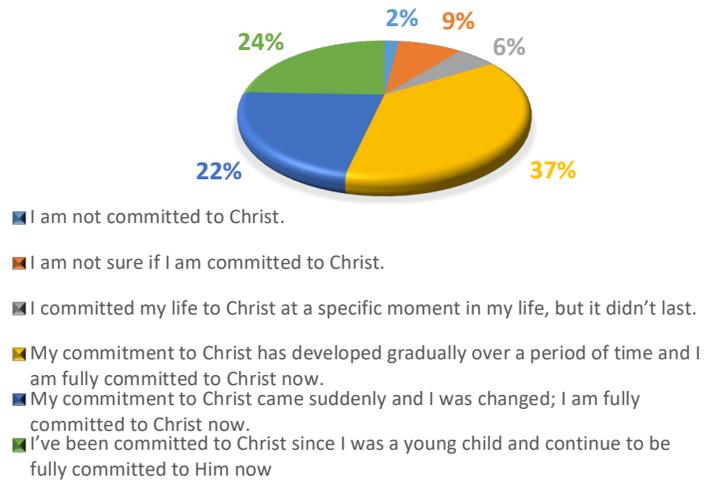


Figure 219. Distribution by level of commitment to Christ.

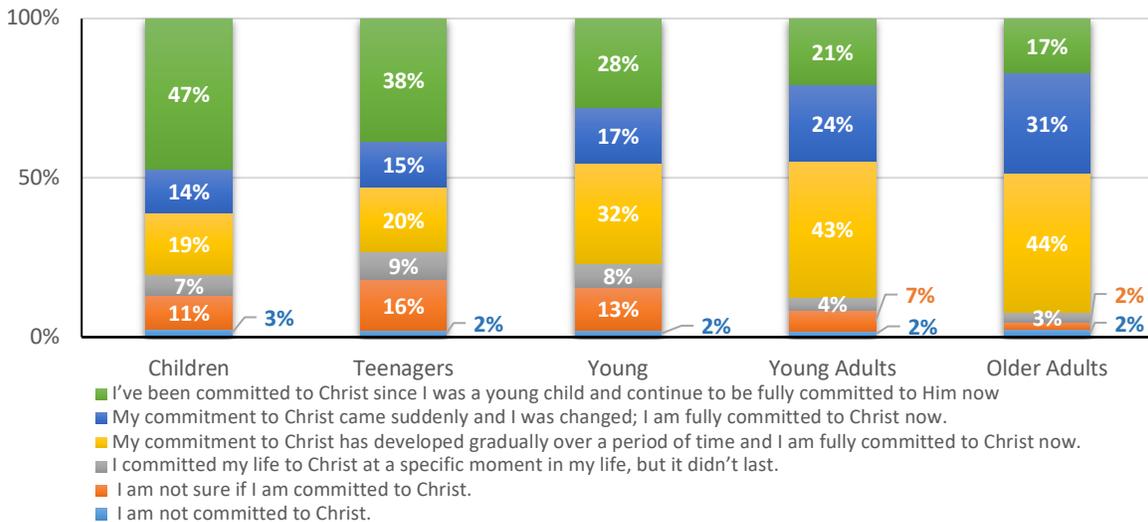


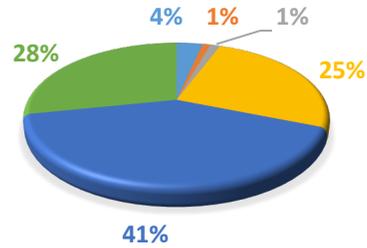
Figure 220. Distribution by level of commitment to Christ according to age range.

Children, teens and youth have above-expected rates in the category "I am committed to Christ since I was a young child". The inverse situation happens with young adults and adults. In the "My commitment ... has gradually developed" category, children, teens and youth have below-expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 987,408$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 13.1% association between the variables.

33. Involvement

33.01. Overall evangelistic outreach by my church in the local community.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	490
Needs to decrease greatly	143
Needs to decrease somewhat	184
Is at the right level	3616
Needs to increase somewhat	5800
Needs to increase greatly	4025



■ Does not apply to my church
 ■ Needs to decrease greatly
 ■ Needs to decrease somewhat
■ Is at the right level
 ■ Needs to increase somewhat
 ■ Needs to increase greatly

Figure 221. Distribution by church involvement level.

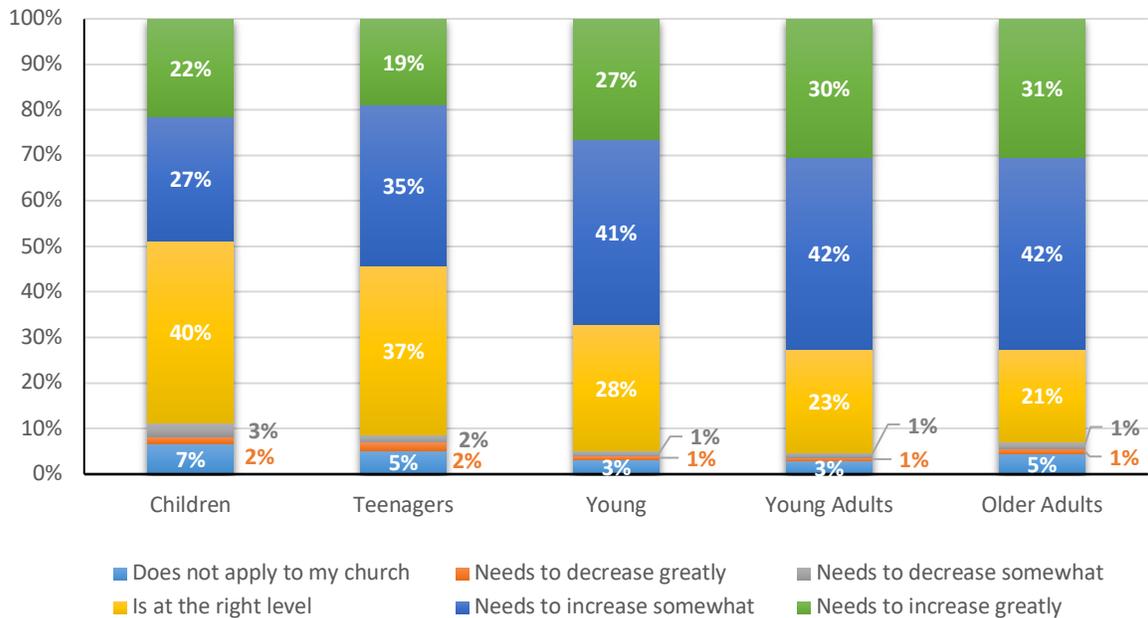


Figure 222. Distribution by church involvement level by age range.

Children, teens and youth have below-expected rates in the "Needs to increase greatly" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the category "Is at the right level", children, teens and youth present above-expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 278,596$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.1% between the variables.

33.02. My involvement in evangelistic outreach by my church to the local community.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	456
Needs to decrease greatly	126
Needs to decrease somewhat	192
Is at the right level	2913
Needs to increase somewhat	6098
Needs to increase greatly	4170

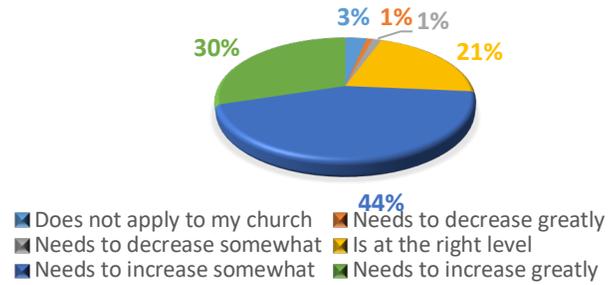


Figure 223. Distribution by evangelism personal involvement level.

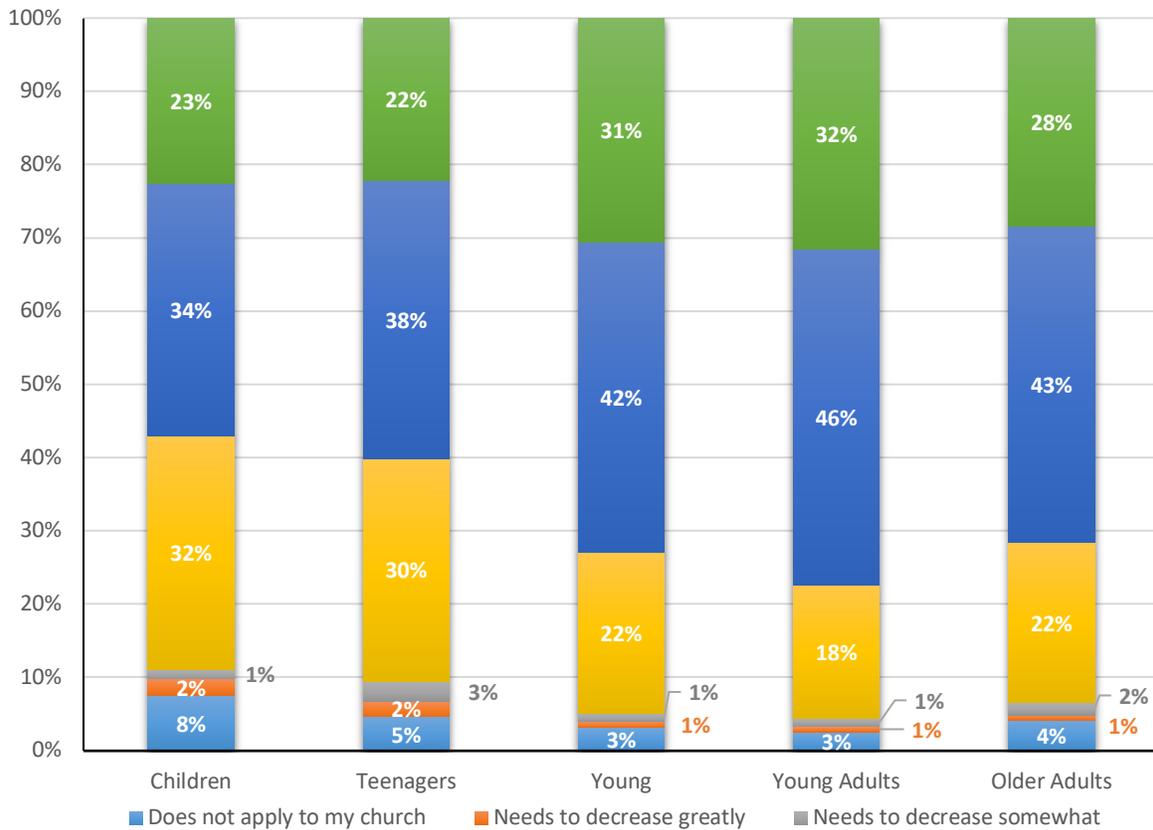


Figure 224. Distribution by evangelism personal involvement level according to age range.

Children and teens have below-expected rates in the "Needs to increase greatly" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "Is at the right level" category, children, teens and youth present above-expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 251,651$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.8% between the variables.

33.03. Overall efforts by my church to meet the needs of my local community.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	375
Needs to decrease greatly	126
Needs to decrease somewhat	200
Is at the right level	3170
Needs to increase somewhat	6151
Needs to increase greatly	3814

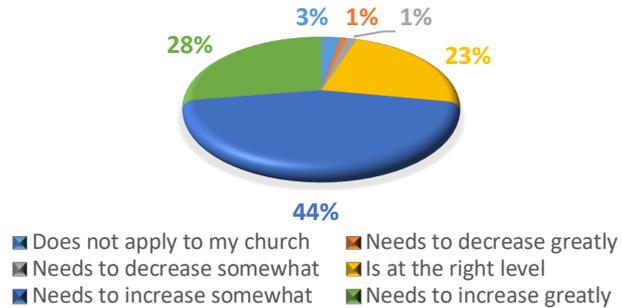


Figure 225. Distribution by overall level of church efforts.

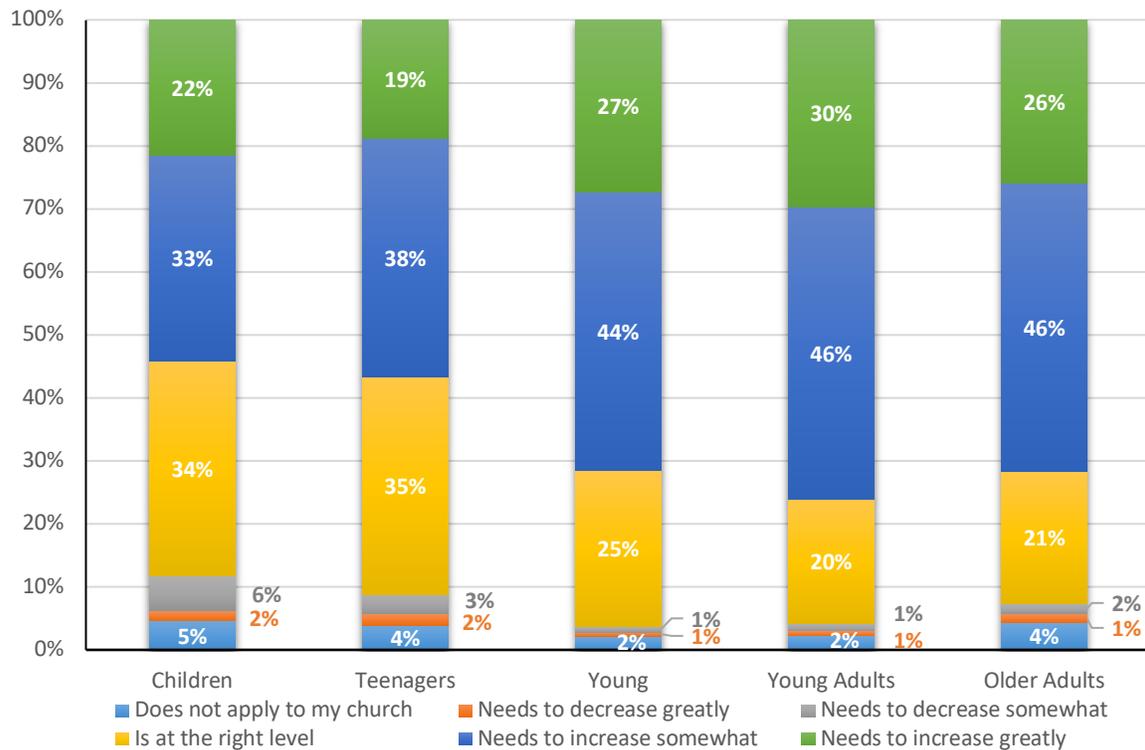
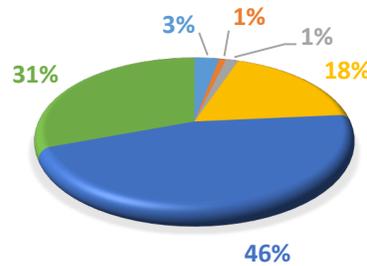


Figure 226. Distribution by overall level of church efforts according to age range.

Children and teens have below-expected rates in the "Need to increase a lot" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "Is at the right level" category children, teens and youth present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 327,963$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.8% among the variables.

33.04. My involvement in efforts to meet the needs of my local community through my church.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	407
Needs to decrease greatly	115
Needs to decrease somewhat	205
Is at the right level	2522
Needs to increase somewhat	6332
Needs to increase greatly	4232



■ Does not apply to my church
 ■ Needs to decrease greatly
 ■ Needs to decrease somewhat
 ■ Is at the right level
 ■ Needs to increase somewhat
 ■ Needs to increase greatly

Figure 227. Distribution by personal efforts to meet local needs level.

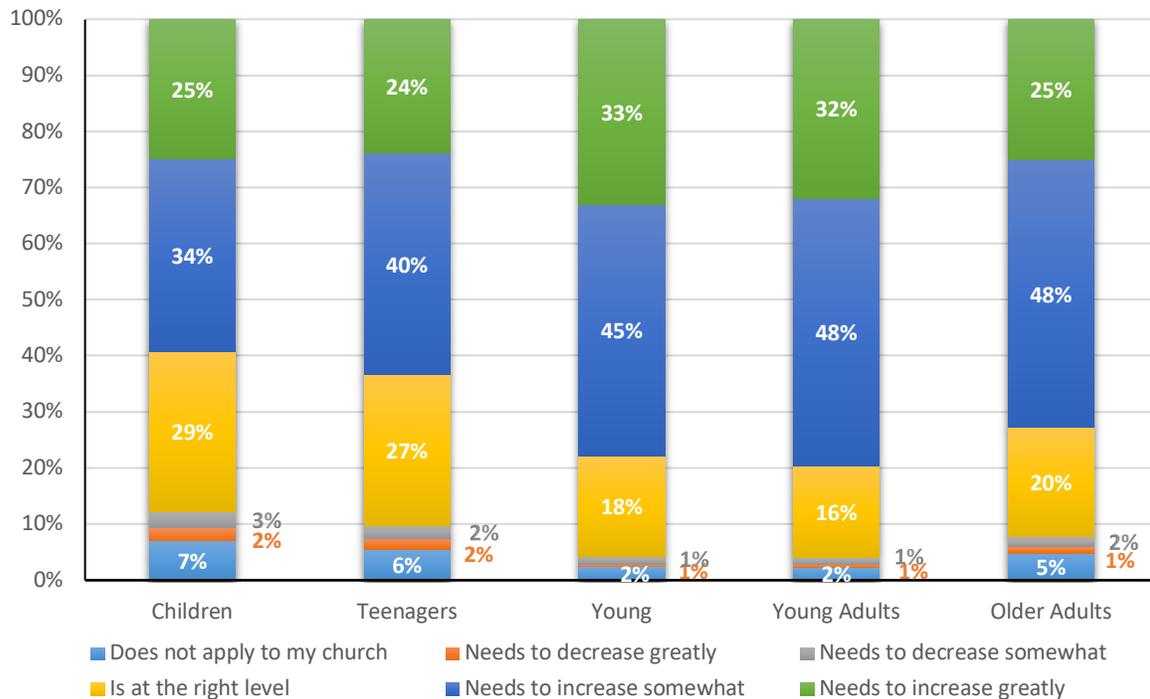


Figure 228. Distribution by personal efforts to meet local needs level according to age range.

Children, teens and adults have below-expected rates in the "Need to increase a lot" category. The inverse situation happens with youth and young adults. In the "Is at the right level" category, children, teens and youth present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 276,362$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.2% between the variables.

33.05. Overall caring for and nurturing members by my church.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	256
Needs to decrease greatly	117
Needs to decrease somewhat	185
Is at the right level	2887
Needs to increase somewhat	6286
Needs to increase greatly	4059

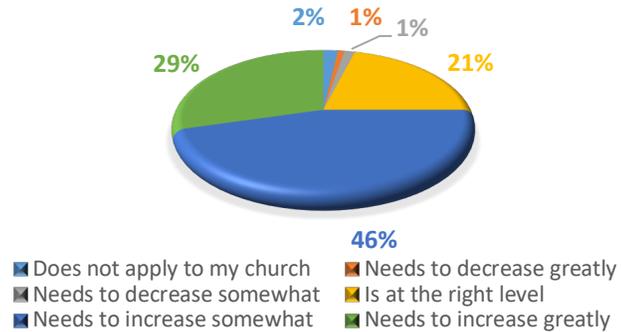


Figure 229. Distribution by overall caring for and nurturing members by my church.

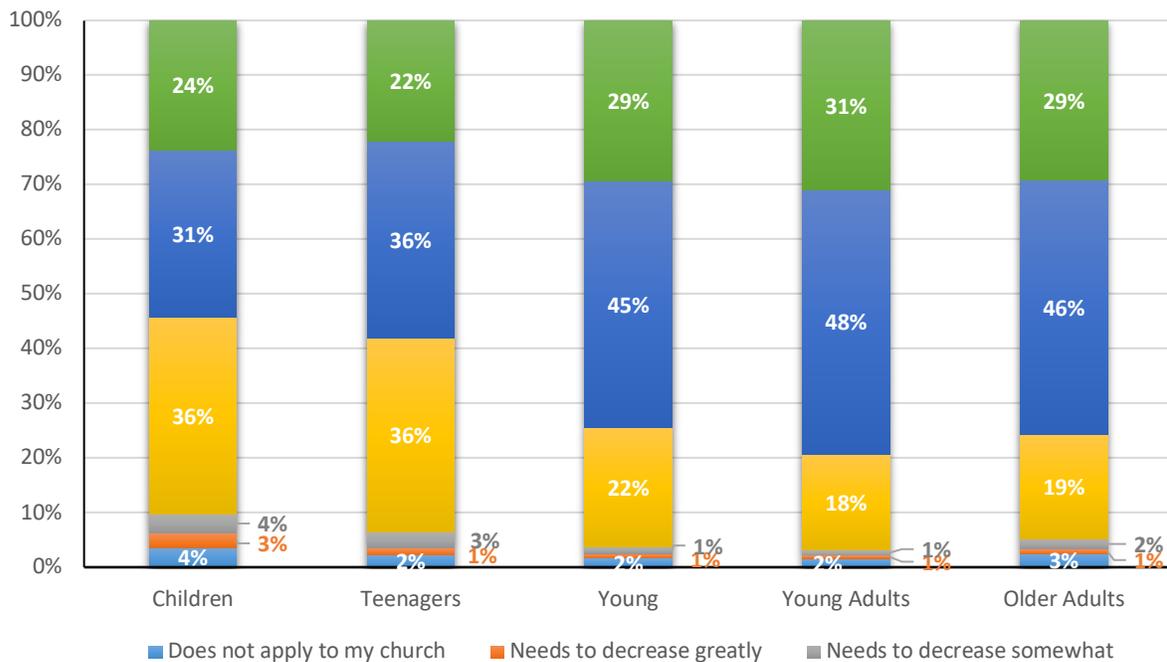


Figure 230. Distribution by overall caring for and nurturing members by my church according to age range.

Children and teens have below-expected rates in the "Need to increase greatly" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "it is at the right level" category, children and teens present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 356,770$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.1% among the variables.

33.06. My Involvement in caring and nurturing members of the church.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	312
Needs to decrease greatly	111
Needs to decrease somewhat	181
Is at the right level	2465
Needs to increase somewhat	6288
Needs to increase greatly	4339

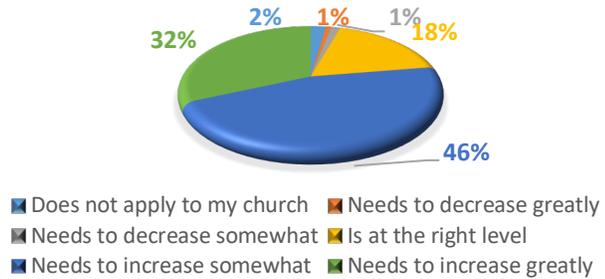


Figure 231. Distribution by personal involvement in caring and nurturing members of the church level.

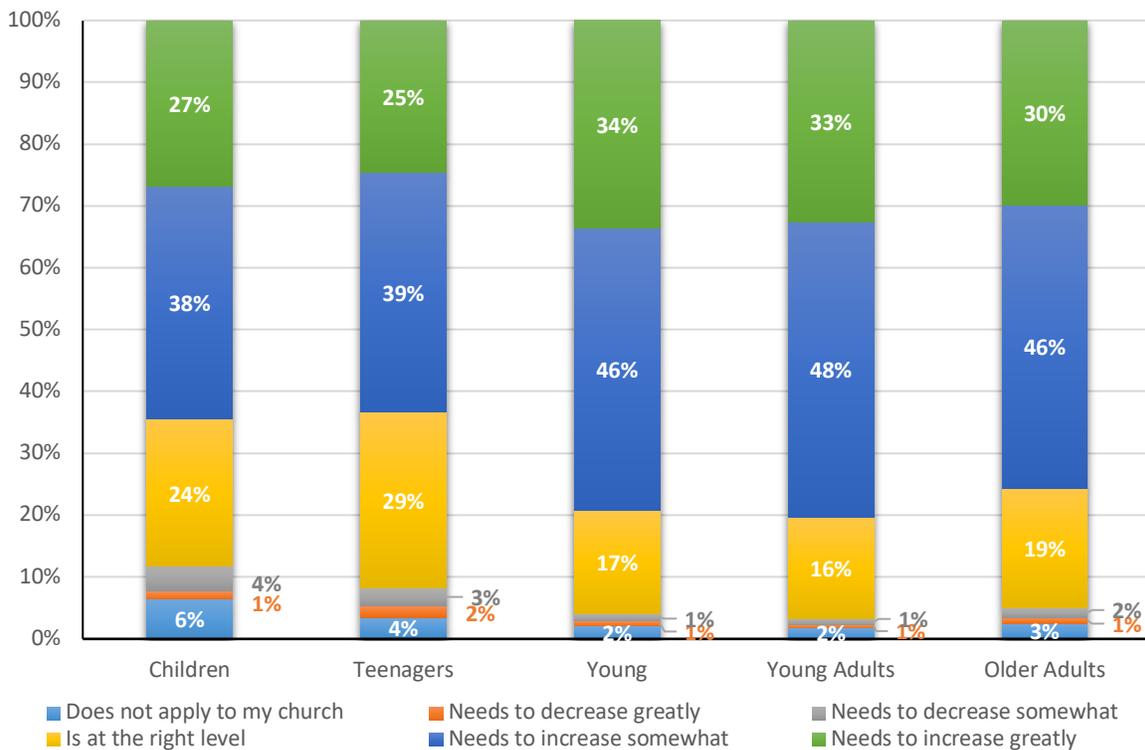


Figure 232. Distribution by personal involvement in caring and nurturing members of the church level according to age range.

Teens have below-expected rates in the “Needs to increase greatly” category. The inverse situation happens with youth and young adults. In the “it is at the right level” category, children and teens present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with youth and young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 255,246$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.9% between the variables.

33.07. Overall reclaiming of former members by my church.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	354
Needs to decrease greatly	100
Needs to decrease somewhat	193
Is at the right level	1909
Needs to increase somewhat	5129
Needs to increase greatly	5999

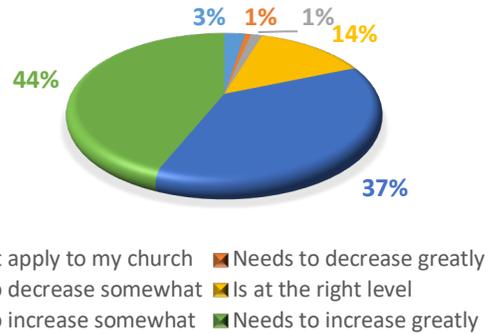


Figure 233. Distribution by reclaiming former members of the church level.

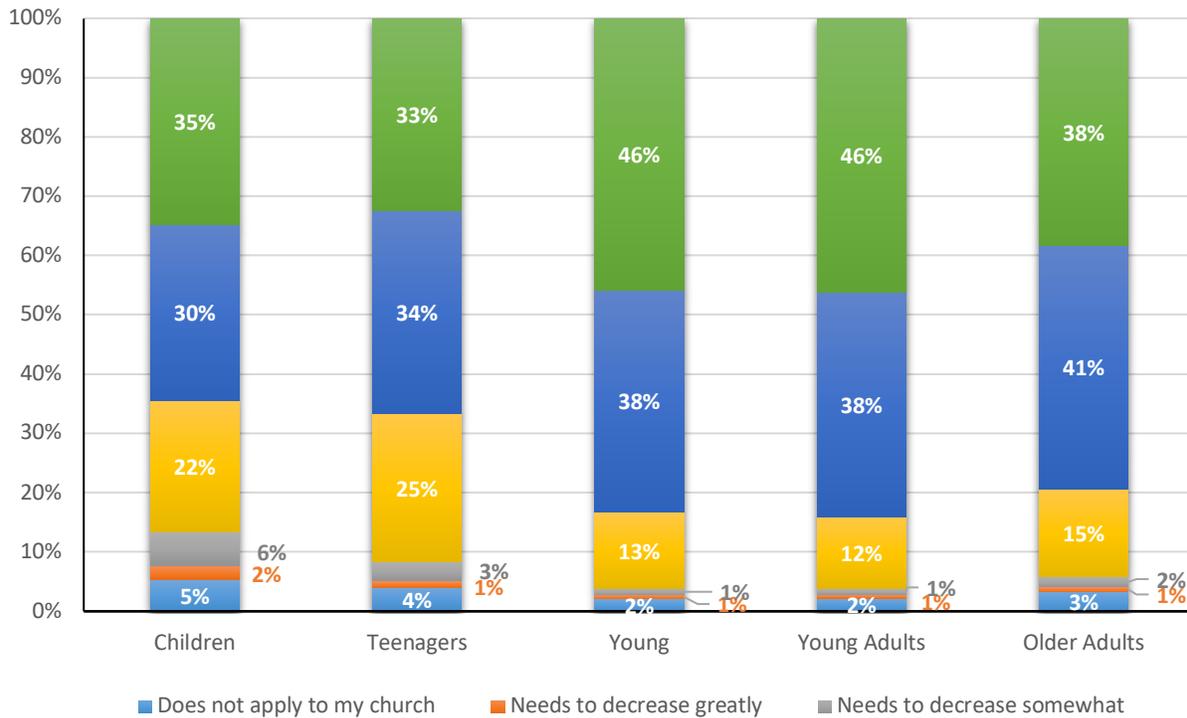


Figure 234. Distribution by reclaiming former members of the church level according to age range.

Children and teens have below-expected rates in the “Needs to increase greatly” category. The inverse situation happens to youth, young adults and adults. In the “it is at the right level” category, children and teens present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with youth and young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 335,925$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.9% among the variables.

33.08. My involvement in reclaiming former members of the church.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	416
Needs to decrease greatly	98
Needs to decrease somewhat	180
Is at the right level	1799
Needs to increase somewhat	5336
Needs to increase greatly	5672

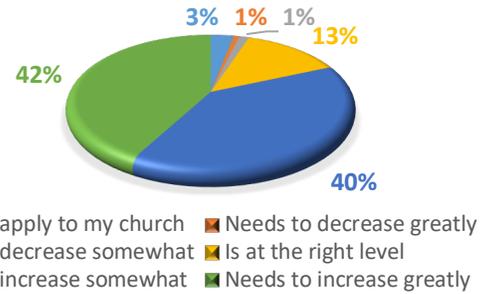


Figure 235. Distribution by personal involvement in reclaiming former members of the church.

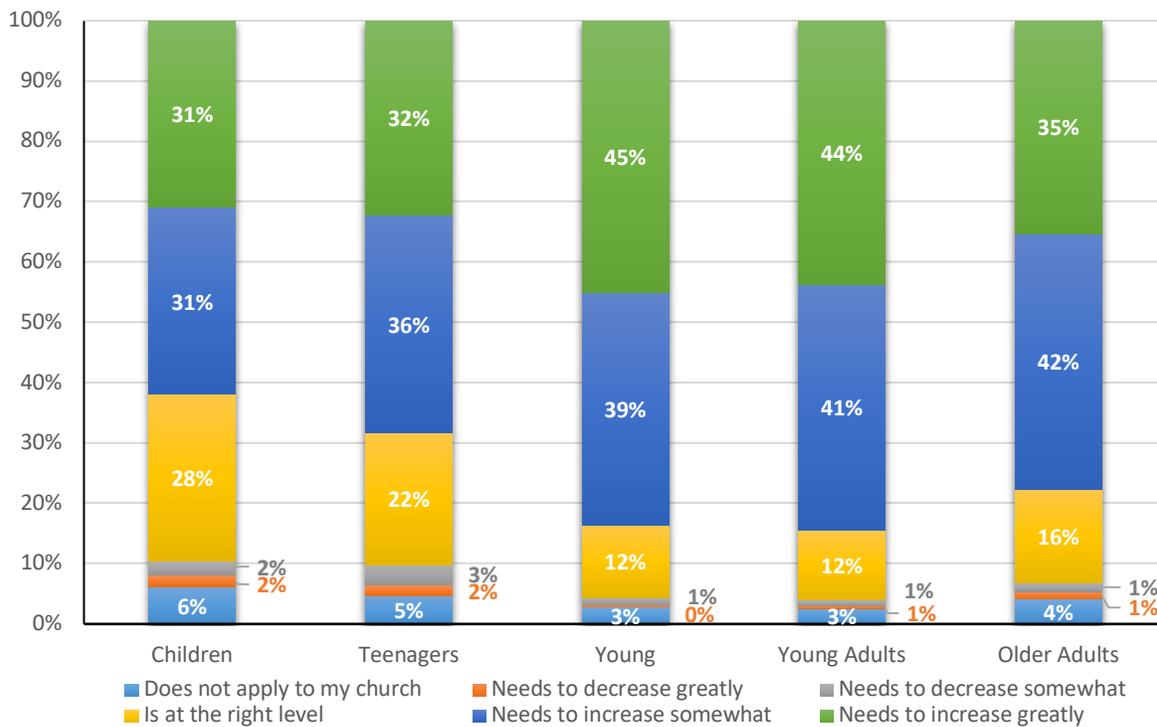


Figure 236. Distribution by personal involvement in reclaiming former members of the church according to age range.

Children and teens have below-expected rates in the "Needs to increase greatly" category. In the "it is at the right level" category, children, teens and adults have higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with youth and young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 325,762$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.9% among the variables.

33.09. Efforts by my church to provide day care for children from the local community.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	870
Needs to decrease greatly	134
Needs to decrease somewhat	187
Is at the right level	2741
Needs to increase somewhat	5315
Needs to increase greatly	4372

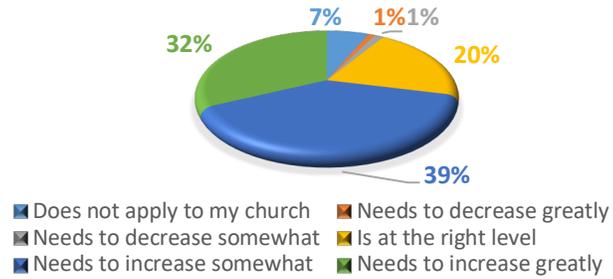


Figure 237. Distribution by church's efforts to provide day care for children in the community level.

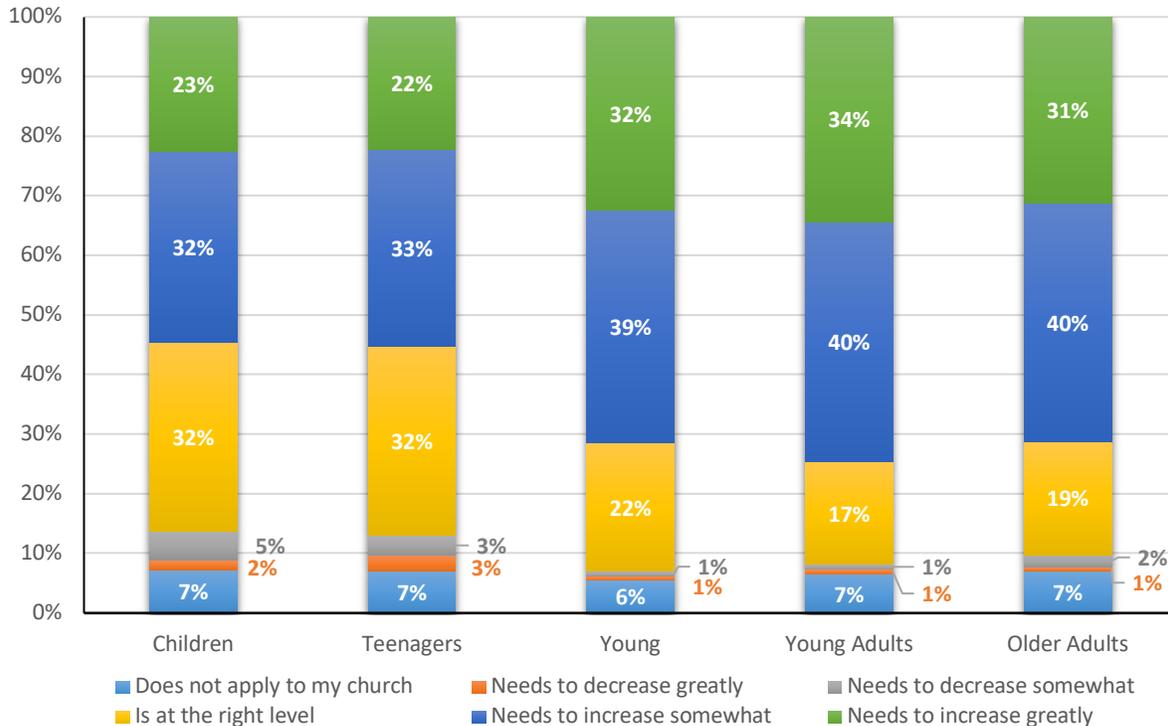


Figure 238. Distribution by church's efforts to provide day care for children in the community level according to age range.

Children and teens have below-expected rates in the "Needs to increase greatly" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "it is at the right level" category, children, teens and youth present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 340,797$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.0% among the variables.

33.10. Support by my church for a local Seventh-day Adventist school.

	Counting
Does not apply to my church	2718
Needs to decrease greatly	111
Needs to decrease somewhat	172
Is at the right level	2934
Needs to increase somewhat	3808
Needs to increase greatly	3770

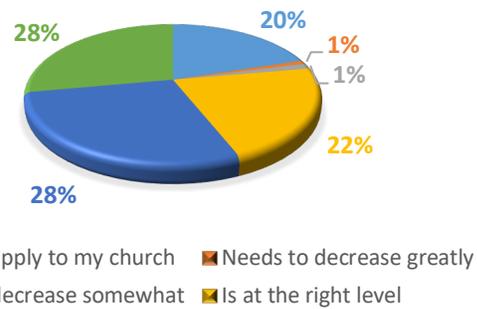


Figure 239. Distribution by church support level to local Adventist school.

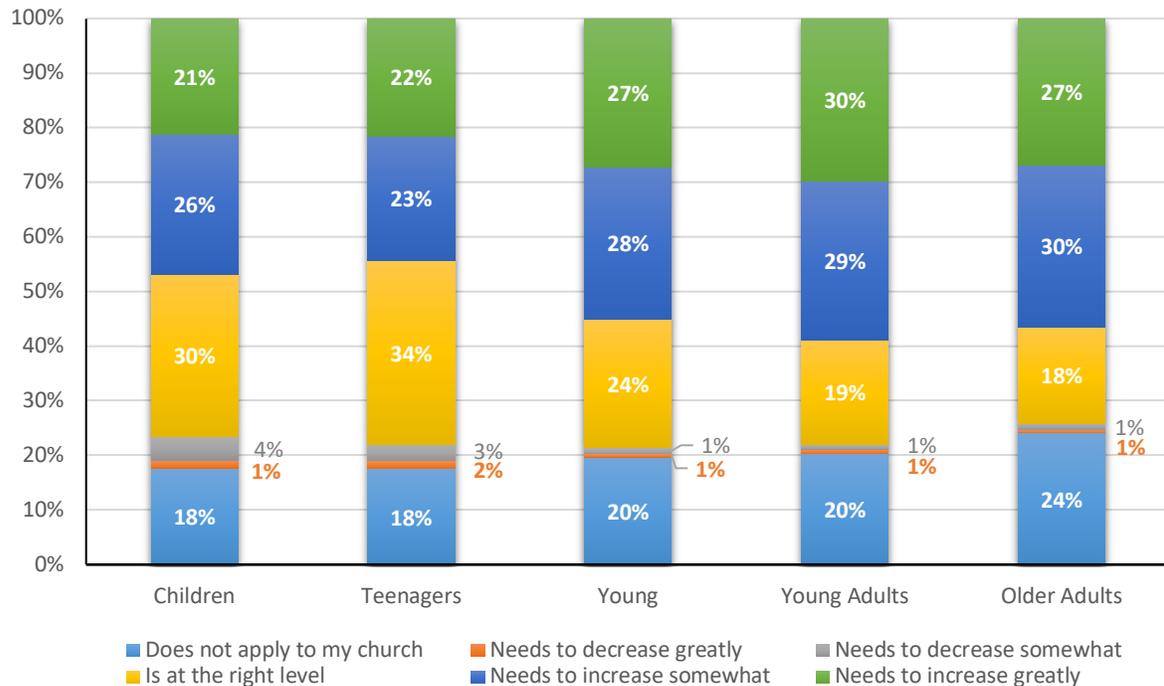


Figure 240. Distribution by church support level to local Adventist school according to the age range.

Children and teens have below-expected rates in the "Needs to increase greatly" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "it is at the right level" category, children, teens and youth have higher than expected rates, and the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 248,265$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.9% between the variables.

34. When I am at church...

34.01. ... I feel free to be who I am.

	Counting
Not true at all	1174
	270
Somewhat true	3151
	1287
Very true	8215

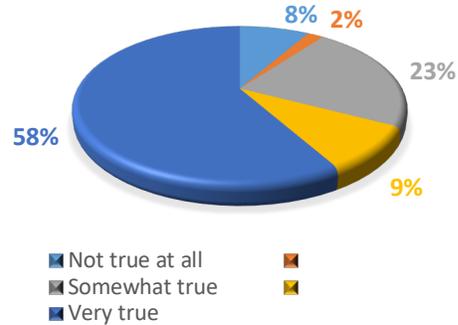


Figure 241. Member's perception of being in church effect.

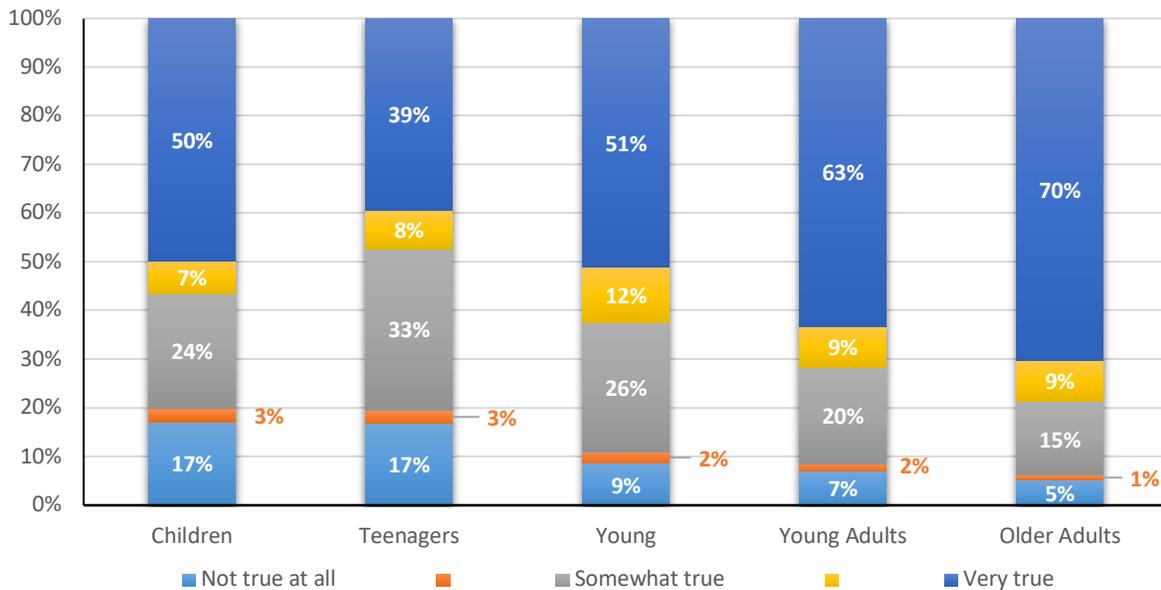


Figure 242. Member's perception of being in church effect according to age range.

Children, teens and youths have below-expected rates in the "very true" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults and adults. In the "not true at all" category children and teens have higher than expected rates, and the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 523,485$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.8% association between the variables.

34.02. ... I'm able to use my spiritual gifts.

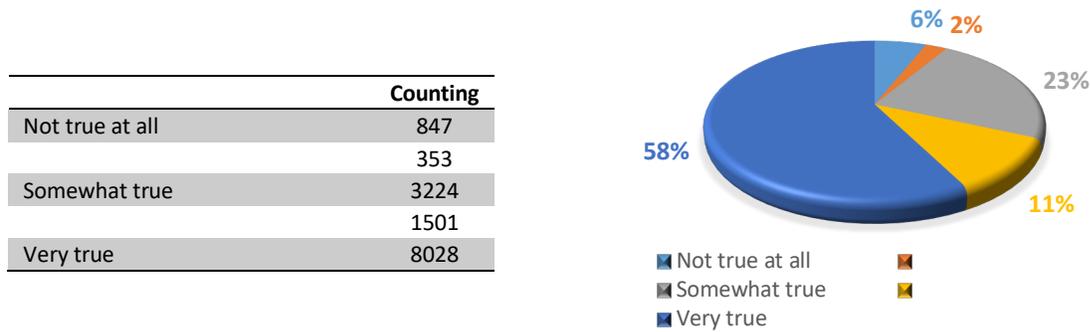


Figure 243. Member's perception of being the church effect.

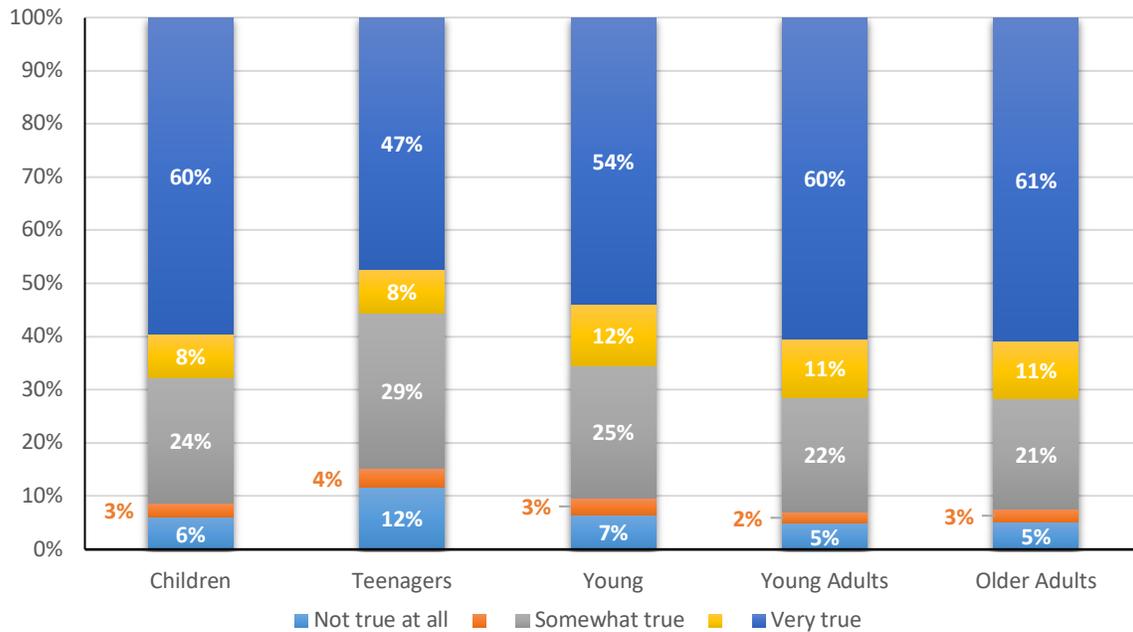


Figure 244. Member's perception of being the church effect according to age range.

Teens and youth have below-expected rates in the "very true" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults and adults. In the "not true at all" category, teens present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 185,248$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.8% among the variables.

34.03. ... I feel loved and cared about.

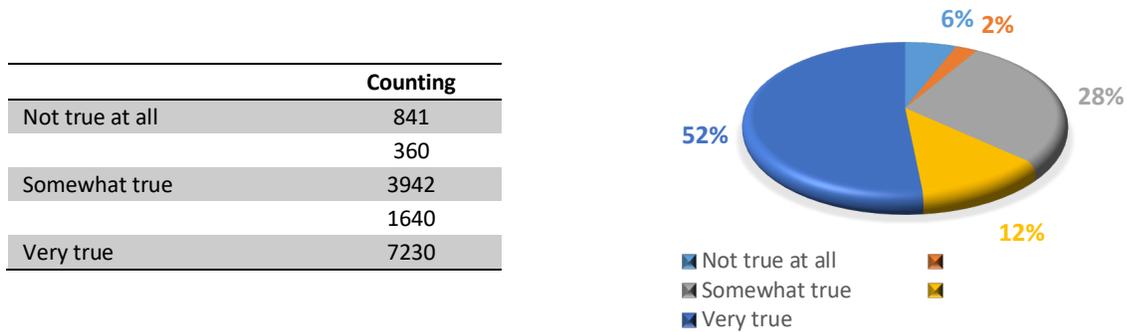


Figure 245. Member's perception of being the church effect.

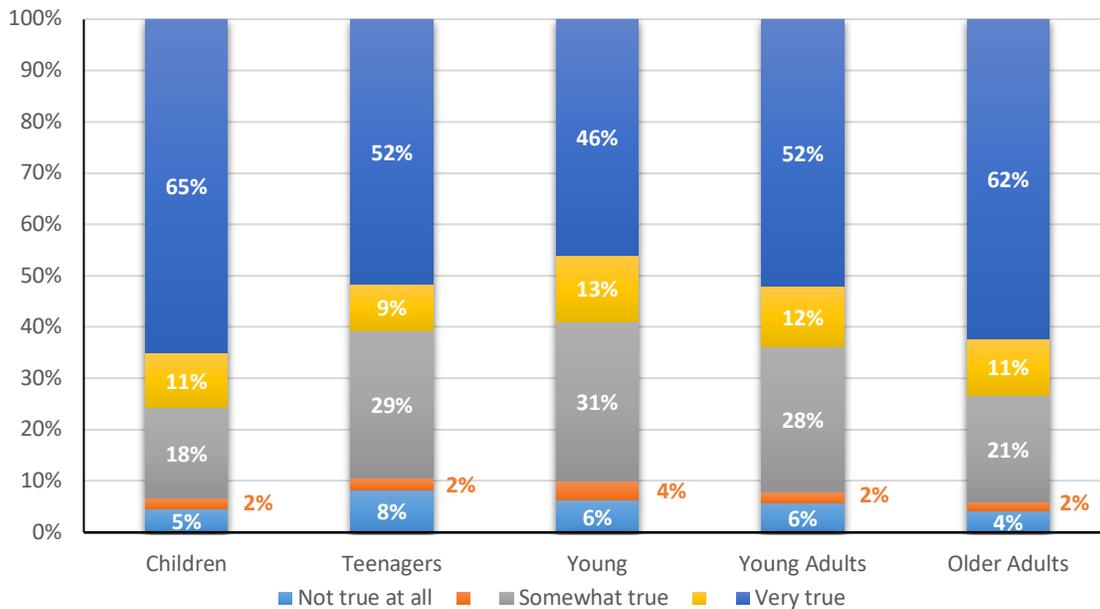


Figure 246. Member's perception of being the church effect according to age range.

Children and adults show above-expected rates in the "very true" category. The inverse situation happens with young people. In the "not true at all" category, teens have higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 164,397$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.5% among the variables.

34.04. ... I often feel inadequate or incompetent.

	Counting
Not true at all	7524
Somewhat true	718
Somewhat true	2898
Very true	731
Very true	1500

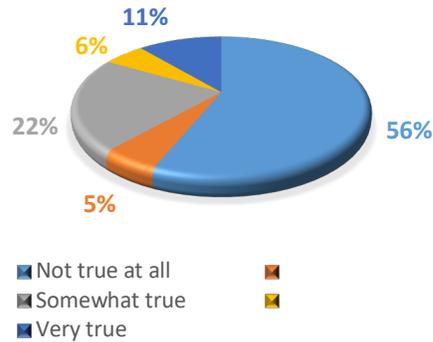


Figure 247. Member's perception of being the church effect.

