2026 Research on Singapore Chinese Speaking Churches

Key Findings and Implications

2026 November



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apphia RESEARCH

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01 Executive Summary

Study Overview

Aims of Project are as follow:

- To evaluate whether Chinese Speaking churches in Singapore are declining, stable, or renewing in terms of attendance, age profile, and ministry impact.
- To identify key social, cultural, and linguistic factors that influence the growth or decline of Chinese Speaking congregations.
- To inform how Chinese churches are adapting (or could adapt) through new ministry models and strategies to remain sustainable in the future.

The report consists of results from 29 Pastors representing their church who filled in Part 1 Church Survey; and 502 Church member participants who filled in Part 2 Church Member Survey.

Key Themes

01

Observable Increase in Members of 66% Participating Chinese Speaking Churches

02

The Value Proposition of the Chinese Speaking Churches: Linguistic Comfort, Relational Belonging, and Spiritual Growth

03

Opportunity Ahead: Relational Pathways to Church Engagement & Providing Support through Spiritual and Mental Well-being

Implications

Through results of this study, we see the real challenges of participating Chinese Speaking Churches, but also signs of hope and potential to be explored – as we continue to pray and see gospel come to people in Singapore.

02 Methodology: Study Design and Limitations

A | Study Design

This study is designed as two parts to help provide a more informed picture from churches' angle and also perspectives from church members.

	Method	Respondents	Aim
Part 1	Quantitative Survey	Pastor (Representing their churches)	• To survey on Chinese churches/congregations' growth/decline in the past 5 years 2020-2025 • To map the growth/decline in terms of numbers of new comer, demographics • To map what kind of church programme or activities attracted the most new comers
Part 2	Quantitative Survey	Church Member & Newcomers Survey	• To capture Newcomers' demographics (cultural, language, socio-economic background etc) • To understand their reasons and journey for coming to faith and joining church • To understand their needs and community • To identify the cultural and linguistic background and their choice for attending Chinese church/congregation

B | Participant Profile

Participants from this study are recruited through snowball sampling. It is a non-probability sampling technique. Participants were invited to complete these surveys through church networks. **The distribution of participant background only represents the sample for this survey and do NOT represent the landscape of Chinese speaking churches and members in Singapore.**

Below are the basic background of participants with details in Appendix.

Part 1 – Pastors Participants Representing their Churches (Total: 29)

Denomination	N	%
Anglican Church 圣公会	2	6.9
Assemblies of God (Pentecostal) 神召会	1	3.4
Baptist Church 浸信会	1	3.4
Bible-Presbyterian Church 笃信圣经长老会	1	3.4
Evangelical Free Church 播道会	2	6.9
Independent Church 獨立教会	11	37.9
Methodist Church 卫理公会	1	3.4
Presbyterian Church 长老会	10	34.5
Total	29	100

Part 2 - Survey Participants (Total: 502)

Denomination	N	%
Anglican Church 圣公会	18	3.6
Assemblies of God (Pentecostal) 神召会	3	0.6

Denomination	N	%
Baptist Church 浸信会	15	3.0
Bible-Presbyterian Church 笃信圣经长老会	4	0.8
Evangelical Free Church 播道会	9	1.8
Independent Church 獨立教会	110	19.1
Lutheran Church 信义会	1	0.2
Methodist Church 卫理公会	4	0.8
Presbyterian Church 长老会	338	67.3
Total	502	100

Age	N	%
Below 18 以下	7	1.4
18–29	51	10.2
30–39	79	15.7
40–49	68	13.5
50–59	112	22.3
60 or above 以上	185	36.9
Total	502	100

Which of the following best describes your cultural background? 以下哪一项最能描述你的文化背景？	N	%
Hong Kong Chinese 香港华人	7	1.4

Which of the following best describes your cultural background? 以下哪一项最能描述你的文化背景？	N	%
Mainland Chinese 中国大陆华人	47	9.4
Malaysian Chinese 马来西亚华人	84	16.7
Singapore Chinese 新加坡华人	350	69.7
Taiwanese 台湾人	10	2.0
Others 其他	4	0.8
Total	502	100

How long have you been attending this church/congregation? 你参加这间教会多久了？	N	%
Under 1 Year 1 年以下	16	3.2
1–3 years 年	51	10.2
4–5 years 年	46	9.2
More than 5 years 超过 5 年	389	77.5
Total	502	100

C | Limitations

One key limitation of snowball sampling in this study is that it may lead to sampling bias because participants were only referred among similar church networks. This can limit the diversity of the sample and reduce the representativeness of the findings. This is also why the denomination background is not well-spread, and the results cannot represent the generalized status or distribution of members' background of Singapore Chinese Speaking churches.