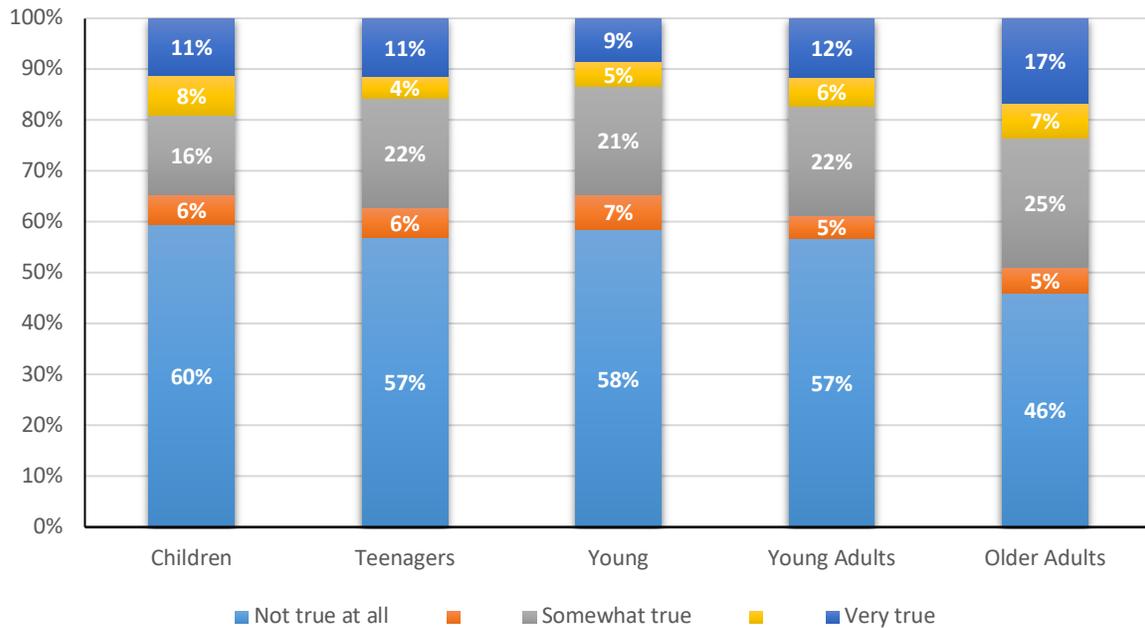


Figure 248. Member's perception of being the church effect according to age range.

Youth have above-expected rates in the "very true" category. The inverse situation happens with the adults. In the "not true at all" category, youth have higher than expected rates and the opposite happens with adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 122,900$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.8% among the variables.

34.05. ... I have a say in what happens, and I can express my opinion.

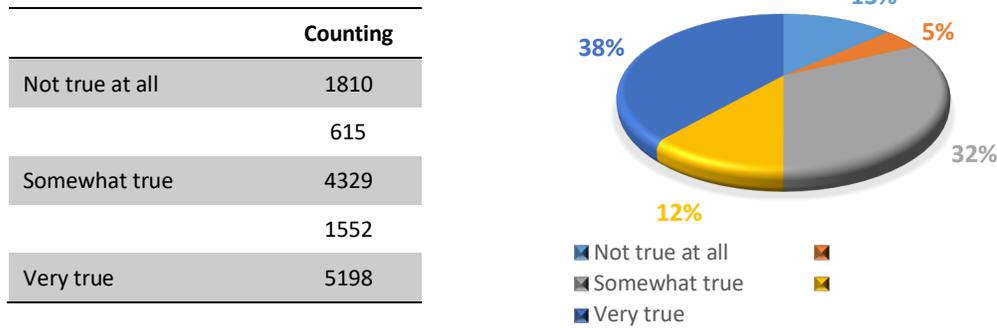


Figure 249. Member's perception of being the church effect.

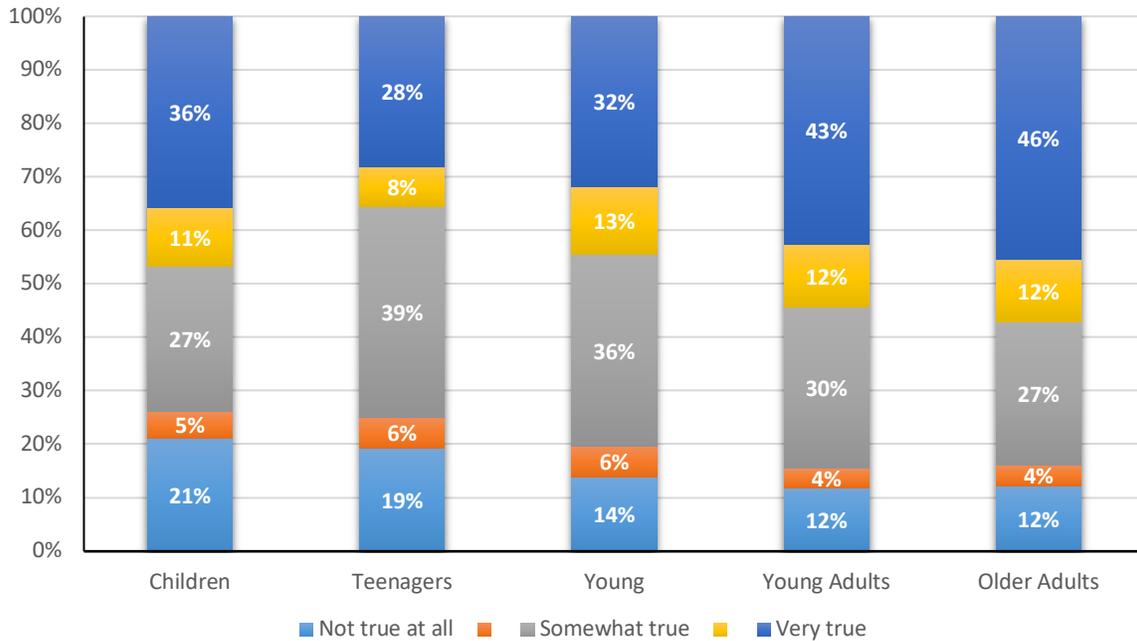


Figure 250. Member's perception of being the church effect according to the age range.

Young adults and adults present above-expected rates in the "very true" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "not true at all" category, children and teens have higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 283,768$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.3% between the variables.

34.06. ... I often feel a lot of distance in my relationships with other people.

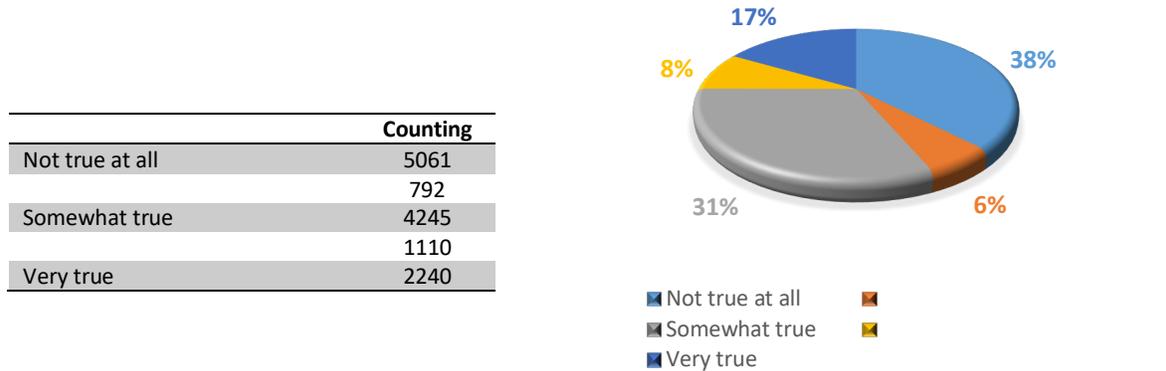


Figure 251. Member's perception of being the church effect.

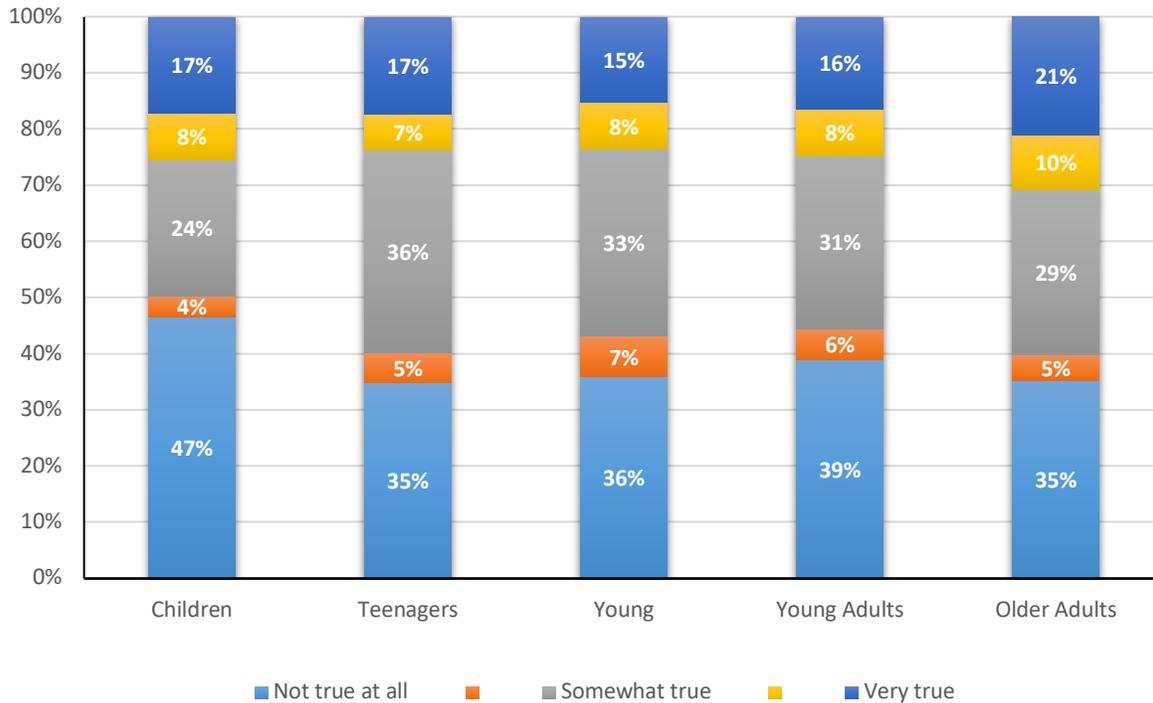


Figure 252. Member's perception of being the church effect according to age range.

Adults show above-expected rates in the "very true" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. In the "not true at all" category, children and young adults present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with teens and youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 78,237$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 3.9% between the variables.

34.07. ... I am able to help and serve others in important ways.

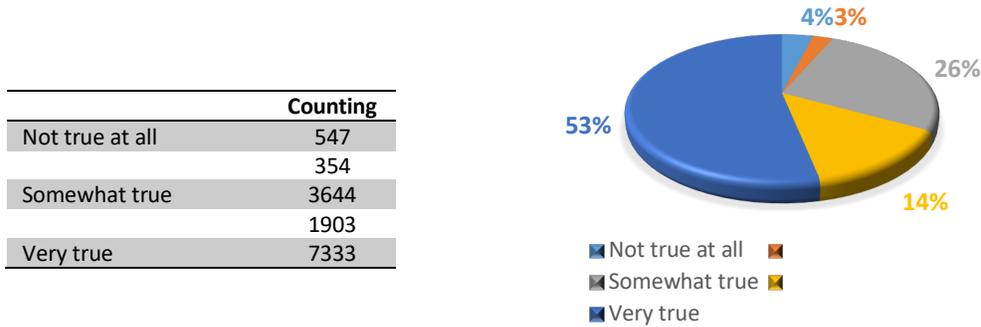


Figure 253. Member's perception of being the church effect.

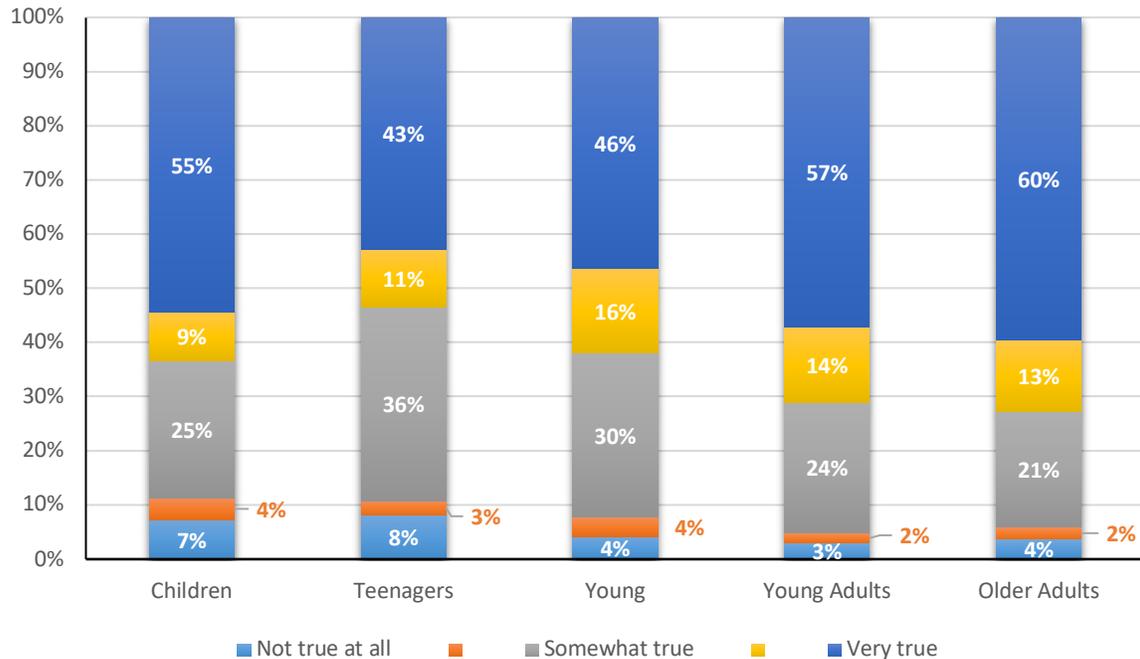


Figure 254. Member's perception of being the church effect according to age range.

Young adults and adults present above-expected rates in the "very true" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and young people. In the "not true at all" category, children and teens present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 309,910$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.6% among the variables.

34.08. ... I feel a lot of closeness and unity.

	Counting
Not true at all	1504
	649
Somewhat true	4525
	1930
Very true	4944

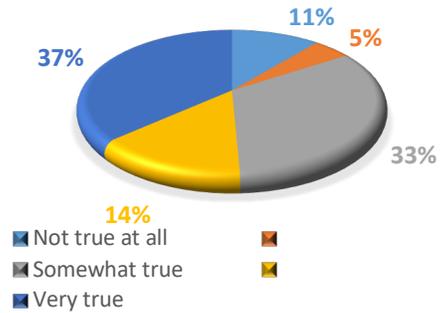


Figure 255. Member's perception of being the church effect.

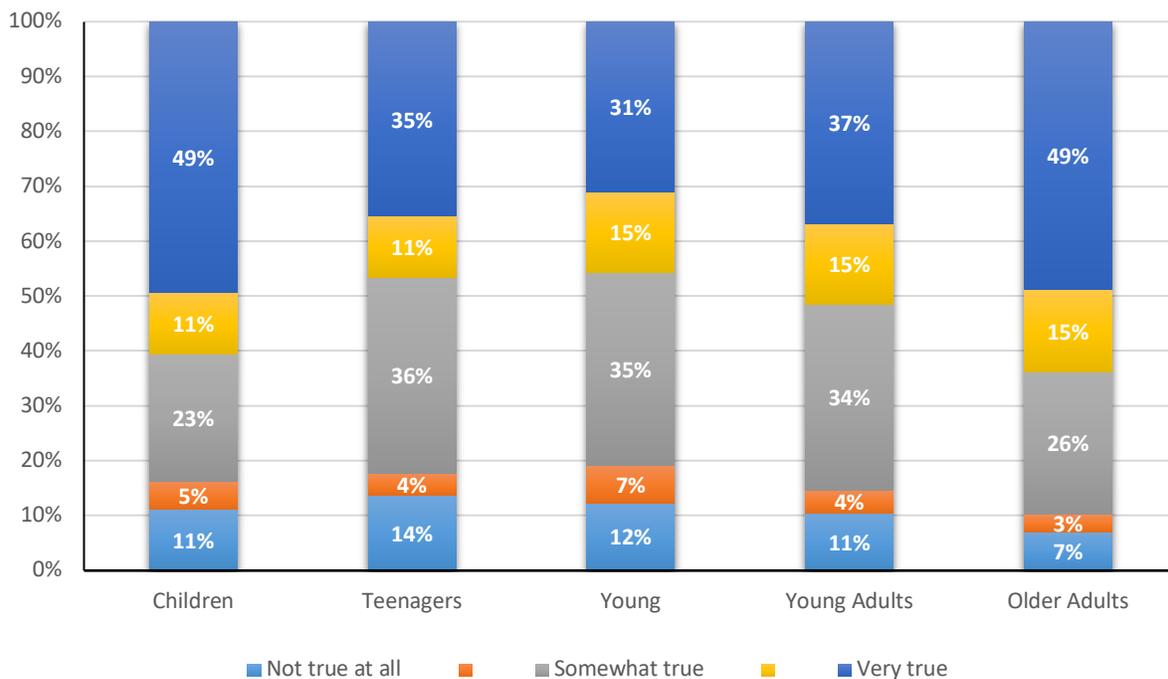


Figure 256. Member's perception of being the church effect according to age range.

Children and adults present above-expected rates in the "very true" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. In the "not true at all" category, teens and youth have higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 205,993$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.2% between the variables.

34.09. ... I feel pressured to behave certain ways.

	Counting
Not true at all	7156
Somewhat true	888
Very true	1817

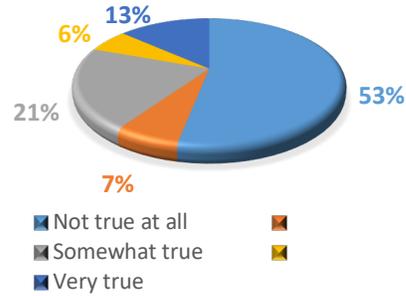


Figure 257. Member's perception of being the church effect.

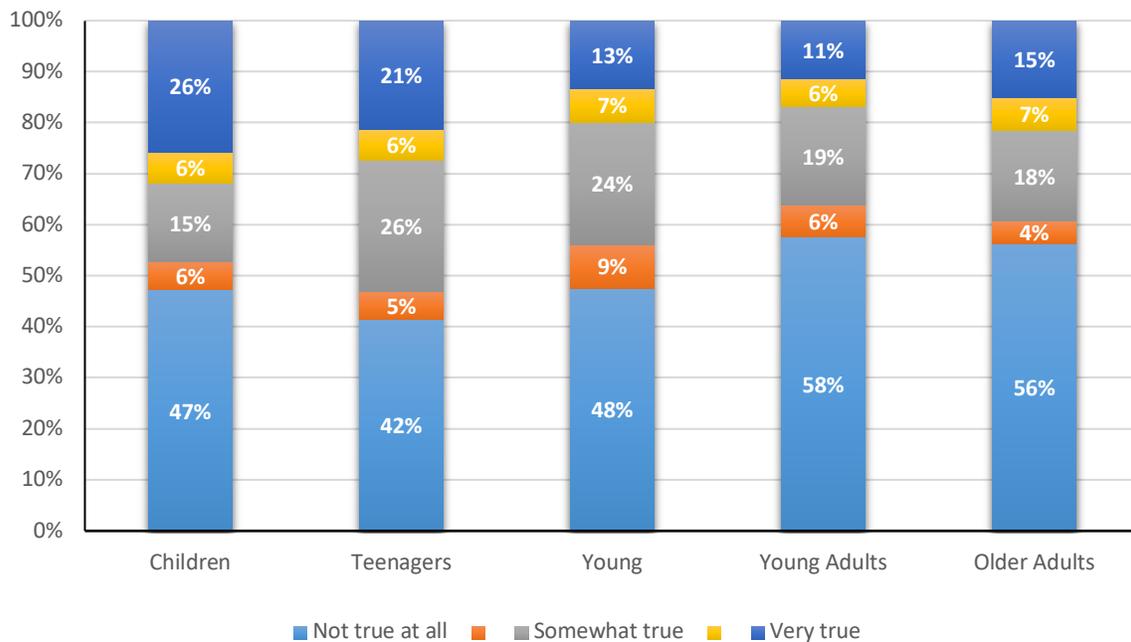


Figure 258. Member's perception of being the church effect according to age range.

Children and teens present above-expected rates in the "very true" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "not true at all" category young adults and adults have higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with children, teens, and youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 282,974$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.3% between the variables.

35. Satisfaction

	Counting
Very Dissatisfied	885
	830
	2668
	3355
Very Satisfied	7351

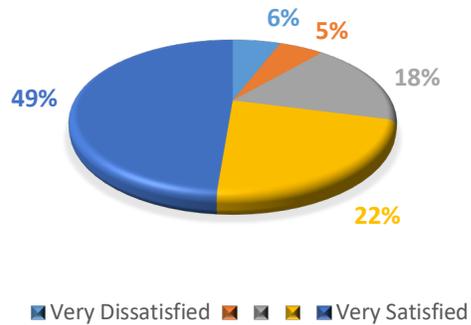


Figure 259. Distribution by satisfaction level with local church.

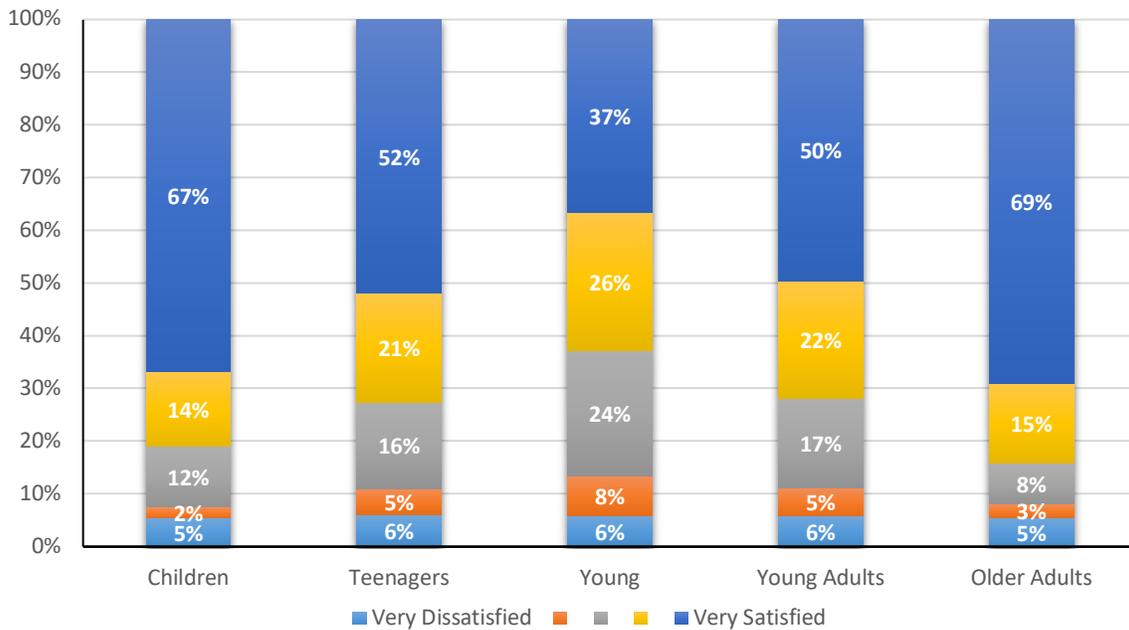


Figure 260. Distribution by satisfaction level with local church according to the age range.

Children, teens, young adults, and adults have higher than expected rates in the "Very satisfied" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 532,522$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.5% association between the variables.

36. Commitment to the Adventist Church

How likely is it that you will be attending a Seventh-day Adventist Church for the rest of your life?	Counting
Very Unlikely	391
	180
	599
	1242
Very Likely	12583

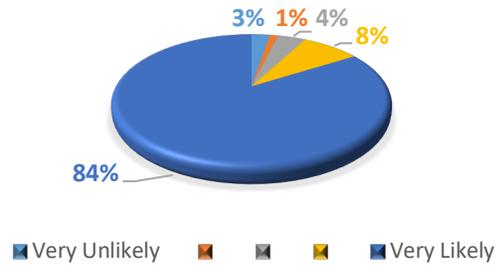


Figure 261. Distribution by lifetime commitment level to SDA.

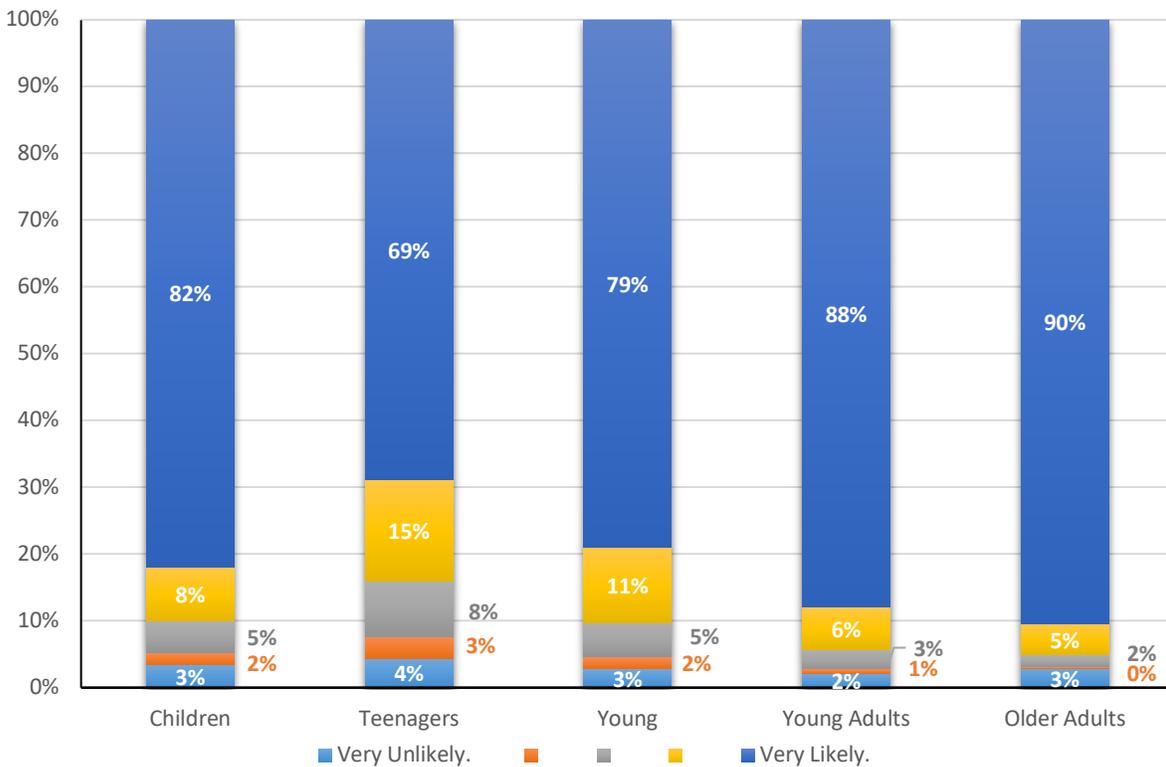


Figure 262. Distribution by lifetime commitment level to SDA according to the age range.

Young adults and adults present above-expected rates in the "Very Likely" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 462,012$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an 8,9% association between the variables.

37. Commitment to other aspects

37.01. I help others with their religious questions and struggles.

	Counting
Never	1270
	1193
	3268
	2374
Often	6343

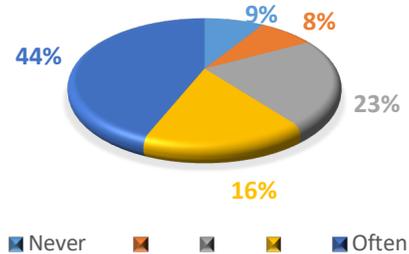


Figure 263. Distributing by commitment level to help others.

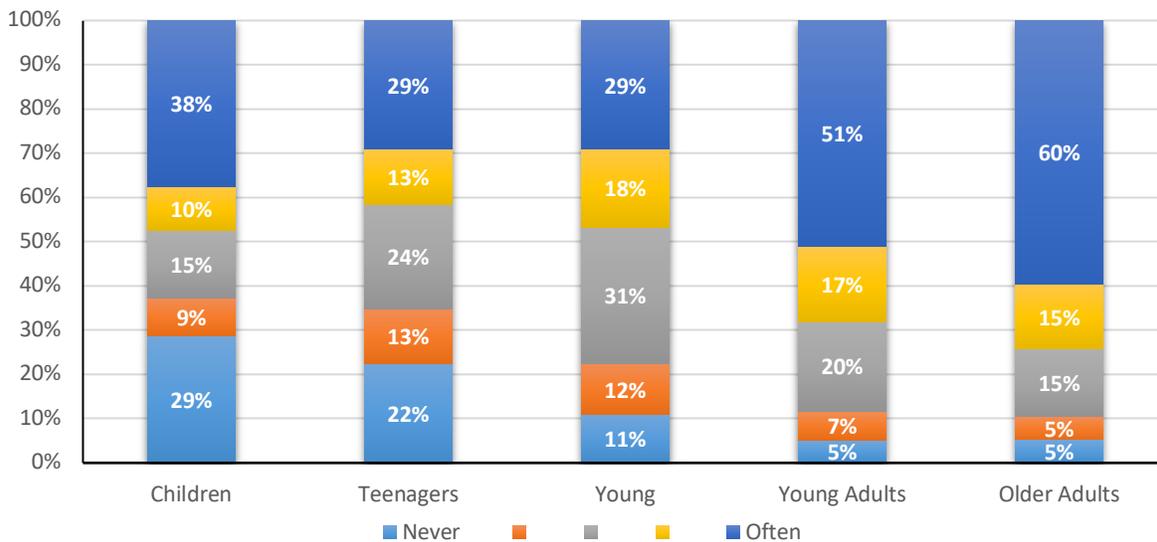


Figure 264. Distributing by commitment level to help others according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Often" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "Never" category, children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 1268,834$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 15.0% between the variables.

37.02. I feel a deep sense of responsibility for reducing pain and suffering in the world.

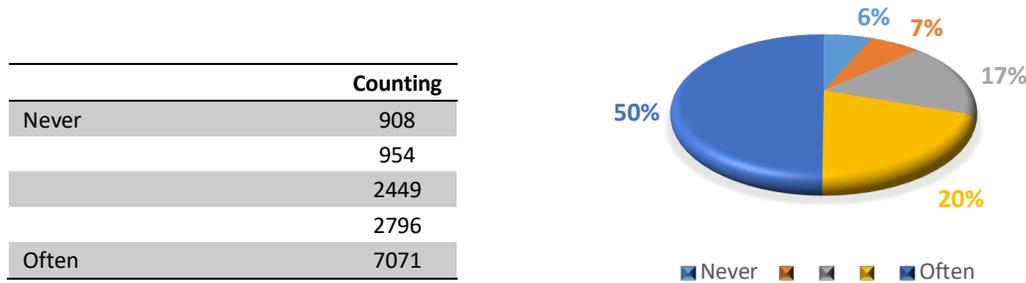


Figure 265. Distribution by commitment level to other people's pain.

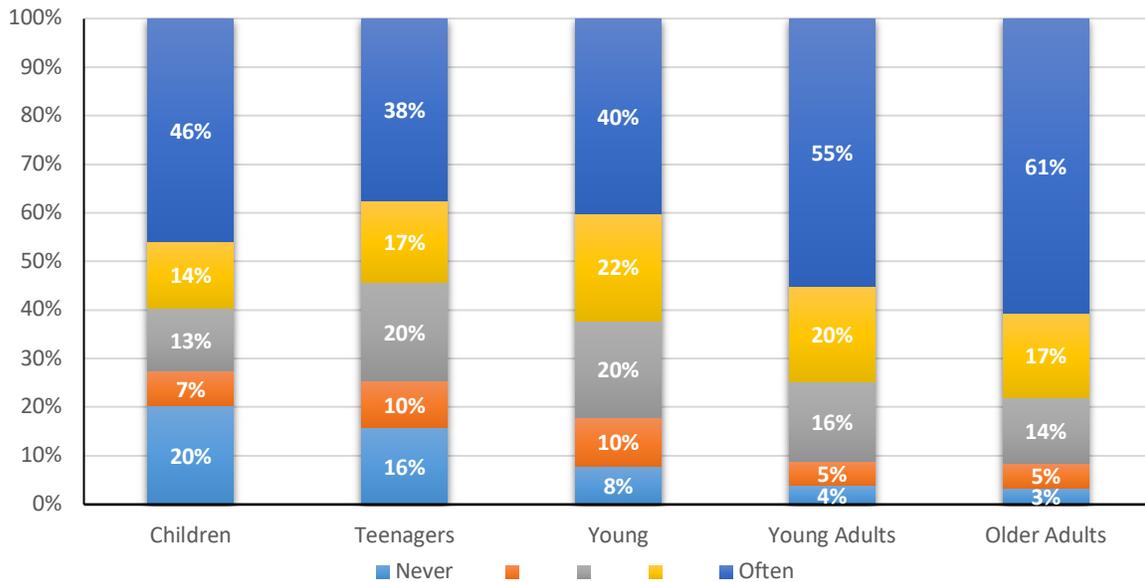


Figure 266. Distribution by commitment level to other people's pain according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Often" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "Never" category, children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 716,187$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 11.4% among the variables.

37.03. I give a significant amount of time to help other people.

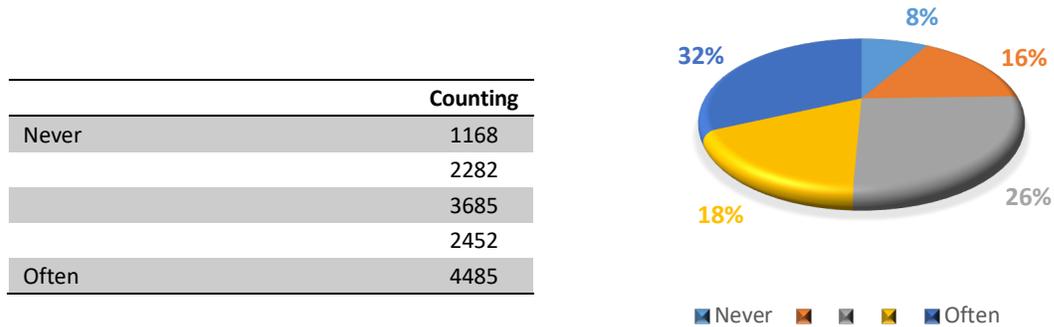


Figure 267. Distribution by time to help others level.

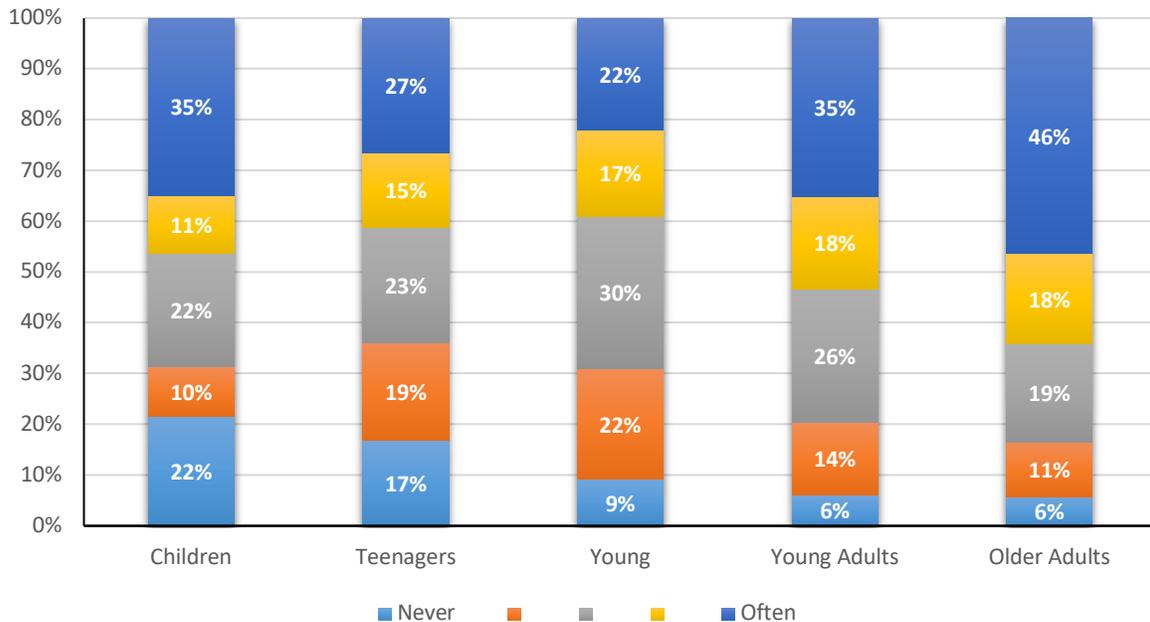


Figure 268. Distribution by time to help others level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Often" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Never" category, children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 631,419$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.7% among the variables.

37.04. I give a significant amount of money to help other people.

	Counting
Never	2733
	3154
	3052
	1745
Often	3211

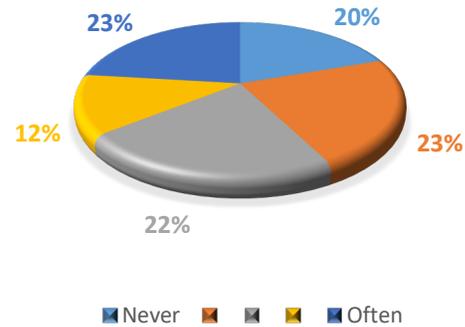


Figure 269. Distribution by financial aid to help other people.

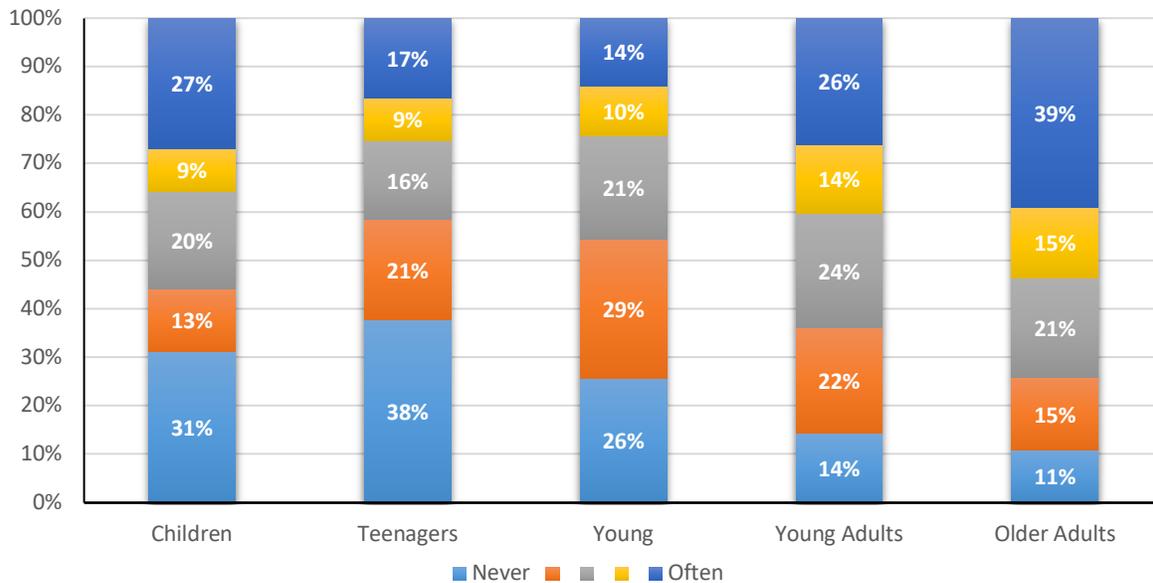


Figure 270. Distribution by financial aid to help other people according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Often" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Never" category, children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 922,747$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates a 13.0% association between the variables.

37.05. I show that I care a great deal about reducing poverty in society.

	Counting
Never	1527
	2229
	3197
	2386
Often	4513

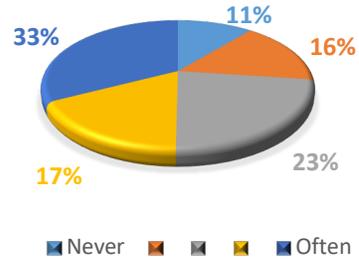


Figure 271. Distribution by importance demonstration in reducing poverty.

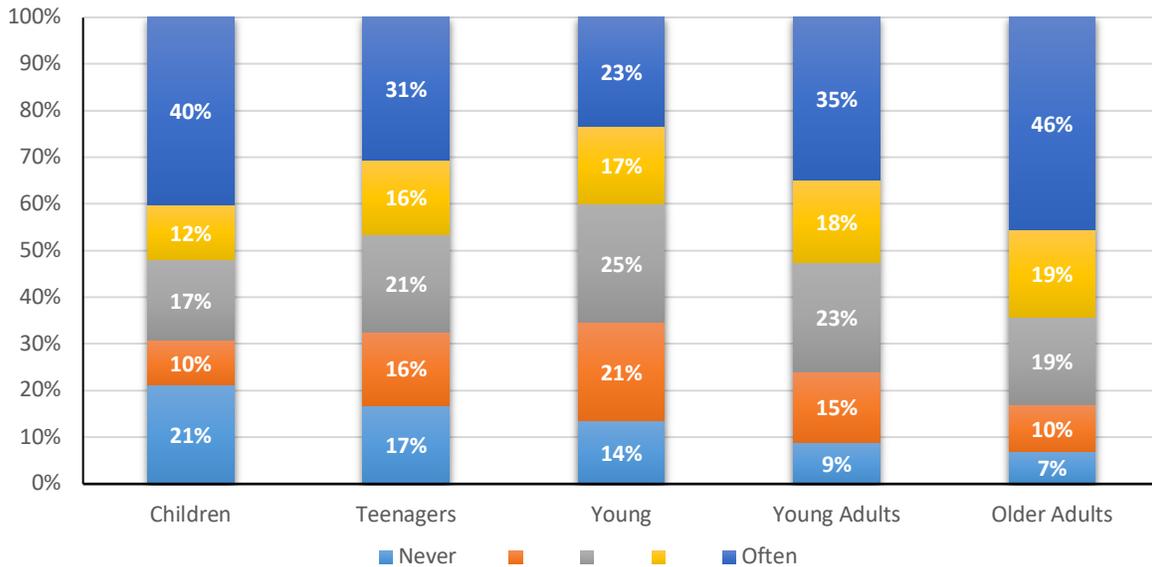


Figure 272. Distribution by importance demonstration in reducing poverty according to age range.

Children, young adults, and adults have above-expected rates in the "Often" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Never" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 427,637$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.9% among the variables.

37.06. I apply my faith to political and social issues.

Never	2905
	1665
	2613
	2300
Often	4255

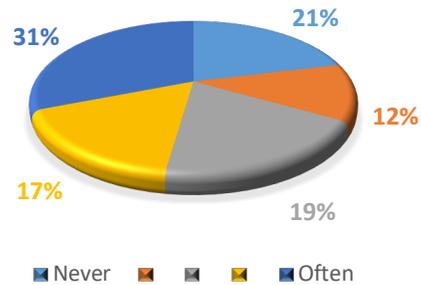


Figure 273. Distribution by faith practice.

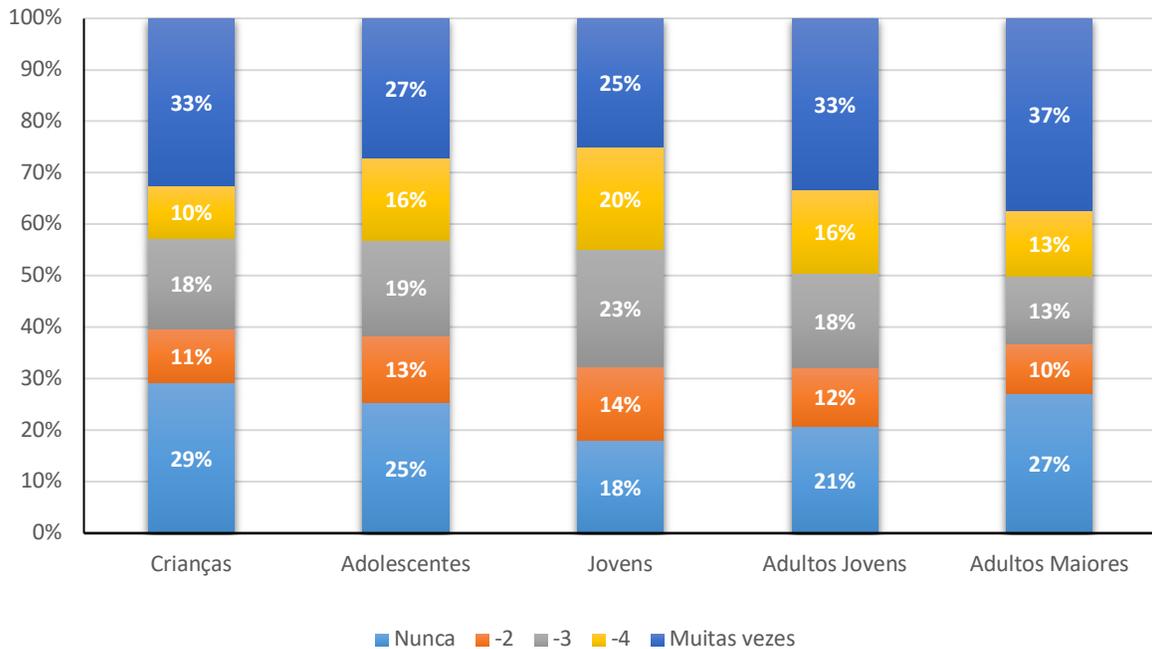


Figure 274. Distribution by faith practice according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Often" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Never" category, children, teens, and adults present higher than expected rates, while young people present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 245,385$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.8% between the variables.

37.07. I feel my life is filled with meaning and purpose.

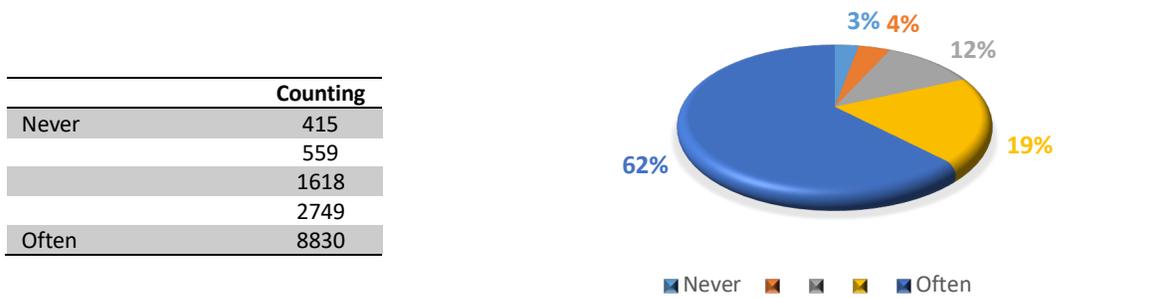


Figure 275. Distribution by members' lives meaning and purpose.

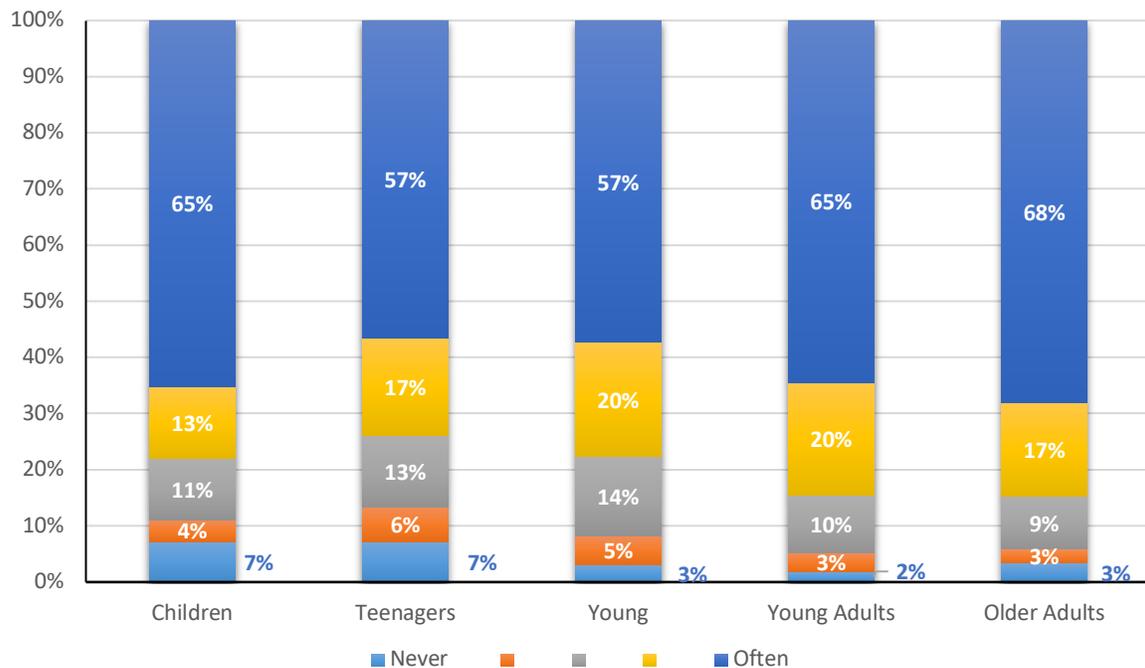


Figure 276. Distribution by members' lives meaning and purpose according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Often" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Never" category children and teens present higher than expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 255,242$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.8% between the variables.

38. Sabbath-keeping

38.01. When I keep the Sabbath faithfully, I cope better with the stresses of the week.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	286
Disagree	308
I am not sure	915
Agree	5092
Strongly Agree	7925

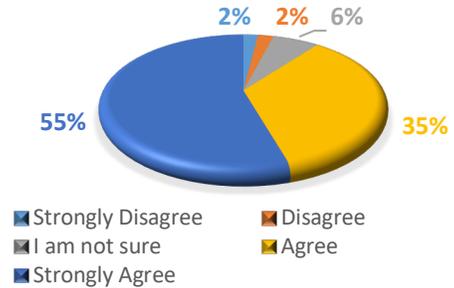


Figure 277. Distribution by fidelity result in keeping the Sabbath.

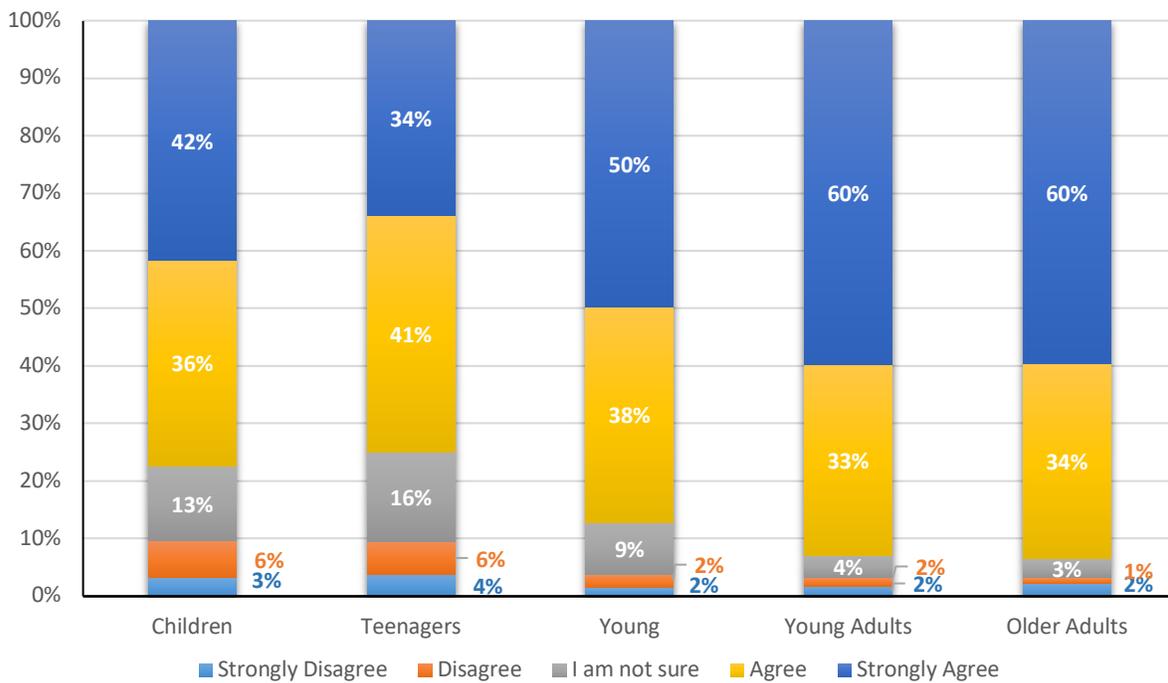


Figure 278. Distribution by fidelity result in keeping the Sabbath according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I'm not sure" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 681,900$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 11.0% among the variables.

38.02. Keeping the Sabbath is part of who I am, not something that I do because I have to.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	436
Disagree	601
I am not sure	789
Agree	4494
Strongly Agree	7867

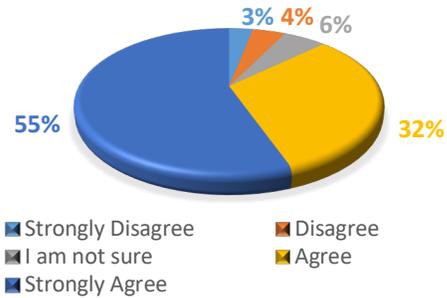


Figure 279. Distribution in keeping the Sabbath faithfulness as a lifestyle.

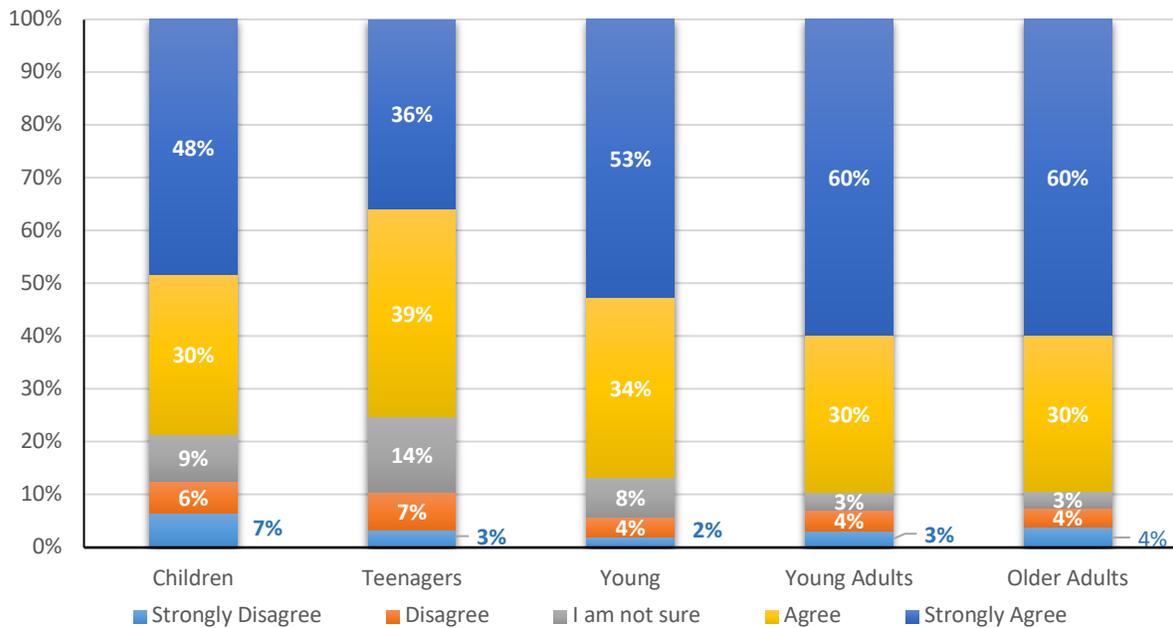


Figure 280. Distribution in keeping the Sabbath faithfulness as a lifestyle according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 499,324$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.5% association between the variables.

38.03. If I didn't keep the Sabbath, I would get a lot more done.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	5578
Disagree	4135
I am not sure	1509
Agree	1563
Strongly Agree	1118

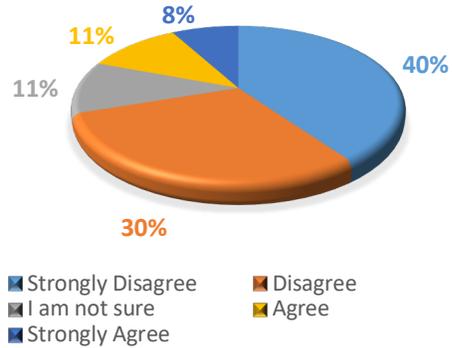


Figure 281. Distribution by keeping the Sabbath evaluation.

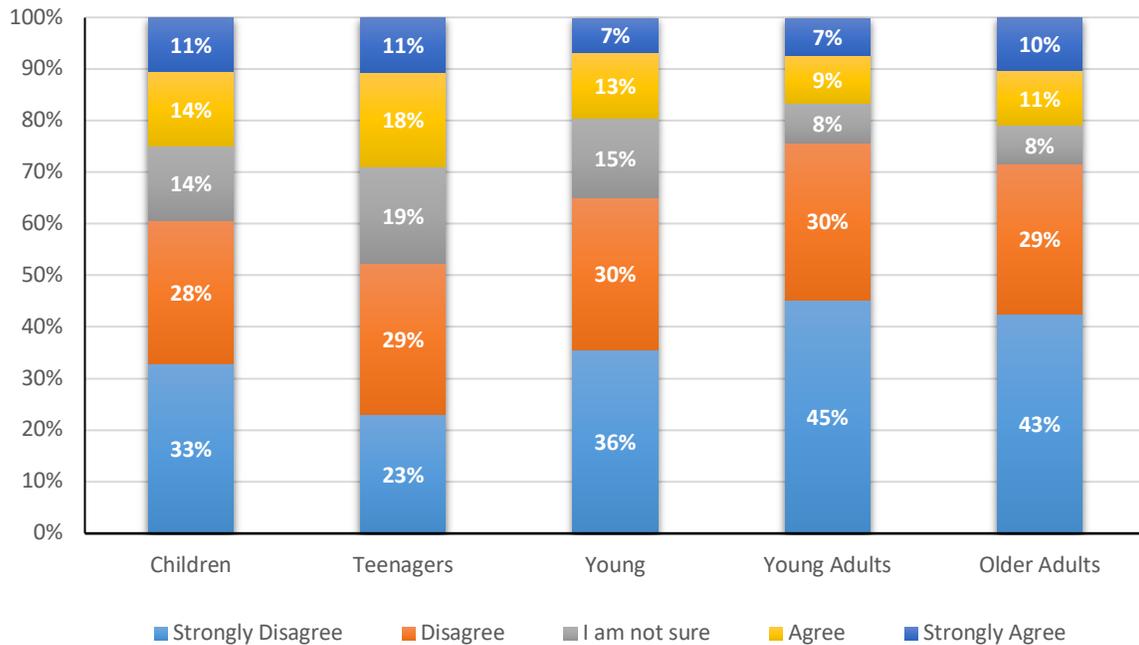


Figure 282. Distribution by keeping the Sabbath evaluation according to the age range.

Adolescents and adults have higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with youth and young adults. In the "Strongly Disagree" category young adults present higher than expected rates, while children, teens, and youth present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 499,688$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.6% association between the variables.

38.04. Keeping the Sabbath helps me understand what is important to me.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	200
Disagree	188
I am not sure	563
Agree	4716
Strongly Agree	8554

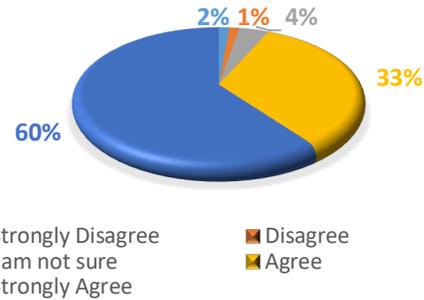


Figure 283. Distribution by importance in keeping the Sabbath.

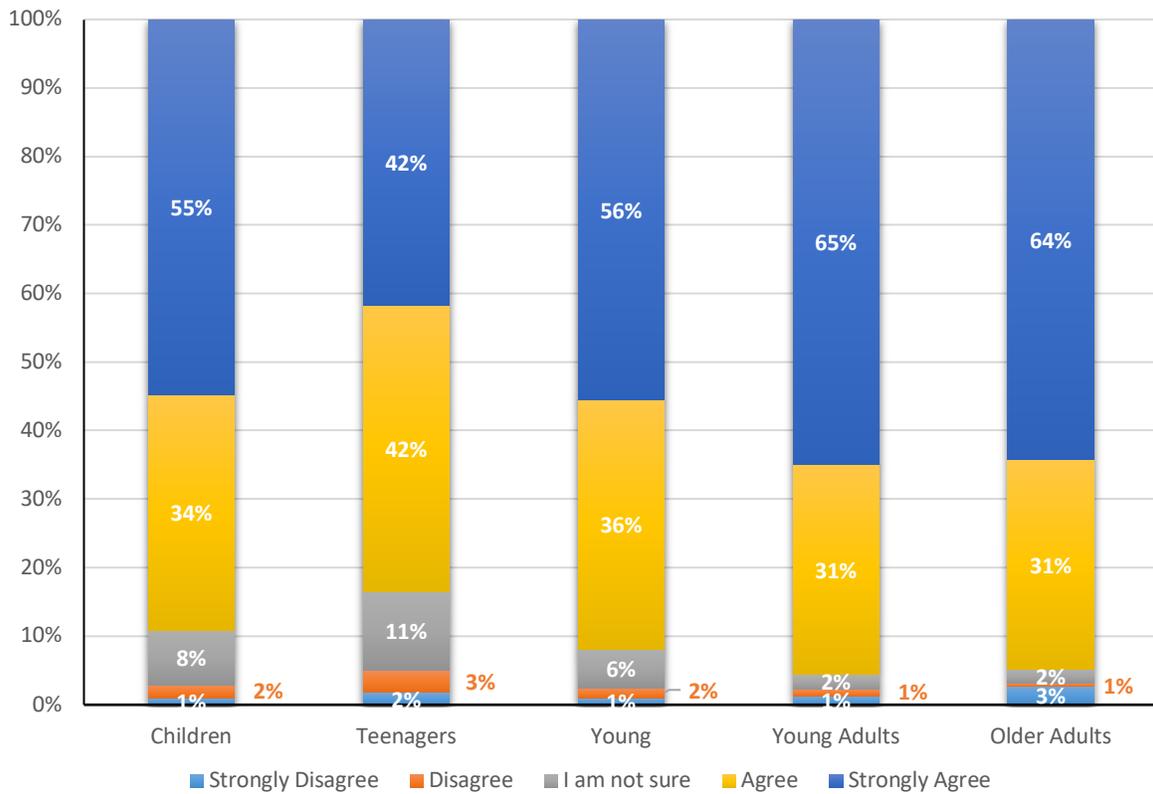


Figure 284. Distribution by importance in keeping the Sabbath according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 522,481$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.7% association between the variables.

38.05. I apply what I learn on Sabbath to how I live the rest of the week.

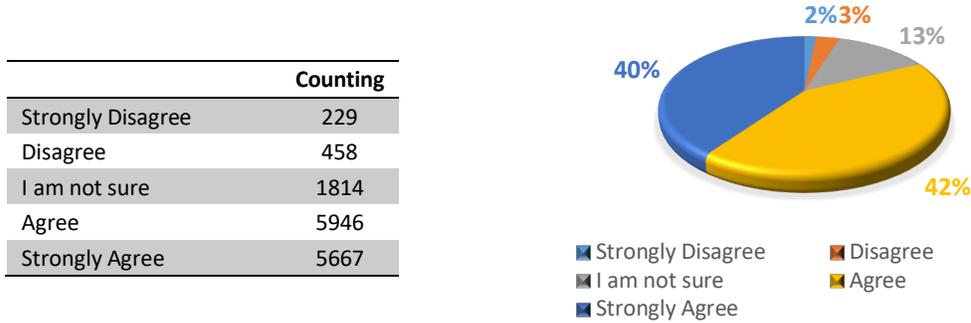


Figure 285. Distribution by Sabbath learning application during week.

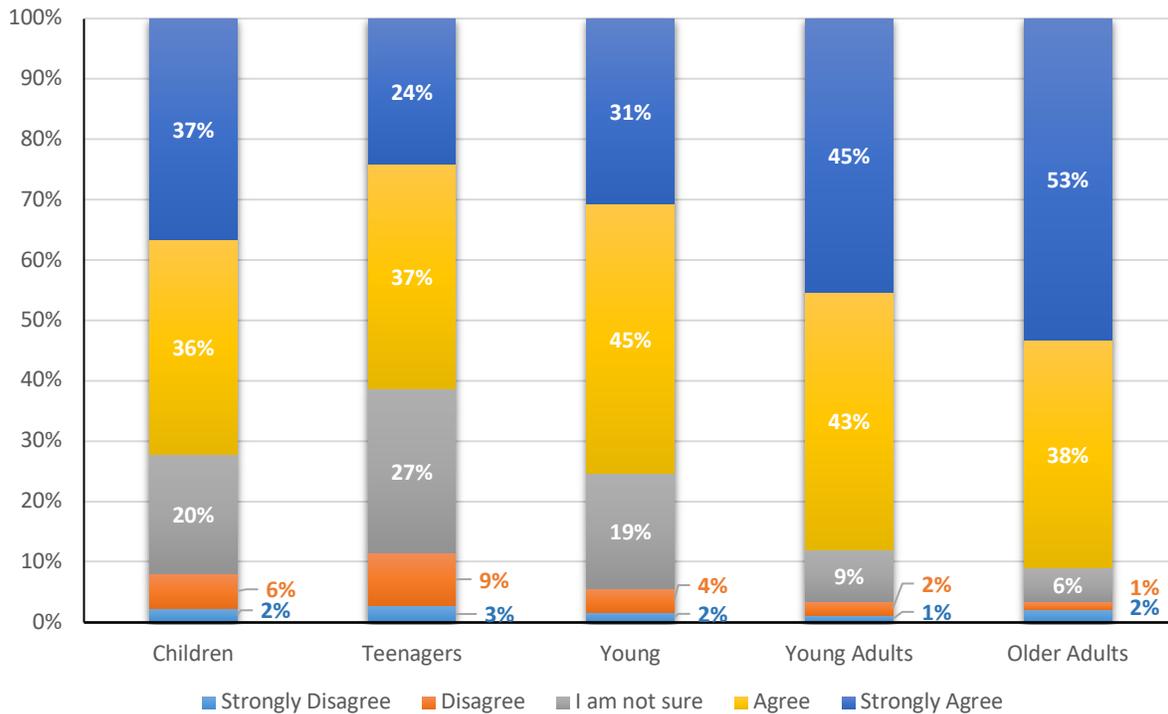


Figure 286. Distribution by Sabbath learning application during week according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "I'm not sure" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 922,516$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 12.9% among the variables.

38.06. I find it stressful to be forced to take a break on Sabbath from what I need to get done.

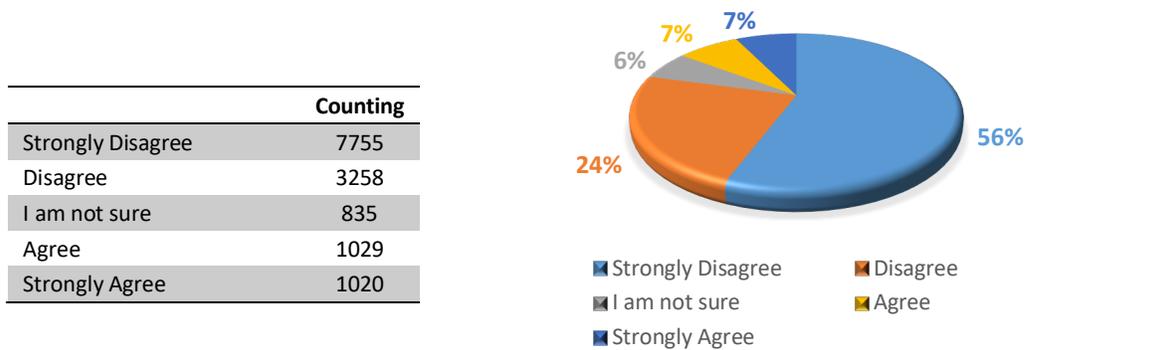


Figure 287. Distribution by Sabbath keeping break.

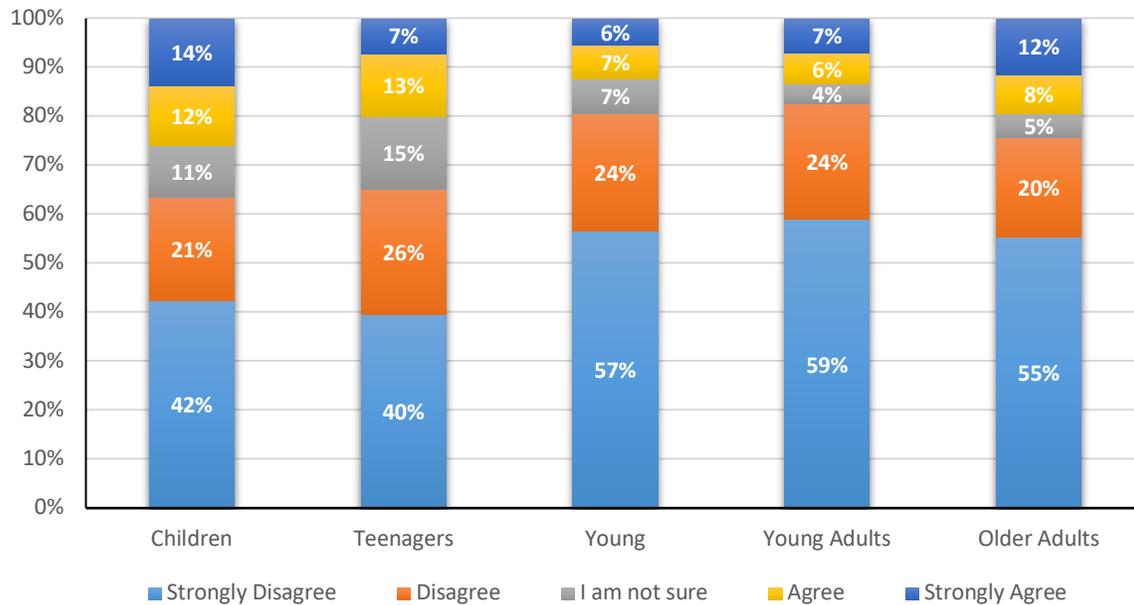


Figure 288. Distribution by Sabbath keeping break according to age range.

Children and adults have higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. In the "Strongly Disagree" category young adults present higher than expected rates, while children and teens present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 443,684$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.0% association between the variables.

V.5. Section 5 – Well-being.

39. Happiness

Taking all things together, would you say you are	Counting
Not at all happy	133
Not very happy	1696
Rather happy	6993
Very happy	6181

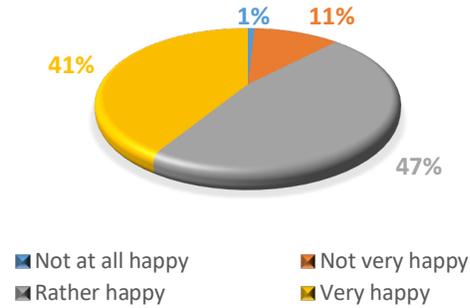


Figure 289. Distribution by happiness level.

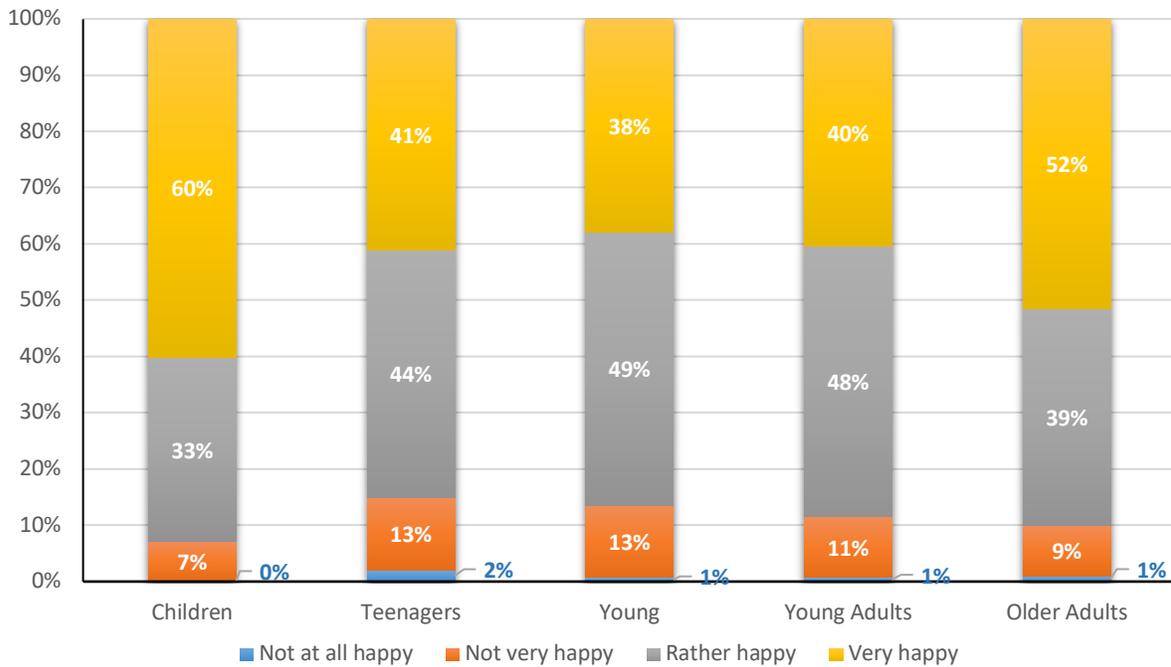


Figure 290. Distribution by happiness level according to age range.

Children and adults have higher than expected rates in the "Very Happy" category. The inverse situation happens with youth and young adults. In the "Not very happy" category youth present higher than expected rates, while children and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(12) = 161,566$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 6.1% association between the variables.

40. Well-being

0-10. On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time?	
	Average
Children	7,61
Teenagers	6,69
Young	6,82
Young Adults	7,28
Older Adults	7,83
Geral	7,16

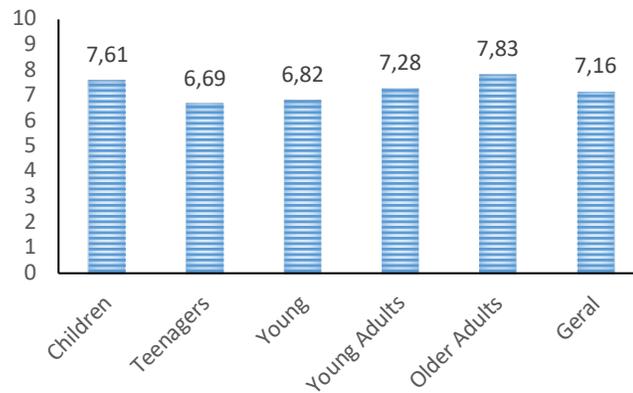


Figure 291. Distribution by well-being perception level.

Teenagers and Youth have the lowest rates.

	Average
Male	7,12
Female	7,2

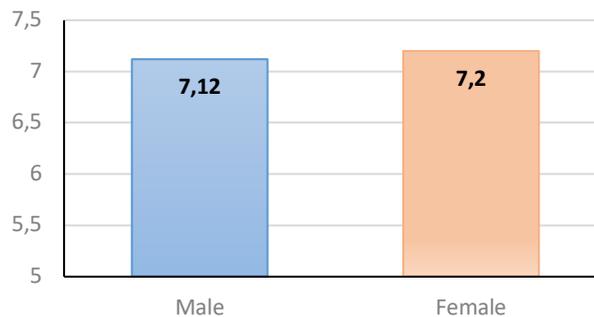


Figure 292. Distribution by well-being perception level according to gender.

41. Spiritual well-being (over the past 12 months).

41.01. I have grown spiritually.

	Counting
Not true at all for me	847
	672
	2190
	3306
True for me a great deal	7344

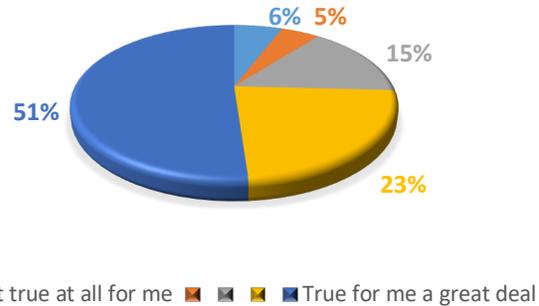


Figure 293. Distribution by spiritual growth level.

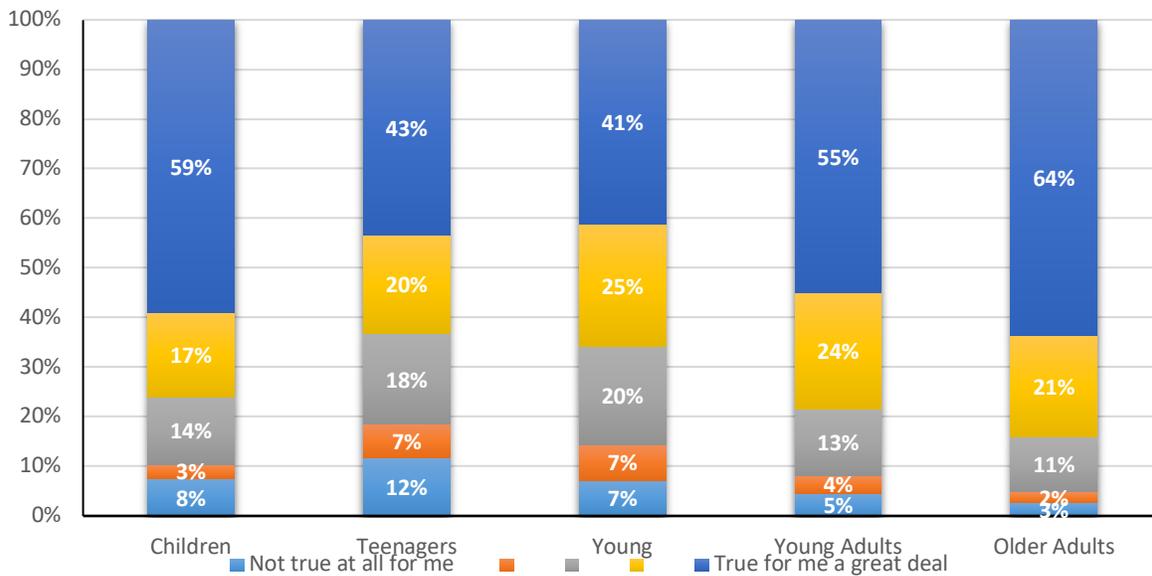


Figure 294. Distribution by spiritual growth level according to the age range.

Children, young adults, and adults have above-expected rates in the "True for me a great deal" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Not true at all for me" category teens and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 480,529$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.3% association between the variables.

41.02. Because of spiritual changes I've been through I've changed my priorities.

	Counting
Not true at all for me	678
	618
	1970
	3628
Tue for me a great deal	7113

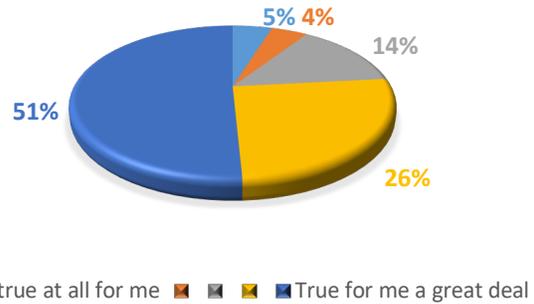


Figure 295. Perception of spiritual change generated effects.

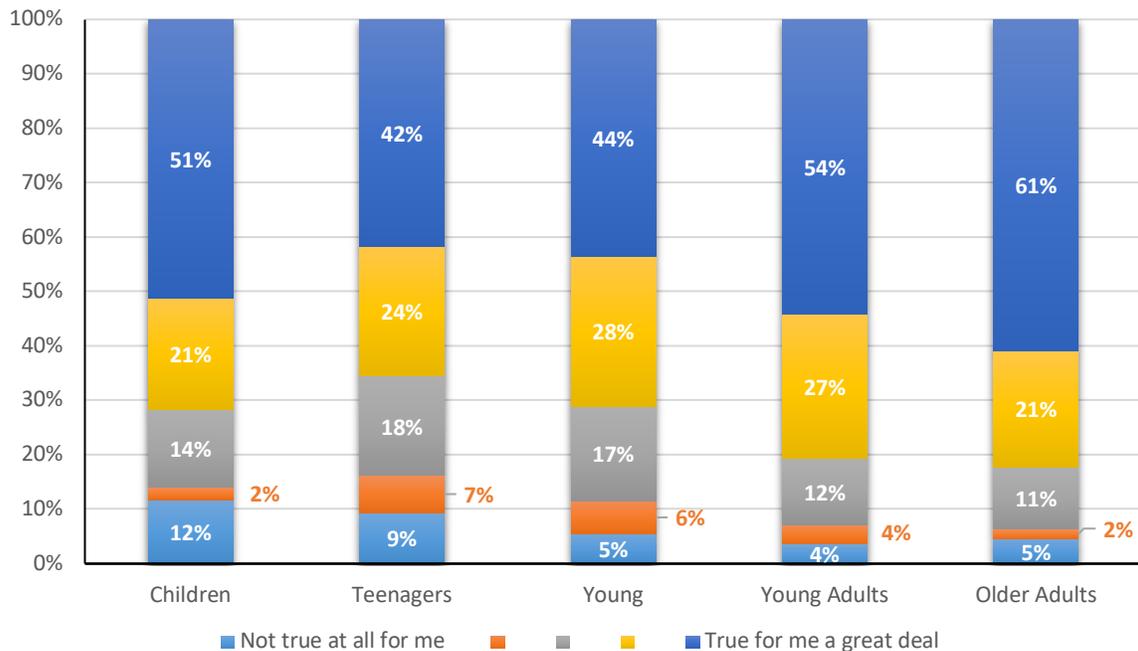


Figure 296. Perception of spiritual change generated effects according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "True for me a great deal" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Not true at all for me" category children and teens present higher than expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 364,169$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.2% between the variable.

41.03. I more often have a sense of gratitude.

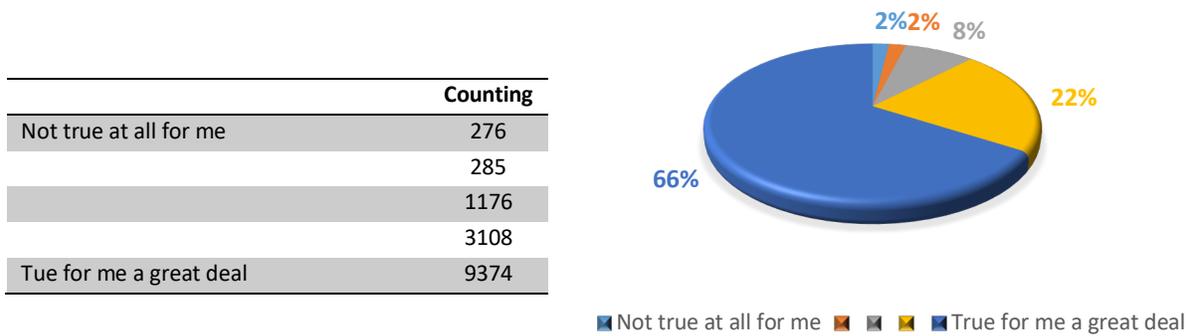


Figure 297. Distribution by gratitude level.

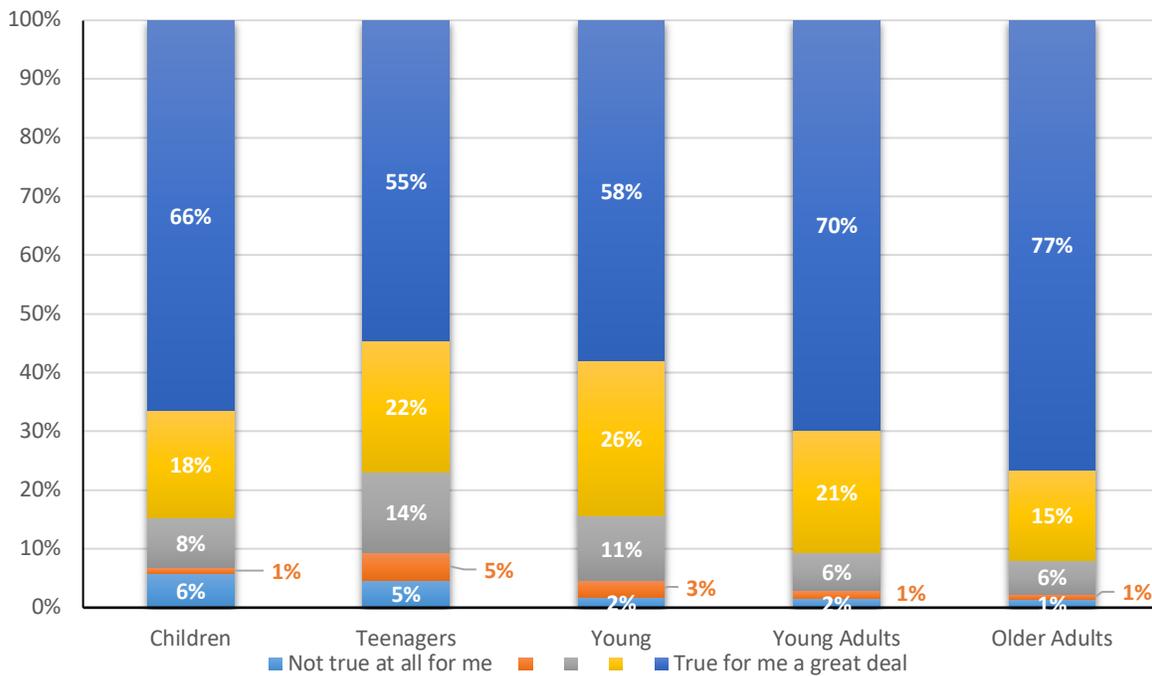


Figure 298. Distribution by gratitude level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "True for me a great deal" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Not true at all for me" category children and teens present higher than expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 436,071$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.9% among the variables.

41.04. I spend more time thinking about spiritual questions.

	Counting
Not true at all for me	844
	845
	2568
	3871
Tue for me a great deal	5739

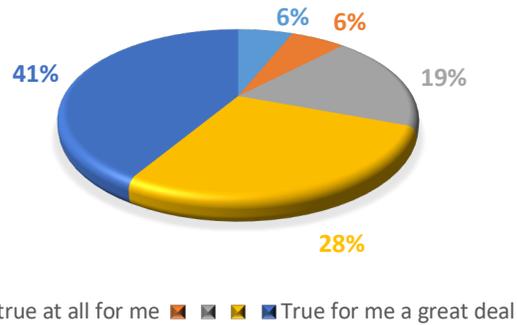


Figure 299. Distribution by time spent thinking about spiritual issues.

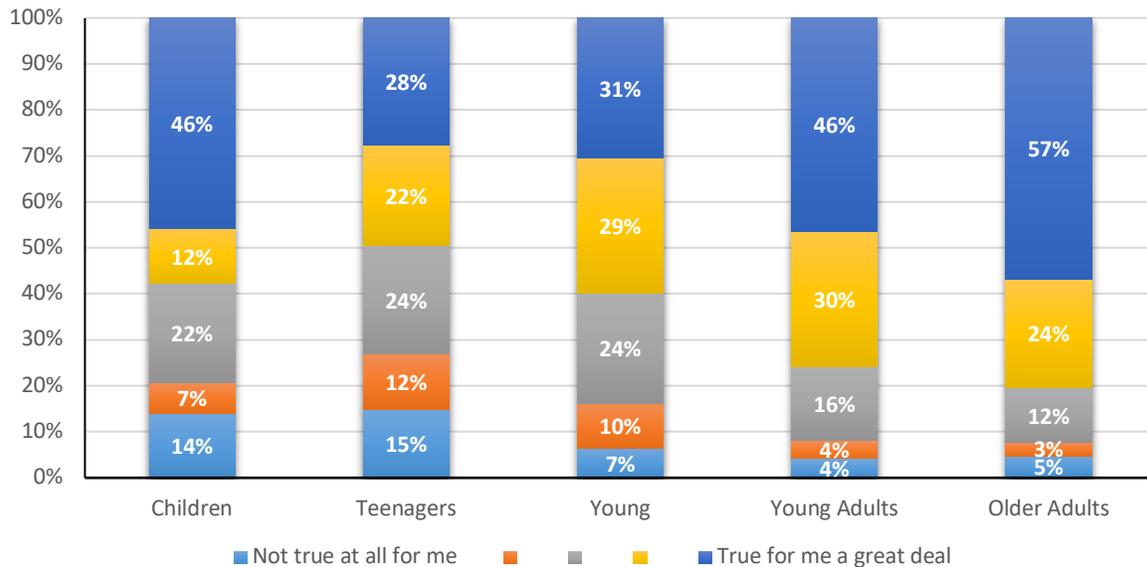
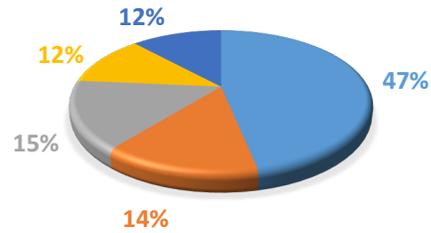


Figure 300. Distribution of time spent thinking about spiritual issues according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "True for me a great deal" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "Not true at all for me" category children and teens present higher than expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 911,189$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates a 13.0% association between the variables.

41.05. In some ways I think I am spiritually lost.

	Counting
Not true at all for me	6307
	1905
	2097
	1574
Tue for me a great deal	1607



■ Not true at all for me ■ ■ ■ True for me a great deal

Figure 301. Distribution by spiritual loss concept.

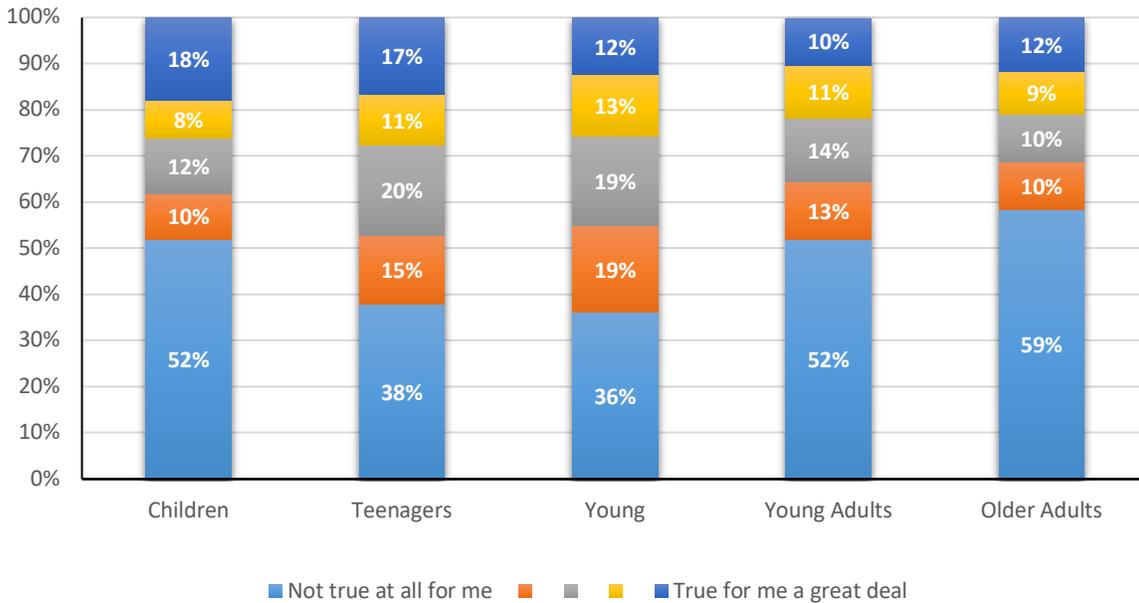


Figure 302. Distribution by spiritual loss concept according to age range.

Children and teens have higher than expected rates in the "True for me a great deal" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "Not true at all" category young adults and adults have higher than expected rates, while teens and youth present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 403,685$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.8% between the variables.

41.06. My faith has been shaken and I am not sure what I believe.

	Counting
Not true at all for me	8627
	1239
	1096
	991
True for me a great deal	1355

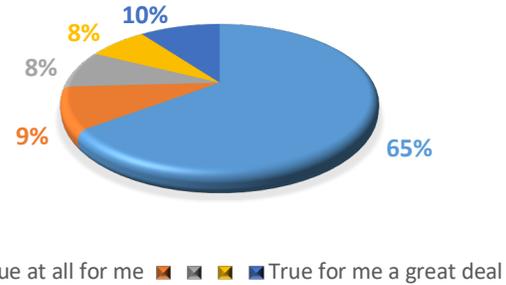


Figure 303. Distribution by evaluation of my faith.

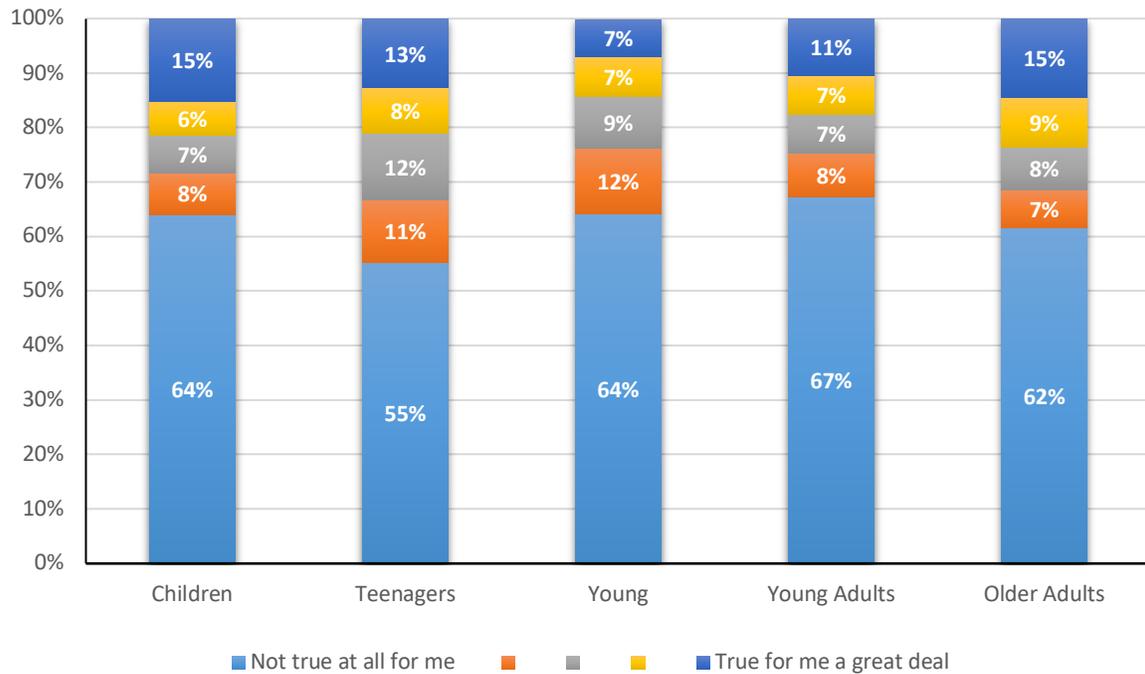


Figure 304. Distribution by evaluation of my faith according to the age range.

Children, teens, and adults have higher than expected rates in the "True for me a great deal" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "Not true at all for me" category young adults present higher than expected rates, while teens and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 199,190$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.2% between the variables.

41.07. I feel I've lost some important spiritual meaning that I had before.

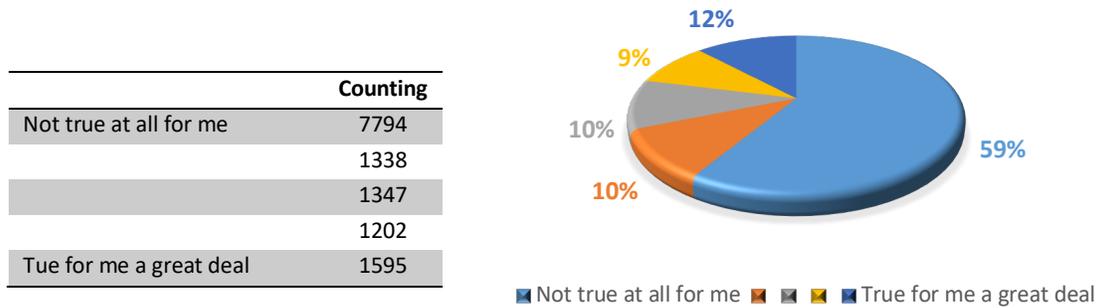


Figure 305. Distribution by spiritual meaning loss in life.

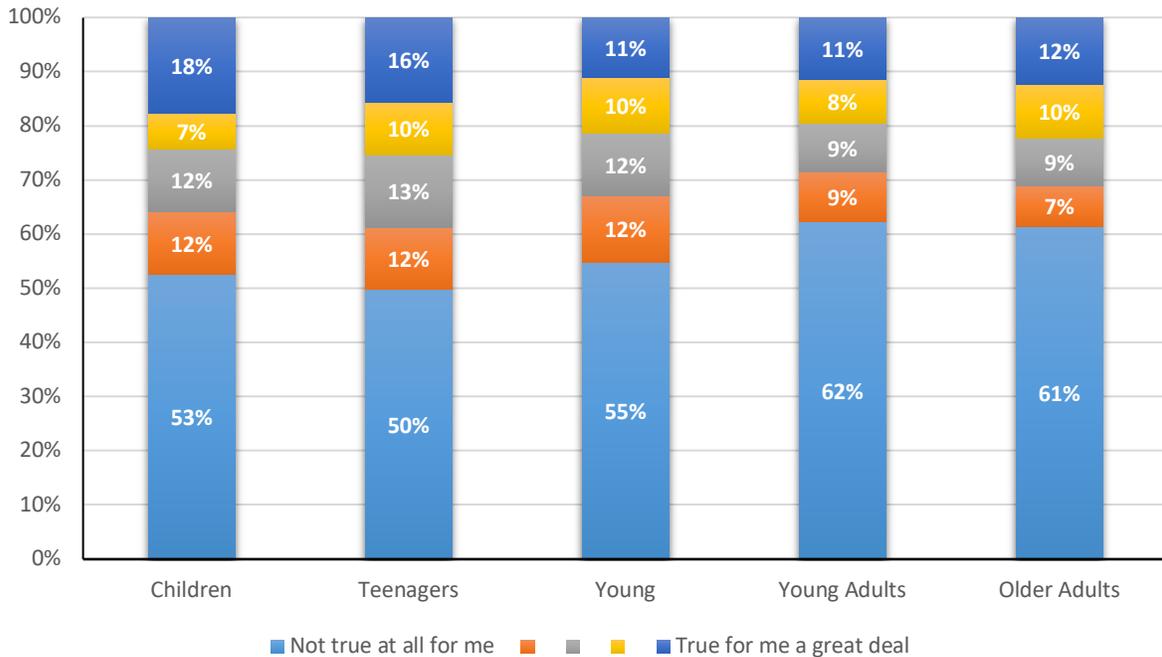


Figure 306. Distribution by spiritual meaning loss in life according to age range.

Children and teens have higher than expected rates in the "True for me a great deal" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "Not true at all for me" category young adults present higher than expected rates, while children, teens, and youth present the opposite situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 148,339$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.3% among the variables.

41.08. I try to avoid anger and bitterness in my heart.

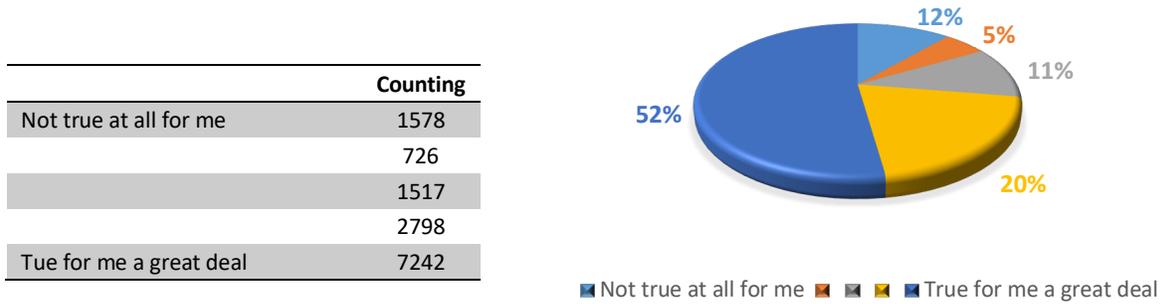


Figure 307. Perception of personal struggle in avoiding grudges.

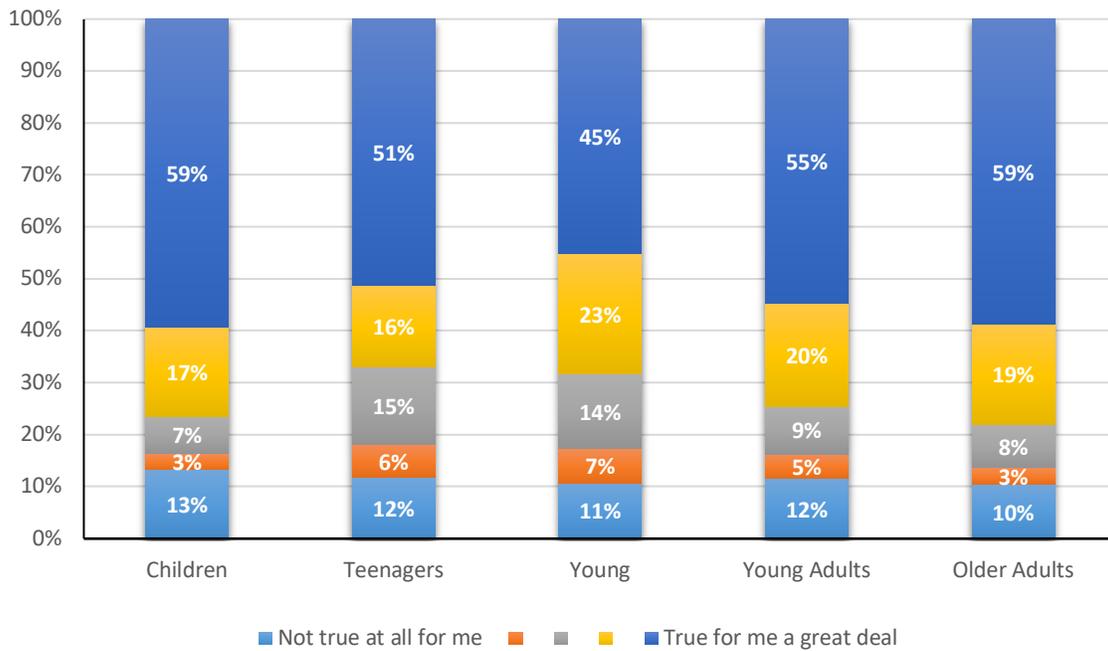


Figure 308. Perception of personal struggle in avoiding rancor according to age range.

Children, young adults, and adults have above-expected rates in the "True for me a great deal" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. In the category "Not true at all for me" all present proportions as expected. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 206,549$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.2% between the variables.

V.6. Section 6 – Beliefs.

42. Fundamental Beliefs

42.01. The Seventh-day Adventist Fundamental Beliefs are the teaching of Holy Scripture.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	148
Disagree	95
I am not sure	335
Agree	3706
Strongly Agree	10105

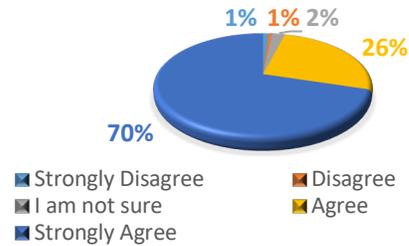


Figure 309. Distribution by Seventh-day Adventist Church fundamental beliefs acceptance level.