03 Key Findings

This section presents the key findings and analysis drawn from the survey. Given the limited overall sample size and snowball sampling method, the findings **should not be interpreted as establishing definitive differences in perspectives among all Chinese churches and church members in Singapore**. The findings should therefore be interpreted at a broader level, reflecting common themes.

Key Finding 1: Observable Increase in Members of 66% Participating Chinese Speaking Churches

A total of 29 Pastors representing 29 Churches participated in this survey. Church names were mapped to prevent duplication but is coded and kept confidential for research purposes. **Reported members gains generally exceeded losses**, while most churches remained within the same broad headcount range between 2020 and 2025, indicating increase or decrease within the same headcount range.

Average weekly attendance of Chinese speaking service and gathering	2025		2020	
	N	%	N	%
1-50	4	13.8	3	10.3
51-100	4	13.8	4	13.8
101-200	9	31.0	8	27.6
201-400	6	20.7	7	24.1
401-2000	6	20.7	6	20.7
Incorporated in 2021			1	3.4
Total	29	100	29	100

Estimated number of newcomers (2020–2025) [Gain/Increase]	N	%
0–10	1	3.4
11–50	14	48.3
51–100	4	13.8
101–199	2	6.9
200 or above	8	27.6
Total	29	100

Estimated number who left the church (2020–2025) (Excluding members who have passed on) [Loss/Decrease]	N	%
0–10	8	27.6
11–50	15	51.7
51–100	3	10.3
101–199	1	3.4
200 or above	2	6.9
Total	29	100

Within-Church Pair comparison of Increase VS Decrease	N	%
Increase **higher** than decrease	19	65.5%
Decrease **higher** than increase	1	3.4%
Both in the **same band**	9	31.0%
Total	29	100

Through paired comparison among the 29 churches, 19 reported gaining more members than they lost, while only one reported losing more members than it gained. For the remaining nine, gains and losses fell within the same range, so we cannot tell whether their membership increased, decreased or stayed the same.

Overall, this suggests that **member growth was more common than member decline** among the churches surveyed. However, it does not prove that the combined number of members across all 29 churches increased: the survey recorded ranges rather than exact numbers, and a large loss in one church could outweigh smaller gains elsewhere.

Looking in detail the changes among church members from 2020 to 2025, according to age profile, over 50% church pastors reported no major changes over kids and youth church members, but these two groups are also the leading decrease in age profiles noted by the rest of the pastors.

Leading Decrease in Age Profile of Church Members	N	%
Youth	8	27.6
Kids	6	20.7

As for leading increase in age profile of Church Members, pastors report most increase among elderly and working adults.

Leading Increase in Age Profile of Church Members	N	%
Elderly	21	72.4
Working Adults	14	48.3

Implication for Key Finding 1 – Why This Matters?

From the above data, we can observe an increase in church members among participating Chinese churches, with challenges in loss of youth and kids, and opportunities through working adults and elderly. The picture is not negative while much potential and opportunities are found in this study and will be further elaborated in Key Finding 2.

Key Finding 2: The Value Proposition of the Chinese Speaking Churches - Linguistic Comfort, Relational Belonging, and Spiritual Growth

This key finding highlights the value proposition of Chinese Speaking churches in Singapore. When asked their reasons for staying in their church, Church Members participants (N=502) indicated **three interconnected key factors: language comfort, a strong sense of community and belonging, and opportunities for spiritual growth.**

Note for Interpretation:
Among 502 total church member participants, 113 joined within recent 5 years so they are analysed as "newcomers" group; while 19 among the 113 newcomers are "new believers" who did not have Christianity background before coming to this church.

2.1 Mandarin/Chinese Language Linguistic Comfort

92% and 86% church member respondents from this survey noted they prefer Mandarin for church services and small groups respectively. On top of that, their main reasons for attending their Chinese Speaking church/congregation is because **they are comfortable with Mandarin/Chinese language (71%) and they understand spiritual teachings better in Chinese (40%).**

What were the main reasons you chose to attend this Chinese Speaking church/congregation? (Select up to 3)		
N=502	Count	%
Comfortable with Mandarin/Chinese language 对华语 / 中文更熟悉	357	71.1
I understand spiritual teachings better in Chinese 我用华语更容易理解属灵教导。	200	39.8
Sermons easier to understand 讲道更容易理解	175	34.9

What were the main reasons you chose to attend this Chinese Speaking church/congregation? (Select up to 3)		
Cultural familiarity 文化更熟悉	173	34.5

It's worth noting that among this survey sample, over 37.5% of the 502 participants have been to an English church, and 30% of 502 participants have considered choosing an English-speaking Church. We asked for their open-ended answers for their reasons of staying in their Chinese Speaking church, **the most mentioned terms are: "Belonging", "Spiritual Home" and "Relationships"**

> **Reasons of staying in their Chinese Speaking church**
>
> *"有亲切感，归属感，更有家的感觉！（一个有温度的教会！）"*
>
> *"The relationships and acceptance of the church members."*
>
> *"已和弟兄姐妹建立亲密友谊，属灵良伴。"*

2.2 Relational Belonging & Spiritual growth

Other than linguistic comfort, we asked the major reasons of church member participants staying in their church, and **the top reasons are strong sense of community and belonging (65%) and teaching and sermons help me grow spiritually (60%).**

What were the main reasons you chose to stay in this church/congregation? (Select up to 3) 你选择留下在這間教会的主要原因是什么？(最多选 3 项)		
N=502	Count	%
Strong sense of community and belonging 团契感和归属感	324	64.5

What were the main reasons you chose to stay in this church/congregation? (Select up to 3) 你选择留下在這間教会的主要原因是什么？(最多选 3 项)		
Teaching and sermons help me grow spiritually. 讲道和教导帮助我在灵命上成长	301	60.0

We also specifically looked into the reasons among newcomer participants (N=113) and newcomers who weren't believers (N=19), the top two reasons remain the same for why they chose to stay in their church.

What were the main reasons you chose to stay in this church/congregation? (Select up to 3) 你选择留下在這間教会的主要原因是什么？(最多选 3 项)		
N=113 Newcomers	Count	%
Teaching and sermons help me grow spiritually. 讲道和教导帮助我在灵命上成长	70	61.9
Strong sense of community and belonging 团契感和归属感	58	51.3

What were the main reasons you chose to stay in this church/congregation? (Select up to 3) 你选择留下在這間教会的主要原因是什么？(最多选 3 项)		
N=19 Newcomers who are New Believers	Count	%
Strong sense of community and belonging 团契感和归属感	11	57.9
Teaching and sermons help me grow spiritually. 讲道和教导帮助我在灵命上成长	11	57.9

When asked what helped newcomers feel welcomed or connected when they first join their church community, 67% chose small group and fellowship and 66% chose friendly congregation.

What helped you feel welcomed or connected in this church community? 什么因素帮助你在这间教会群体中感到被欢迎或建立连接？(Select up to 最多选 3 项)		
N=113 Newcomers	Count	%
Small groups / fellowship 小组 / 团契	75	66.4
Friendly congregation 会众友善	74	65.5

What helped you feel welcomed or connected in this church community? 什么因素帮助你在这间教会群体中感到被欢迎或建立连接？(Select up to 最多选 3 项)		
N=19 Newcomers who are New Believers	Count	%
Small groups / fellowship 小组 / 团契	17	89.5
Friendly congregation 会众友善	15	78.9

Lastly, among the total church member participants (N=502), **81% also chose fellowship/groups as the church ministry and support area that is most helpful to them and 81% respondents rated worship services as the second most helpful ministry to them**.

Which church ministries or support areas are most helpful to you? 哪些教会事工或支持领域对你最有帮助？(Select up to 3 最多选 3 项)		
N=502	Count	%
Fellowship/ groups 团契 / 小组	407	81.1
Worship services 崇拜聚会	404	80.5

2.3 Interconnected Value and Position of Chinese Churches

The above findings suggest that **the value of the Chinese church extends beyond providing services in a familiar language.** Language accessibility may enable members to participate more comfortably in worship, understand biblical teaching, and engage with others. Community and belonging represent another important dimension of the church experience, indicating that members value the social connections and sense of inclusion they experience within the congregation. At the same time, the importance placed on teaching and sermons suggests that spiritual formation remains a significant part of the church's appeal.

Among respondents, 70% identified comfort with Mandarin or Chinese language as a reason for choosing a Chinese church, making this the most frequently reported factor. Meanwhile, 65% highlighted a strong sense of community and belonging, and 60% indicated that the teaching and sermons helped them grow spiritually.

Taken together, these three factors point to a combination of linguistic, relational, and spiritual value. The relatively close percentages also suggest that the church's appeal should not be attributed to language alone. Rather, members appear to value a broader experience in which familiar language, meaningful relationships, and spiritual nourishment complement one another.