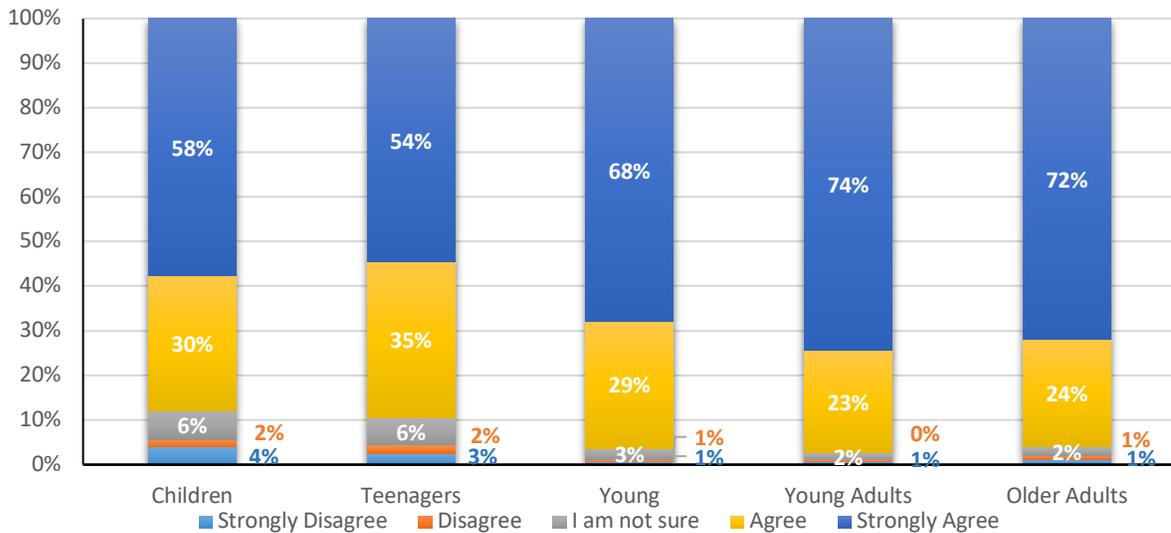


Figure 310. Distribution by Seventh-day Adventist Church fundamental beliefs acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "I strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens and youth. In the "I agree" category teens and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 386,726$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.3% between the variables.

42.02. I believe in a personal God who seeks a relationship with human beings.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	129
Disagree	154
I am not sure	308
Agree	2901
Strongly Agree	10576

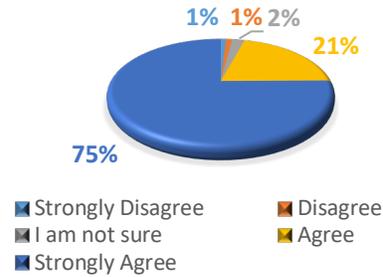


Figure 311. Distribution by “a personal God seeking a relationship with human beings” belief acceptance level.

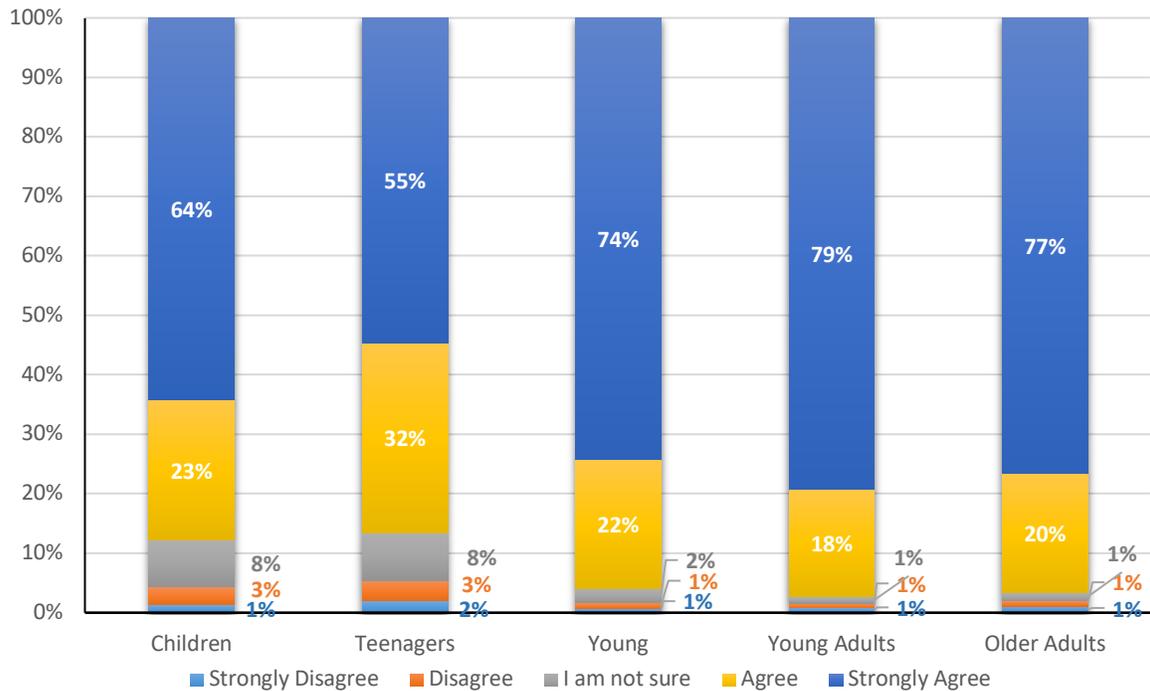


Figure 312. Distribution by “a personal God seeking a relationship with human beings” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "I strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "I agree" category teens and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 564,750$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.1% among the variables.

42.03. The soul is a separate, spiritual part of a person and lives on after death.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	7506
Disagree	1892
I am not sure	971
Agree	1415
Strongly Agree	1867

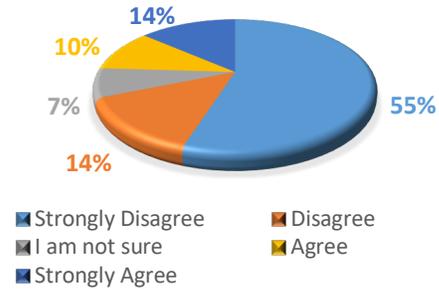


Figure 313. Distribution by “soul is a spiritual part” belief.

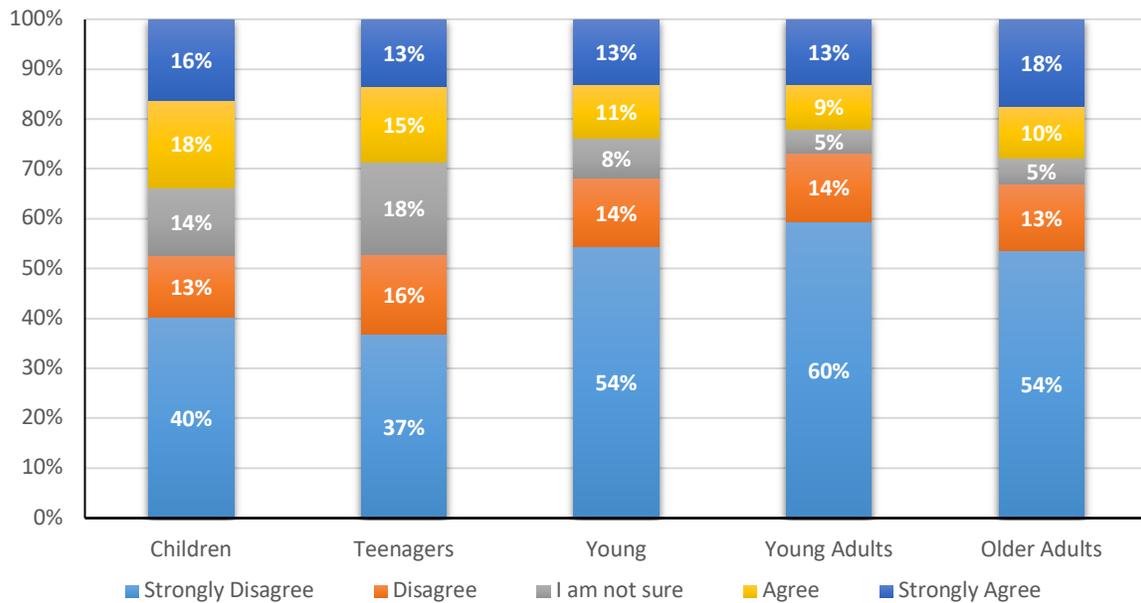


Figure 314. Distribution by “soul is a spiritual part” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Adults show higher than expected rates in the "I strongly Agree" category. In the "I agree" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. In the "I strongly disagree" category young adults present higher than expected rates, the opposite happens with children and teens. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 472,543$ com $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.4% association between the variables.

42.04. Salvation is through Jesus Christ alone.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	187
Disagree	176
I am not sure	314
Agree	2119
Strongly Agree	11354

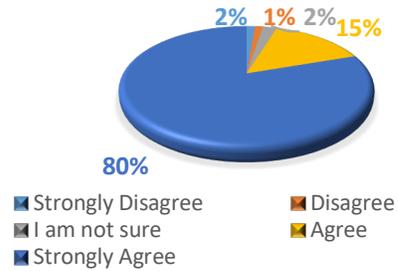


Figure 315. Distribution by "salvation comes only through Christ" belief acceptance level.

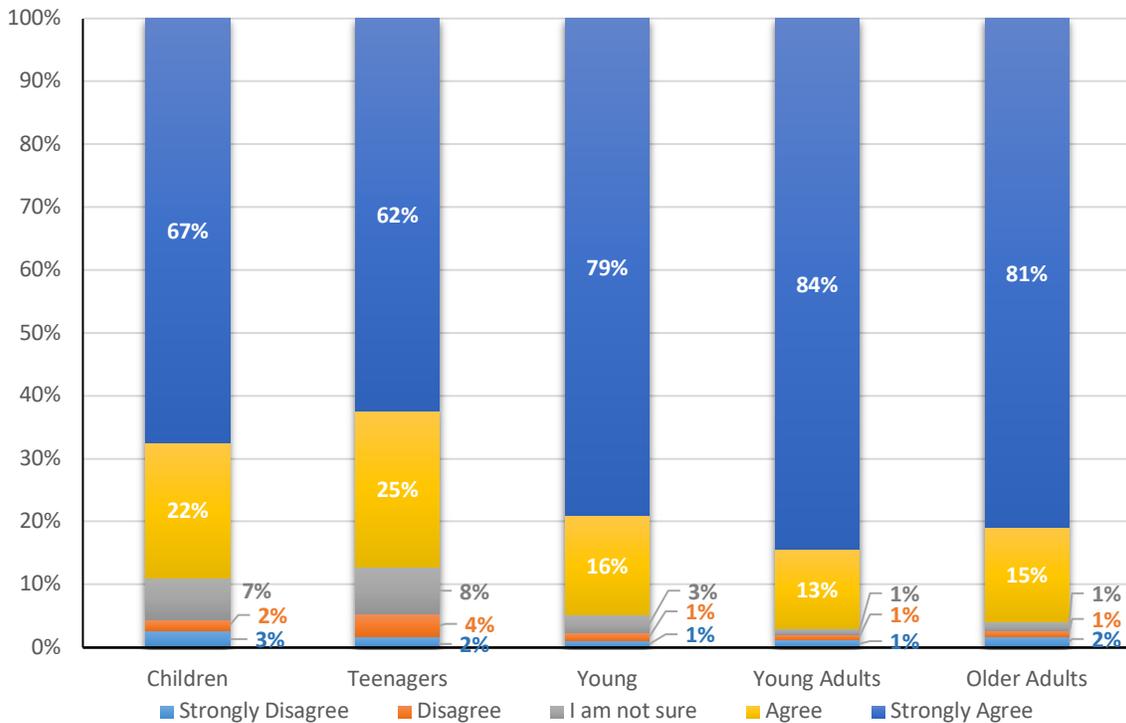


Figure 316. Distribution by "salvation comes only through Christ" belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens and youth. In the "I agree" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 506,206$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.6% association between the variables.

42.05. I believe God created our world in six days of 24 hours each in the relatively recent past.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	793
Disagree	622
I am not sure	944
Agree	2919
Strongly Agree	8304

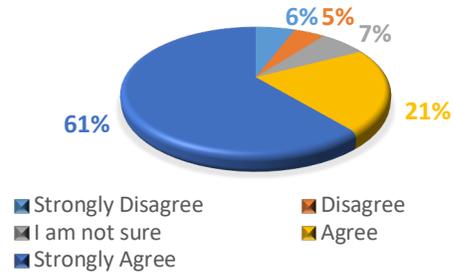


Figure 317. Distribution by “God created the world in 6 days” belief acceptance level.

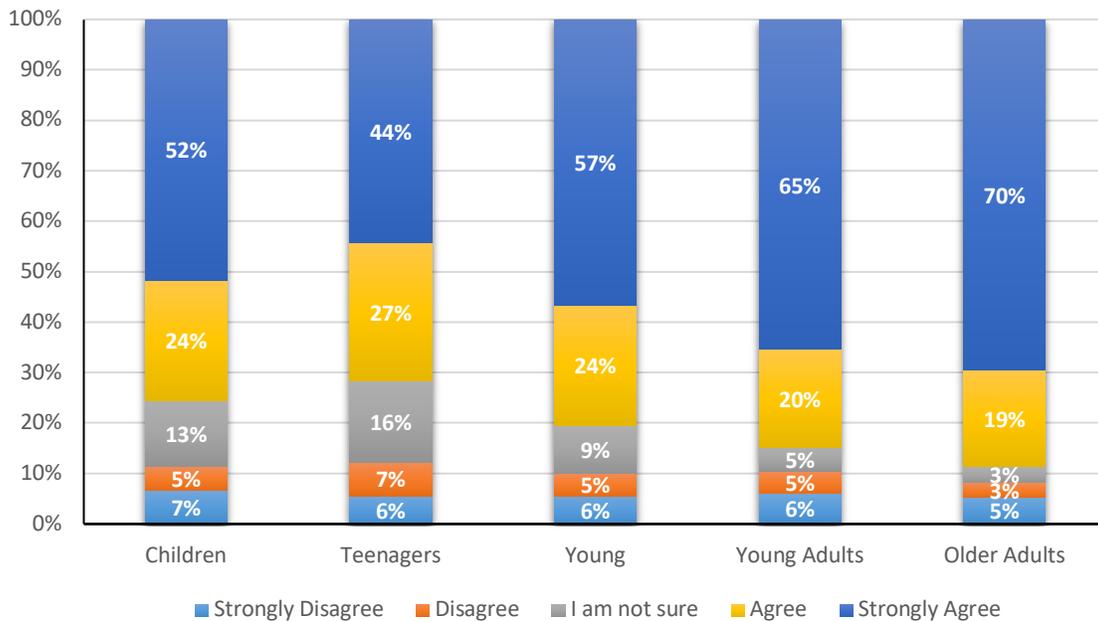


Figure 318. Distribution by “God created the world in 6 days” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I agree" category teens and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 430,406$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.0% association between the variables.

42.06. The Seventh-day Adventist Church is God's true last-day church with a message to prepare the world for the Second Coming of Christ.

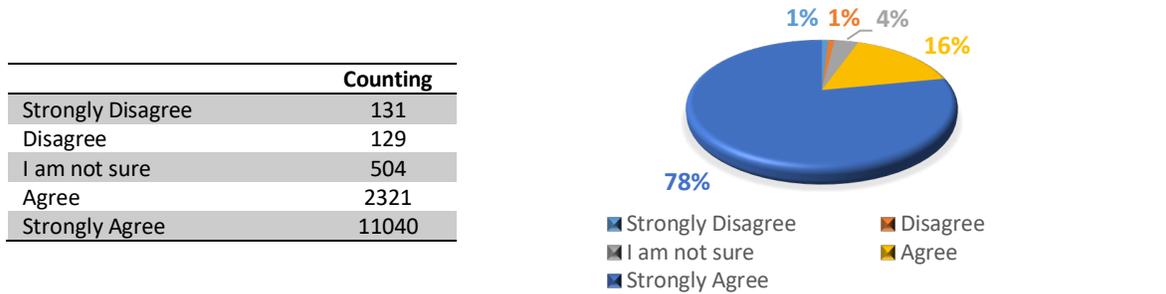


Figure 319. Distribution by “Seventh-day Adventist Church is God's true church” belief acceptance level.

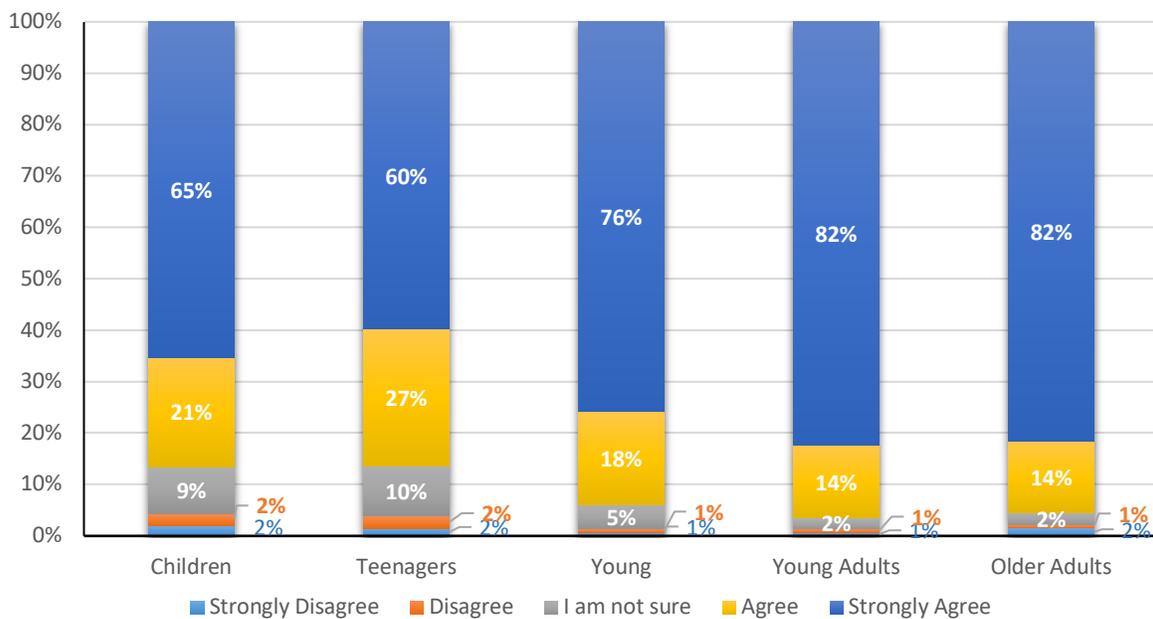


Figure 320. Distribution by “Seventh-day Adventist Church is God's true church” belief acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I agree" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 468,503$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.2% association between the variables.

42.07. I will not get to heaven unless I obey God's law perfectly.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	1658
Disagree	1684
I am not sure	1209
Agree	3429
Strongly Agree	5833

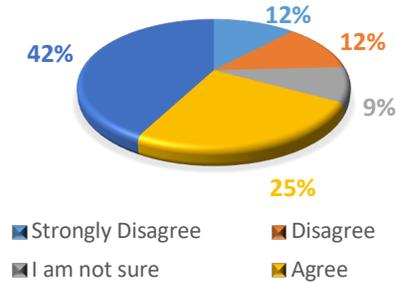


Figure 321. Distribution by "obeying the law of God is necessary to go to heaven" belief acceptance level.

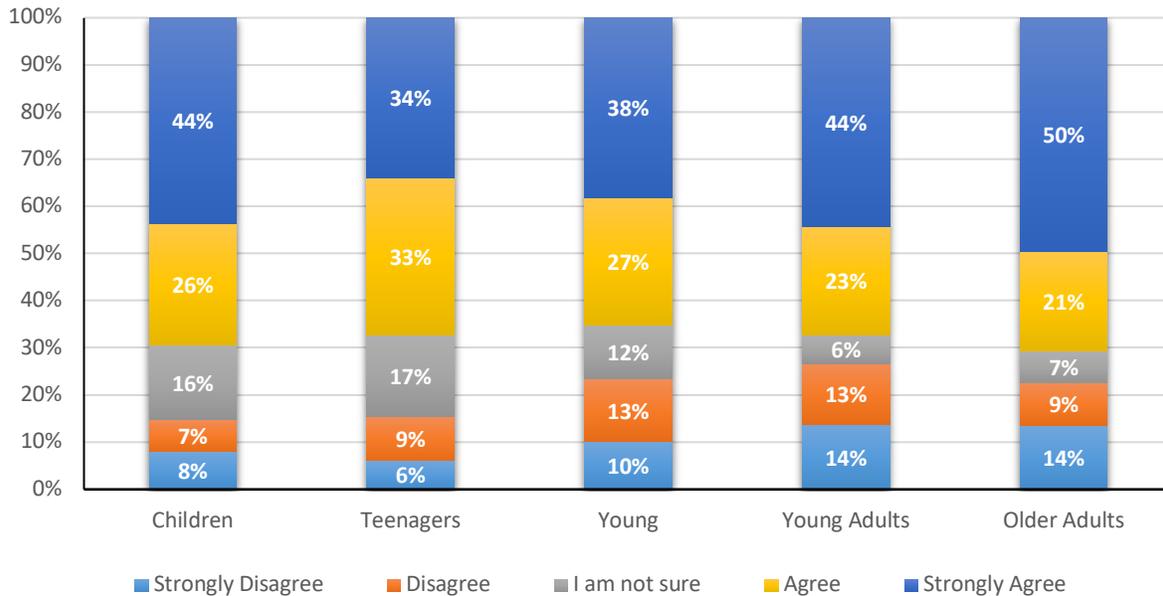


Figure 322. Distribution by "obeying the law of God is necessary to go to heaven" belief acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the "I Agree" category teens and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 417,296$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.8% between the variables.

42.08. The most effective method for reaching people for Christ is to mingle with them, meet their needs, win their confidence, and then bid them to follow Christ.

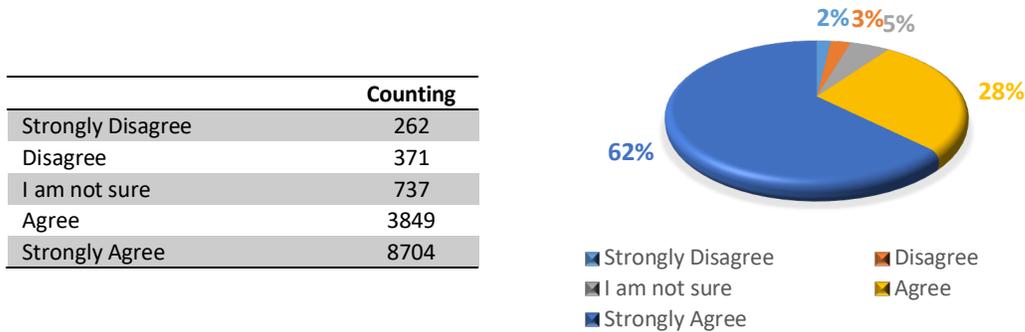


Figure 323. Distribution by agreement level on the idea that to reach more people we have to mingle with them.

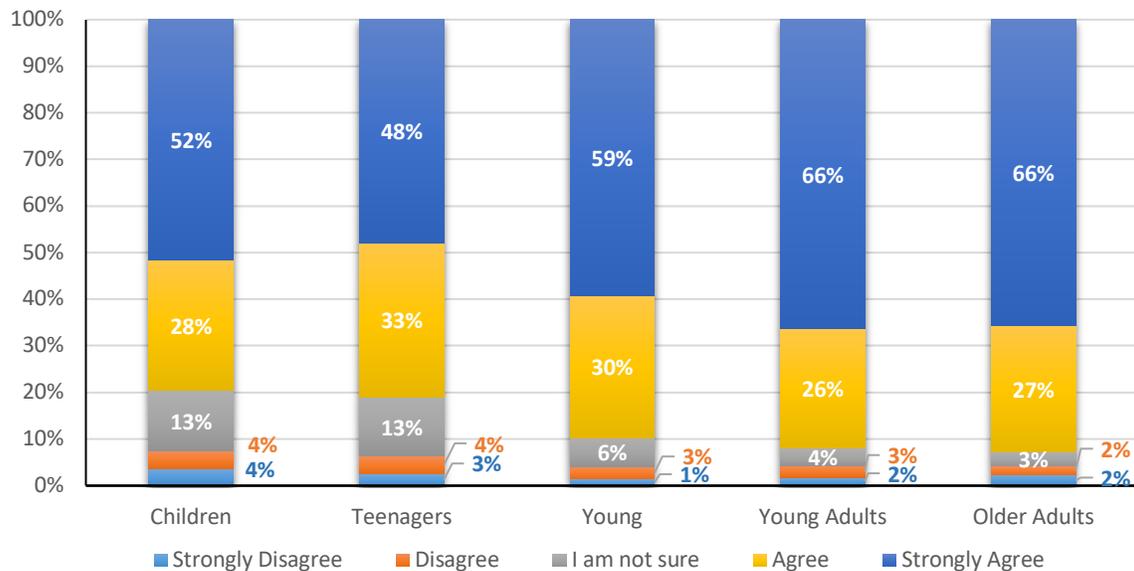


Figure 324. Distribution by agreement level on the idea that to reach more people we have to mingle with them according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I agree" category teens and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 326,854$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.7% among the variables.

42.09. The fulfillment of prophecy and events in the world indicate that Christ's comings very near.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	299
Disagree	153
I am not sure	357
Agree	2570
Strongly Agree	10616

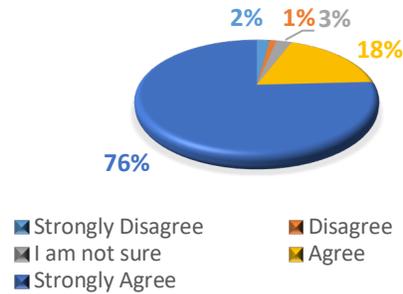


Figure 325. Distribution by “prophecies and world events indicate the return of Christ” belief acceptance level.

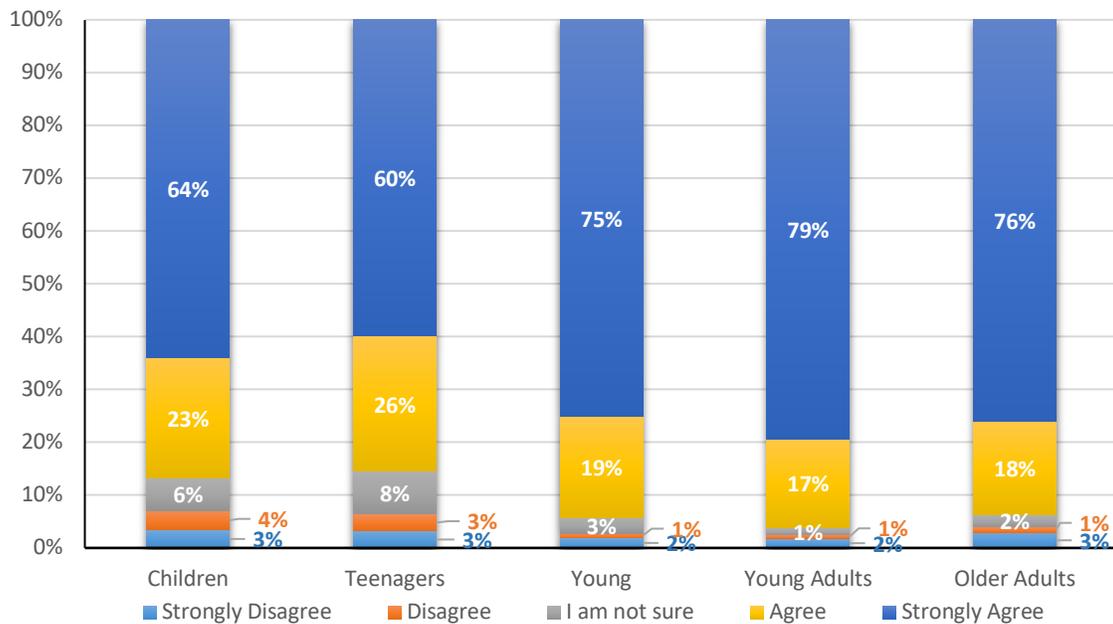


Figure 326. Distribution by “prophecies and world events indicate the return of Christ” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "I agree" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 397,733$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.5% between the variables.

42.10. Christians may go to witch doctors or spiritual healers for protection or healing.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	9833
Disagree	1737
I am not sure	511
Agree	653
Strongly Agree	1062

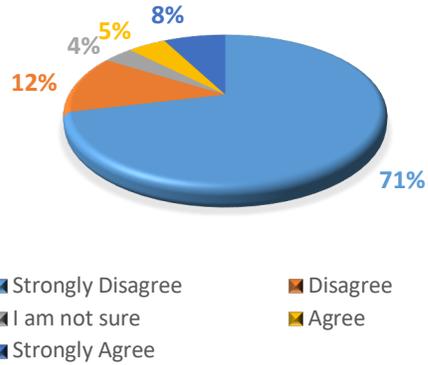


Figure 327. Distribution by “Christians can seek healers or spiritual healers” belief acceptance level.

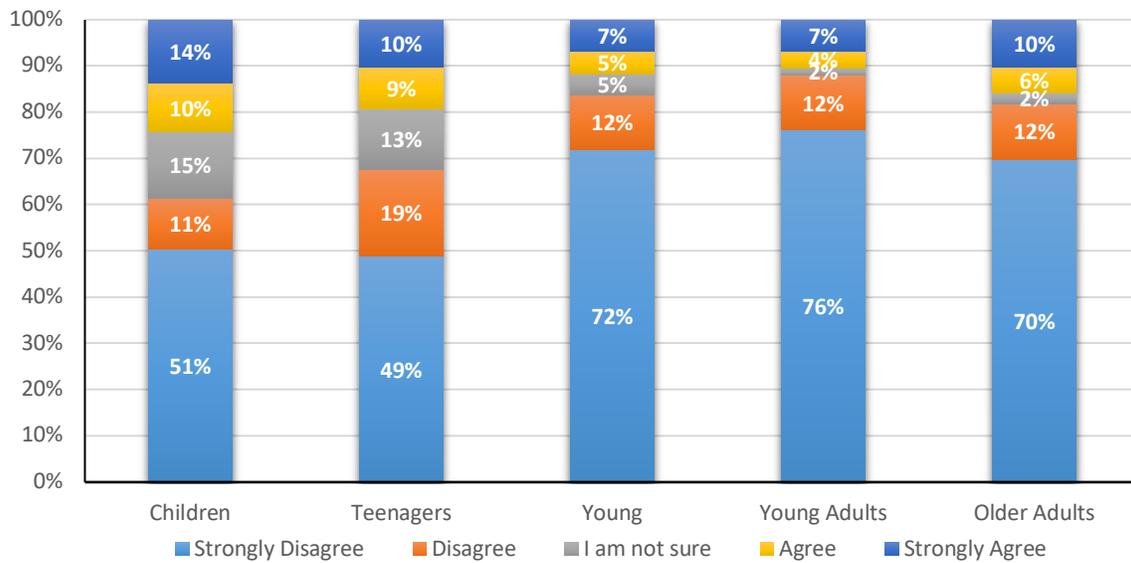


Figure 328. Distribution by “Christians can seek healers or spiritual healers” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Children, teens, and adults presented higher than expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "I strongly disagree" category young adults present higher than expected rates, while children and teens present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 752,460$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 11.8% among the variables.

42.11. When people die, their bodily remains decay and they have no consciousness or activity until they are resurrected.

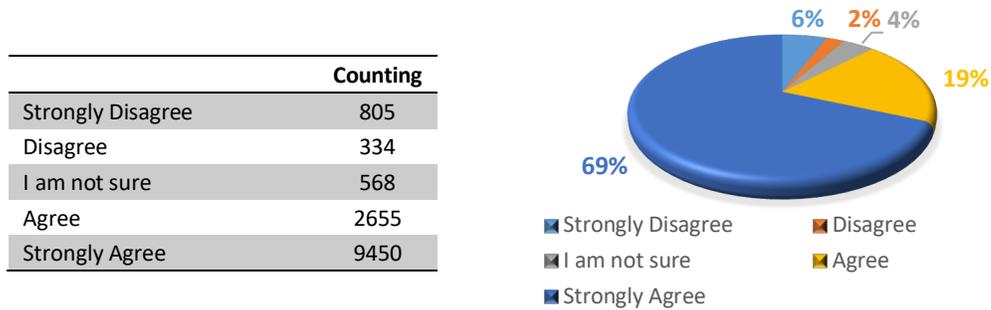


Figure 329. Distribution by “resurrection of the dead” belief acceptance level.

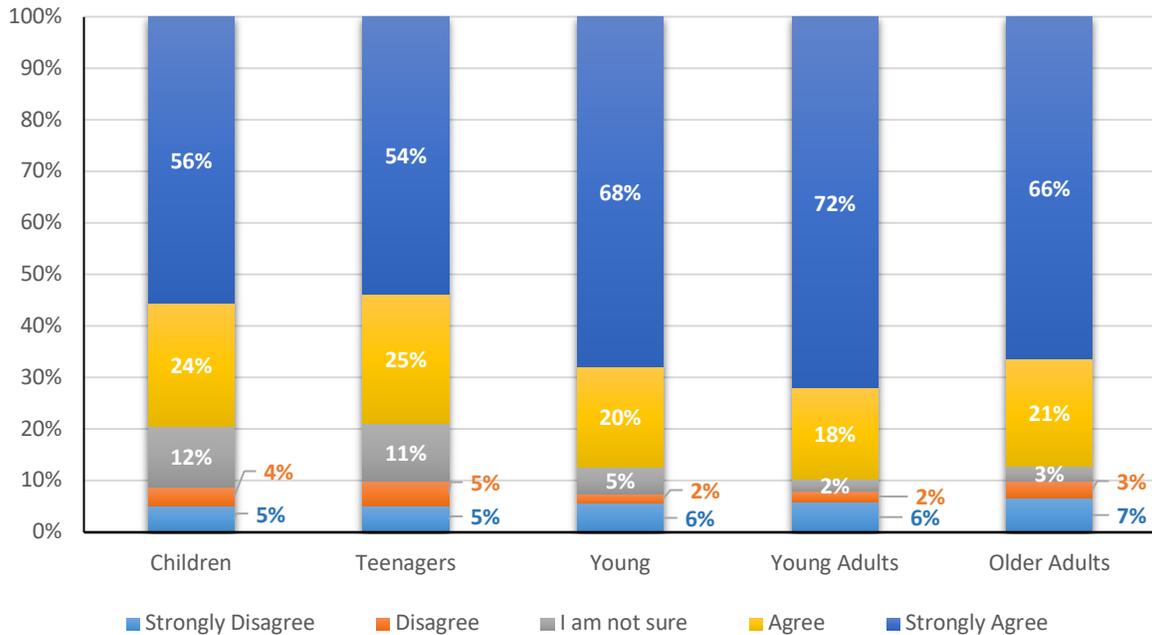


Figure 330. Distribution by “resurrection of the dead” belief acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "I agree" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 390,976$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.5% between the variables.

42.12. God wants me to take care of my body by avoiding alcohol, drugs, and tobacco.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	277
Disagree	135
I am not sure	212
Agree	2172
Strongly Agree	11218

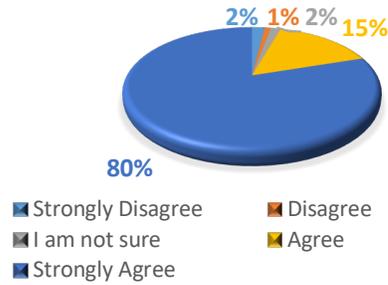


Figure 331. Distribution by “we should take care of the body by avoiding alcohol drugs and tobacco” belief acceptance level.

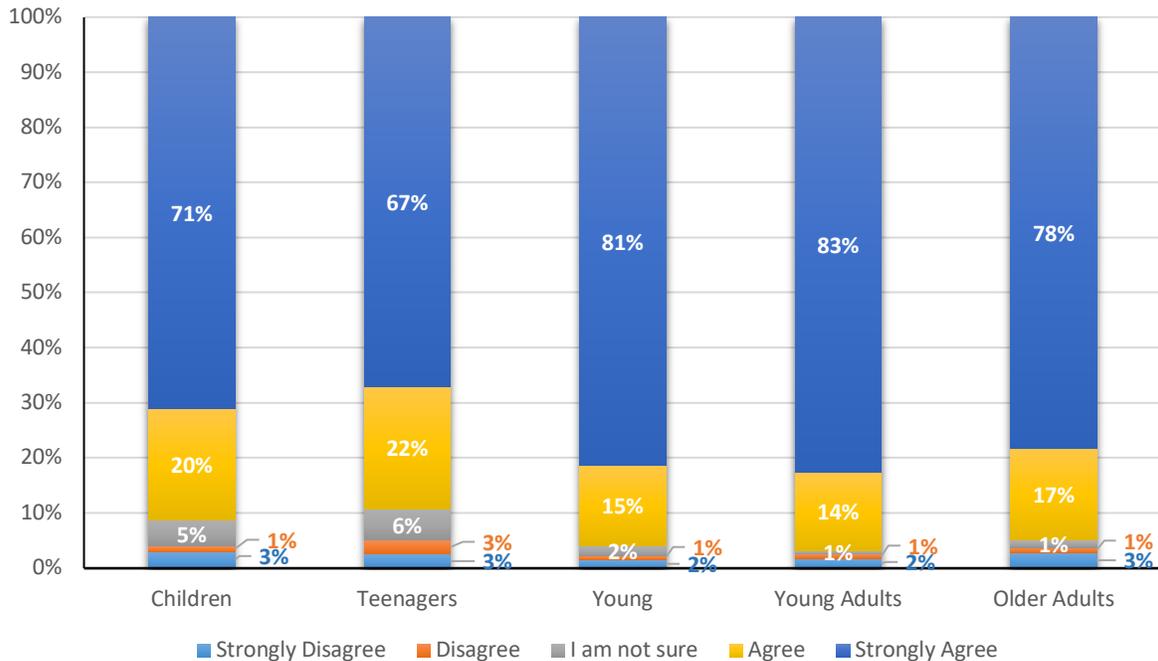


Figure 332. Distribution by “we should take care of the body by avoiding alcohol drugs and tobacco” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "I Agree" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 323,325$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.7% among the variables.

42.13. The head of the Church is Christ.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	134
Disagree	71
I am not sure	237
Agree	1796
Strongly Agree	11817

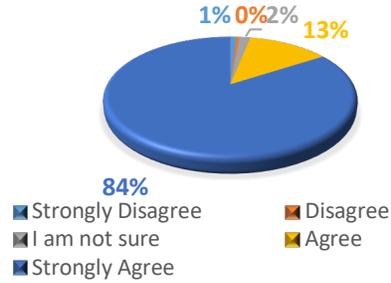


Figure 333. Distribution by “the head of the Church is Christ” belief acceptance level.

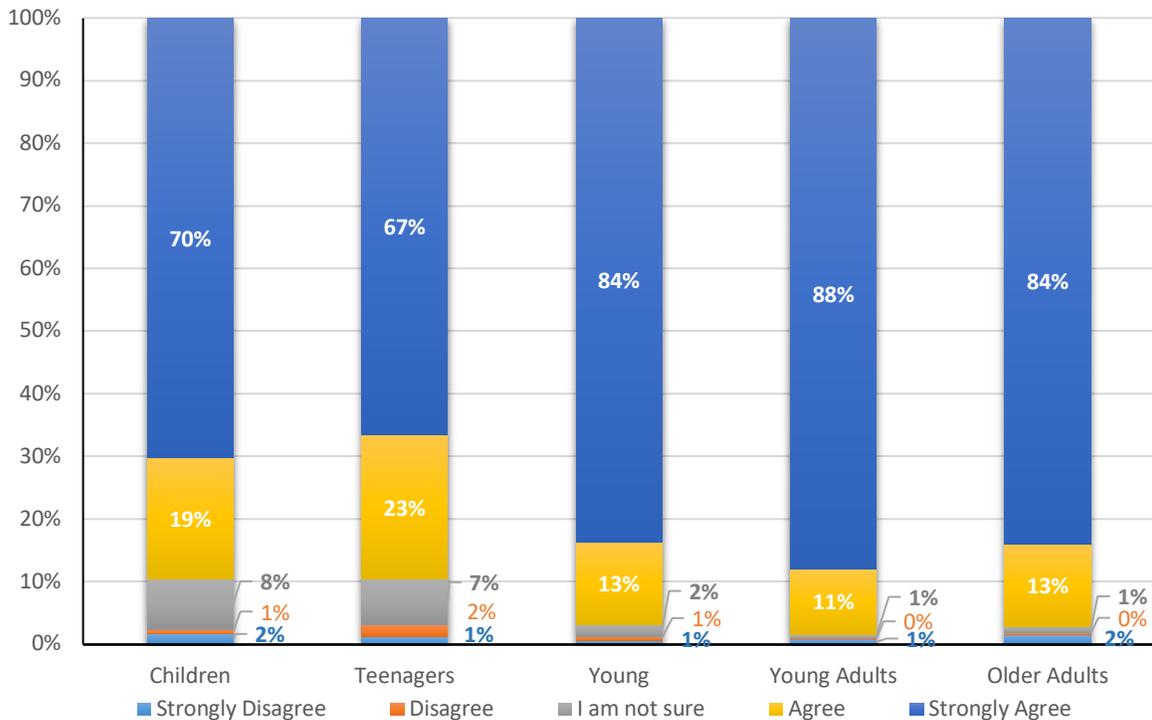


Figure 334. Distribution by “the head of the Church is Christ” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "I Agree" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 620,377$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.6% between the variables.

42.14. The true Sabbath is the seventh day (Saturday).

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	117
Disagree	65
I am not sure	265
Agree	1855
Strongly Agree	11731

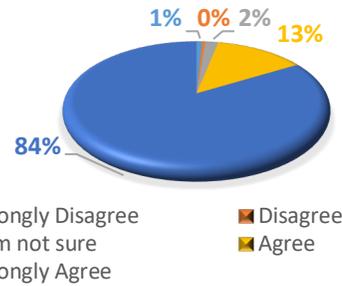


Figure 335. Distribution by "Sabbath is the seventh day of the week" belief acceptance level.

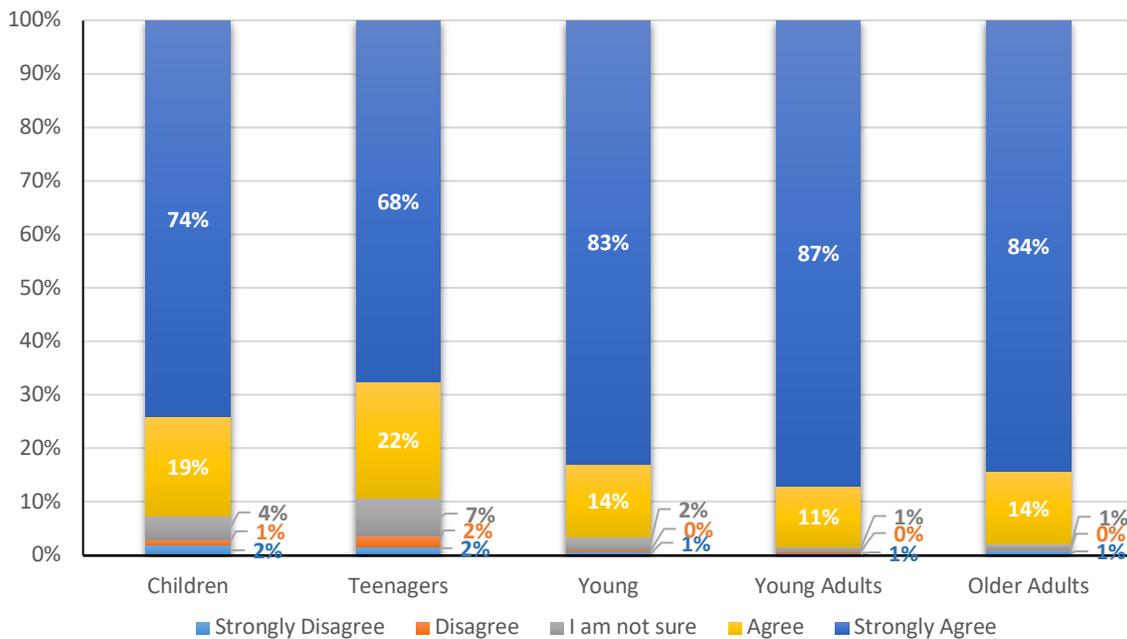


Figure 336. Distribution by "Sabbath is the seventh day of the week" belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "I strongly agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "I agree" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 470,484$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.3% association between the variables.

42.15. Ellen White's writings are the result of the spiritual gift of prophecy.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	140
Disagree	121
I am not sure	879
Agree	3027
Strongly Agree	9706

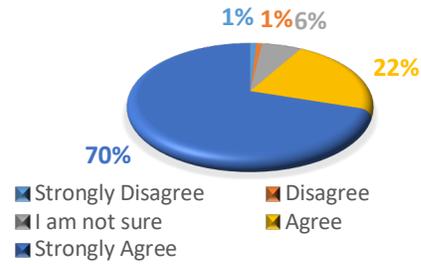


Figure 337. Distribution by "Ellen White's writings are the result of the spiritual gift of prophecy" belief acceptance level.

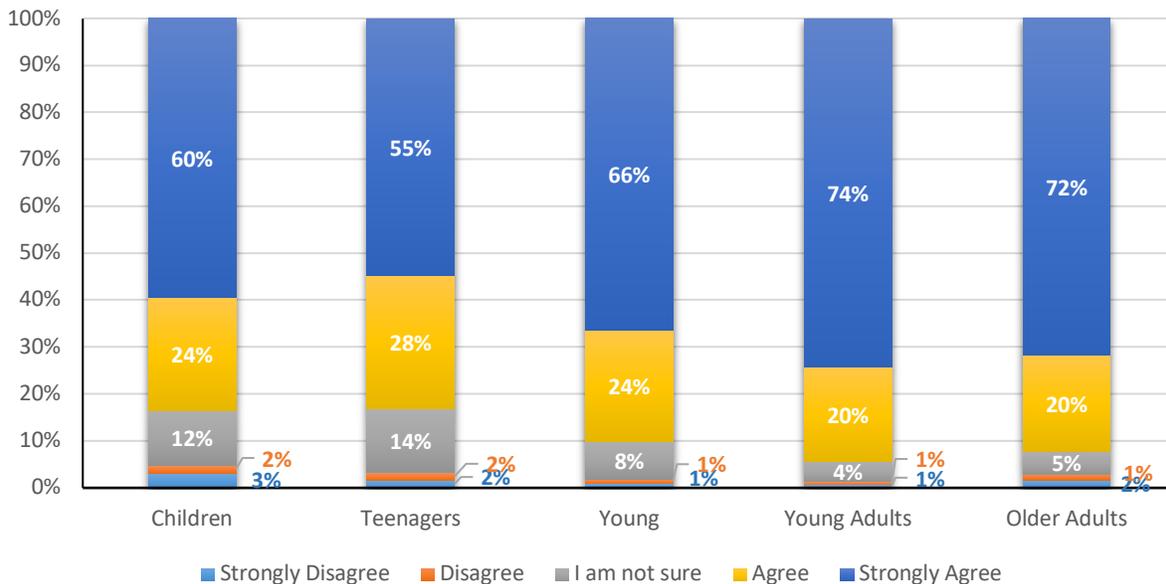


Figure 338. Distribution by "Ellen White's writings are the result of the spiritual gift of prophecy" belief acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "Agree" category, teens and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. In the "I am not sure" category, children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, while the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 335,976$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.9% among the variables.

42.16. I am saved the moment I believe and accept what Jesus has done for me.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	278
Disagree	354
I am not sure	661
Agree	3032
Strongly Agree	9552

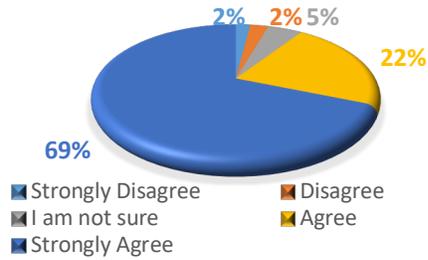


Figure 339. Distribution by "I am saved when I accept what Jesus has done for me" belief acceptance level.

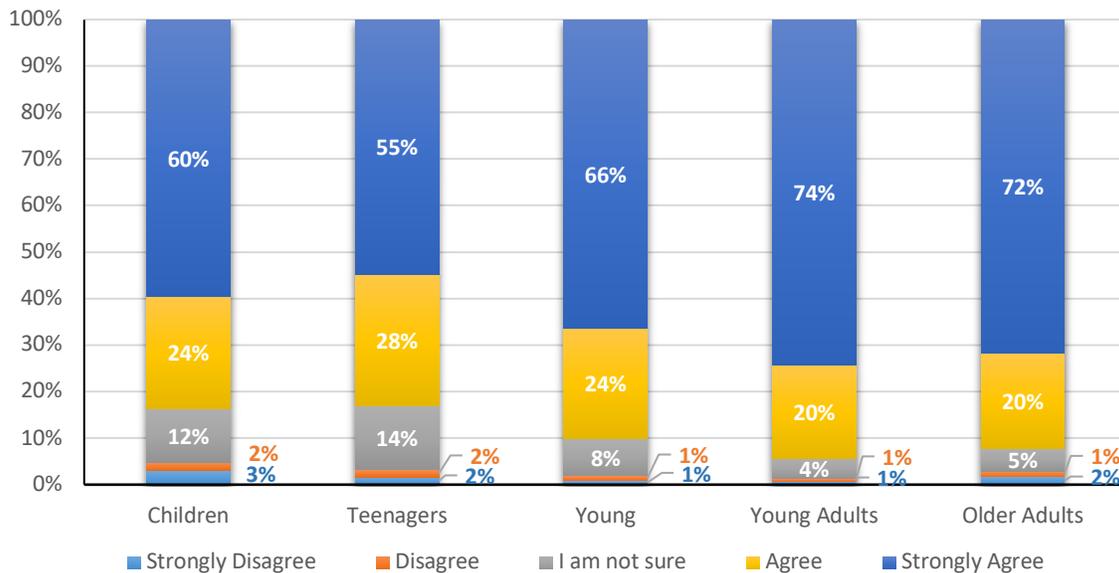


Figure 340. Distribution by "I am saved when I accept what Jesus has done for me" belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "Agree" category teens and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens and youth have higher than expected rates, while the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 479,345$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.4% association between the variables.

42.17. I believe God created the universe.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	265
Disagree	120
I am not sure	274
Agree	1904
Strongly Agree	11307

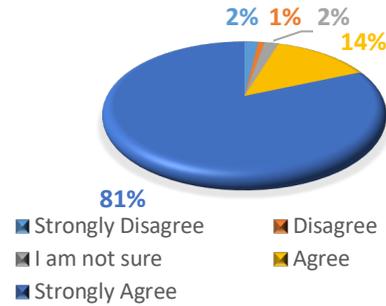


Figure 341. Distribution by "God created the universe" belief acceptance level.