Another crucial point here is that when the Church Members participants (N=502) were asked how likely they will continue to stay in their church, **94% chose they would likely or very likely stay in their church.**

How likely are you to continue attending this church over the next 2 years? 未来 2 年你继续参加这间教会的可能性有多大？	N	%
Very unlikely 非常不可能	6	1.2
Unlikely 不太可能	4	0.8
Likely 可能	72	14.3
Very likely 非常可能	401	79.9
Unsure 不确定	18	3.6
Others	1	0.2
Total	502	100

Implication for Key Finding 2 – Why This Matters?

For church leaders, the findings highlight the **importance of preserving these established strengths** while considering how they can remain relevant to changing demographic and generational needs. In particular, churches may need to examine whether their language offerings, community practices, and approaches to spiritual formation adequately serve both existing members and newer Chinese immigrants.

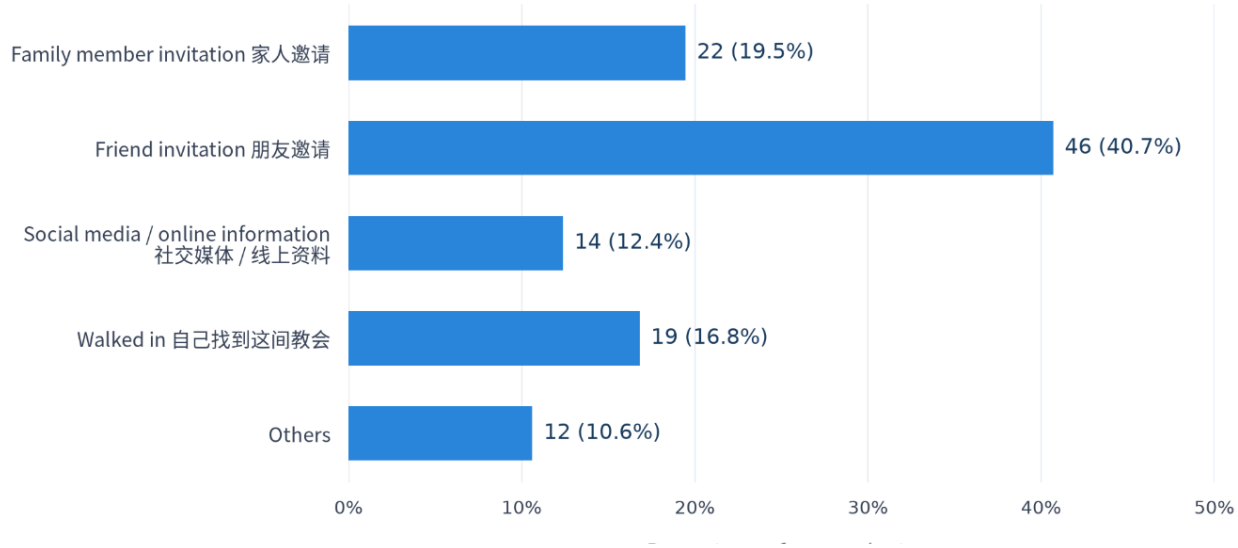
The strategic challenge is therefore not simply to maintain the traditional Chinese church model, **but to build on the qualities church members already value while remaining responsive to the needs and expectations of future congregations.** Participating church members' high intention to remain in their churches is also evidentially encouraging.

Key Finding 3: Opportunity Ahead - Relational Pathways to Church Engagement & Providing Support through Spiritual and Mental Well-being

Moving from the current status and value of participating Chinese Speaking churches, this study also captured the opportunities ahead for Chinese Speaking churches.

3.1 Relational Pathways to Church Engagement

Firstly, the results research indicates that most newcomers come to church through invitations from friends and family. **Specifically from the 113 newcomers, 60% of them were invited through family and friends.**



From pastors' perspective, the data is also triangulated as **100% of participating pastors observe that their church newcomers were invited by friends or family.**

How do most newcomers find your church? 新来会友通常如何认识贵教会？	N	%
Through friends or family 亲友介绍	29	100.0
Walk-in visitors 自行到訪	16	55.2
Online search or social media 网络搜索或社交媒体	11	37.9

How do most newcomers find your church? 新来会友通常如何认识贵教会？	N	%
Community programmes 参与社区活动	10	34.5

This finding highlights the importance of **personal relationships as a pathway through which people first encounter the church.** Rather than relying solely on formal outreach activities or public communications, churches may be reaching newcomers through existing social networks and trusted personal connections.

Friends and family can help make an unfamiliar church environment more approachable. An invitation from someone known may reduce uncertainty about attending a service, provide reassurance about what to expect, and give newcomers an immediate point of contact when they arrive. This may be particularly relevant for immigrants who are adjusting to a new social environment and seeking opportunities to establish meaningful connections.

One very encouraging point is that 87% of the 502 church member participants rate they will likely or very likely invite their family and friends to their church.

How likely will you invite your friends/family members to this church? 你邀请朋友 / 家人来这间教会的可能性有多大？	N	%
Very unlikely 非常不可能	4	0.8
Unlikely 不太可能	10	2.0
Likely 可能	177	35.3
Very likely 非常可能	258	51.4
Unsure 不确定	53	10.6

The finding also draws attention to **the role of existing church members in newcomer engagement.** Members are not only participants in congregational life; **they can also serve as important bridges between the church and the wider community.** Their relationships with friends, relatives, colleagues, and neighbours may create opportunities for others to

explore church life. This suggests that relational outreach could be an important component of the church's engagement strategy.

However, the finding primarily explains how newcomers arrive, rather than what motivates them to return or become regular participants. An invitation may facilitate a first visit, but sustained engagement may depend on the newcomer's subsequent experience, including the quality of interactions, opportunities to build relationships, and the relevance of the church's teaching and activities (in Key Finding 2).

In addition, we should not overlook that **80% participating pastors ranked worship service as the most effective ministry to attract newcomers and 71% among 113 newcomer participants first point of access in church ministry is worship service.** This may point to the importance of worship service being friendly to newcomers.

Which programmes or ministries most effectively attract newcomers? (Select up to 3) 哪些堂会活动最能吸引新来会友？（最多选三项）	N	%
Worship services 主日崇拜	23	79.3
Gospel/Evangelistic Meetings 福音聚會	16	55.2
Community outreach programmes 社区外展活动	12	41.4

Which programmes or ministries did you attend for the first time you came to this church? 你最初接触到这间教会，是參與了哪一項堂会活动？	N	%
Worship services 主日崇拜	80	70.8
Cell or small group ministry 团契或小组事工	14	12.4

Which programmes or ministries did you attend for the first time you came to this church? 你最初接触到这间教会，是參與了哪一項堂会活动？	N	%
Online programmes or livestreams 网络崇拜或线上课程	5	4.4

Regarding the age profiling for newcomers who filled in this survey, we found that 45% are under 40 years old. In view of the aging profile in most church congregation, we can put hope in relational engagement for younger age groups to bring in newcomers of their age.

Age of Newcomer	N	%
Below 18 以下	1	0.9
18–29	18	15.9
30–39	32	28.3
40–49	12	10.6
50–59	20	17.7
60 or above 以上	30	26.5
Total	113	100

3.2 Providing Support through Spiritual and Mental Well-being

The findings of this study indicate that spiritual well-being, mental well-being, and work-related stress are important needs among church participants.

What are the biggest challenges you currently face in Singapore? 你目前在新加坡面对的最大挑战是什么？(Select up to 3 最多选 3 项)	N	%
Spiritual and Mental well-being 属灵与心理健康	264	52.6
Work stress 工作压力	222	44.2

In the next question, we asked for the most helpful form of support which 39% of church member respondents noted support from small group and fellowship groups.

What form of support would you consider to be most helpful for you? 你认为哪一种支持形式对你最有帮助？	N	%
Support from small group/fellowship groups 小组 / 团契的支持	194	38.6
Bible Teaching 聖經教导	119	23.7
Prayer Support 代祷支持	106	21.1

These concerns suggest that participants' experiences extend beyond formal worship and church activities to include the broader challenges they encounter in everyday life. For Chinese churches, this presents an opportunity to consider how their ministries can respond more intentionally to the spiritual, emotional, and practical pressures experienced by their communities.

Spiritual well-being is closely related to the church's established role in teaching, worship, and faith formation. Participants may look to the church for spiritual guidance, meaning, encouragement, and support in navigating life's uncertainties. This reinforces the importance of relevant teaching and opportunities for spiritual reflection and growth.

Mental well-being and work-related stress point to additional areas for consideration. Work pressures, competing responsibilities, and the challenges of adapting to changing social or family circumstances can affect people's overall well-being. Churches may therefore have opportunities to create supportive environments where participants can share their experiences, develop meaningful relationships, and access appropriate guidance. Small

groups, pastoral conversations, workshops, and peer-support initiatives could provide possible avenues for responding to these needs.