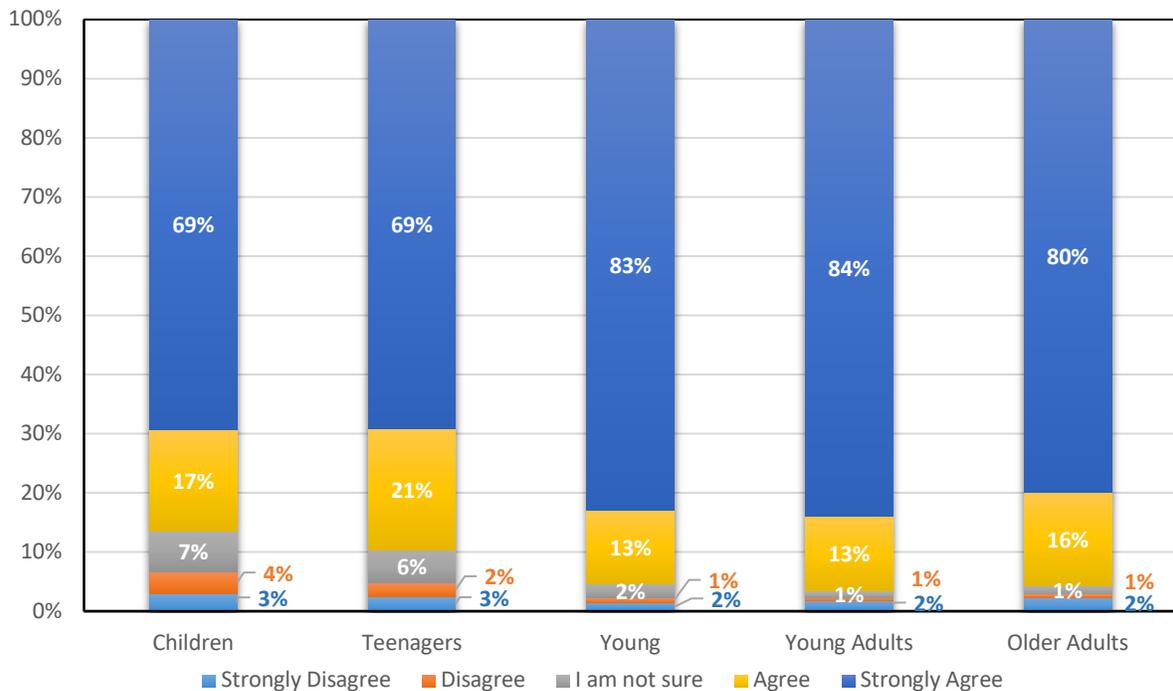


Figure 342. Distribution by "God created the universe" belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Youth and young adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "Agree" category teens and adults present higher than expected proportions, while youth and young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 310,675$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.6% among the variables.

42.18. People who have died believing in Christ are in heaven right now.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	7421
Disagree	2315
I am not sure	943
Agree	1091
Strongly Agree	1885

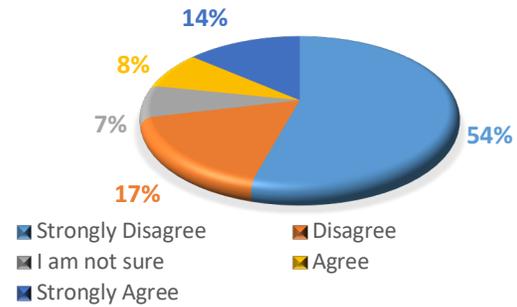


Figure 343. Distribution by “people who have died believing in Christ are in heaven right now” belief acceptance level.

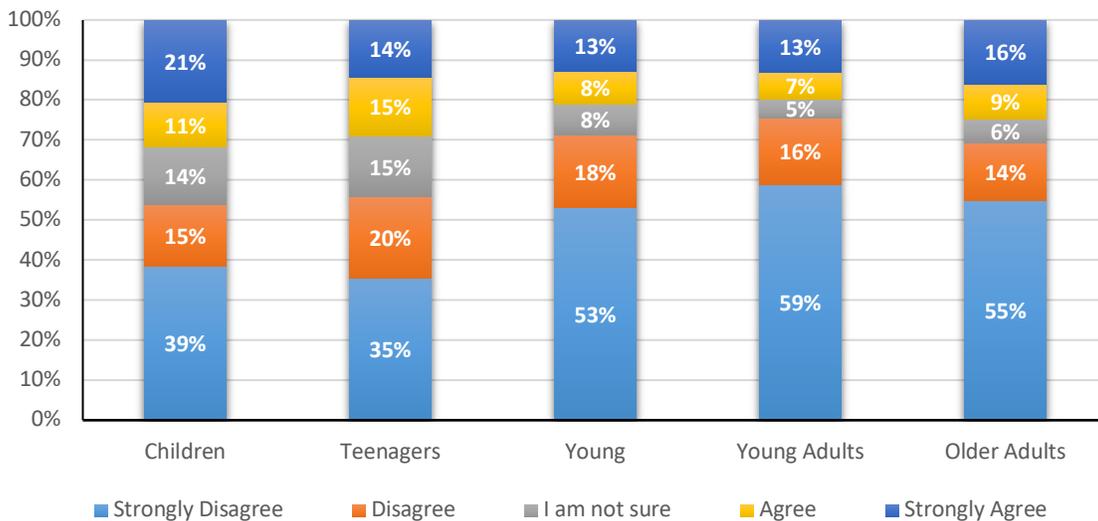


Figure 344. Distribution by “people who have died believing in Christ are in heaven right now” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Children and adults have higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. In the "Strongly Disagree" category young adults present higher than expected rates, while children, teens, and youth present the inverse situation. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, while the opposite happens with adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 423,786$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.9% among the variables.

42.19. All believers are called by God to serve each other without distinction of race, culture, education, nationality, gender, or wealth.

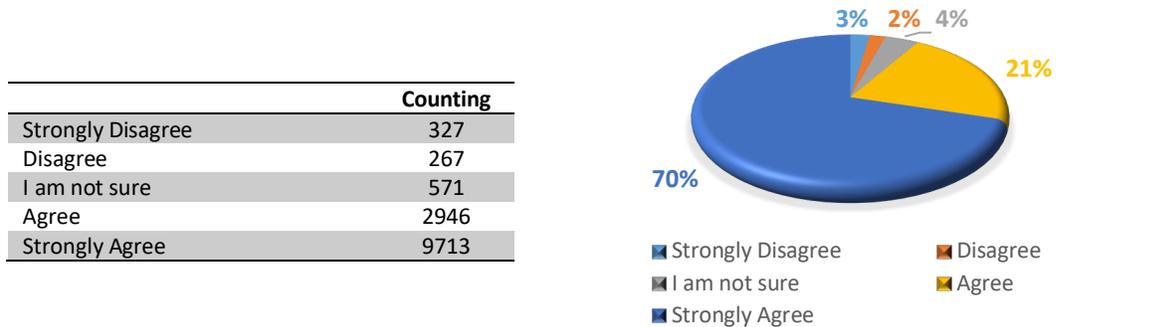


Figure 345. Distribution by “voluntary service without distinction of race, culture, education, nationality, gender, or wealth” belief acceptance level.

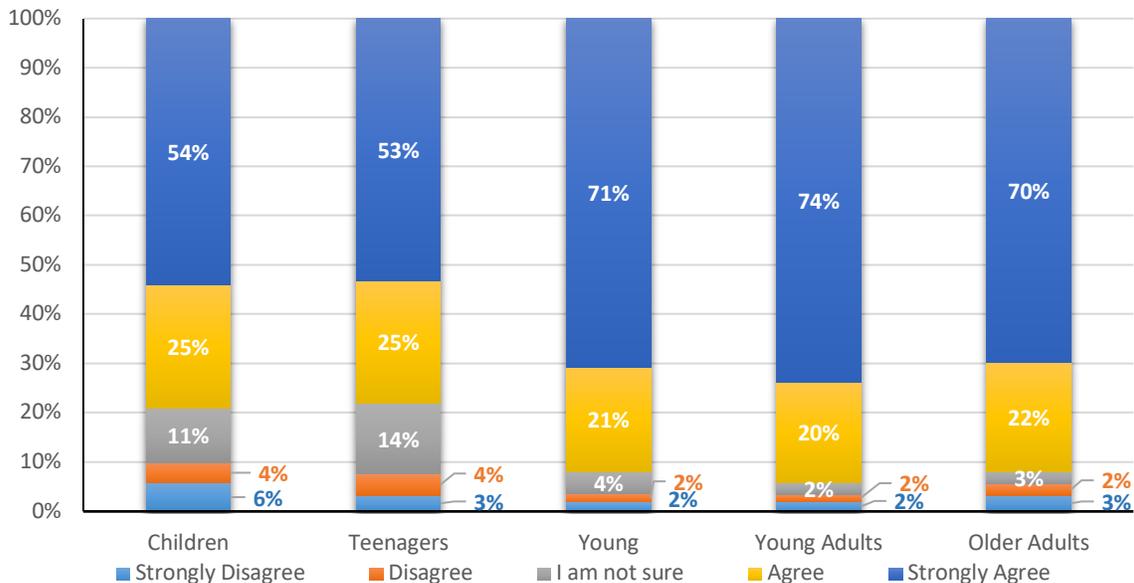


Figure 346. Distribution by “voluntary service without distinction of race, culture, education, nationality, gender, or wealth” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "I am not sure" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 551,761$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.1% among the variables.

42.20. If I am to be saved, I need to be baptized into the Seventh-day Adventist church.

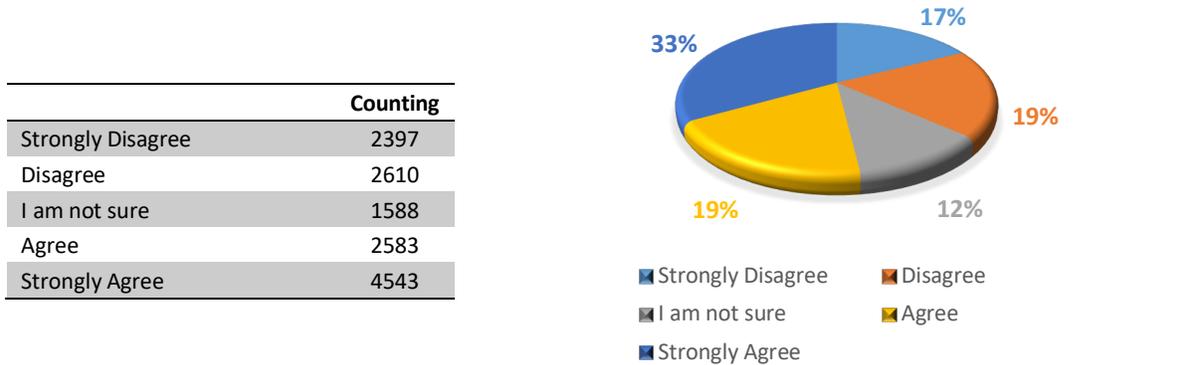


Figure 347. Distribution by “to be saved, I need to be baptized into the Seventh-day Adventist Church” belief acceptance level.

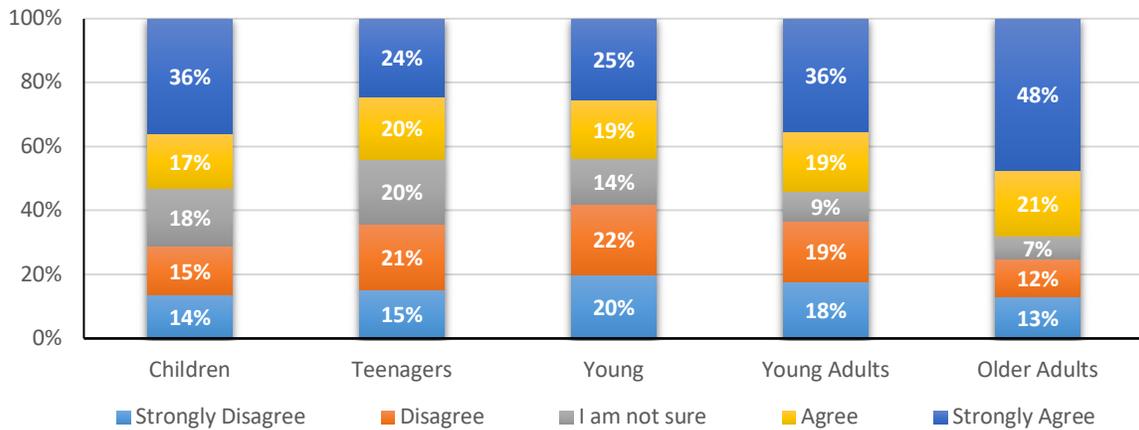


Figure 348. Distribution by “to be saved, I need to be baptized into the Seventh-day Adventist Church” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The opposite happens with teens and youth. In the "Strongly Disagree" category youth have higher than expected rates, while teens and adults present the inverse situation. In the "I am not sure" category, children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, while the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 416,710$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.8% between the variables.

42.21. I am confident that Jesus Christ will return in my life time.

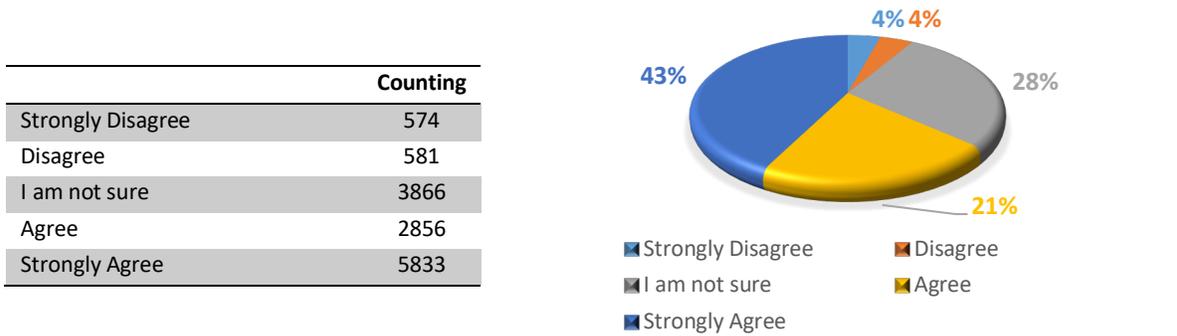


Figure 349. Distribution by “I am confident that Jesus Christ will return in my life time” belief acceptance level.

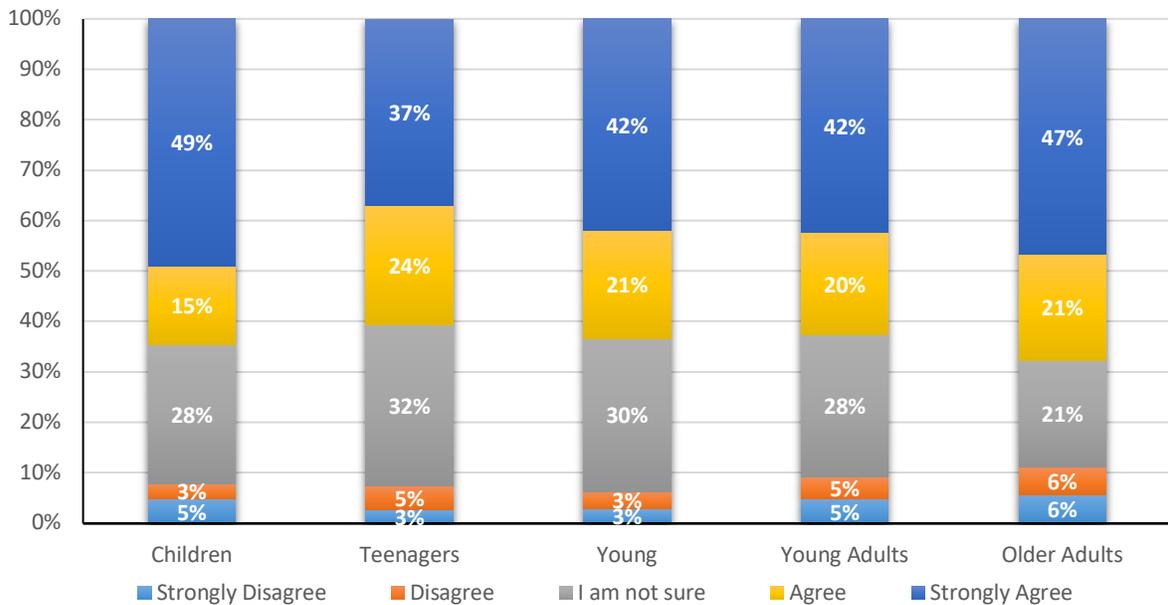


Figure 350. Distribution by “I am confident that Jesus Christ will return in my life time” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Children and seniors have higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens. In the "I am not sure" category teens and youth present higher than expected proportions, while adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 103,755$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.4% among the variables.

42.22. Prayer in the name of Jesus is the only way to defeat evil powers and demonic spirits.

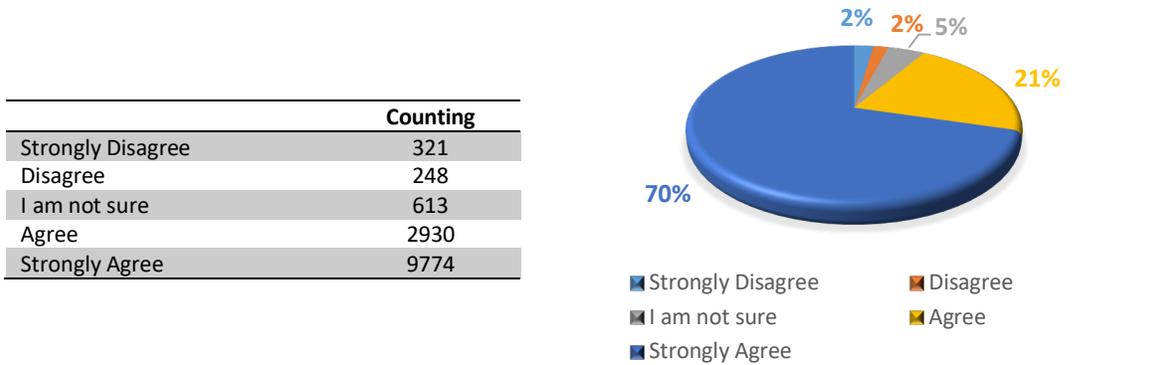


Figure 351. Distribution by “prayer in the name of Jesus is the only way to defeat evil powers and demonic spirits” belief acceptance level.

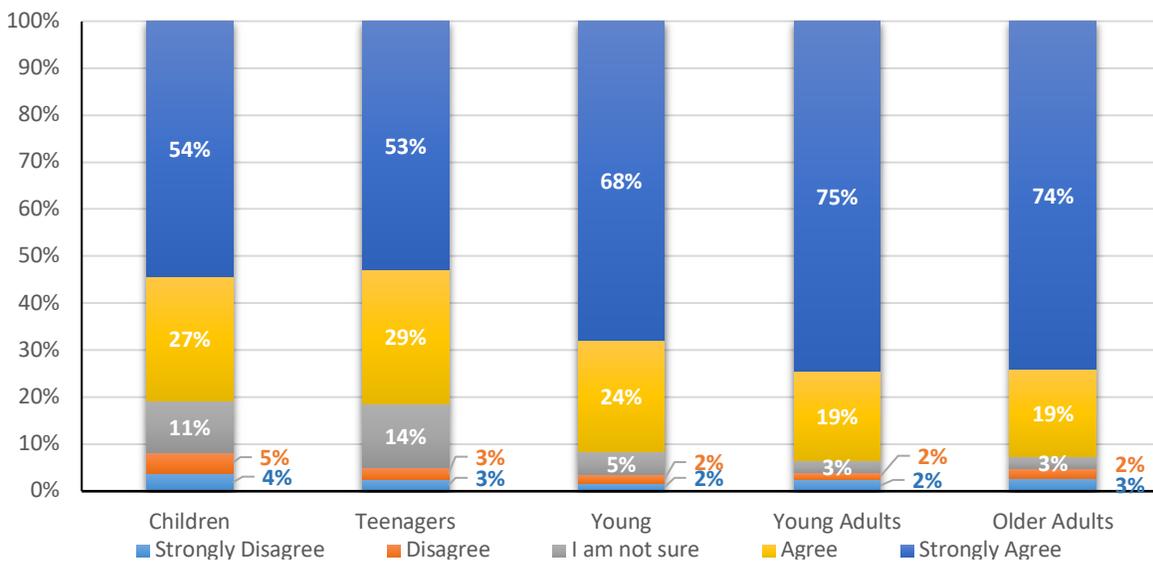


Figure 352. Distribution by “prayer in the name of Jesus is the only way to defeat evil powers and demonic spirits” belief acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 489,856$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.5% association between the variables.

42.23. The dead have powers to communicate with and influence the living.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	10397
Disagree	1514
I am not sure	515
Agree	547
Strongly Agree	806

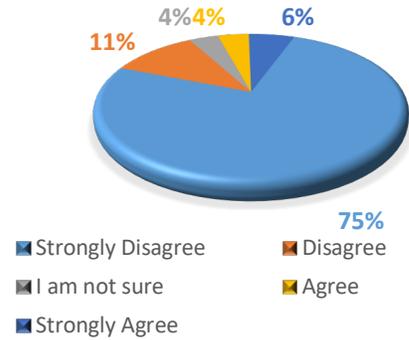


Figure 353. Distribution by “the dead have powers to communicate with and influence the living” belief acceptance level.

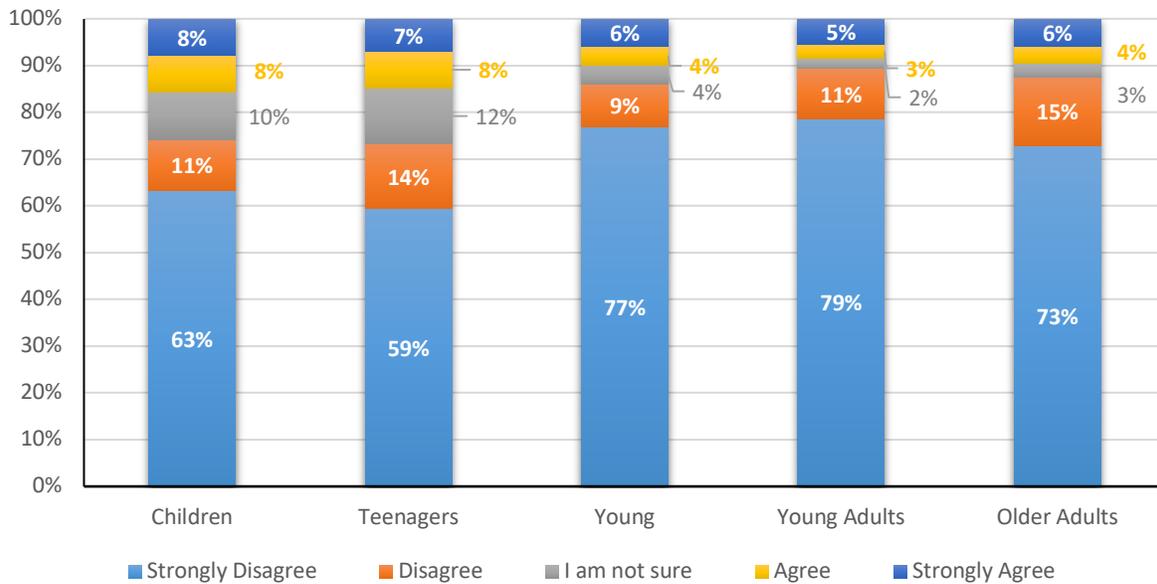


Figure 354. Distribution by “the dead have powers to communicate with and influence the living” belief acceptance level according to age range.

Adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Disagree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and adults. In the "I am not sure" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 461,986$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.3% association between the variables.

42.24. Every person is born with tendencies toward evil.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	2355
Disagree	1328
I am not sure	1327
Agree	3335
Strongly Agree	5234

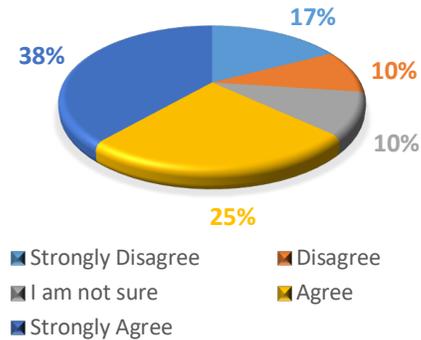


Figure 355. Distribution by “every person is born with tendencies toward evil” belief.

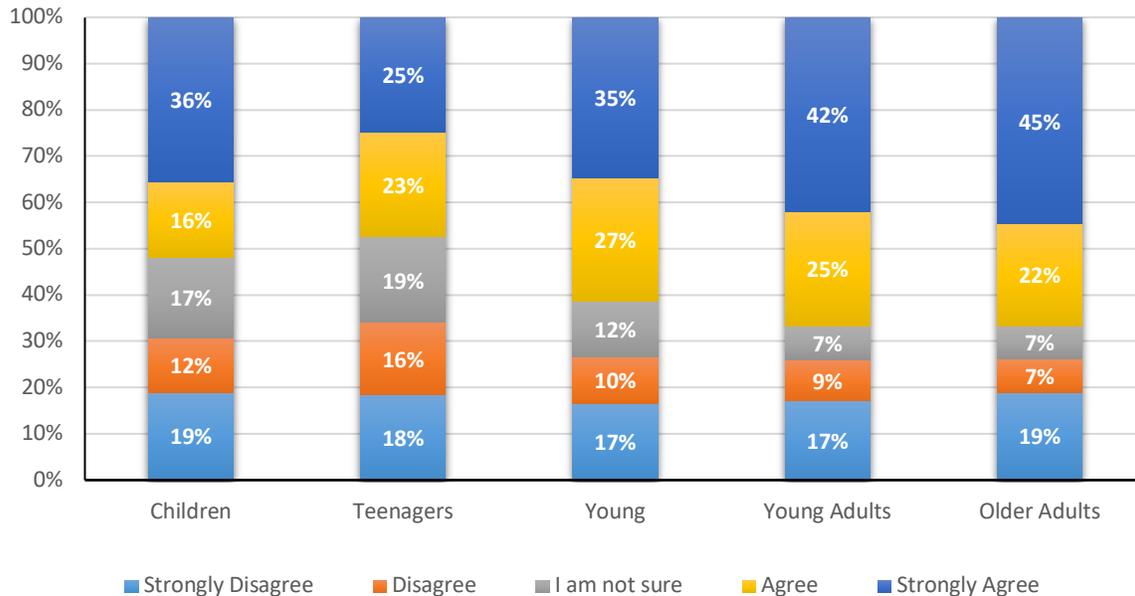


Figure 356. Distribution by “every person is born with tendencies toward evil belief acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The opposite happens with teens and youth. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, while the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 354,344$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.2% between the variables.

42.25. *My body is the temple of the Holy Spirit.*

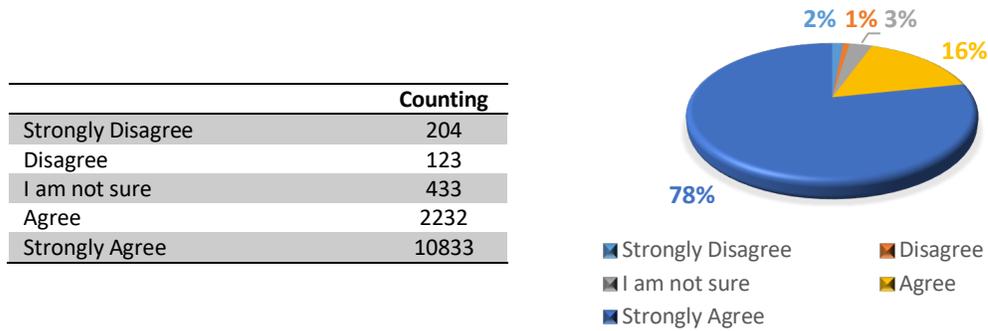


Figure 357. Distribution by “my body is the temple of the Holy Spirit” belief acceptance level.

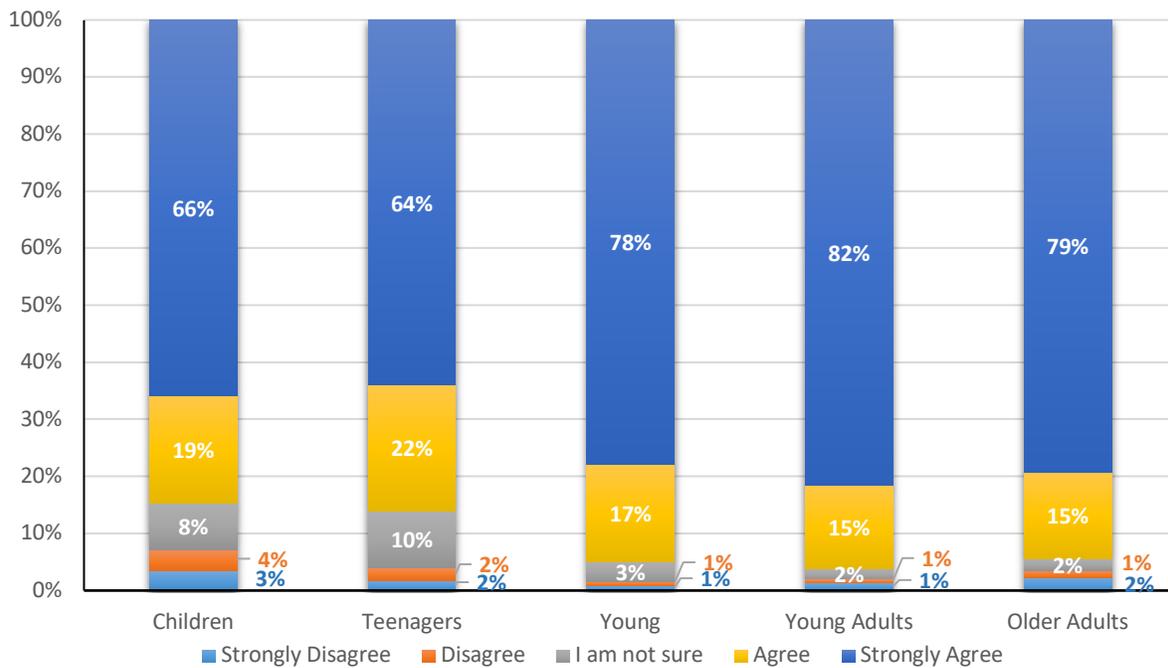


Figure 358. Distribution by “my body is the temple of the Holy Spirit” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "I am not sure" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 413,531$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.7% among the variables.

42.26. Church unity means uniformity in more than doctrinal belief.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	934
Disagree	600
I am not sure	2560
Agree	3577
Strongly Agree	5351

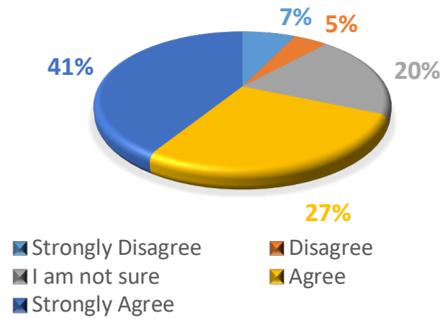


Figure 359. Distribution by “church unity means uniformity in more than doctrinal knowledge” belief acceptance level.

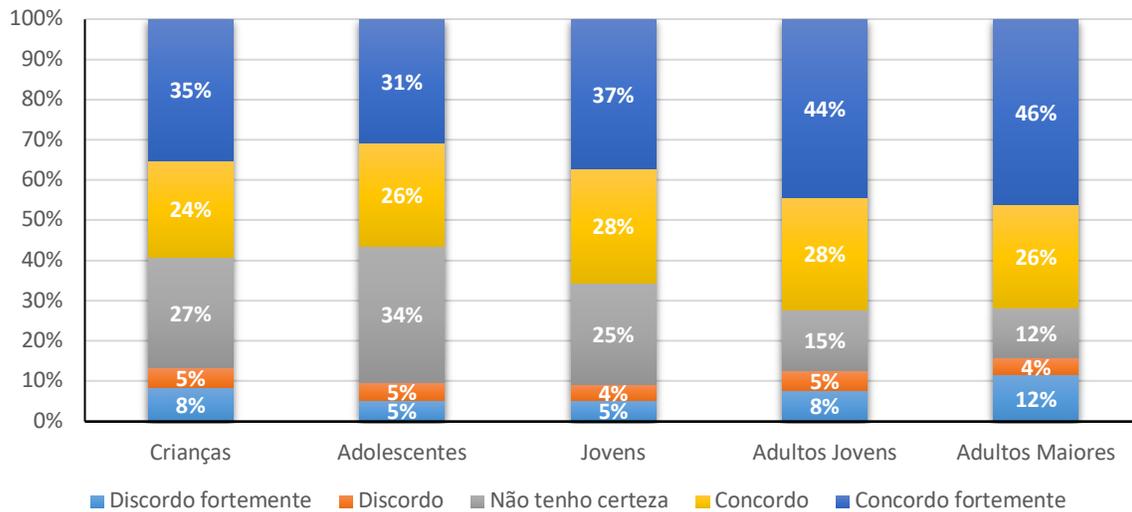


Figure 360. Distribution by “church unity means uniformity in more than doctrinal knowledge” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The opposite happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "Strongly Disagree" category young adults present higher than expected rates, while teens and youth present the inverse situation. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, while the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 414,449$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.0% association between the variables.

42.27. Different regions of the world should be allowed to set their own policies in order to meet differing needs.

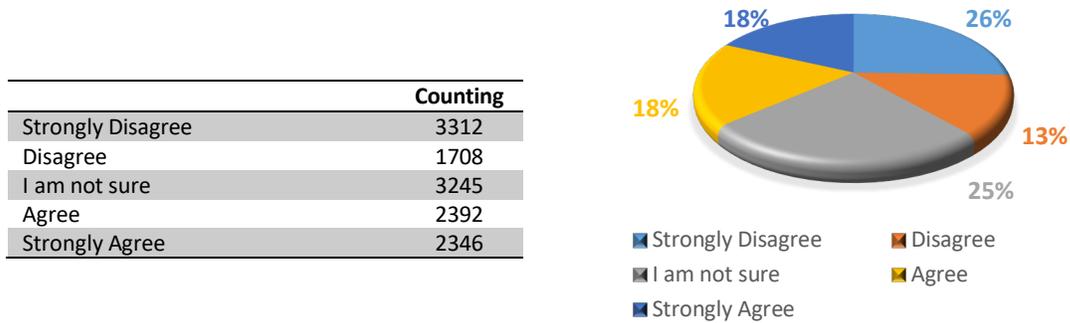


Figure 361. The distribution by “different regions should be allowed to set their own policies in order to meet differing needs” belief acceptance level.

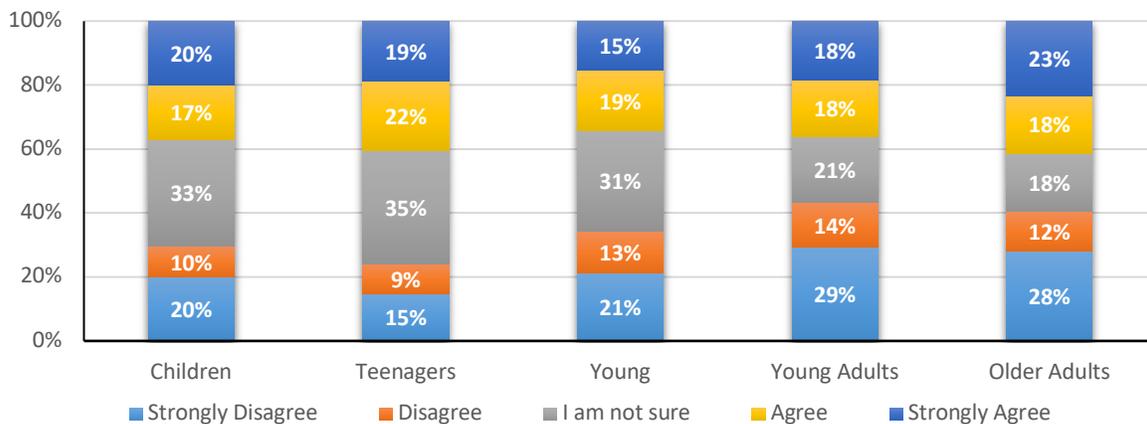


Figure 362. The distribution by “different regions should be allowed to set their own policies in order to meet differing needs” belief acceptance level according to age range.

Adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The opposite happens with youth. In the "Strongly Disagree" category young adults and adults have higher rates than expected, while children, teens, and youth present the inverse situation. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, while the opposite happens with young adults and adults. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 367,875$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.5% between the variables.

42.28. The sanctuary doctrine is vital to Adventist theology.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	239
Disagree	237
I am not sure	1523
Agree	3604
Strongly Agree	7855

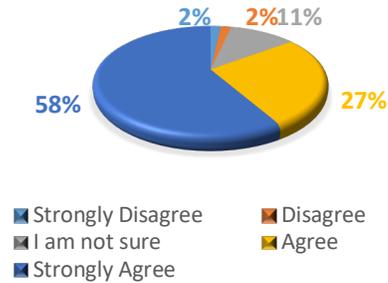


Figure 363. Distribution by “the sanctuary doctrine is vital to Adventist theology” belief acceptance level.

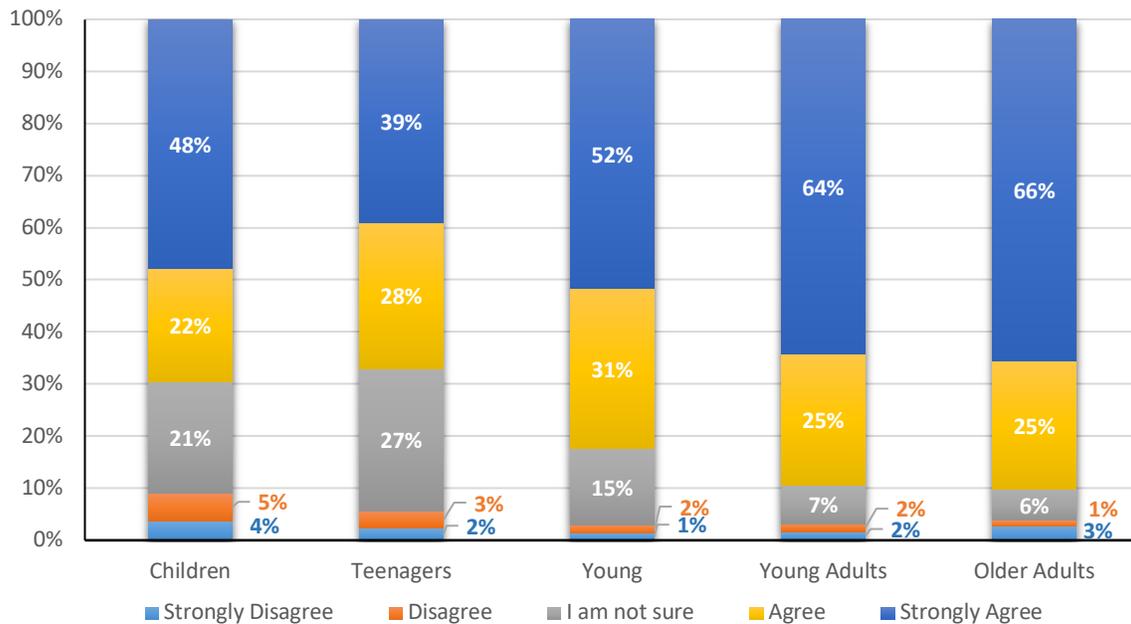


Figure 364. Distribution by “the sanctuary doctrine is vital to Adventist theology” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 696,253$ com $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 11.5% between the variables.

42.29. In order to reach people for Christ, we need to get to know them and their needs before we preach the Gospel to them.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	606
Disagree	638
I am not sure	956
Agree	4184
Strongly Agree	7184

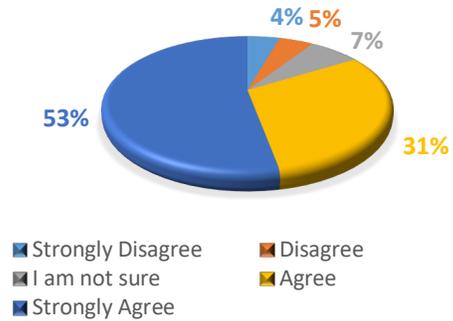


Figure 365. Distribution by “in order to reach people for Christ, we need to get to know them before we preach the Gospel to them” belief acceptance level.

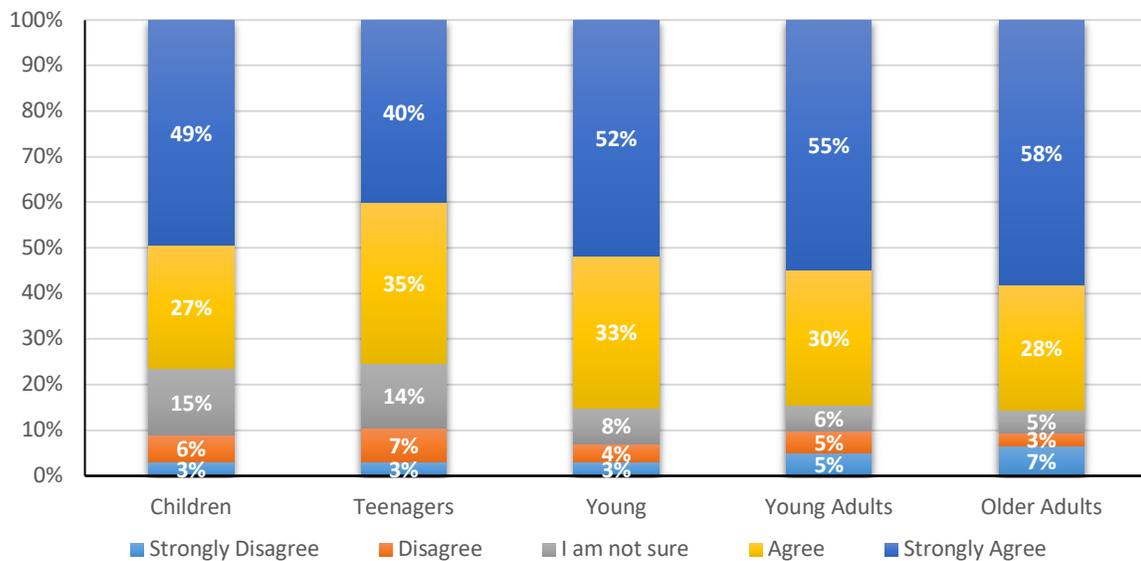


Figure 366. Distribution by “in order to reach people for Christ, we need to get to know them before we preach the Gospel to them” belief acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens. In the category "I am not sure" children, teens, and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 275,525$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.2% between the variables.

42.30. The Seventh-day Adventist Fundamental Beliefs as a whole reflect the loving and gracious character of God.

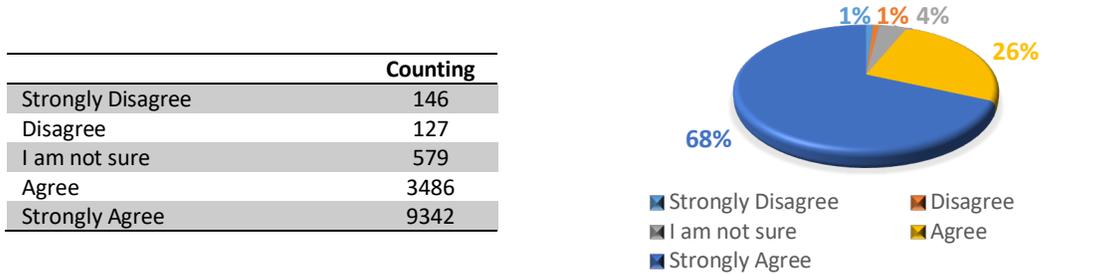


Figure 367. Distribution by “the Seventh-day Adventist Fundamental Beliefs reflect the character of God” belief acceptance level.

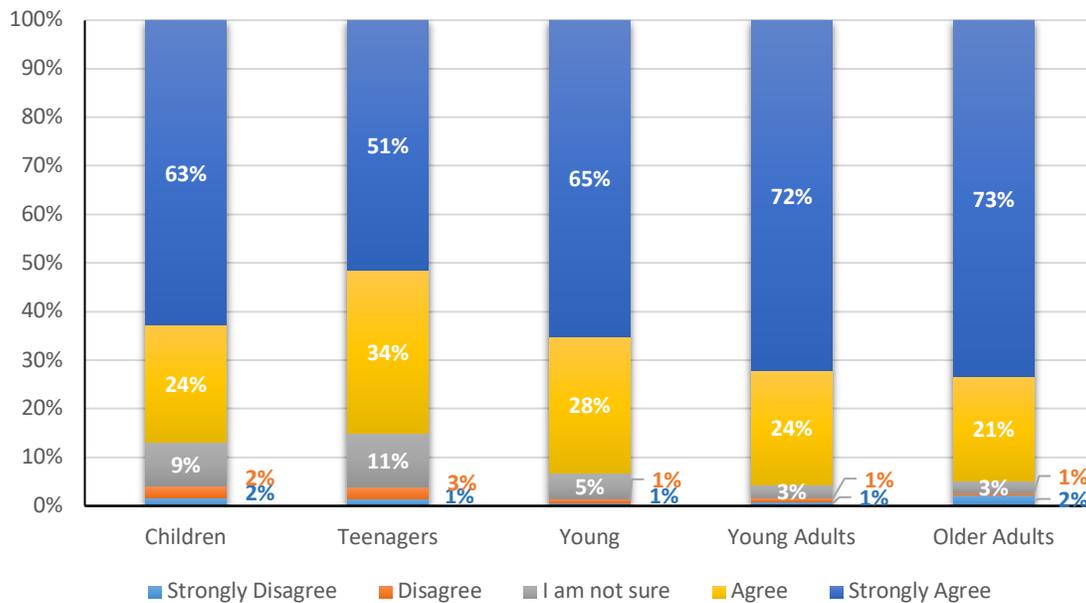


Figure 368. Distribution by “the Seventh-day Adventist Fundamental Beliefs reflect the character of God” belief acceptance level according to range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the category "I am not sure" children, teens, and youth present higher than expected proportions, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 403,562$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer’s V statistic indicates an association of 8.7% among the variables.

42.31. The Bible teaches that sexual intercourse should be exclusively reserved for marriage.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	205
Disagree	166
I am not sure	443
Agree	2792
Strongly Agree	10138

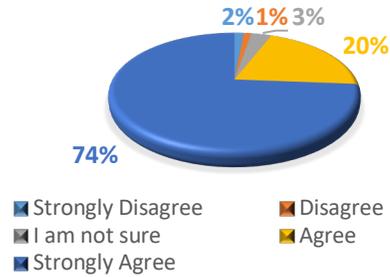


Figure 369. Distribution by “the Bible teaches that sexual intercourse should be exclusively reserved for marriage” belief acceptance level.

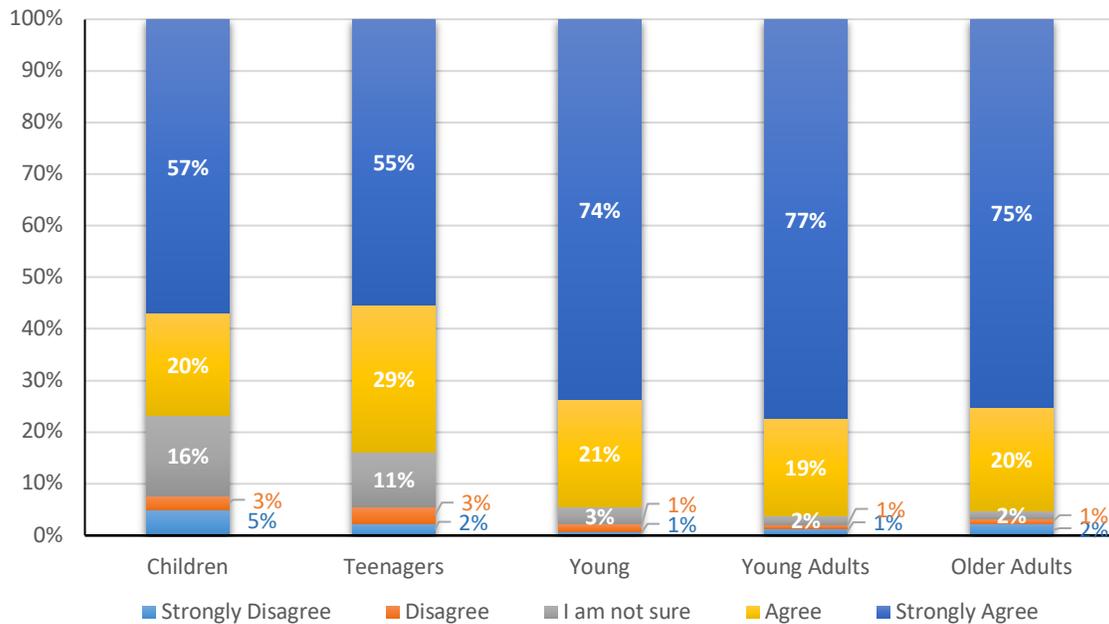


Figure 370. Distribution by “the Bible teaches that sexual intercourse should be exclusively reserved for marriage” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children and teens. In the "I am not sure" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 633,942$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.9% among the variables.

42.32. The Bible teaches that marriage is a union between a man and a woman.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	145
Disagree	75
I am not sure	244
Agree	2211
Strongly Agree	11131

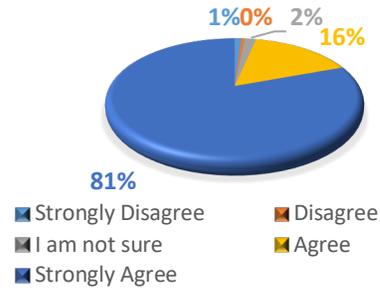


Figure 371. Distribution by “the Bible teaches that marriage is a union between a man and a woman” belief acceptance level.

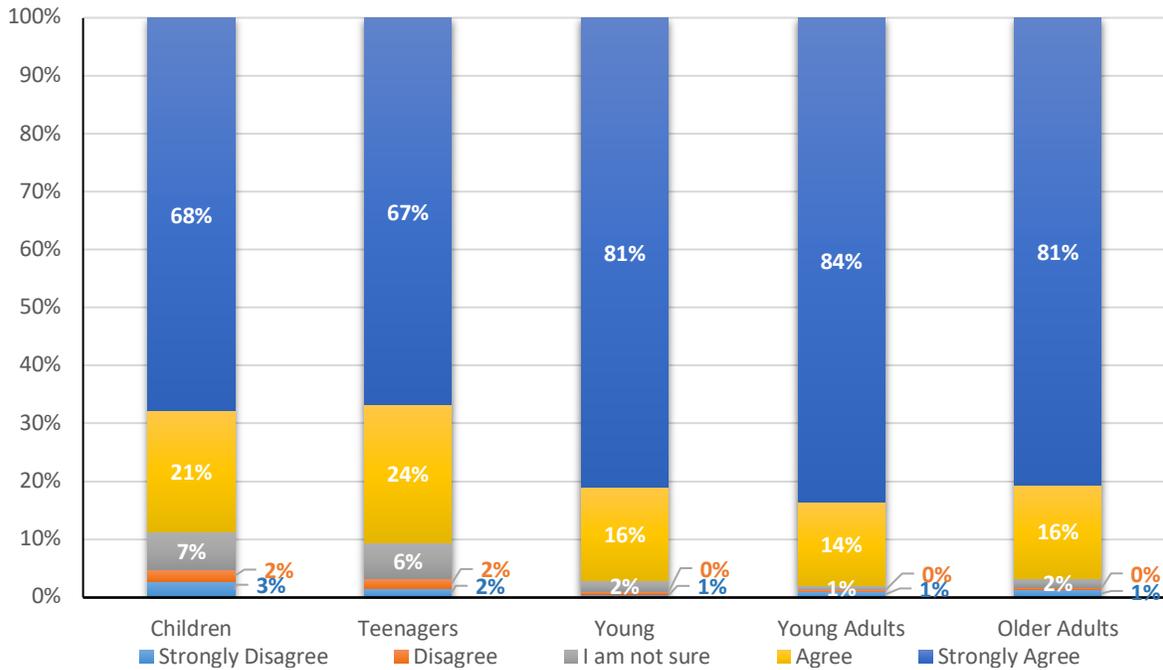
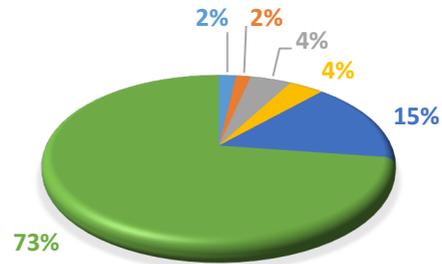


Figure 372. Distribution by “the Bible teaches that marriage is a union between a man and a woman” belief acceptance level according to the age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with the children and teens. In the "I am not sure" category children and teens present higher than expected proportions, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 309,314$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.5% among the variables.