Implication for Key Finding 3 – Why This Matters?

For church leaders, the implication is to strengthen both member-led invitation and the newcomer experience. Members could be equipped to invite others naturally and accompany them during their first visits. Churches could also develop intentional follow-up practices and accessible opportunities for newcomers to form connections beyond the person who invited them. Ultimately, **personal invitations provide an important starting point for engagement**. The opportunity is to build a welcoming and supportive environment that enables initial contact to develop into meaningful participation.

It is important to note that this finding does not imply we should push church members to make invitations. Rather, churches should be aware in the encouragement and training given to church members, and **empower them to live out their faith authentically and make meaningful relationships in the work, social and family setting.**

Also, the key opportunity is to **connect existing strengths in spiritual teaching and community life with a more intentional response to church member participants' everyday challenges**. Further investigation into the specific sources of stress, preferred forms of support, and barriers to seeking help would help inform suitable responses. These may also be general challenges faced by the wider Singapore population.

By developing ministries that integrate spiritual formation, supportive relationships, and appropriate well-being resources, Chinese churches may be better positioned to serve the holistic needs of their participants.

Emerging themes

1. **Language Preference:** 92% and 86% church member respondents from this survey noted they prefer Mandarin for church services and small groups respectively. Simultaneously, 44% and 42% church member respondents from this survey also noted they prefer English for church services and small groups respectively. It's worth further investigating

2. **Church Use of Website and Social Media:** One point not to overlook from above findings are the role of online search, social media and walk in as source of newcomers to church. 55% of participating pastors observed that new comers come from walk in and 38% pastors noted their new comer came from Online search or social media.

3. **Key Needs of Churches**: Referring to Appendix A – Question 18 and 19, it is worth noting that 69% of Pastors chose "Discipleship and Spiritual Formation" as church's strategic priority and 62% of Pastors rated "Leadership development (next generation leaders)" is the most helpful resource to help their ministry now.

4. **Age 18-39 Participants who have attended for >5 years stayed because of Family and Friends:** From survey results, participants age 18-39 who attended >5 years (N=80), stay in Chinese Speaking Church mostly because of their family and friends - 69% (top choice) chose "My family or friends attend this Chinese-speaking church; 78% (top choice) chose "My family, friends, or personal history are connected to this church. For Languages, this group of participants actually equally use English and Chinese but they still choose to stay in Chinese Speaking Church.

What were the main reasons you chose to attend this Chinese Speaking church/congregation? (Select up to 3) 你选择参加這間华语教会的主要原因是什么？		
N=80	Count	%
My family or friends attend this Chinese-speaking church 我的家人或朋友参加这间华语教会	55	68.8

What were the main reasons you chose to stay in this church/congregation? (Select up to 3) 你选择留下在這間教会的主要原因是什么？(最多选 3 项)		
N=80	Count	%
My family, friends, or personal history are connected to this church. 我的家人、朋友或个人经历与这间教会有联系。	62	77.5

04 Conclusion

The above results show us signs of hope strategically crafted and prepared by God for Singapore Chinese Speaking Churches. The reality of Singaporean residents shifting more to using English and aging church population are challenges for Singapore Chinese Speaking Churches. However, the unique value propositions of Chinese Speaking churches, the opportunities through relational engagement for newcomers and potential in offering support through spiritual and mental well-being are key directions ahead as we seek to bring more people in Singapore to Christ.

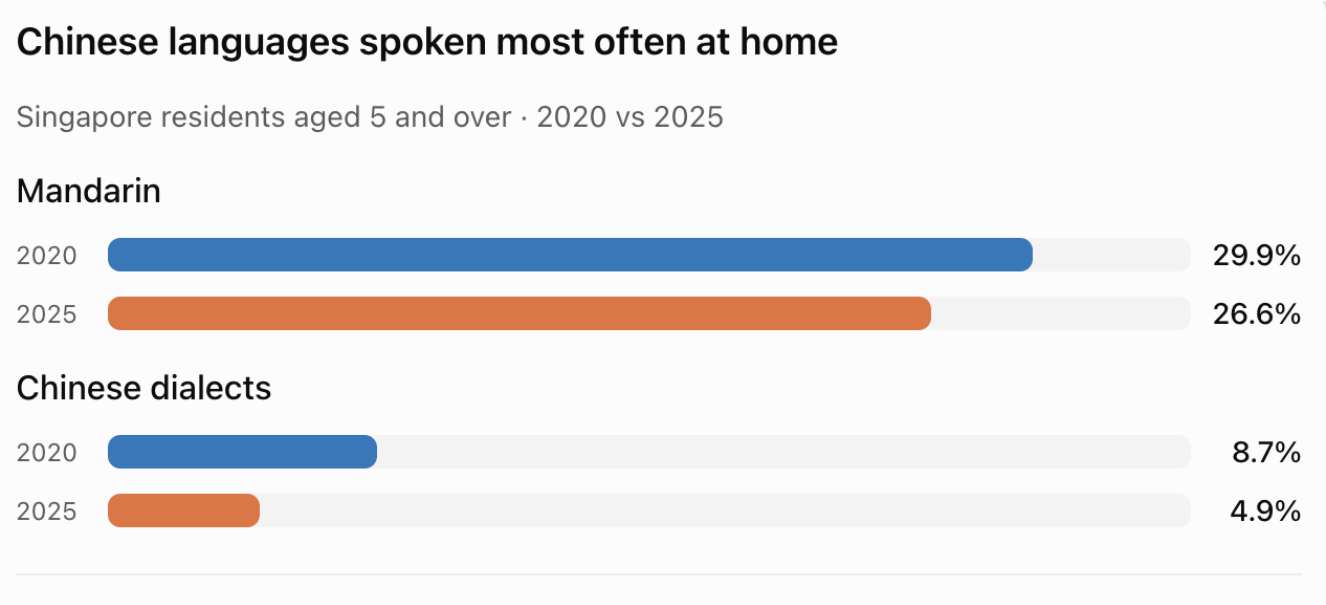
05 Apphia Insights: Be Community to Many who call Singapore Home

As we review on the data and report, we feel hopeful and encouraged to see the firm value and position of Chinese Speaking churches and congregations in Singapore. We also feel convicted to the vast gospel need of Chinese Speaking population, residents and non-residents in Singapore.

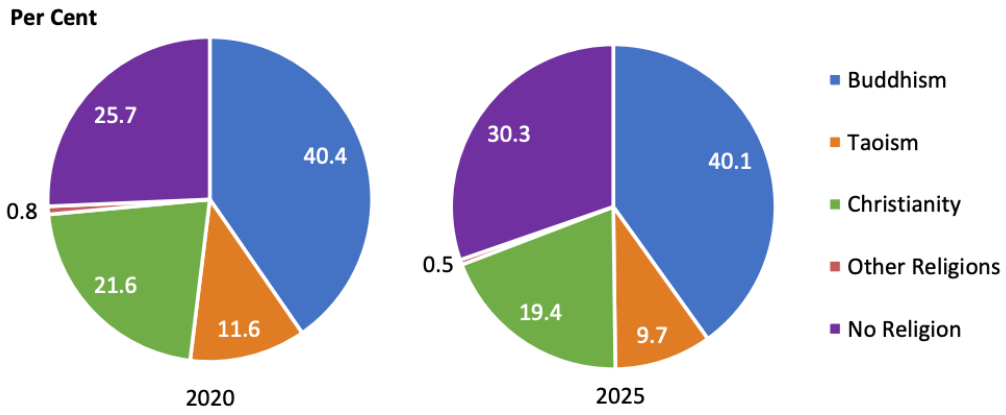
1. Changes in Singapore Residents

   According to government data, Singapore residents (citizens and permanent residents) who are Chinese by ethnicity remain to be 74% of the population, with no significant changes from 2020-2025.

   As for languages most frequently spoken at home, Singapore residents aged 5 years or above reportedly spoke less Mandarin and Chinese dialects from 2020-2025.