43. Bible's Authority

Bible's authority perception	Counting
The Bible contains no more truth or wisdom than do the religious books of other world religions.	259
The Bible is the work of people who collected stories that had been created to explain the mysteries of life. It contains a great deal of wisdom about the human experience.	220
The Bible is the work of people who genuinely loved God and who wanted to share their understanding of God's activity in the world.	618
The Bible is the work of people who copied what God told them word for word, and who wrote without being influenced by their own place and time.	526
The Bible is the work of people who were inspired by God and who represented God's message in terms of their own place and time.	2157
The Bible is the work of people who were inspired by God and who, though expressing their message in terms of their own time and place, expressed eternal truths.	10070



- The Bible contains no more truth or wisdom than do the religious books of other world religions...
- The Bible is the work of people who collected stories that had been created to explain the mysteries of life. It contains a great deal of wisdom about the human experience.
- The Bible is the work of people who genuinely loved God and who wanted to share their understanding of God's activity in the world.
- The Bible is the work of people who copied what God told them word for word, and who wrote without being influenced by their own place and time.
- The Bible is the work of people who were inspired by God and who represented God's message in terms of their own place and time.
- The Bible is the work of people who were inspired by God and who, though expressing their message in terms of their own time and place, expressed eternal truths.

Figure 373. Distribution by Bible's authority perception.

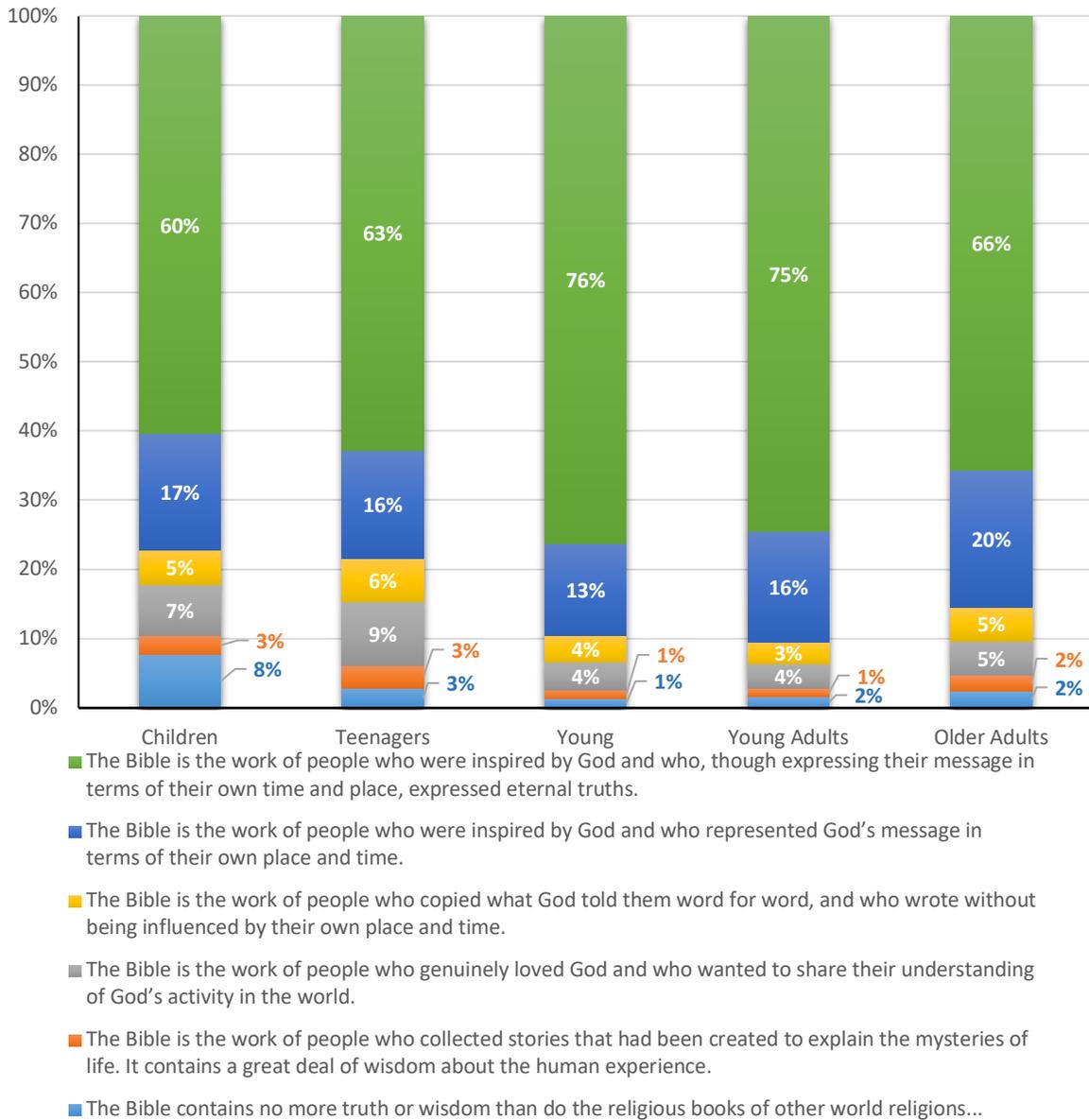
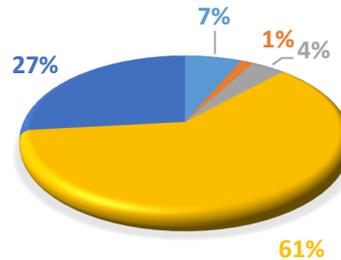


Figure 374. Distribution by Bible's authority perception according to age range.

Youth and young adults presented above-expected rates in the "The Bible is the work of people who were inspired by God and who represented God's message in terms of their own place and time" category, while children, teens, and adults had below-expected rates in the same response category. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 284,974$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.3% between the variables.

44. Spirit of Prophecy’s Authority

Prophecy’s Authority perception	Counting
I don’t know who Ellen G. White is.	911
Ellen G. White’s writings contain no more truth or wisdom than do the religious works written by leaders of other denominations.	207
Ellen G. White was a person who created stories of supernatural guidance in order to explain the mysteries of life. Her writings contain a great deal of wisdom about the human experience.	537
Ellen G. White was inspired by God and presented God’s message in terms of her own place and time.	8542
Ellen G. White copied what God told her word for word and wrote without being influenced by her own place and time.	3717



- I don't know who Ellen G. White is.
- Ellen G. White’s writings contain no more truth or wisdom than do the religious works written by leaders of other denominations.
- Ellen G. White was a person who created stories of supernatural guidance in order to explain the mysteries of life. Her writings contain a great deal of wisdom about the human experience.
- Ellen G. White was inspired by God and presented God’s message in terms of her own place and time.
- Ellen G. White copied what God told her word for word, and wrote without being influenced by her own place and time.

Figure 375. Distribution by Spirit of Prophecy’s Authority perception.

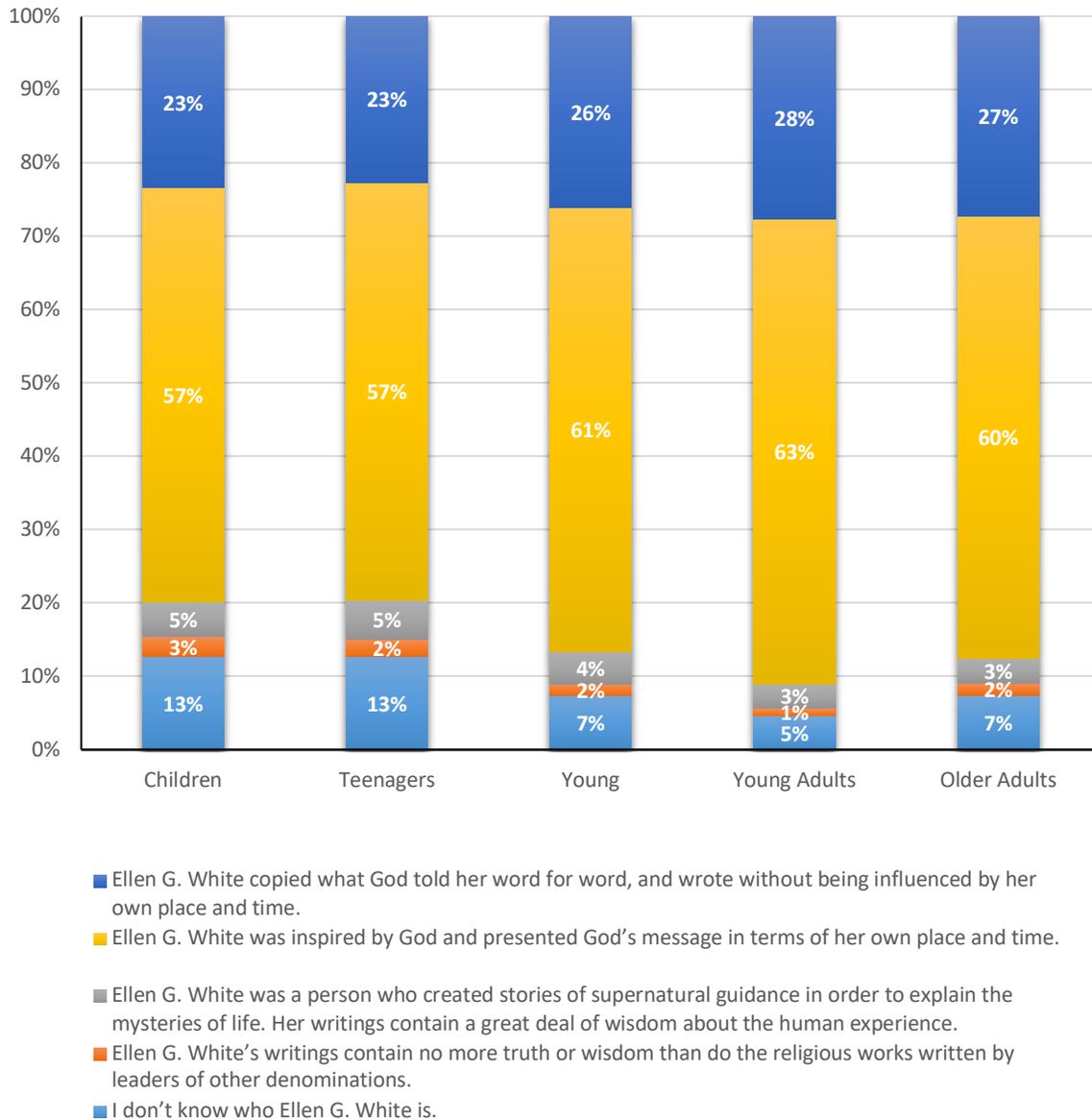


Figure 376. Distribution by Spirit of Prophecy's Authority perception according to the age range.

Young adults present above-expected rates in the "Ellen G. White was inspired by God..." category, while teens present the inverse situation. In the "I don't know who Ellen G. White is" category children, teens, and youth present the higher than expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 189,401$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 5.9% between the variables.

45. Acceptance of beliefs

45.01. There is one God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, a unity of three eternal equal Persons.

	Counting
I don't accept it	138
I have major doubts about it	152
I have some questions about it	291
I accept it because the church teaches it	1233
I embrace it wholeheartedly	12400

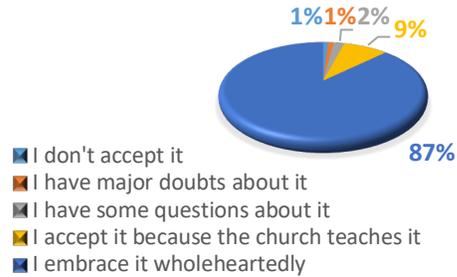


Figure 377. Distribution by “there is only one God” perception.

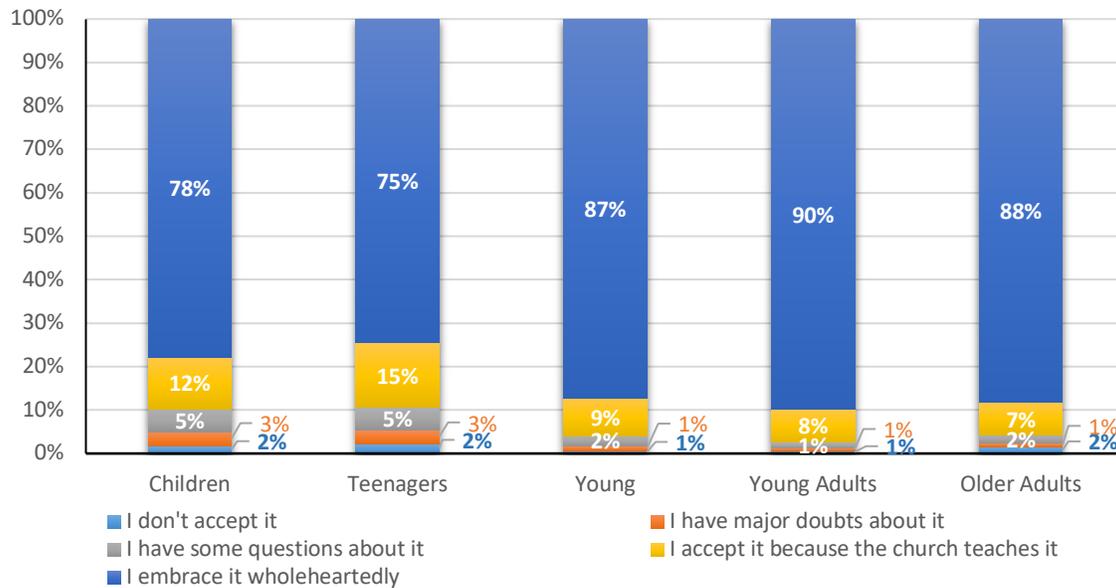


Figure 378. Distribution by “there is only one God” perception according to the age range.

Young adults present above-expected rates in the "I embrace it wholeheartedly" category, while children and teens present the inverse situation. In the "I accept it because the church teaches it" category children and teens present above-expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 320,431$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.6% among the variables.

45.02. The investigative pre-Advent judgment began in 1844.

The investigative pre-Advent judgment began in 1844	Counting
I don't accept it	330
I have major doubts about it	1016
I have some questions about it	1527
I accept it because the church teaches it	1929
I embrace it wholeheartedly	8689

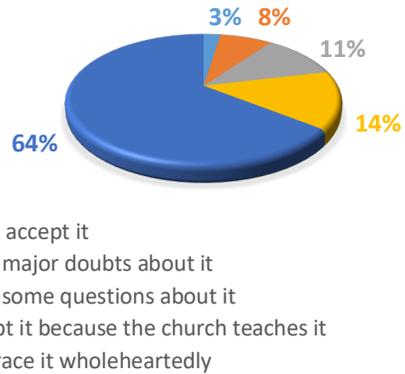


Figure 379. Distribution by “the investigative pre-Advent judgment began in 1844” perception.

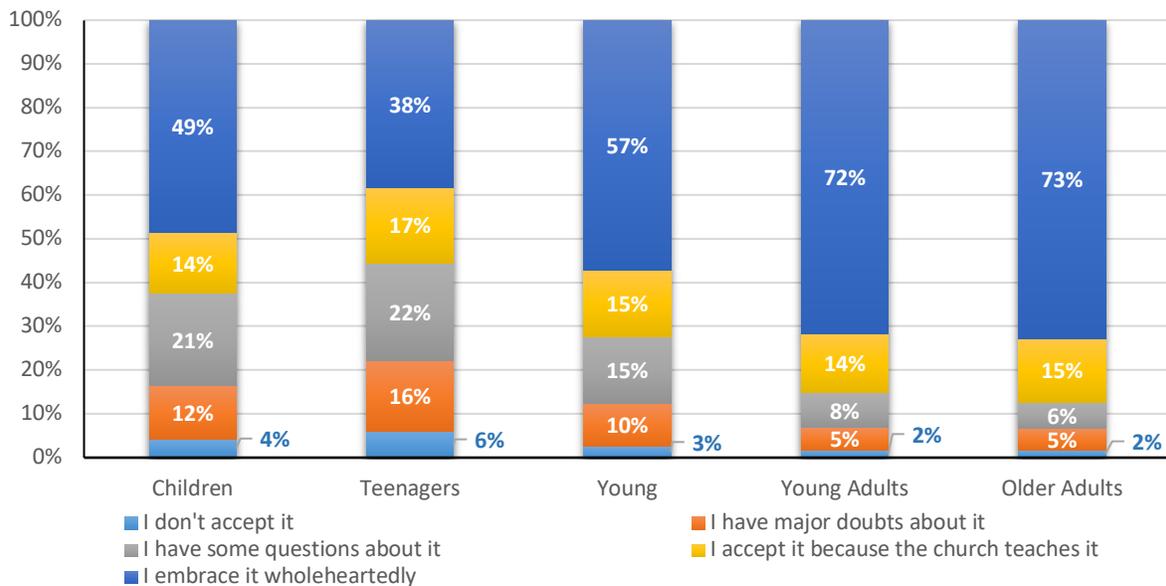


Figure 380. Distribution by “the investigative pre-Advent judgment began in 1844” perception according to the age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "I embrace it wholeheartedly" category, while children, teens, and youth present inverse situation. In the "I have some questions about it" category children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 833,172$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 12.6% among the variables.

45.03. Christ is acting as our advocate before God in the heavenly sanctuary right now.

	Counting
I don't accept it	100
I have major doubts about it	134
I have some questions about it	368
I accept it because the church teaches it	1307
I embrace it wholeheartedly	11973



Figure 381. Distribution by “Christ is acting as our advocate before God in the heavenly sanctuary right now” perception.

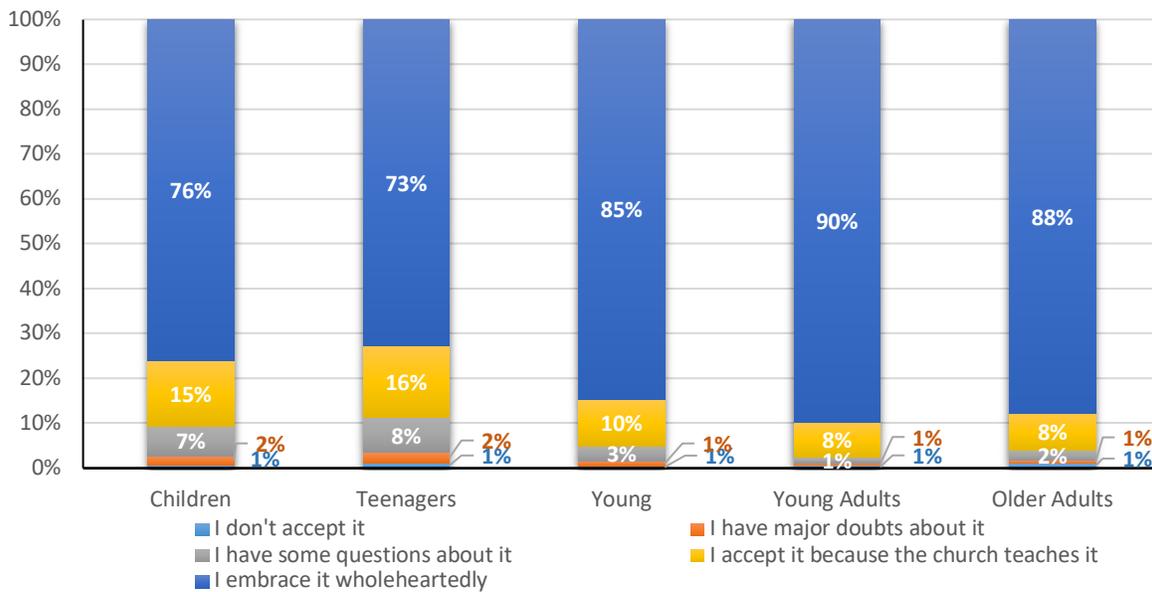


Figure 382. Distribution by “Christ is acting as our advocate before God in the heavenly sanctuary right now” perception according to age range.

Young adults present above-expected rates in the “I embrace it wholeheartedly” category, while children, teens, and youth present the inverse situation. In the “I accept it because the church teaches it” category children, teens, and youth present above-expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 374,069$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.3% between the variables.

45.04. Before Christ returns, God will decide who is to be saved and who will be eternally lost.

	Counting
I don't accept it	1739
I have major doubts about it	489
I have some questions about it	1362
I accept it because the church teaches it	1685
I embrace it wholeheartedly	8174

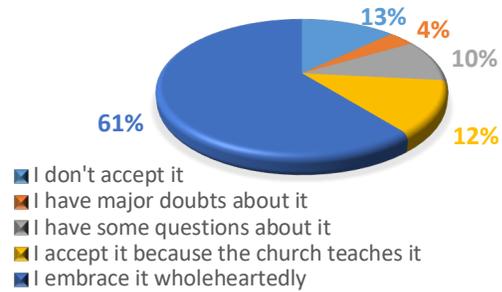


Figure 383. Distribution by “before Christ returns, God will decide who is to be saved and who will be eternally lost” perception.

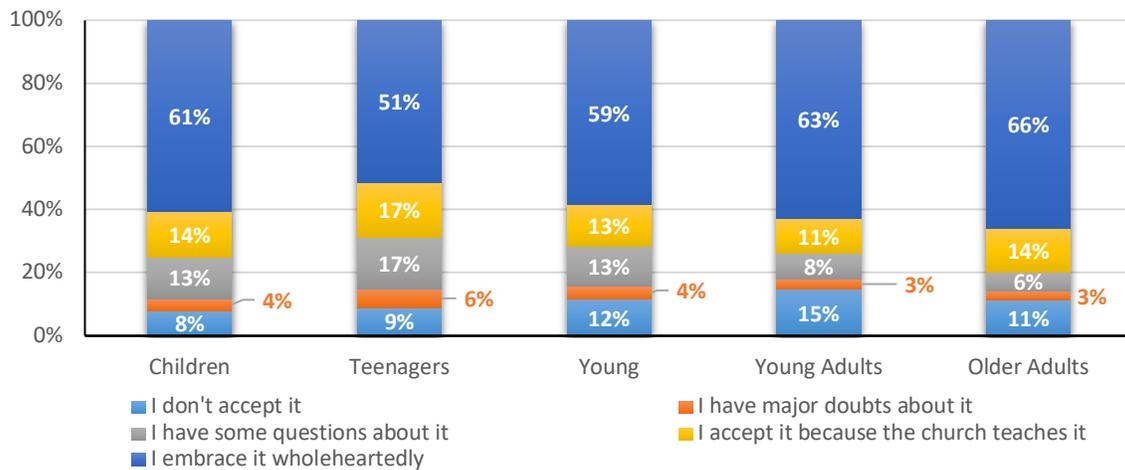


Figure 384. Distribution by “before Christ returns, God will decide who is to be saved and who will be eternally lost” perception according to age range.

Young adults and adults present above-expected rates in the "I embrace it wholeheartedly" category, while teens and youth present the inverse situation. In the "I have some questions about it" category teens and youth have higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. In the "I don't Accepted it" category young adults present higher than expected rates, while children, teens, and youth present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 253,700$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.9% between the variables.

45.05. The Church's interpretation of end-time prophecies.

	Counting
I don't accept it	176
I have major doubts about it	403
I have some questions about it	1192
I accept it because the church teaches it	2233
I embrace it wholeheartedly	9352

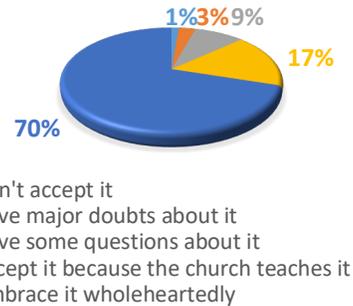


Figure 385. Distribution by “the Church’s interpretation of end-time prophecies” perception.

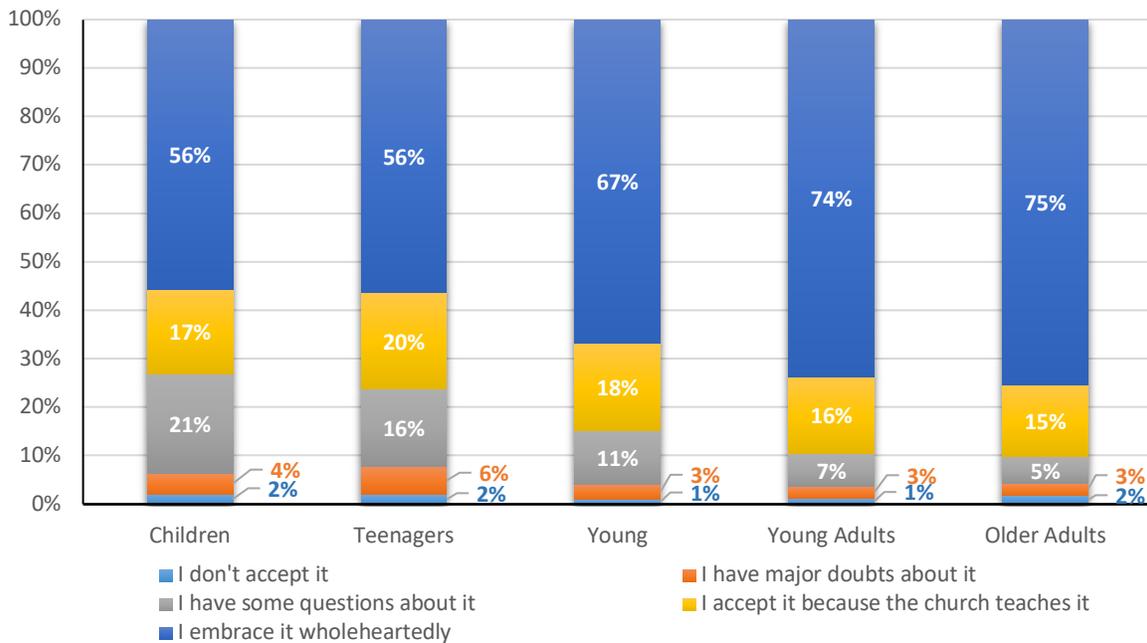


Figure 386. Distribution by “the Church’s interpretation of end-time prophecies” perception according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the category "I embrace it wholeheartedly", while children, teens, and youth present the inverse situation. In the "I have some questions about it" category children, teens, and youth present above-average rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 306,789$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.7% among the variables.

45.06. Ellen G. White was a prophet.

	Counting
I don't accept it	206
I have major doubts about it	344
I have some questions about it	628
I accept it because the church teaches it	2058
I embrace it wholeheartedly	10404

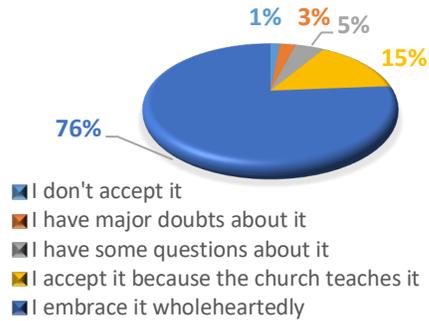


Figure 387. Distribution by “Ellen G. White was a prophet” perception.

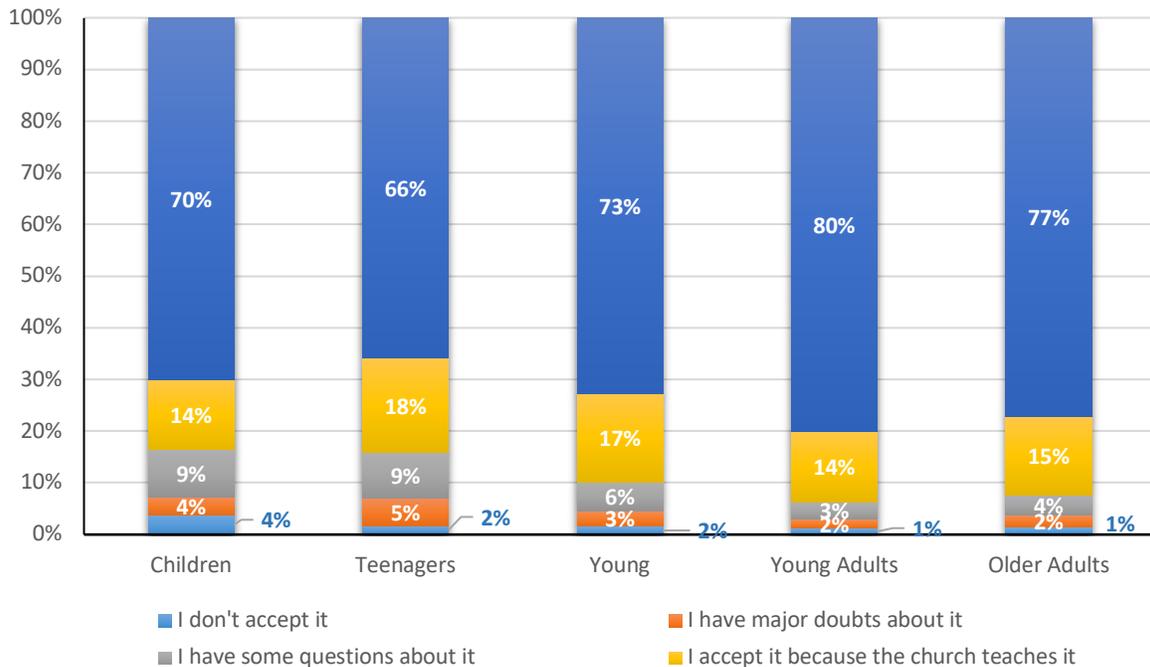


Figure 388. Distribution by “Ellen G. White was a prophet” perception according to age group.

Young adults present above-expected rates in the "I embrace it wholeheartedly" category while children, teens, and youth present the opposite situation. In the "I have some questions about it" category children, teens, and youth present above-expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 230,824$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.6% between the variables.

45.07. Adventists should abstain from alcohol, tobacco, and the irresponsible use of drugs.

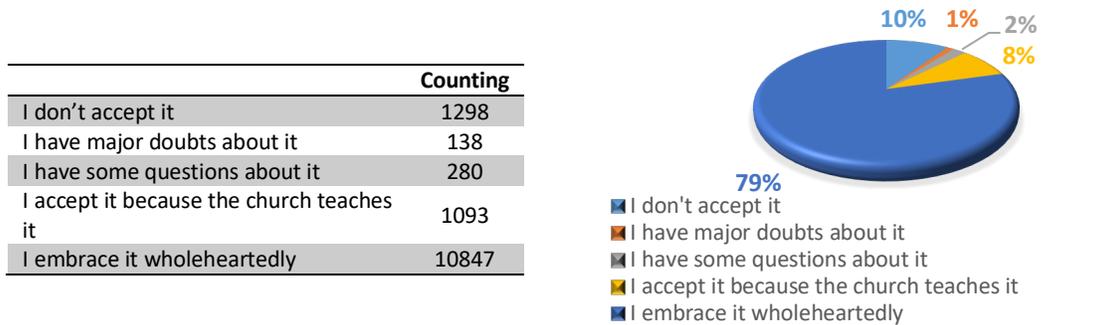


Figure 389. Distribution by the perception that Adventists should abstain from any legal or illegal drugs.

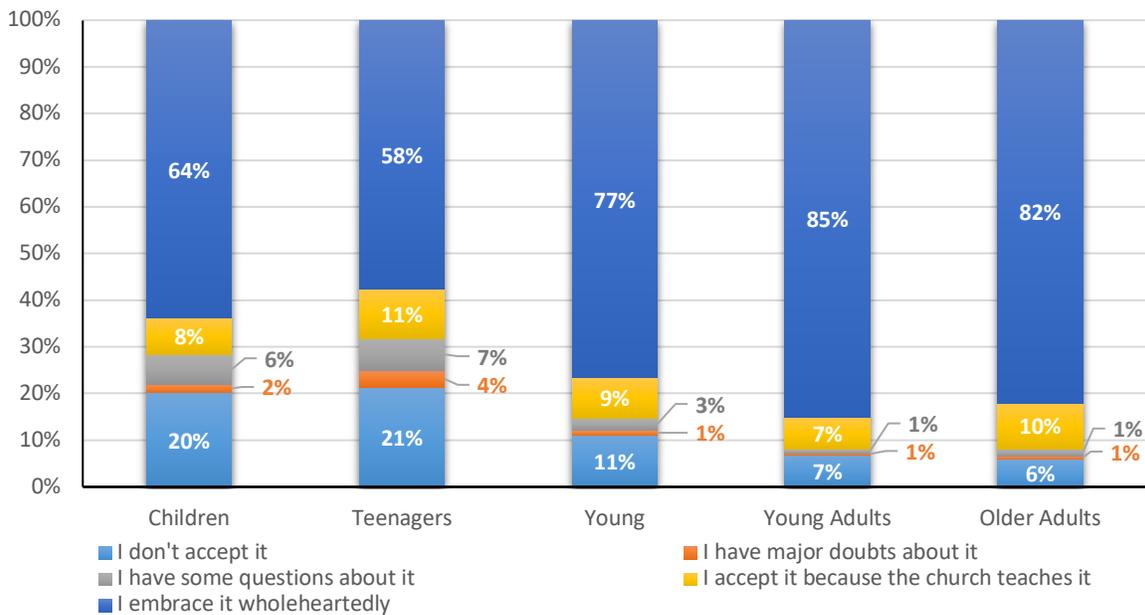


Figure 390. Distribution by the perception that Adventists should abstain from any legal or illegal drugs according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "I embrace it wholeheartedly" category, while children, teens, and youth present the inverse situation. In the "I don't Accept it" category children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 734,364$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 11.8% among the variables.

45.08. Adventists should eat a healthful diet and abstain from unclean foods identified in Scripture.

	Counting
I don't accept it	486
I have major doubts about it	154
I have some questions about it	302
I accept it because the church teaches it	1406
I embrace it wholeheartedly	11440

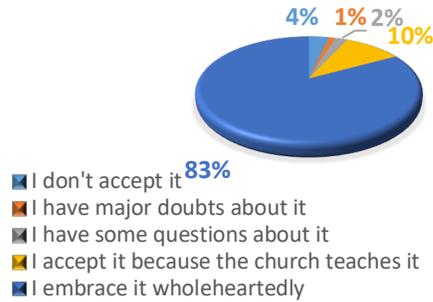


Figure 391. Distribution by "Adventists should eat a healthful diet and abstain from unclean foods identified in Scripture" perception.

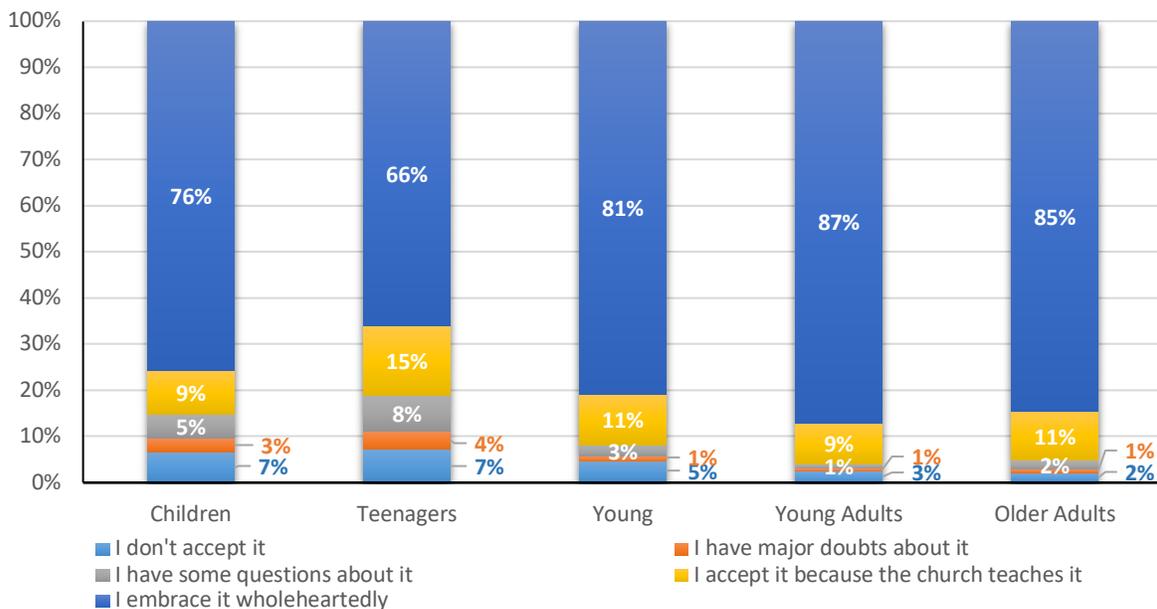


Figure 392. Distribution by "Adventists should eat a healthful diet and abstain from unclean foods identified in Scripture" perception according to age range.

Young adults present above-expected rates in the "I embrace it wholeheartedly" category, while children, teens and youth present the opposite situation. In the "I accept because the church teaches it" category, teens present above-expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 541,240$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.0% among the variables.

45.09. Adventists should avoid amusements and entertainments that are not in harmony with the Spirit of Christ.

	Counting
I don't accept it	585
I have major doubts about it	237
I have some questions about it	606
I accept it because the church teaches it	1522
I embrace it wholeheartedly	10718



Figure 393. Distribution by "Adventists should avoid entertainments that are not in harmony with the Spirit of Christ" perception.

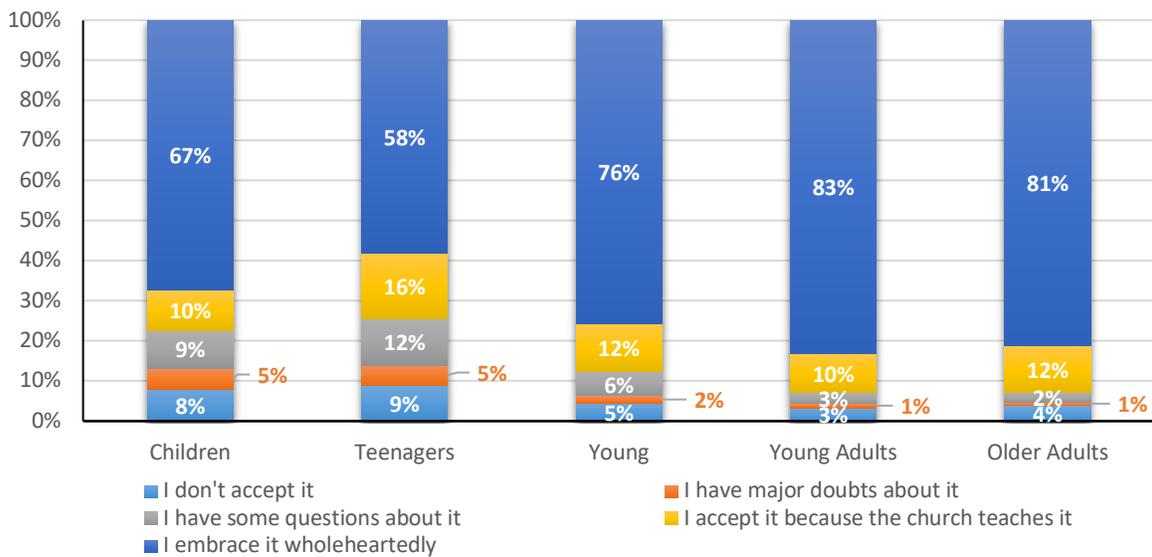


Figure 394. Distribution by "Adventists should avoid entertainments that are not in harmony with the Spirit of Christ" perception according to age range.

Young adults and adults present above-expected rates in the "I embrace it wholeheartedly" category, while children, teens, and youth present the inverse situation. In the "I accept because the church teaches it" category teens and youth present above-expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 561,875$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.2% among the variables.

V.7. Section 7 – Health.

46. Diet

I am...	Counting
A vegan	262
A vegetarian	1046
A pescatarian	951
A meat eater once a week or less	3421
A meat eater a few times a week	4505
A meat eater most days	4054

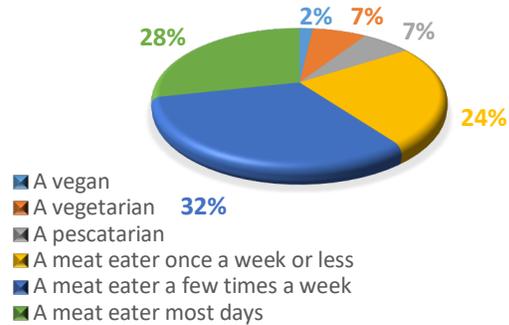


Figure 395. Distribution by members' type of diet.

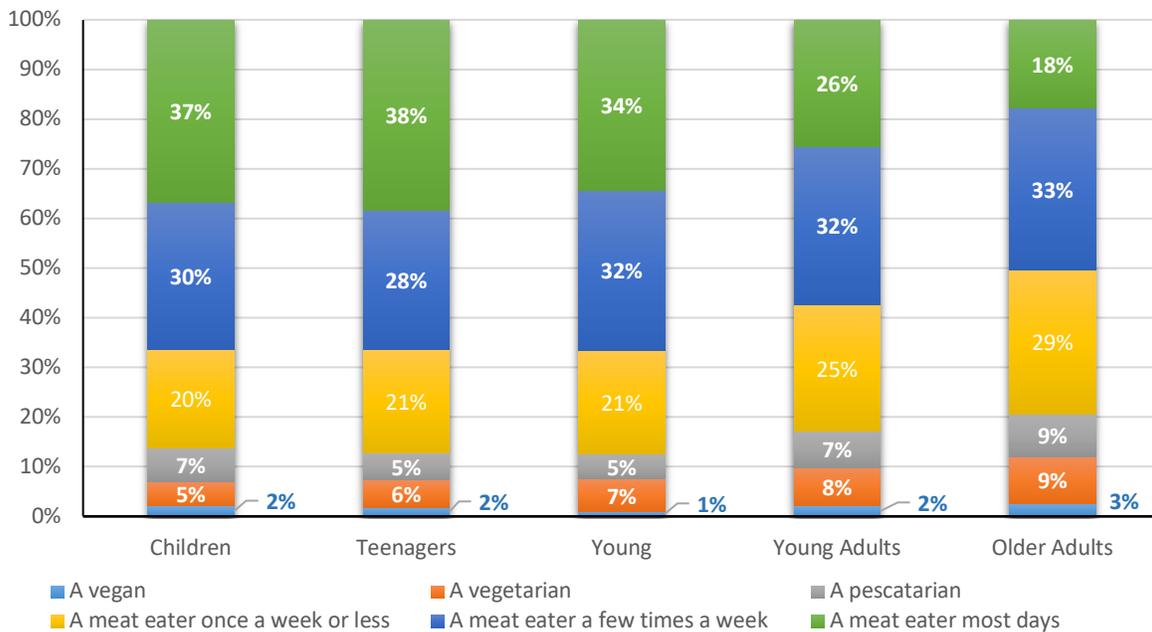


Figure 396. Distribution by members' type of diet according to age range.

Children, teens, and youth have higher than expected rates in the "A meat eater most days" category, the inverse situation happens with young adults and adults. In the "Vegetarian" category young adults and adults have higher than expected rates, while the opposite situation happens with teens and youth. The statistical test $\chi^2(20) = 281,767$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.1% among the variables.

47. Alcohol use

Alcohol consumption	Counting
Yes	1623
No	12821

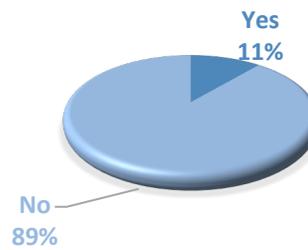


Figure 397. Distribution by alcohol consumption in the last 12 months.

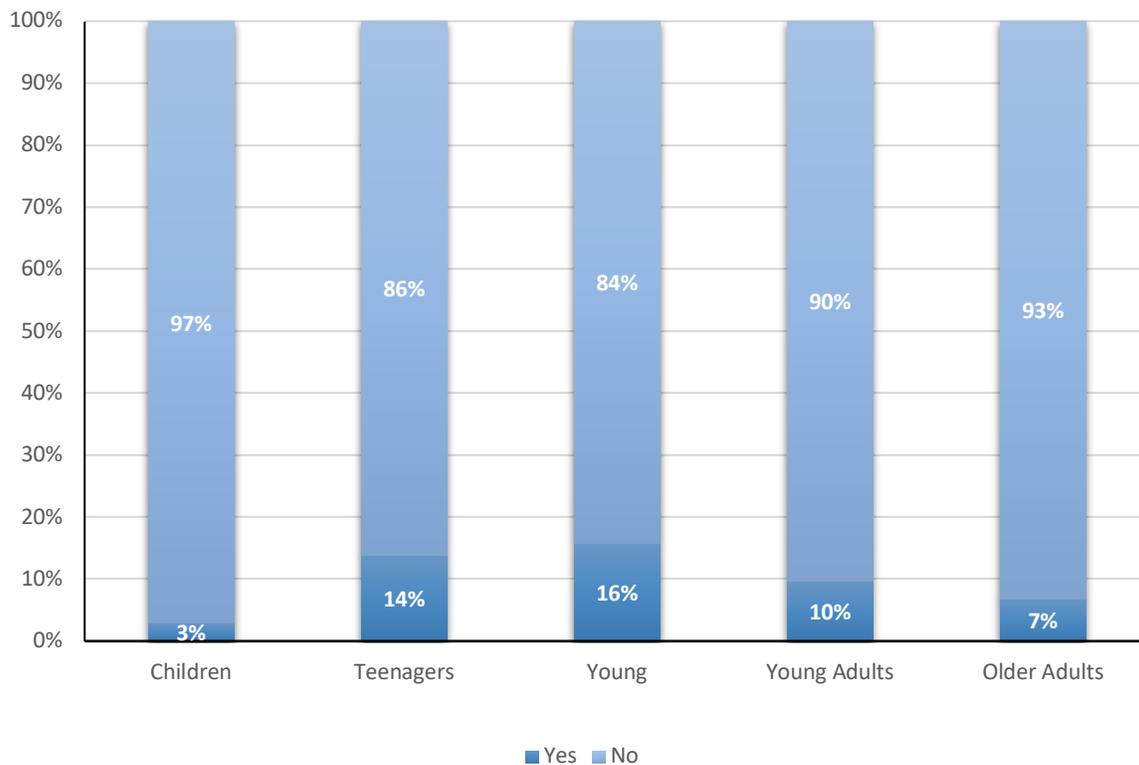


Figure 398. Distribution by alcohol consumption in the last year according to age range.

Teens and youth present higher than expected rates in the "Yes" category, while children, young adults, and older adults presented the opposite situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(4) = 147,515$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 10.2% among the variables.

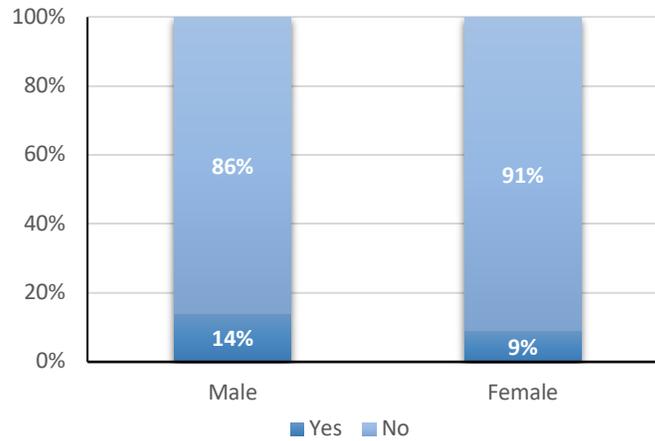


Figure 399. Distribution by alcohol consumption in the last year according to gender.

Men presented above-expected rates in the "Yes" category. The statistical test $\chi^2(1) = 147,515$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Fi statistic indicates an association of 7.9% among the variables.

48. Tobacco use

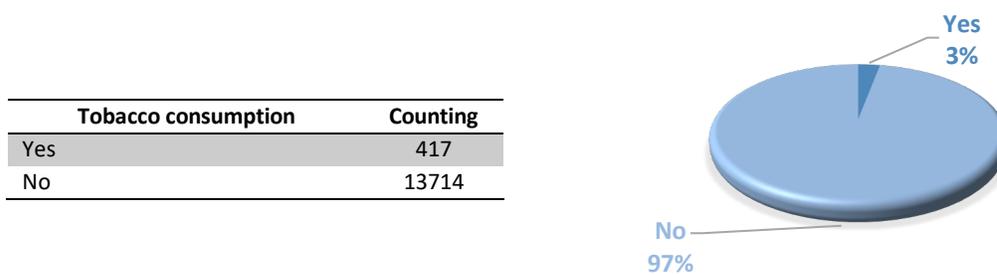


Figure 400. Distribution by tobacco consumption in the last year.

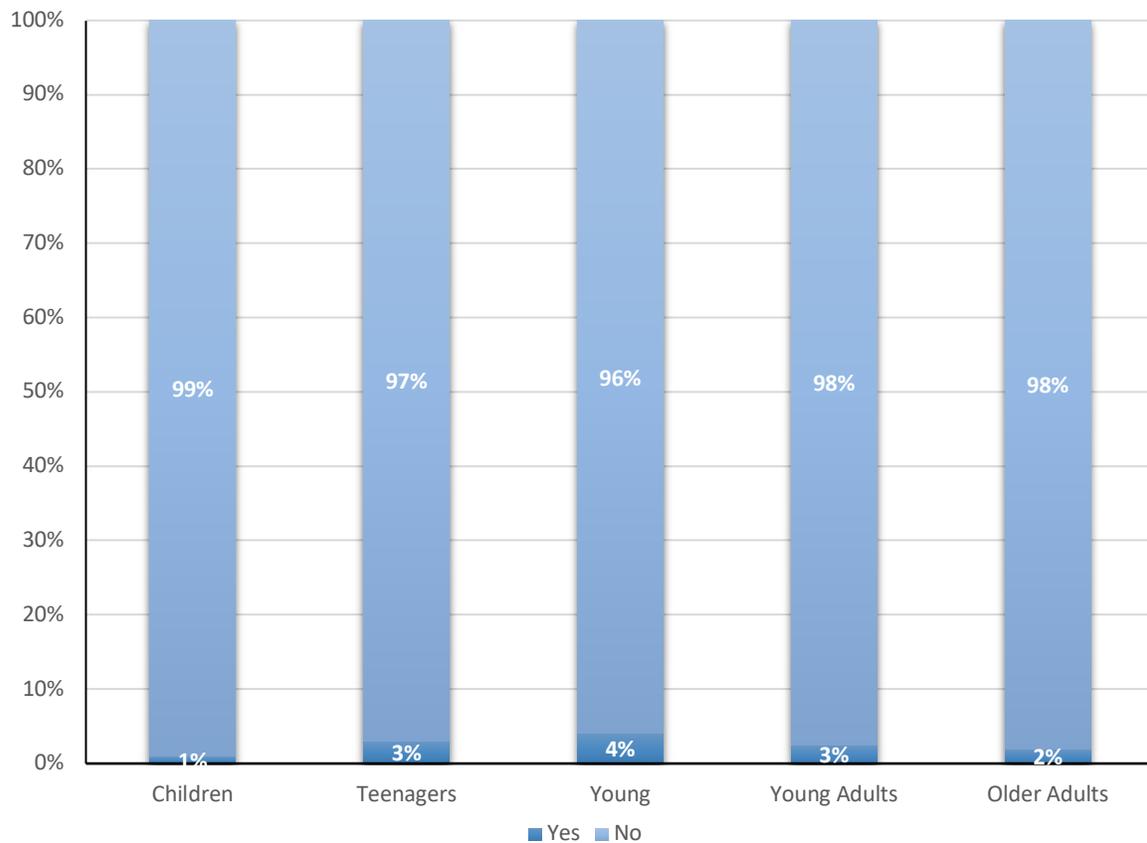


Figure 401. Distribution by tobacco consumption in the last year according to age rage.

Young people presented higher than expected rates in the "Yes" category, while children, young adults, and adults presented the opposite situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(4) = 29,376$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 4.6% among the variables.

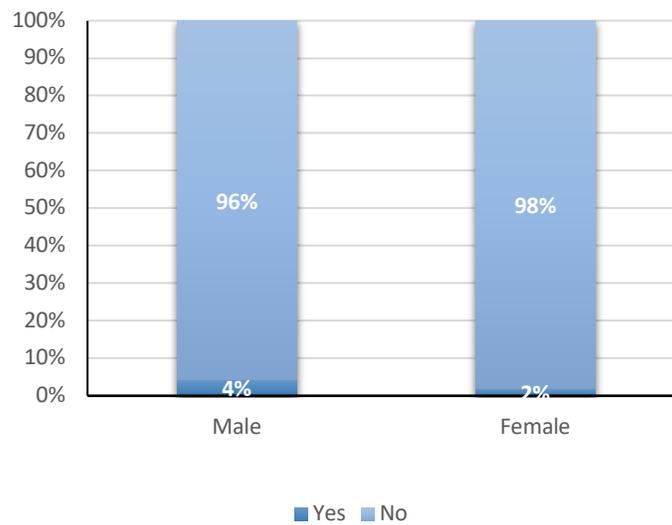


Figure 402. Distribution by tobacco consumption in the last year according to gender.

Men presented above-expected rates in the "Yes" category. The statistical test $\chi^2(1) = 62,316$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Fi statistic indicates an association of 6.7% among the variables.

49. Belief about alcohol

Alcohol use perception	Counting
Overall, there is no safe level of alcohol use.	10438
Alcohol, in moderation, promotes health and is safe to use.	395
I am not sure.	2597

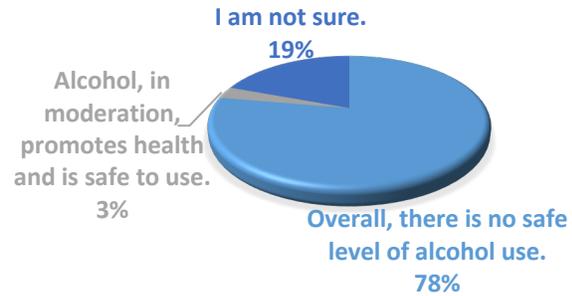


Figure 403. Distribution by alcohol use perception.

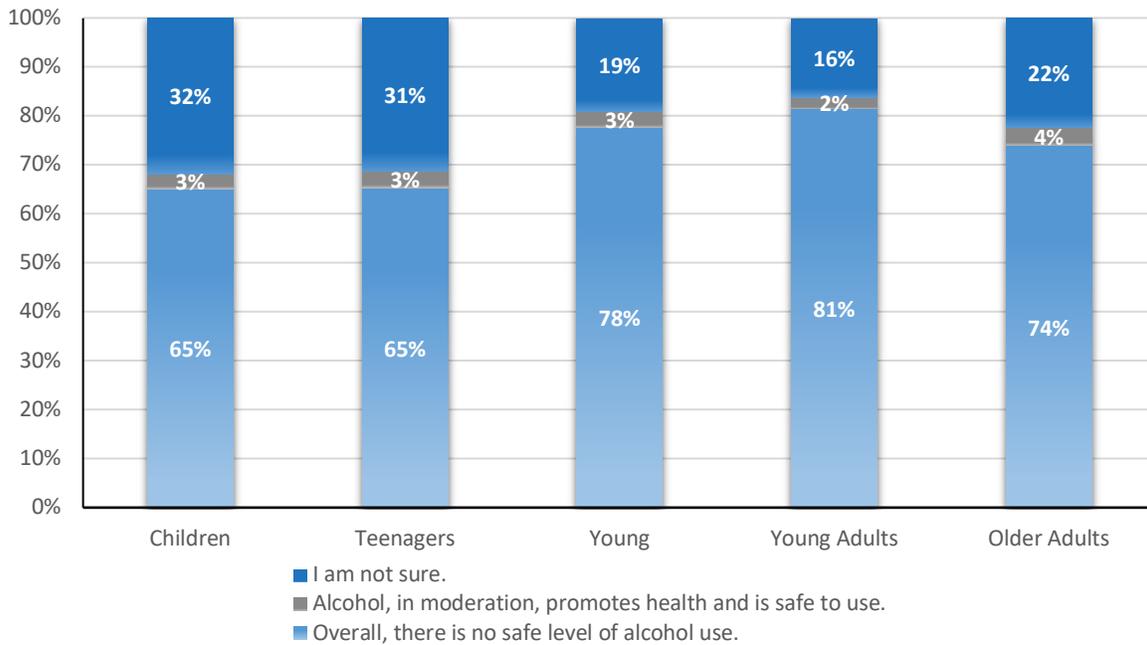


Figure 404. Distribution by alcohol use perception according to age range.

Children, teens, and adults have higher than expected rates in the "I am not sure" category. The inverse situation happens with young adults. In the "Overall, there is no safe level..." category young adults present higher than expected rates, while children, teens, and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(8) = 205,835$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.9% among the variables.

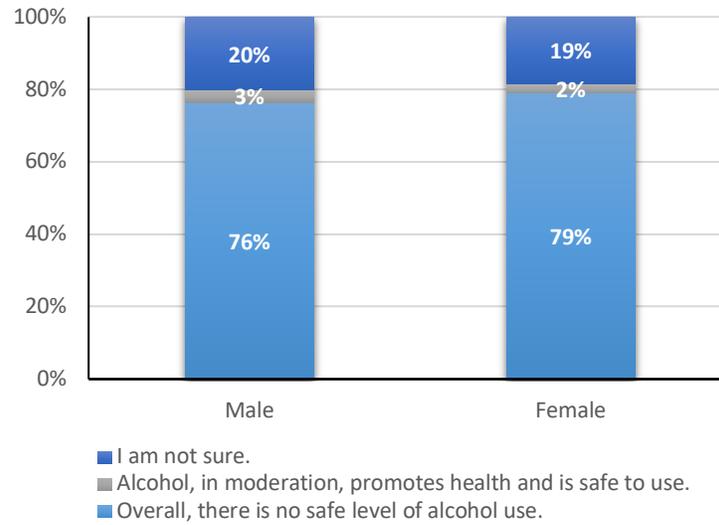


Figure 405. Distribution by alcohol use perception according to gender.

Men have higher than expected rates in the categories "I am not sure" and "Alcohol, in moderation..." The statistical test $\chi^2(2) = 18,395$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 3.7% among the variables.

50. Health commitment

I follow the Adventist Health Message	Counting
Never	549
Rarely	1964
Occasionally	2385
A Moderate Amount	5686
A Great Deal	3360

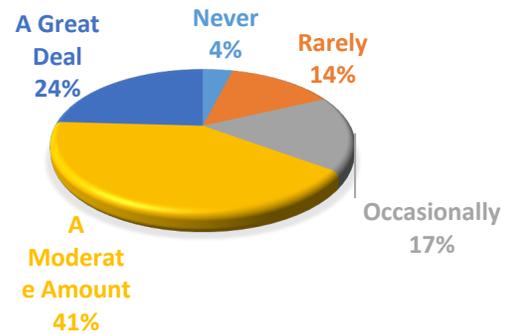


Figure 406. Distribution by members with Adventist health message commitment level.

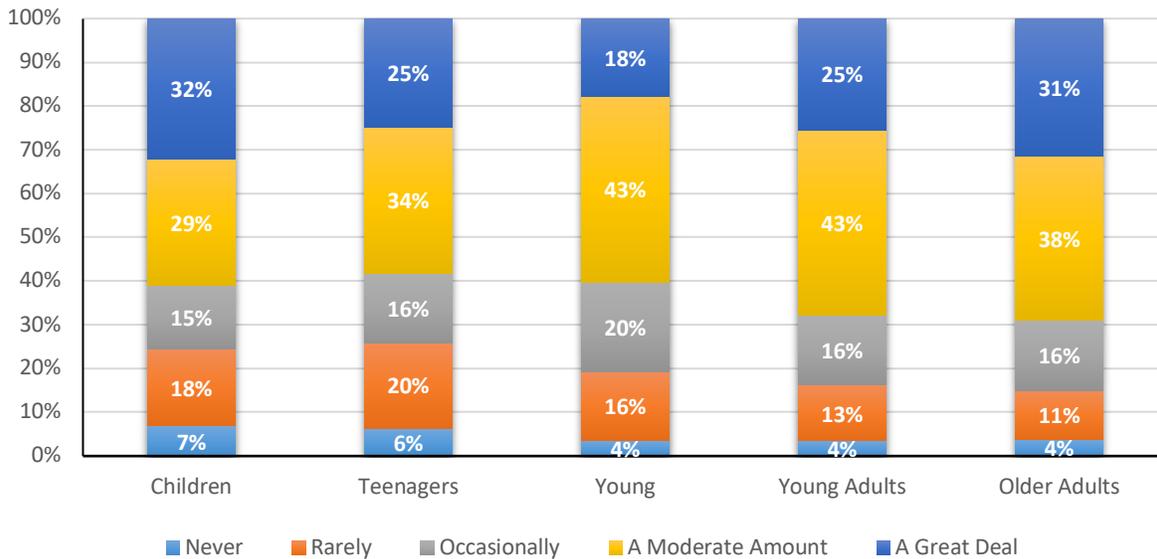


Figure 407. Distribution by members with Adventist health message commitment level according to age range.

Children, young adults, and adults present higher than expected rates in the "A Great Deal" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. In the "Rarely" category teens and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 250,332$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 6.8% between the variables.

51. Beliefs about the health message

51.01. The Health Message is a core part of Seventh-day Adventist belief that cannot be questioned.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	169
Disagree	594
I am not sure	1239
Agree	5823
Strongly Agree	6037

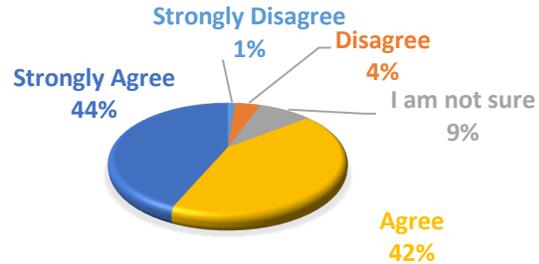


Figure 408. Distribution by "the Health Message is a core part of Seventh-day Adventist belief that cannot be questioned" belief acceptance level.

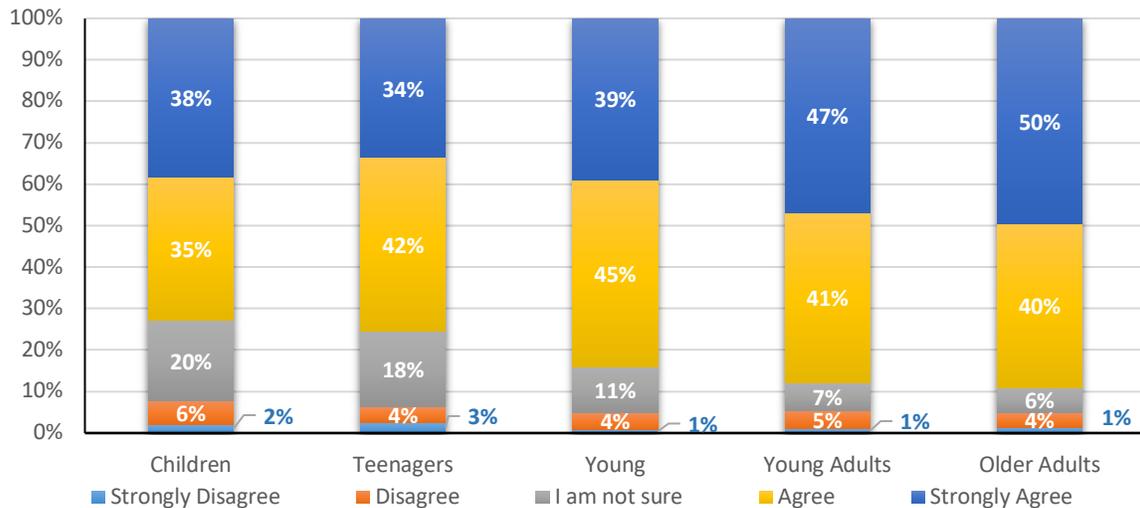


Figure 409. Distribution by "the Health Message is a core part of Seventh-day Adventist belief that cannot be questioned" belief acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with teens and youth. In the category "I am not sure" children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 345,928$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.0% among the variables.

51.02. Following the Health Message increases the probability that a person will live longer.

Following the Health Message increases the probability that a person will live longer	Counting
Strongly Disagree	59
Disagree	145
I am not sure	460
Agree	4255
Strongly Agree	8993

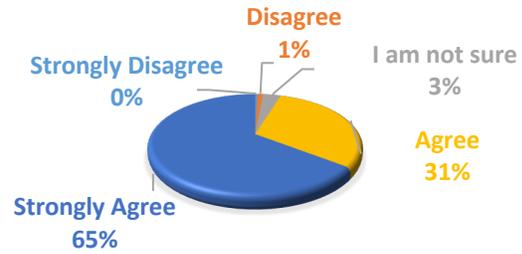


Figure 410. Distribution by “following the Health Message increases the probability that a person will live longer” belief acceptance level.

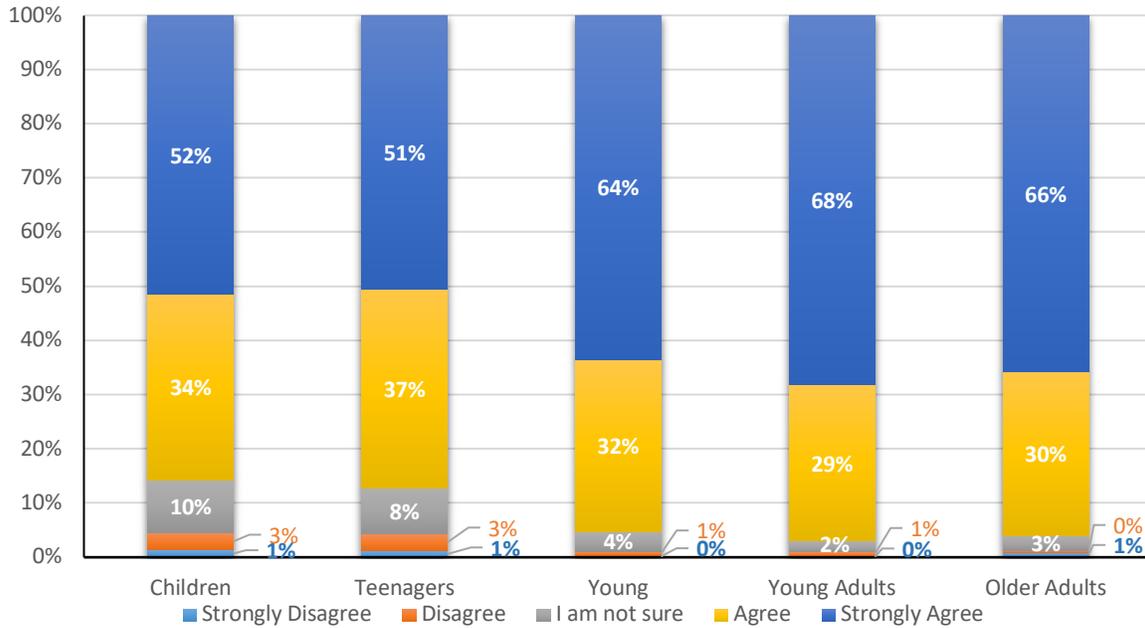


Figure 411. Distribution by “following the Health Message increases the probability that a person will live longer” belief acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I am not sure" category children and teens present higher than expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 370,194$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.3% between the variables.

51.03. I can choose which parts of the Health Message to follow and which to ignore.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	2363
Disagree	3323
I am not sure	1905
Agree	3739
Strongly Agree	2141

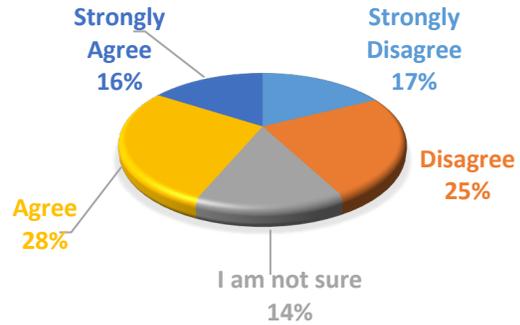


Figure 412. Distribution by health message choice.

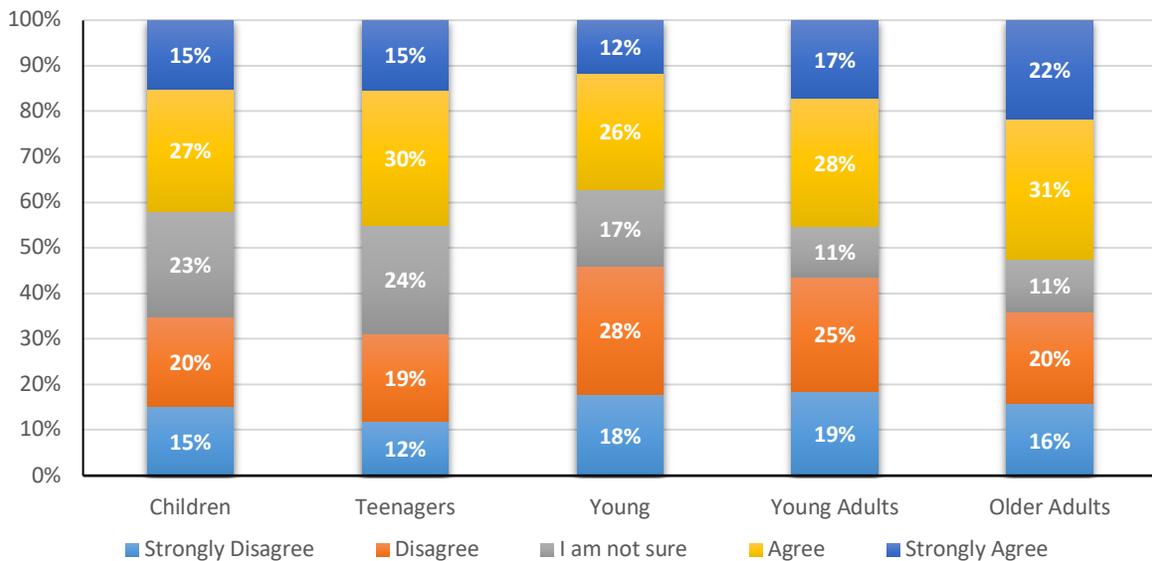


Figure 413. Distribution by health message choice according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category, the inverse situation happens with youth. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 314,470$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 7.7% among the variables.

51.04. The Health Message has largely been supported by scientific discoveries.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	399
Disagree	731
I am not sure	1750
Agree	4809
Strongly Agree	5719

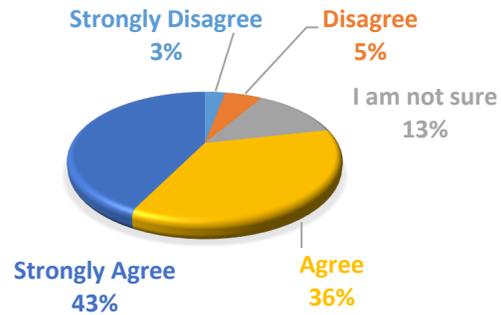


Figure 414. Distribution by “Health Message has been supported by scientific discoveries” acceptance level.

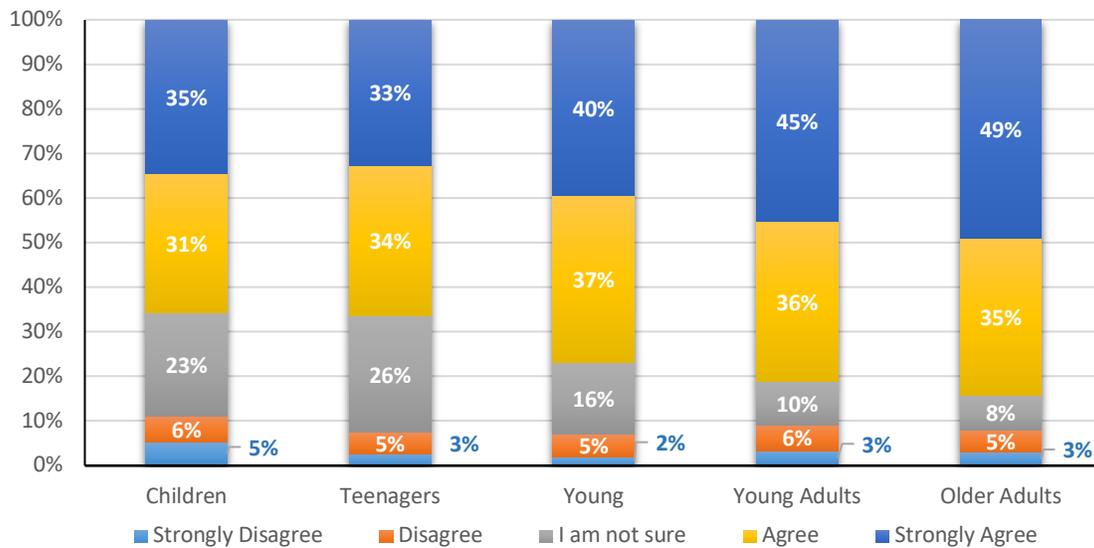


Figure 415. Distribution by “Health Message has been supported by scientific discoveries” acceptance level according to age range.

Young adults and adults have above-expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 373,907$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. The Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.4% among the variables.

51.05. Following the health message ensures my salvation.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	2576
Disagree	3518
I am not sure	2087
Agree	2729
Strongly Agree	2469

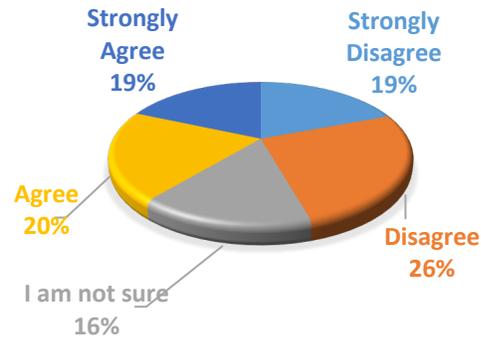


Figure 416. Distribution by “following the health message ensures my salvation” conviction.

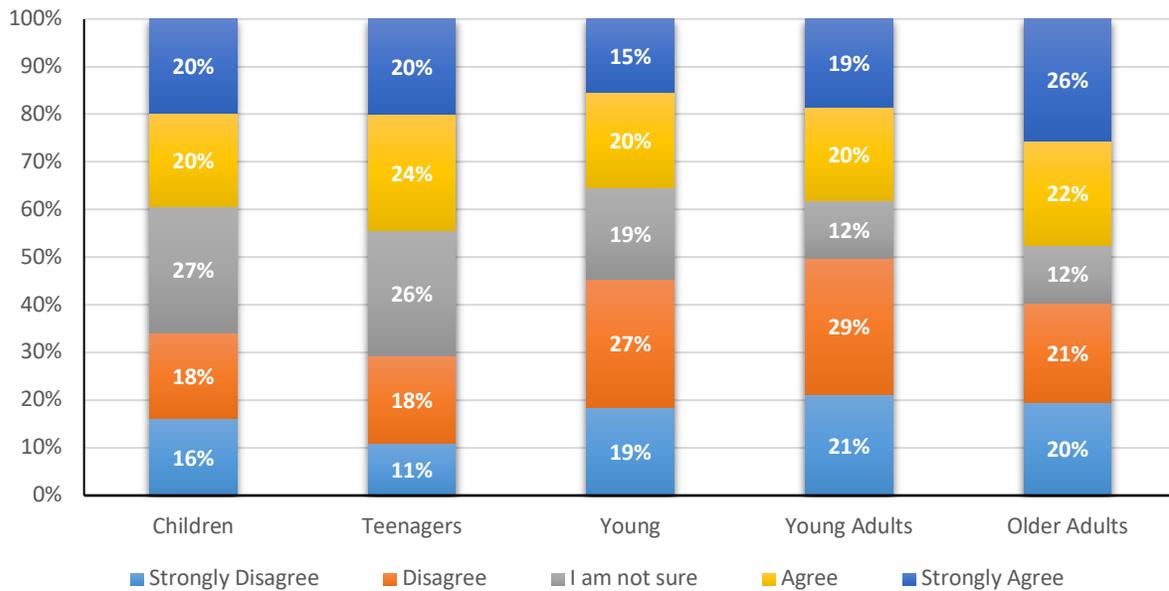


Figure 417. Distribution by “following the health message ensures my salvation” conviction according to age range.

Adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with youth. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. In the "Strongly Disagree" category young adults present higher than expected rates, while teens present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 378,112$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates an association of 8.5% between the variables.

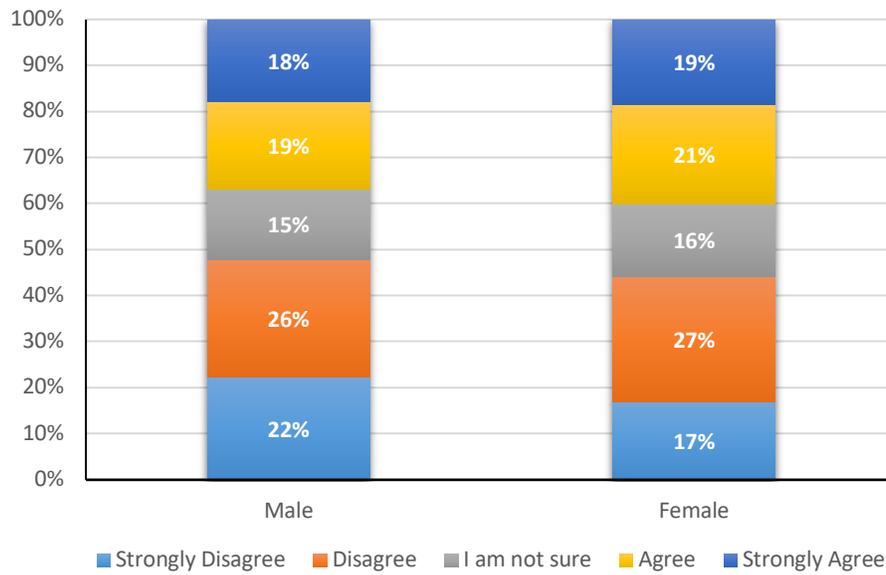


Figure 418. Distribution by “following the health message ensures my salvation” conviction according to gender.

51.06. The Adventist Health Message emphasizes physical health (e.g. diet, exercise), mental health, emotional well-being, social support, and relationships as a part of spiritual growth.

	Counting
Strongly Disagree	100
Disagree	109
I am not sure	701
Agree	4109
Strongly Agree	8772



Figure 419. Distribution by “The message emphasizes physical health, mental health, emotional well-being, social support, and relationships as a part of spiritual growth” conviction.

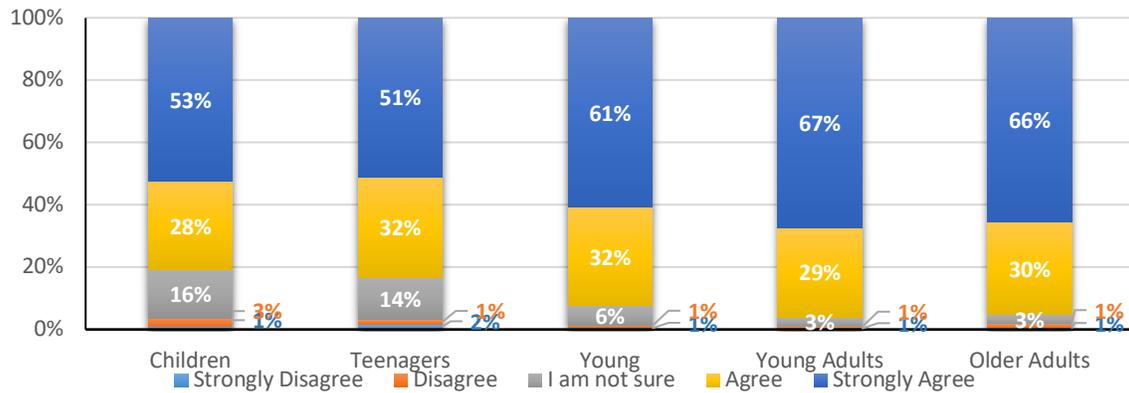


Figure 420. Distribution by “The message emphasizes physical health, mental health, emotional well-being, social support, and relationships as a part of spiritual growth” conviction according to age range.

Young adults show higher than expected rates in the "Strongly Agree" category. The inverse situation happens with children, teens, and youth. In the "I am not sure" category children, teens, and youth present higher than expected rates, while young adults and adults present the inverse situation. The statistical test $\chi^2(16) = 437,462$ with $p < 0,001$ guarantees this significant difference. Cramer's V statistic indicates a 9.0% association between the variables.

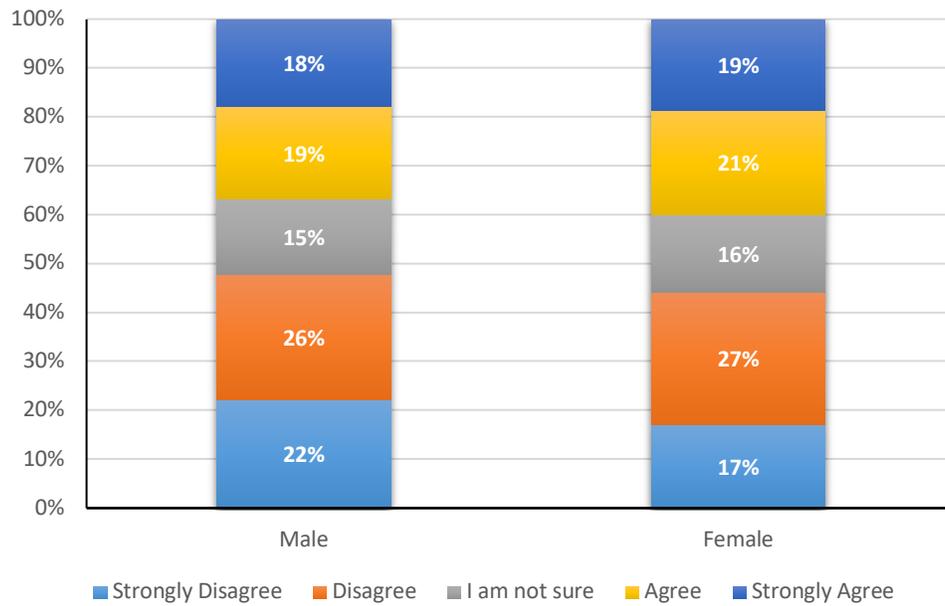
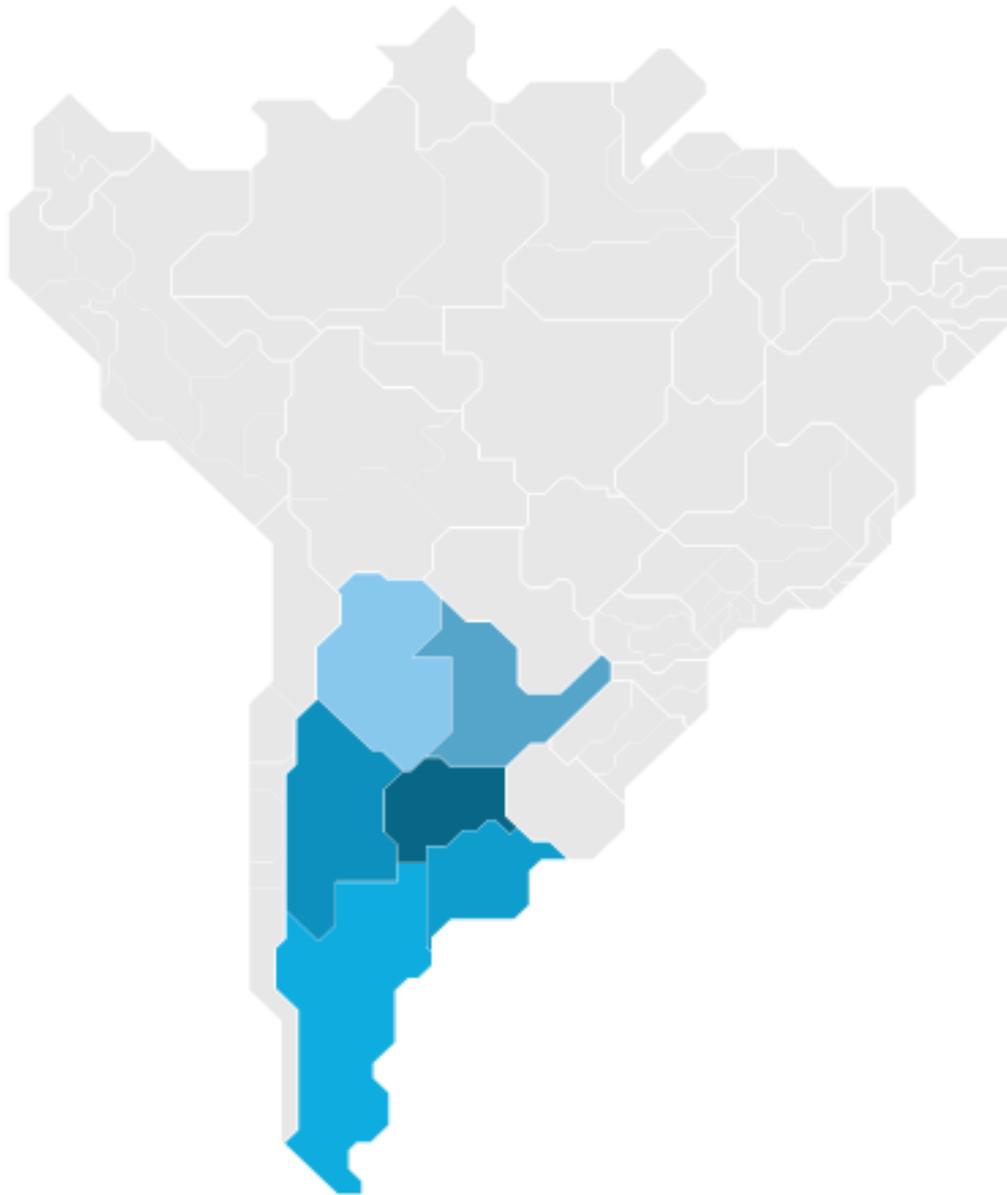


Figure 421. Distribution by “The message emphasizes physical health, mental health, emotional well-being, social support, and relationships as a part of spiritual growth” conviction according to gender.

VI. References

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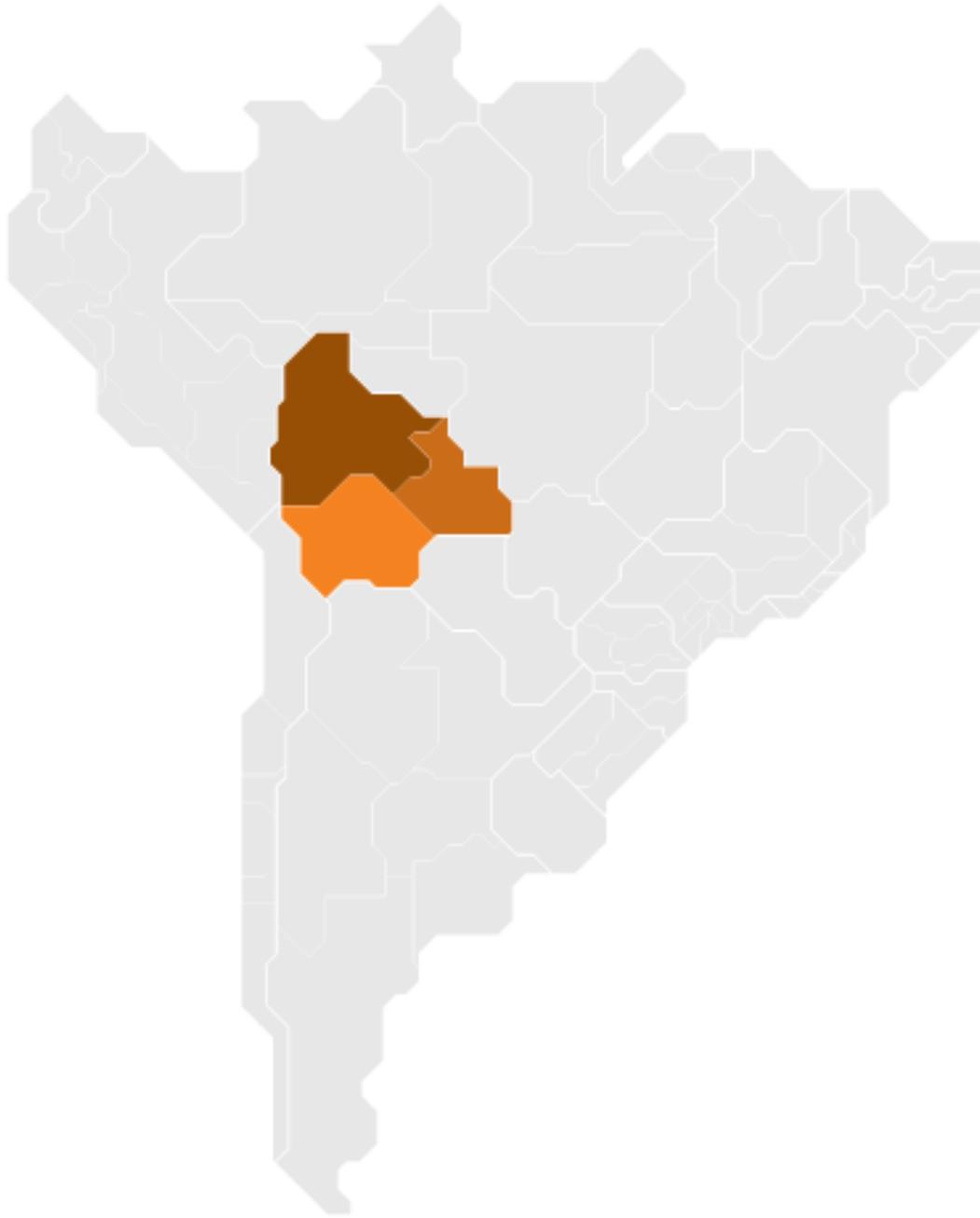


AUC

CAC
NAC
SAC
BoC
NWAM
CWAM

Argentina Union Conference

Central Argentine Conference
North Argentine Conference
South Argentine Conference
Buenos Aires Conference
North West Argentine Mission
Central West Argentine Mission

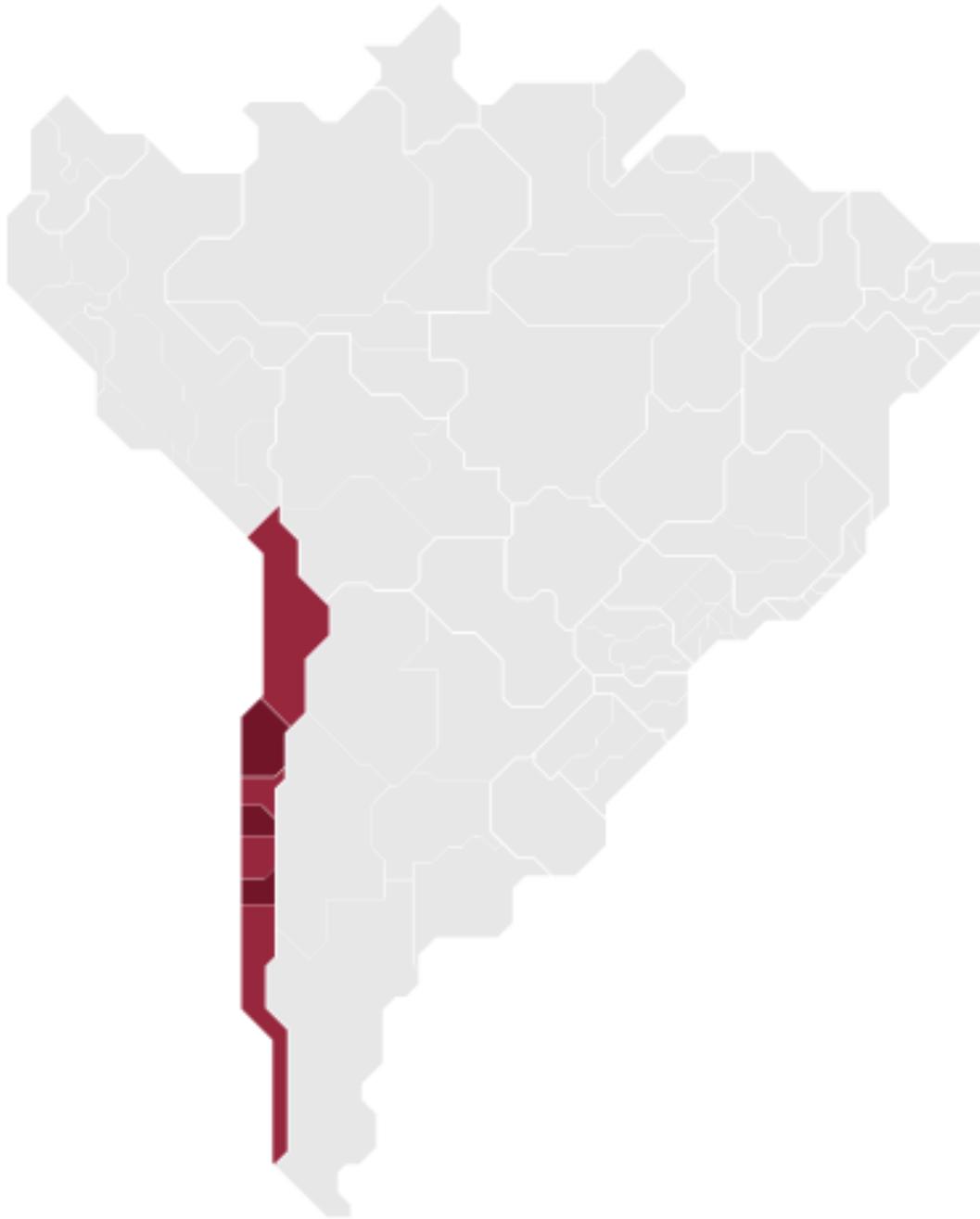


BUM

CBM
WBM
MOB

Bolivia Union Mission

Central Bolivia Mission
Western Bolivia Mission
Mission Bolivian Orient



CUM

CSChC
MChC
SACC
CCM
PCM
NCM
SMChM

Chile Union Mission

Central South Chile Conference
Metropolitan Chile Conference
South Austral Chile Conference
Central Chile Mission
Pacific Chile Mission
North Chile Mission
South Metropolitan Chile Mission



EUM

NEM
SEM

Ecuador Union Mission

North Ecuador Mission
South Ecuador Mission

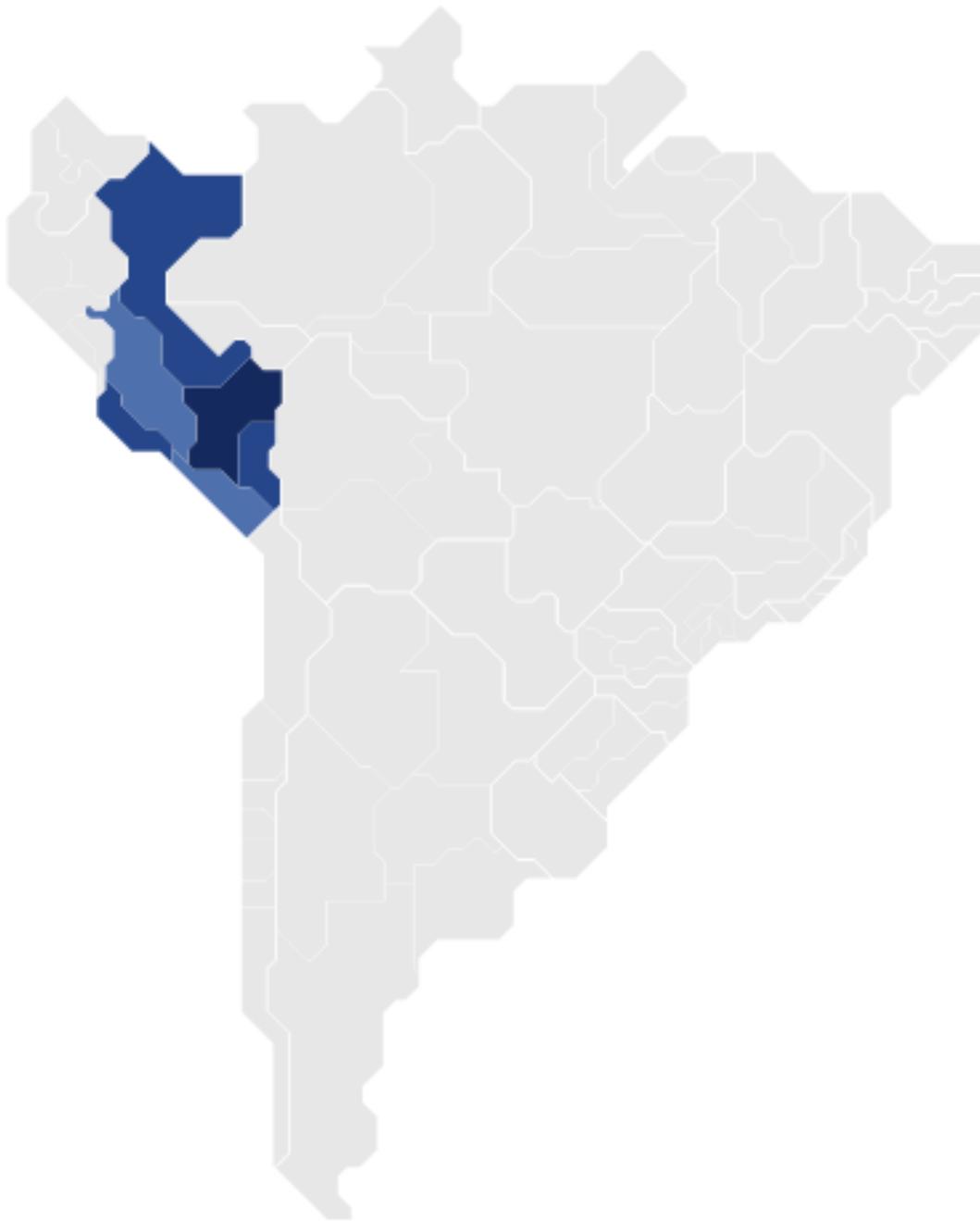


NPUM

PNC
ECPC
WCPM
NePM
NPM

North Peru Union Mission

North Pacific Conference
East Central Peru Conference
West Central Peru Mission
Northeast Peru Mission
North Peru Mission

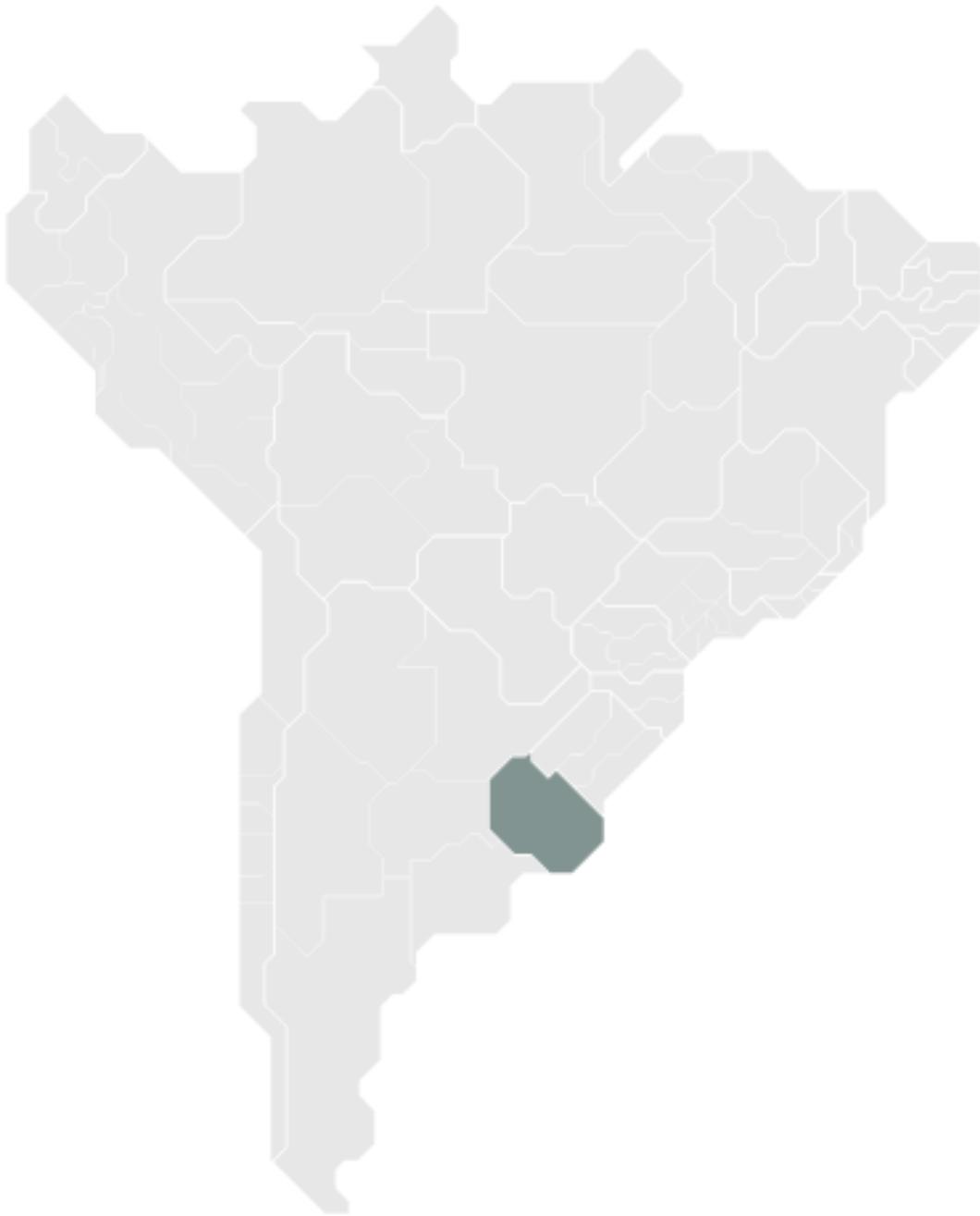


SPUM

SCPC
CAM
LTM
EPM
SPM
SEPM

South Peru Union Mission

Central Peru Conference
Central Andina Mission
Lake Titicaca Mission
East Peru Mission
South Peru Mission
Southeast Peru Mission



UUCM

Uruguay Union of Churches Mission

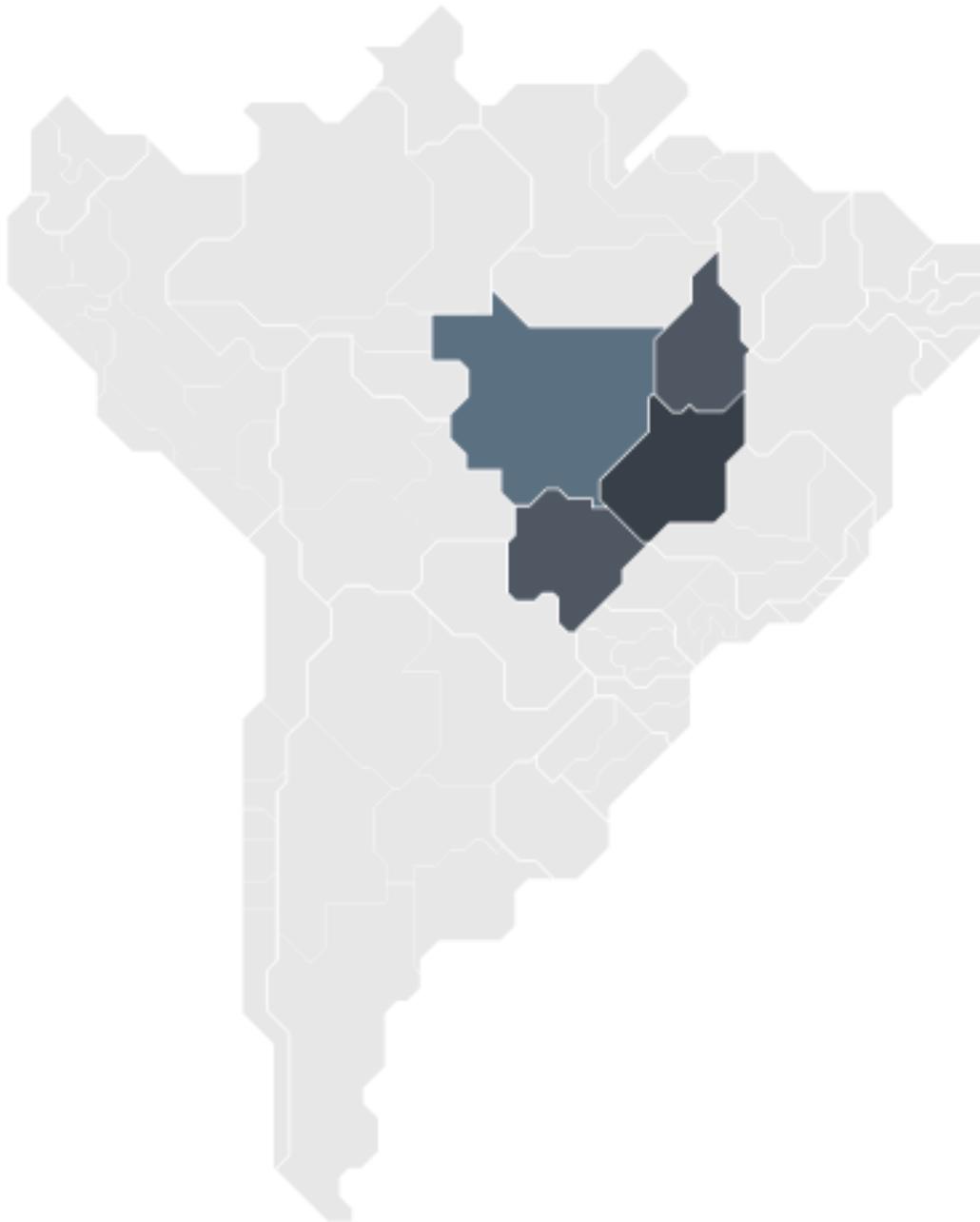


CBUC

Central Brazil Union Conference

SPC
CSPC
ESPC
WSPC
SSPC
SwSPC
SPVC
SeSPC

Sao Paulo Conference
Central Sao Paulo Conference
East Sao Paulo Conference
West Sao Paulo Conference
South Sao Paulo Conference
Southwest Sao Paulo Conference
Sao Paulo Valley Conference
Southesat Sao Paulo Conference



WCBUM West Central Brazil Union Mission

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| CBC | Central Brazil Conference |
| MGC | Mato Grosso Conference |
| CPIC | Central Planalto Conference |
| SMGC | South Mato Grosso Conference |
| TM | Tocantins Mission |

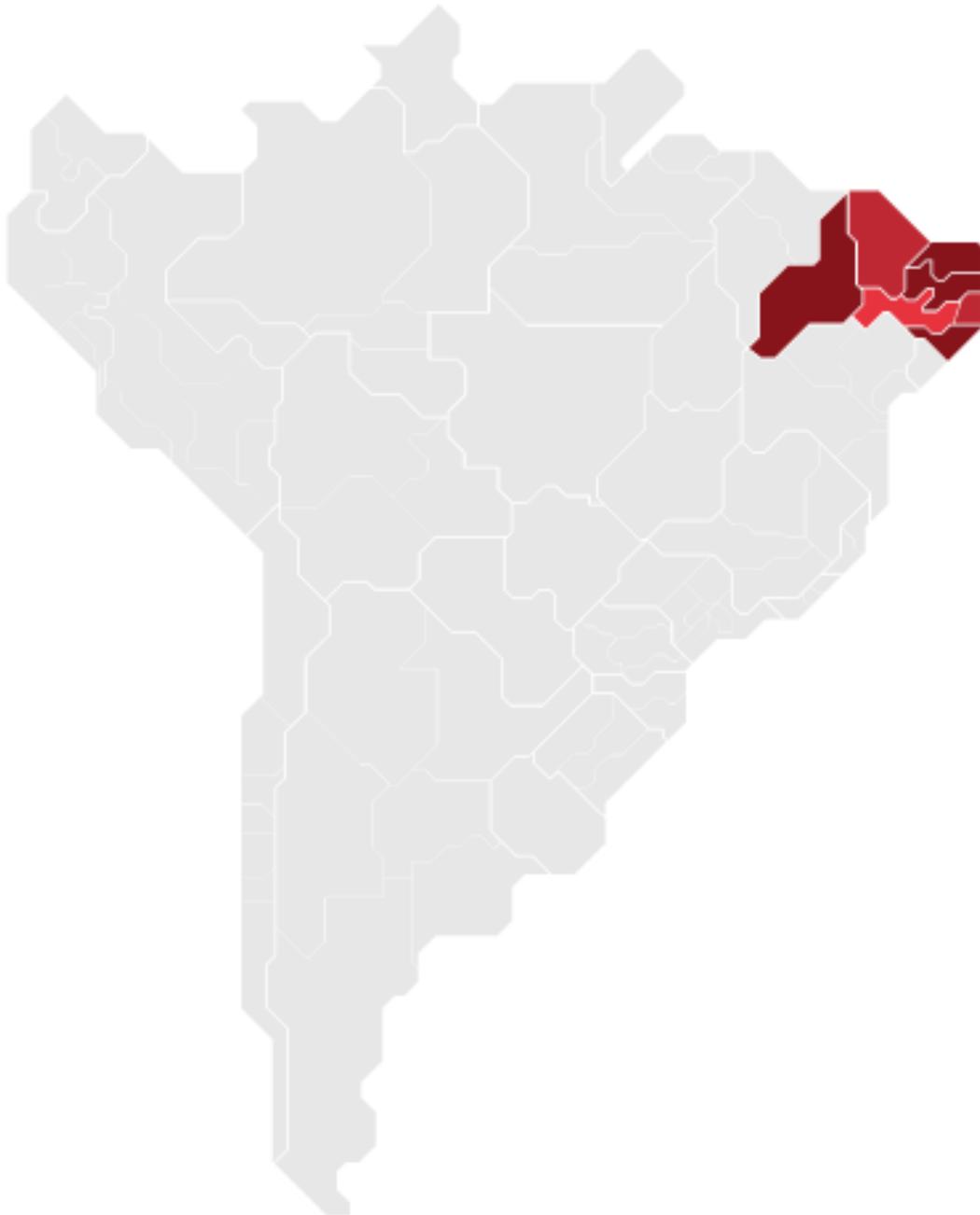


EaBUM

BC
CBC
SBC
NBAH
SwBM
SeM

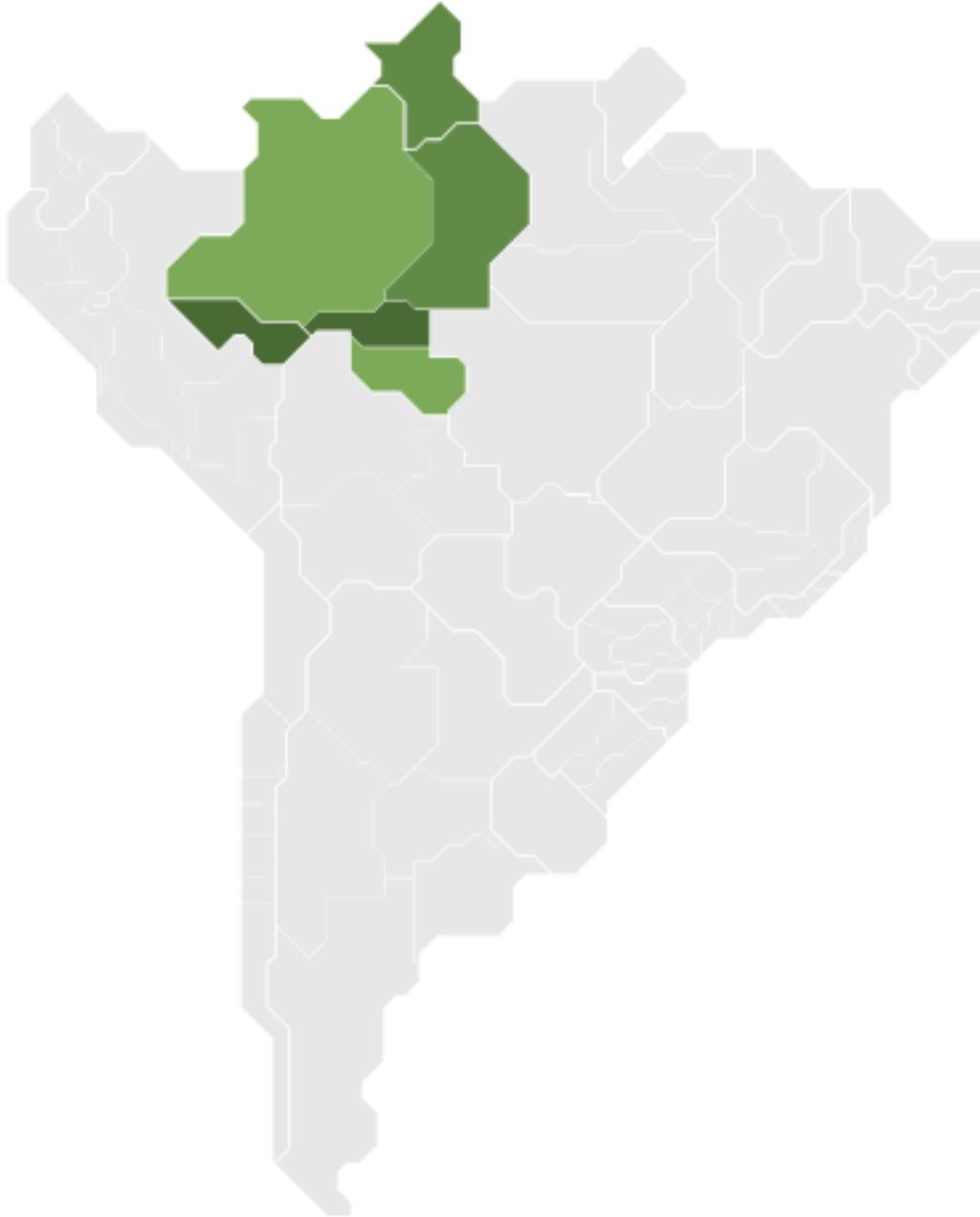
East Brazil Union Mission

Bahia Conference
Central Bahia Conference
South Bahia Conference
North Bahia Mission
Southwest Bahia Mission
Sergipe Mission



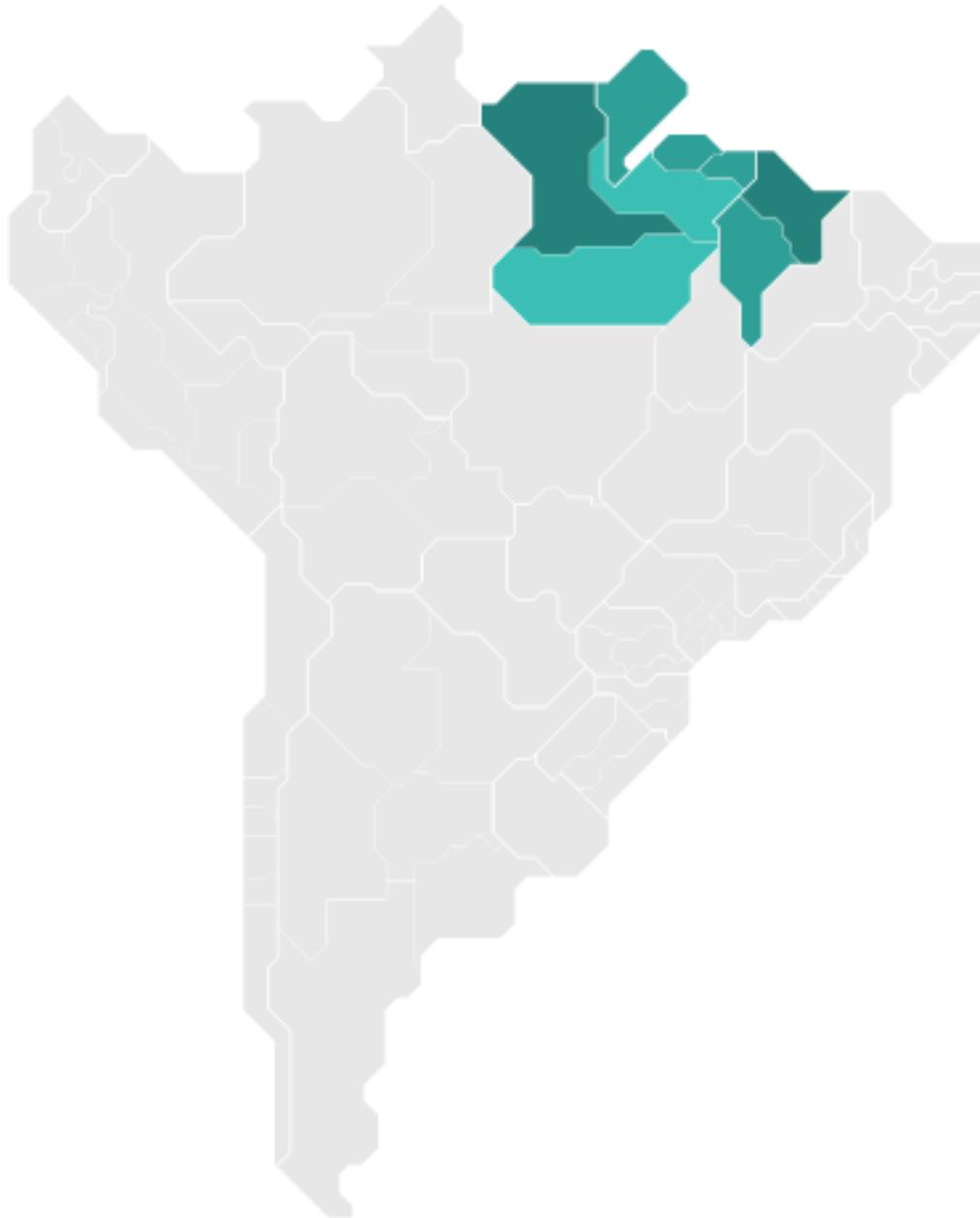
NeBUM Northeast Brazil Union Mission

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| CeC | Ceara Conference |
| PC | Pernambuco Conference |
| CPC | Central Pernambuco Conference |
| AIM | Alagoas Mission |
| NeBM | Northeast Brazil Mission |
| PiM | Piaui Mission |



NwBUM Northwest Brazil Union Mission

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| ARC | Amazonas-Roraima Conference |
| WAC | West Amazon Conference |
| CAMC | Central Amazon Conference |
| SRC | South Rondonia Conference |

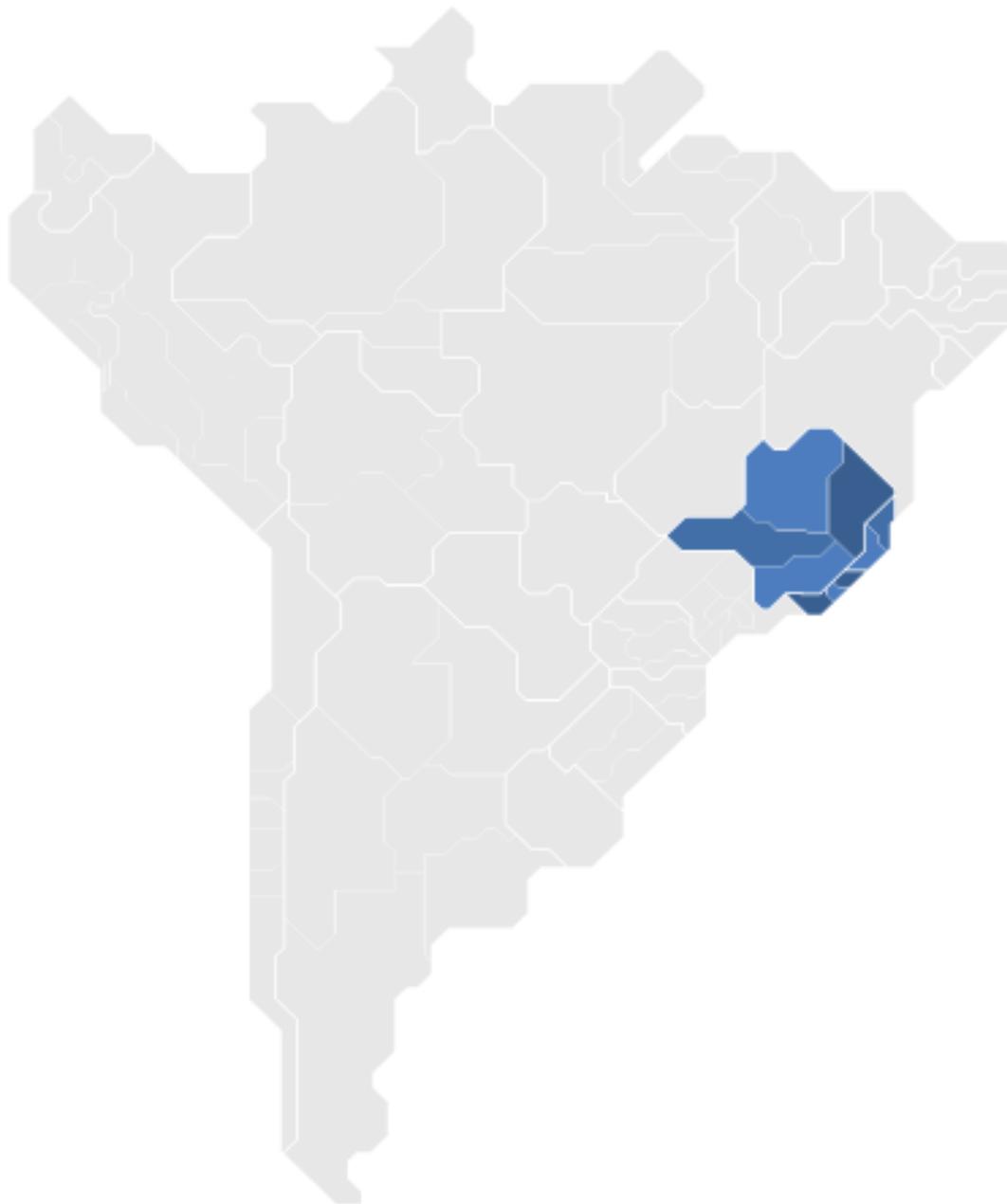


NBUM

LAZC
PSC
WPM
PAM
SMM

North Brazil Union Mission

North Para Conference
South Para Conference
West Para Mission
Para Amapa Mission
South Maranhao Mission



SeBUC

ESC
CMC
EMC
SMC
RFC
RJC
SRC
SESC
NMM

Southeast Brazil Union Conference

Espirito Santo Conference
Central Minas Conference
East Minas Conference
South Minas Conference
Rio Fluminense Conference
Rio de Janeiro Conference
South Rio Conference
South Espirito Santo Conference
North Minas Mission



SBUC

- SCC
- CPC
- CRGSC
- NSSC
- NPC
- SoPC
- RGC
- WPM
- RGWM

South Brazil Union Conference

- Santa Catarina Conference
- Central Parana Conference
- Central Rio Grande do Sul Conference
- North Santa Catarina Conference
- North Parana Conference
- South Parana Conference
- Rio Grande do Sul Conference
- West Parana Mission
- Western Rio Grande do Sul Mission

VII.2. Distribution of the quantity of members and Churches union and conferences.

Number of churches and members by quantity of members by church

Acronym	Division / Union / Conference	Up to 100 members		101 - 200 members		201 - 300 members		301 - 400 members		401 - 500 members		501 - 1000 members		1001 - 2000 members		More than 2000 members		Total	
		Churches	Members	Churches	Members	Churches	Members	Churches	Members	Churches	Members	Churches	Members	Churches	Members	Churches	Members	Churches	Members
SAD	South American Division	19185	883843	5372	743004	1368	330417	441	150314	182	80945	233	149925	40	51889	9	24807	26830	2415144
CBUC	Central Brazil Union Conference	1073	58417	532	75628	180	43643	46	15675	22	9841	38	23928	7	9358	4	11391	1902	247881
CSPC	Central Sao Paulo Conference	144	8024	78	11114	22	5188	6	1991	1	427	3	2157	1	1294	1	2467	256	32662
SPVC	Sao Paulo Valley Conference	157	8958	77	10864	16	3902	3	1038	1	440	6	3561	0	0	0	0	260	28763
ESPC	East Sao Paulo Conference	128	7996	76	10640	31	7464	7	2320	4	1674	10	6126	0	0	0	0	256	36220
WSPC	West Sao Paulo Conference	200	10263	72	10166	19	4750	9	3024	4	1768	3	1808	0	0	0	0	307	31779
SeSPC	Southeast Sao Paulo Conference	66	3529	46	6300	13	3108	2	641	1	497	4	2264	1	1265	0	0	133	17604
SwSPC	Southwest Sao Paulo Conference	184	8645	66	9575	17	4343	3	967	2	953	3	1951	1	1135	1	2718	277	30287
BSPC	South Sao Paulo Conference	86	5071	51	7471	29	6893	10	3509	5	2278	4	2906	1	1670	2	6206	188	36004
SPC	Sao Paulo Conference	108	5931	66	9498	33	7995	6	2185	4	1804	5	3155	3	3994	0	0	225	34562
WCBUM	West Central Brazil Union Mission	1019	45601	274	37474	49	11795	18	6258	8	3597	11	7525	4	4651	0	0	1383	116901
CBC	Central Brazil Conference	244	10044	60	8258	11	2661	5	1653	2	809	2	1367	1	1062	0	0	325	25854
MGC	Mato Grosso Conference	273	12116	71	9841	16	3771	3	1070	2	978	3	2247	0	0	0	0	368	30023
CPIC	Central Planalto Conference	178	9023	58	7964	13	3200	6	2236	1	429	5	3360	2	2569	0	0	263	28811
SMGC	South Mato Grosso Conference	185	8518	49	6522	9	2163	3	994	2	919	1	551	1	1020	0	0	250	20687
TM	Tocantins Mission	139	5900	36	4859	0	0	1	305	1	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	11526
EaBUM	East Brazil Union Mission	1848	86234	477	65340	96	23048	37	12631	8	3532	8	4679	2	2351	1	2508	2477	200323
BC	Bahia Conference	275	15119	101	13960	29	7139	11	3824	1	487	2	1014	1	1028	0	0	420	42571
CBC	Central Bahia Conference	397	17545	61	8052	13	3255	2	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2508	474	32000
SBC	South Bahia Conference	354	17028	113	15668	21	5026	11	3845	4	1710	3	1832	0	0	0	0	506	45109
NBAH	North Bahia Mission	331	13877	56	7468	12	2750	5	1668	1	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	26189
SBM	South Bahia Mission	298	13350	86	11522	14	3233	4	1301	1	464	1	622	0	0	0	0	404	30492
SeM	Sergipe Mission	193	9315	60	8670	7	1645	4	1353	1	445	2	1211	1	1323	0	0	268	23962
NeBUM	Northeast Brazil Union Mission	1641	73411	494	69380	145	35004	60	20648	18	7944	15	9540	2	2452	0	0	2375	218379
CeC	Ceara Conference	368	16123	116	15897	43	10513	9	3105	1	482	8	5102	1	1112	0	0	546	52334
PC	Pernambuco Conference	236	11663	71	9848	14	3323	7	2356	2	944	0	0	1	1340	0	0	331	29474
CPC	Central Pernambuco Conference	327	14521	94	13267	19	4532	13	4424	7	3055	2	1020	0	0	0	0	462	40819
AIM	Alagoas Mission	174	8093	71	9903	26	6344	10	3573	6	2630	1	567	0	0	0	0	288	31110
NeBM	Northeast Brazil Mission	346	15507	88	12744	33	7898	13	4450	1	406	4	2851	0	0	0	0	485	43856
PIM	Paraiba Mission	190	7504	54	7721	10	2394	8	2740	1	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	20786

Seventh-day Adventist Global Church Member Survey Research South American Division

NwBUM	Northwest Brazil Union Mission	1081	51314	410	56925	109	25868	33	11262	9	3947	12	7665	0	0	0	0	1654	156981
ARC	Amazonas-Roraima Conference	487	23947	167	22826	35	8402	9	3104	2	901	3	2244	0	0	0	0	703	61424
WAC	West Amazon Conference	243	11325	99	13777	22	5229	6	2109	1	402	2	1311	0	0	0	0	373	34153
CAMC	Central Amazon Conference	188	9128	98	13921	43	10092	12	3967	6	2644	5	2889	0	0	0	0	352	42641
SRC	South Rondonia Conference	163	6914	46	6401	9	2145	6	2082	0	0	2	1221	0	0	0	0	226	18763
NBUM	North Brazil Union Mission	1924	90967	711	98173	194	47394	50	16839	18	7732	13	7836	0	0	1	2317	2911	271258
MAC	Maranhao Conference	585	28348	203	27733	38	9192	7	2285	4	1676	2	1205	0	0	0	0	839	70439
LAZC	North Para Conference	313	14007	90	12609	23	5682	5	1746	1	432	0	0	0	0	1	2317	433	36793
PSC	South Para Conference	285	12294	155	20892	36	8750	13	4425	2	934	0	0	0	0	0	0	491	47295
WPM	West Para Mission	231	10092	58	8225	23	5518	6	1978	6	2487	6	3851	0	0	0	0	330	32151
PAM	Para Amapa Mission	218	11079	82	11253	30	7430	8	2730	1	457	3	1735	0	0	0	0	342	34684
SMM	South Maranhao Mission	292	15147	123	17461	44	10822	11	3675	4	1746	2	1045	0	0	0	0	476	49896
SeBUC	Southeast Brazil Union Conference	1768	82389	420	57644	112	27385	32	10737	13	5859	11	7144	4	5008	0	0	2360	196166
ESC	Espirito Santo Conference	201	9560	58	8251	19	4561	4	1343	2	915	1	581	1	1235	0	0	286	26446
CMC	Central Minas Conference	270	12274	59	7881	17	4047	7	2488	1	407	3	2066	0	0	0	0	357	29163
EMC	East Minas Conference	198	8782	36	5193	9	2184	1	340	1	493	2	1062	0	0	0	0	247	18054
SMC	South Minas Conference	228	9088	48	6775	12	2863	4	1237	0	0	2	1420	0	0	0	0	294	21383
RJC	Rio de Janeiro Conference	119	6075	28	4043	6	1581	4	1324	0	0	0	0	2	2713	0	0	159	15736
RFC	Rio Fluminense Conference	169	8121	40	5210	14	3454	4	1329	0	0	1	686	1	1060	0	0	229	19860
SRC	South Rio Conference	232	11430	50	6455	17	4095	5	1626	3	1336	2	1329	0	0	0	0	309	26271
SESC	South Espirito Santo Conference	217	10832	62	8280	15	3800	3	1050	5	2236	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	26198
NMM	North Minas Mission	134	6227	39	5556	3	800	0	0	1	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	13055
SBUC	South Brazil Union Conference	1507	74285	434	59294	93	23069	24	8182	10	4331	20	14025	5	6415	2	4878	2095	194479
SCC	Santa Catarina Conference	171	9094	51	7125	7	1678	2	710	2	845	3	1882	0	0	0	0	236	21334
CPC	Central Parana Conference	144	8049	56	7693	16	3901	6	2004	1	405	3	2065	2	2485	0	0	228	26602
CRGSC	Central Rio Grande do Sul Conference	188	9020	62	8386	9	2271	3	982	1	411	5	3499	0	0	0	0	268	24569
NSCC	North Santa Catarina Conference	169	7870	46	6066	9	2281	3	1106	1	446	2	1293	0	0	0	0	230	19062
NPC	North Parana Conference	171	8715	59	7861	14	3399	2	609	1	480	2	1334	1	1347	1	2133	251	25878
SoPC	South Parana Conference	139	7041	57	7666	9	2277	2	696	2	844	0	0	0	0	1	2745	210	21269
RGC	Rio Grande do Sul Conference	235	11552	53	7713	12	3080	3	1091	2	900	3	2269	2	2583	0	0	310	29188
RGWM	Western Rio Grande do Sul Mission	125	5486	22	2867	6	1570	2	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	10535
WPM	West Parana Mission	165	7458	28	3917	11	2612	1	372	0	0	2	1683	0	0	0	0	207	16042
AUC	Argentina Union Conference	689	35056	237	33792	53	12587	26	8813	7	3203	15	9837	4	4793	0	0	1031	108081
CAC	Central Argentine Conference	174	8028	42	5979	5	1100	0	0	1	498	3	2070	2	2527	0	0	227	20202
NAC	North Argentine Conference	183	8783	40	5689	12	2906	11	3622	2	934	3	1977	0	0	0	0	251	23811

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SAC	South Argentine Conference	101	5187	31	4372	4	994	4	1447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	12000
BoC	Buenos Aires Conference	122	7162	77	10795	18	4308	8	2750	2	870	4	2658	2	2266	0	0	233	30809
CWAM	Central West Argentine Mission	58	3002	17	2470	8	1926	0	0	1	476	1	550	0	0	0	0	85	8424
NwAM	Northwest Argentine Mission	51	2894	30	4487	6	1453	3	994	1	425	4	2582	0	0	0	0	95	12835
BUM	Bolivia Union Mission	747	31961	197	27870	60	14469	25	8383	24	10669	21	13750	6	8170	0	0	1080	115272
CBM	Central Bolivia Mission	140	7389	46	6585	17	4075	9	2969	6	2700	6	3906	2	2894	0	0	226	30518
WBM	West Bolivia Mission	443	16772	76	11058	26	6540	10	3308	15	6734	13	7946	3	4160	0	0	586	56518
EBM	East Bolivia Mission	164	7800	75	10227	17	3854	6	2106	3	1235	2	1898	1	1116	0	0	268	28236
CUM	Chile Union Mission	704	33376	209	28198	63	14902	21	7332	11	4830	17	10876	1	1025	0	0	1026	100539
CSCChC	Central South Chile Conference	121	6017	31	4113	16	3889	6	2041	2	837	3	2012	1	1025	0	0	180	19934
MChC	Metropolitan Chile Conference	63	3521	34	4448	11	2484	4	1388	1	438	7	4779	0	0	0	0	120	17058
SACC	South Austral Chile Conference	173	8404	44	6162	15	3638	4	1405	2	830	2	1428	0	0	0	0	240	21867
CCM	Central Chile Mission	85	3633	14	1918	3	692	1	342	1	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	7012
PCM	Pacific Chile Mission	117	4711	31	3992	8	1833	1	321	1	445	2	1110	0	0	0	0	160	12412
NCM	North Chile Mission	89	3916	29	3994	6	1393	2	707	1	449	1	524	0	0	0	0	128	10983
SMChM	South Metropolitan Chile Mission	56	3174	26	3571	4	973	3	1128	3	1404	2	1023	0	0	0	0	94	11273
EUM	Ecuador Union Mission	495	24124	131	18267	30	7000	9	3120	3	1380	8	4871	0	0	0	0	676	58762
NEM	North Ecuador Mission	225	11401	74	9975	14	3257	7	2470	2	884	6	3745	0	0	0	0	328	31732
SEM	South Ecuador Mission	270	12723	57	8292	16	3743	2	650	1	496	2	1126	0	0	0	0	348	27030
PUCM	Paraguay Union of Churches Mission	131	5884	19	2655	7	1725	2	714	0	0	1	675	0	0	0	0	160	11653
NPUM	North Peru Union Mission	2434	107594	419	56177	85	20361	22	7379	13	6092	14	8726	1	1778	1	3713	2989	211820
PNC	North Pacific Conference	722	31483	104	13856	23	5698	2	707	4	1864	4	2739	0	0	0	0	859	56347
ECPC	East Central Peru Conference	237	10625	48	6388	13	2974	7	2359	2	963	2	1217	1	1778	1	3713	311	30017
WCPM	West Central Peru Mission	288	13474	77	10362	18	4214	5	1630	2	996	3	1823	0	0	0	0	393	32499
NePM	Northeast Peru Mission	486	21616	89	11576	12	2980	5	1697	2	884	2	1137	0	0	0	0	596	39890
NPM	North Peru Mission	701	30396	101	13995	19	4495	3	986	3	1385	3	1810	0	0	0	0	830	53067
SPUM	South Peru Union Mission	2059	80616	384	52897	91	21886	34	11668	16	7055	29	18848	4	5888	0	0	2617	198858
SCPC	Central Peru Conference	231	11840	90	12699	27	6524	11	3803	5	2173	8	4999	1	1262	0	0	373	43270
CAM	Central Andina Mission	317	11015	41	5655	7	1730	4	1405	0	0	2	1059	0	0	0	0	371	20864
LTM	Lake Titicaca Mission	735	24851	71	9445	16	3885	4	1418	4	1744	5	3454	2	3088	0	0	837	47885
EPM	East Peru Mission	206	9975	61	8622	11	2636	6	2009	1	453	4	2547	0	0	0	0	289	26242
SPM	South Peru Mission	288	11981	61	8323	17	4047	5	1691	2	897	2	1540	1	1538	0	0	376	30017
SEPM	Southeast Peru Mission	282	10954	60	8183	13	3064	4	1342	4	1788	8	5249	0	0	0	0	371	30580
UUCM	Uruguay Union of Churches Mission	65	2614	24	3290	1	281	2	673	2	933	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	7791

Source: Adventist Church Management System - Executive Secretary SAD - 2016

VII.3.Churches selected by union list

NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND MEMBERS BY QUANTITY OF MEMBERS BY CHURCH

Acronym Division/Union/Conference	Churches	Members	Acronym Division/Union/Conference	Churches	Members	Acronym Division/Union/Conference	Churches	Members	Acronym Division/Union/Conference	Churches	Members
SAD South American Division			WCBUM West Central Brazil Union Mission	20	1776	EaBUM East Brazil Union Mission	37	2627	NeBUM Northeast Brazil Union Mission	35	3688
CBUC Central Brazil Union Conference	28	3507	CBC Central Brazil Conference	5	284	BC Bahia Conference	10	742	CeC Ceara Conference	12	1050
SPC Sao Paulo Conference	2	127	1 Forte Vile	57		1 Conjunto Pirajá I	67		1 Central - Uruburetama	77	
1 Paisagem Colonial	63		2 Jardim da Luz	103		2 Fazenda Grande I	116		2 Des. Irapuan - SubDist - Senador Pompeu	11	
2 República	64		3 Montividiu	48		3 Jambeiro	27		3 Ibiapina	54	
CSPC Central Sao Paulo Conference	8	651	4 Munir Calixto	49		4 Jardim Cajazeiras	24		4 Icarai	53	
1 Aguaí	114		5 Pontalina	27		5 Mabaço de Baixo	25		5 Jamacaru	47	
2 Alto dos Ypês	80		MGC Mato Grosso Conference	8	877	6 São Tomé de Paripe	79		6 Pintor Lemos	65	
3 Bariri	78		1 Arenópolis	63		7 Saúde - Centro Histórico	71		7 Pirajá - JC	13	
4 Jd. São Manoel/Nova Odessa	62		2 Assentamento Milagrosa	14		8 Sauipe	40		8 Piratininga	132	
5 Jd. Uruguai	42		3 Assentamento Monte Verde	40		9 Vila Canária II	57		9 Sabiaguaba	49	
6 Jd. Varam	84		4 Castanheira	88		CBC Central Bahia Conference	7	467	10 São Jose Do Torto	176	
7 Pq. Santana	41		5 Jardim 13 de Maio	134		1 Água Fria	16		11 Sítios Novos - Itapipoca	100	
8 Vargem Grande Do Sul	150		6 Morada Do Ouro	200		2 Barrocas	12		12 Terrenos Novos - Sobral	273	
ESPC East Sao Paulo Conference	4	570	7 Sapezal	80		3 Colônia Nova	41		PC Pernambuco Conference	4	285
1 Custódio Paiva	72		8 Sorriso - Sede	258		4 João Paulo II - Cidade Nova	110		1 Alto Do Capitão	85	
2 Jd. Romano	108		CPIC Central Planalto Conference	3	349	5 Murilo Leite	44		2 Goiana	101	
3 Vila Progresso	67		1 Alto da Gloria	96		6 Nova Brasilia/21 de Setembro	15		3 Lot. São Pedro	27	
4 Pirituba	323		2 Basevi	79		7 Panorama	239		4 Matinha	72	
WSPC West Sao Paulo Conference	4	773	3 Valparaíso 2	174		SBC South Bahia Conference	3	289	CPC Central Pernambuco Conference	3	282
1 Cidade Jardim	95		SMGC South Mato Grosso Conference	1	87	1 Aparecida - Posto da Mata	39		1 Caroolina	28	
2 Esperança	57		1 Aeroporto - Corumbá	87		2 Bairro Liberdade	179		2 Cohab I - Arcoverde	58	
3 Vila Rodrigues	141		TM Tocantins Mission	3	179	3 Salobrinho	71		3 Vila Massangano	196	
4 Fernandópolis	480		1 Campo Bello	21		NBAH North Bahia Mission	6	473	AIM Alagoas Mission	4	582
SSPC South Sao Paulo Conference	3	852	2 Luzinópolis	17		1 Estádio	34		1 São José da Laje	139	
1 Barra Do Ribeira	100		3 Vila Cidinha	141		2 Fazenda Lagoa da Fonseca	23		2 Serra Do Gugj	21	
2 Itapecerica da Serra	500					3 Fundação Bradesco	114		3 Tabuleiro/Penedo	38	
3 Jd. Branca Flor	252					4 Mundo Novo	125		4 Serraria	384	
SWSPC Southwest Sao Paulo Conference	2	124				5 Projeto Curaçá III	30		NeBM Northeast Brazil Mission	5	1041
1 Estancia Agua Bonita	24					6 Senhor Do Bonfim/Cidade Nova	147		1 Caaporã	91	
2 Monte Mor	100					SwBM Southwest Bahia Mission	4	214	2 Extremoz	96	
SPVC Sao Paulo Valley Conference	5	410				1 Alto do Guarani	107		3 João da Cruz	29	
1 Cidade Salvador	194					2 Lagoa dos Ferreiras	65		4 Paraiso	29	
2 Conj. Marcos Freire	58					3 Pradoso	30		5 Cohab	539	
3 Goiabal	36					4 São José Do Ouro	12		6 Nova Pamamirim	257	
4 Pararangaba	76					SeM Sergipe Mission	7	442	PIM Piauí Mission	7	448
5 Socorro	46					1 Braz	60		1 Bairro Campos	40	
						2 Colonia Sergipe	125		2 Jardim Do Mulato	61	
						3 Francisco Oliveira	57		3 Lagoa do Tabuleiro	9	
						4 Mosqueiro	78		4 Novo Mocambinho	28	
						5 Povoado Goffinho	16		5 Parque Alvorada	113	
						6 Santa Rosa Do Hermirio	18		6 Vila Costa Rica - C. Teresina	96	
						7 Tijuquinha	88		7 Vila Felicidade	101	

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NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND MEMBERS BY QUANTITY OF MEMBERS BY CHURCH

Acronym Division/Union/Conference			Churches	Members	Acronym Division/Union/Conference			Churches	Members	Acronym Division/Union/Conference			Churches	Members	
SAD South American Division					NwBUM Northwest Brazil Union Mission			24	2180	SeBUC Southeast Brazil Union Conference			35	2940	
NBUM	North Brazil Union Mission	40	3192	ARC	Amazonas-Roraima Conference	15	1458	ESC	Espirito Santo Conference	5	409	SBUC	South Brazil Union Conference	31	2451
MAC	Maranhao Conference	15	1028	1	Calunga	107	1	Juassuba	34	SCC	Santa Catarina Conference	5	390		
1	Bom Futuro - Barreirinhas	32	2	Cidade Alta	12	2	Nova Palestina	71	1	Laguna	106				
2	Caminho Novo	36	3	Conjunto Cidadão XII	80	3	Praia Mar	102	2	Pinheiro	119				
3	Cidade Nova (Rosário)	69	4	Conjunto João Paulo	98	4	Resistencia	74	3	Sambaqui	50				
4	Cidade Nova II	66	5	Florestal	51	5	São José	128	4	Santa Cruz	32				
5	Coqueiro II	19	6	Mocambo	71	6	Mateus Leme	77	5	Terra Nova	83				
6	Luís Fernando	78	7	Monte Carmelo da Kakaia	32	7	Prata	24	CPC	Central Parana Conference	5	330			
7	Madragoa	101	8	Monte Castelo II	102	8	Alvarenga	15	1	Marquinho	13				
8	Magalhães de Almeida	31	9	Normandia	73	9	Crisolita (Viriato)	35	2	Nova Laranjeiras	24				
9	Monte Castelo II	147	10	Nova Esperança-Colônia	144	10	Fazenda União	11	3	Orleans	91				
10	Nova Esperança - Us	63	11	Palmeiras	67	11	Caparaó	45	4	Santa Felicidade	130				
11	Paraná	135	12	Riachuelo	97	12	Conceição Aparecida	82	5	Tibagi	64				
12	Povoado Pindoba	4	13	União	168	13	Alfenas	277	CRGSC	Central Rio Grande do Sul Conference	5	375			
13	Santarém	94	14	Vila São José	9	14	Rio Fluminense Conference	1	1	Araricá	47				
14	Tirirical	82	15	Núcleo XV	347	15	Mineiros-Campos	53	2	Estância Velha - Canoas	127				
15	Túnel Do Sacavém	71	WAC	West Amazon Conference	3	186	RJC	Rio de Janeiro Conference	4	588	3	Rio Grande	31		
LAZC	North Para Conference	3	249	1	13 de Maio	95	1	Tomás Coelho	92	4	Vila Glória	135			
1	Central de Abaetetuba - Sede	103	2	Nova Porto Velho - Buritis	80	2	Vila Isabel Tres Rios	75	5	Vila Seca	35				
2	Central Igarapé-miri	109	3	Perseverança	11	3	Vila Serrana	71	NSCC	North Santa Catarina Conference	2	363			
3	Parque Verde - Marituba	37	CAMC	Central Amazon Conference	3	296	4	Ilha do Governador	350	1	Vila Nova - Joinville	154			
PSC	South Para Conference	6	580	1	Nova Esperança II - Iranduba II	42	SRC	South Rio Conference	4	520	2	Caçador	209		
1	Águas Claras - Tailândia II - Tailândia	15	2	Vila Monteiro	24	1	Ipatinga	56	NPC	North Parana Conference	1	74			
2	Nova Esperança - Nova Marabá - Marabá	161	3	Beruri II	230	2	Nova Aurora	77	1	Bairro Aeroporto	74				
3	Nova Jerusalém - Sub Eldorado - Piçarra	42	SRC	South Rondonia Conference	3	240	3	Quatis	18	SoPC	South Parana Conference	2	282		
4	Nova Vida - Nova Marabá - Ponta de Pedra	96	1	Mirassol	17	1	Jardim Paulista	369	1	Jardim Nova Veneza	66				
5	Serrinha - Nova Redenção - Redenção	131	2	Naim - Linha 192	47	2	SESC South Espirito Santo Conference	3	190	2	Paranaguá	216			
6	Vila Macarrão - Tailândia	135	3	Nova Jerusalém - Central	176	3	1	Alfredo Chaves	54	RGC	Rio Grande do Sul Conference	4	328		
WPM	West Para Mission	3	191	SRC	South Rio Conference	4	520	2	Prairinha	43	1	Jardim Do Lagos (G)	26		
1	Andriobal-Obidos	45	1	Ipatinga	56	1	Vila Progresso	93	2	Lomba Do Pinheiro (I)	185				
2	Hebrom - Placas	59	2	Nova Aurora	77	3	Vila Progresso	93	3	Maracanã (I)	32				
3	Vale Do Éden - Vila Nova	87	3	Quatis	18	4	Jardim Paulista	369	4	Stela Maris (G)	85				
PAM	Para Amapa Mission	4	238	4	Jardim Paulista	369	SRC	South Rio Conference	4	520	WPM	West Parana Mission	4	152	
1	Cohab-benevides	61	1	Ipatinga	56	1	Alfredo Chaves	54	1	Assentamento	26				
2	Ilha de Santana	32	2	Nova Aurora	77	2	Vila Progresso	43	2	Guarujá	43				
3	Novo Horizonte II - Ananindeua	120	3	Quatis	18	3	Vila Progresso	93	3	Pérola	65				
4	São Bento	25	4	Jardim Paulista	369	4	Jardim Paulista	369	4	Vila Guarani	18				
SMM	South Maranhao Mission	9	906	SESC	South Espirito Santo Conference	3	190	SRC	South Rio Conference	4	520	RGWM	Western Rio Grande do Sul Mission	3	157
1	Benedito Leite (São João dos Patos)	70	1	Alfredo Chaves	54	1	Alfredo Chaves	54	1	Lajeado Heleno	35				
2	Buritirana (Senador La Roque)	149	2	Prairinha	43	2	Prairinha	43	2	Tancredo Neves Ijuí	35				
3	Central Balsas (Balsas)	126	3	Vila Progresso	93	3	Vila Progresso	93	3	Tenente Portela	87				
4	Centro dos Lopes(Olho D'água das Cunhãs)	11	4	Vila Progresso	93	4	Vila Progresso	93	4						
5	Habitat Brazil (São Pedro da Água Branca)	84	5	Capitão Enéas	25	5	Capitão Enéas	25	5						
6	J.K. (Gov. Nunes Freire)	102	6	Congonhas Do Norte	56	6	Congonhas Do Norte	56	6						
7	Setor Aeroporto (Gov. Nunes Freire)	41	7	Rio Pardo	30	7	Rio Pardo	30	7						
8	Setor Rodoviário (Parque Buriti)	163	8	Ubaí	55	8	Ubaí	55	8						
9	Vila Macédo (Santa Rita)	160	9	Vila Jadete - Central	178	9	Vila Jadete - Central	178	9						

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SAD South American Division											
AUC Argentina Union Conference	16	1658	BUM Bolivia Union Mission	16	1301	CUM Chile Union Mission	15	1297	EUM Ecuador Union Mission	10	916
CAC Central Argentine Conference	5	347	CBM Central Bolivia Mission	4	280	CSChC Central South Chile Conference	2	98	NEM North Ecuador Mission	6	712
1 Maciá		62	1 Patacón		160	1 Puchacay		88	1 Km 32		47
2 Rafaela Oeste		53	2 Sausalito		51	2 Villa Mercedes (Grupo)		10	2 Lagumasa		27
3 Santa Fe Sur		136	3 Villa Israel Sur		36	MChC Metropolitan Chile Conference	4	634	3 Monserrat		27
4 Santa Rosa de Calchines		48	4 Villa Puente		33	1 Dulce Refugio		151	4 Nayón		81
5 Villa las Lomas		48	WBM Western Bolivia Mission	9	660	2 El Bosque		132	5 Pinillo		0
NAC North Argentine Conference	6	622	1 Achiri		40	3 Los Tres Angeles		159	6 Lago Agrio		530
1 Kilómetro 32		34	2 Chiviraya		22	4 Los Platanos		212	SEM South Ecuador Mission	4	204
2 Kilómetro 90		64	3 Chocorosi-A		59	SACC South Austral Chile Conference	4	196	1 Balsas		20
3 Km 17-Picada San Miguel		28	4 Chojasivi		48	1 Hualpin		49	2 Barranquilla		43
4 Oasis		189	5 Janco Kala a sm		14	2 Huilo		23	3 Barreiro Nuevo		63
5 Villa Hermosa		27	6 Milluni Bajo		35	3 Huincacara		24	4 Julio Cartagena		78
6 Maranatha (S.V.)		280	7 San Pedro b sm		21	4 Redencion		100			
SAC South Argentine Conference	1	74	8 Tucupí		77	CCM Central Chile Mission	1	31			
1 Gaiman		74	9 La Portada		344	1 Las Cabras		31			
BoC Buenos Aires Conference	3	450	MOB Misión del Oriente Boliviano	3	361	PCM Pacific Chile Mission	3	274			
1 Barrio San Carlos		151	1 Nuevo Horizonte - Riberalta		67	1 El Peñon		39			
2 la Perla		97	2 Pepe Lucho		51	2 Panquehue		29			
3 General Pacheco		202	3 Guayará Central		243	3 Sindempart		206			
NWAM North West Argentine Mission	1	165				SMChM South Metropolitan Chile Mission	1	64			
1 la Tablada		165				1 Maranatha Observatorio		64			

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SAD South American Division											
PUCM Paraguay Union of Churches Mission	2	68	NPUM North Peru Union Mission	45	2885	SPUM South Peru Union Mission	35	2417	UUCM Uruguay Union of Churches Mission	1	164
1 San Vicente - Atyrá	12		PNC North Pacific Conference	15	871	SCPC Central Peru Conference	5	466	1 Rivera Chico	1	164
2 Trinidad Centro	56		1 Casa Blanca	146		1 Koreana - Miraflores A	26				
			2 Chetilla B	32		2 Limatambo Norte - Canadá	58				
			3 Chuñiga	25		3 Mateo - Chorrillos C	108				
			4 Chuquitambo - Pataz	27		4 Micaela Bastidas - Tablada de Lurin	184				
			5 Cruz Colorada	44		5 Pantanos de Villa - Chorrillos B	90				
			6 Huaranchal	71		CAM Central Andina Mission	10	346			
			7 Huayacán- Maranatha	80		1 Alto Pumpuriani - Pucharini	22				
			8 Huayobamba - Otuzco	29		2 Ambo - Huanuco C	31				
			9 La Collpa - Porcón Alto Horeb	71		3 Anashirona - Perené	3				
			10 La Morada - San Vicente	64		4 Capirushari - Mazamari	40				
			11 Liberación Social	119		5 Chupaca Buenos Aires - Hyo Pilcomayo	0				
			12 Meléndez	13		6 Huancasancos - Ayacucho C	33				
			13 Pasambara	21		7 Mariscal Cáceres - Perené	75				
			14 Renacer - San Vicente	16		8 San Luis Alto - La Merced	36				
			15 Same	113		9 Villa Fiel - Hyo Tambo Oeste	70				
			ECPC East Central Peru Conference	4	432	10 Vista Alegre - La Oroya	36				
			1 Chacarilla de Otero	91		LTM Lake Titicaca Mission	3	243			
			2 Cuspon	21		1 Corani Cantogrande-Macusani	120				
			3 Sharon	103		2 Curayllo-Azángaro A	60				
			4 Mariscal Cáceres	217		3 Pan de Vida-Rinconada	63				
			WCPM West Central Peru Mission	4	250	EPM East Peru Mission	6	548			
			1 Condevilla	160		1 10 de Marzo - Pucallpa C	121				
			2 San Luis de Mazo	4		2 27 de Mayo - Aucayacu	31				
			3 Santa Cruz-Huacho	52		3 Acho Mego - Pucallpa D	36				
			4 Sector B 4	34		4 Las Palmeras - Tocache D	121				
			NEPM Northeast Peru Mission	7	324	5 Nuevo Pucallpa - Amor Project	51				
			1 Balsayacu	32		6 San Juan - Iquitos D	188				
			2 Chincha Alta	24		SPM South Peru Mission	4	260			
			3 Fonavi	58		1 Aricota - Tarata	103				
			4 Lanchararca	27		2 Natividad - La Victoria	101				
			5 Potrerillo	20		3 Ticapampa - Jorge Basadre	13				
			6 Santo Domingo	58		4 Yanahuara - Jerusalén	43				
			7 Tambo	105		SEPM Southeast Peru Mission	7	554			
			NPM North Peru Mission	15	1008	1 Curpiri - Santo Tomás	144				
			1 Augusto Gálvez	50		2 La Pradera - Puerto Maldonado A	89				
			2 El Molino	81		3 Nuevo Amanecer - Puerto Maldonado A	116				
			3 El Salao	18		4 Planchón Upis - Iberia	0				
			4 Gramalotal la Coipa	111		5 Record - Haquira	29				
			5 Huarmaca	38		6 Sipascancha - Cusco C	111				
			6 La Jalquia	8		7 Ttio - Cusco B	65				
			7 La Palma-Sta Cruz A	57							
			8 Nueva Esperanza-Piura B	132							
			9 Nueva Palestina	86							
			10 Rosa de Sarón-A	42							
			11 Santa Isabel	45							
			12 Santa Rosa - Satélite A	48							
			13 Saul Cantoral	28							
			14 Zaña	60							
			15 Palmas	204							