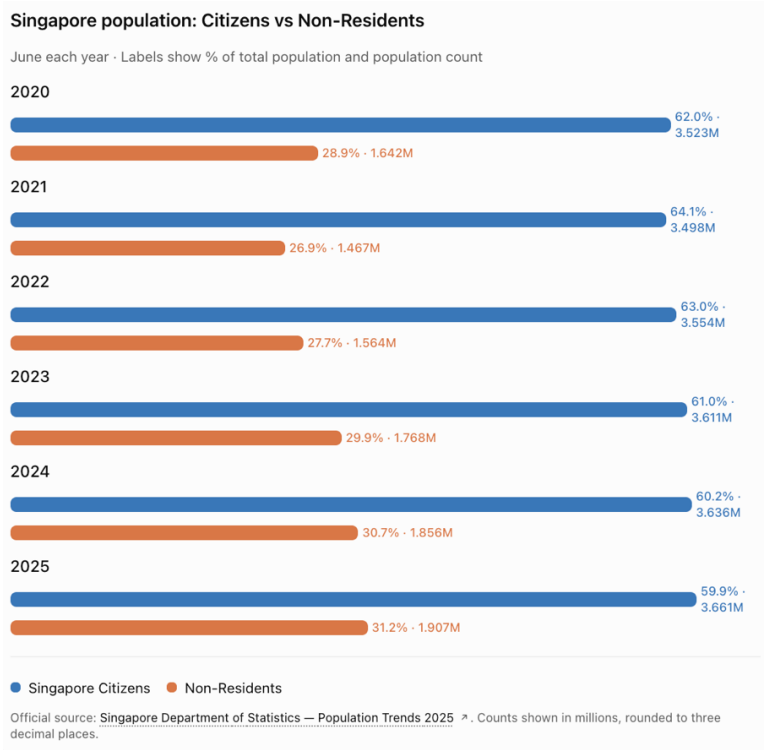
   We understand the observable shift of use of language shifting to English (48% to 58%) in Singapore household. Mandarin and Chinese Dialects (over 62% in total) still remain to be second most frequent spoken languages at home. And most importantly, the vast majority 80% of Chinese residents remain to be non-believer.



Chinese Resident Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Religion

2. Changes in Singapore Non-Residents

As both of the founders from Apphia Research are new residents of Singapore, we resonate with the increase of non-residents coming into Singapore for work, studies and families. Many of us are calling Singapore as our new home. The government statistics below also illustrates that Singapore is temporary home to increasing number of non-residents from 29% in 2020 to 31% in 2025.



Although detail breakdown of non-residents by race is unavailable, we can estimate a reasonable increase of Chinese Speaking non-residents from people who come for studies and the workers that come along with increasing food chains and brands from China.

3. Opportunities and Hope for Communities for Linguistic comfort, Relational belonging, and Spiritual growth

As we are firm believers of gospel transformations, we see that the above changes in Singapore population continuously convey the gospel opportunities in this fast changing country. As verified by the data from this study, the interconnected needs of **Linguistic comfort, Relational belonging, and Spiritual growth,** remain to be crucial for church members in Chinese Speaking churches. We believe the Chinese language and culture, relationship and spiritual growth built on the gospel, are what the wider Chinese population in Singapore needs. More important, Christ is the One who is going after all of them.

Luke 15:3-6

So he told them this parable: "What man of you, having a hundred sheep, if he has lost one of them, does not leave the ninety-nine in the open country, and go after the one that is lost, until he finds it? And when he has found it, he lays it on his shoulders, rejoicing. And when he comes home, he calls together his friends and his neighbors, saying to them, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep that was lost.'

Appendix A. Church Survey Results

1.Denomination 宗派	N	%
Anglican Church 圣公会	2	6.9
Assemblies of God (Pentecostal) 神召会	1	3.4
Baptist Church 浸信会	1	3.4
Bible-Presbyterian Church 笃信圣经长老会	1	3.4
Evangelical Free Church 播道会	2	6.9
Independent Church 獨立教会	11	37.9
Methodist Church 卫理公会	1	3.4
Presbyterian Church 长老会	10	34.5
Total	29	100

2a.Which language(s) are your church's worship services conducted in? (Select all that apply) 贵教会的崇拜是以哪些语言进行的? (可多选)	N	%
Mandarin 华语	15	51.7
English 英语	10	34.5
Hokkien 闽南语	4	13.8
Cantonese 粤语	3	10.3
Total	29	100

2b. For which language(s) does your church provide interpretation/translation during services? (Select all that apply) 贵教会的崇拜提供哪些语言的翻译? (可多选)	N	%
English 英语	10	34.5
Mandarin 华语	7	24.1
Cantonese 粤语	2	6.9
Hokkien 闽南语	2	6.9
Teochew 潮州话	1	3.4

3. Average weekly attendance of Chinese speaking service and gathering in 2025 2025 年平均每周华文崇拜及聚會出席人数: （ Including all Mandarin, Hokkien, Cantonese and Teochew services/gatherings 包括华语、闽南语、粤语和潮州话崇拜及聚會)	N	%
1-50	4	13.8
51-100	4	13.8
101-200	9	31.0
201-400	6	20.7
401-2000	6	20.7
Total	29	100

4. Average weekly attendance of Chinese speaking service and gathering in 2020 2020 年平均每周华文崇拜及聚會出席人数: (Including all Mandarin, Hokkien, Cantonese and Teochew services/gatherings 包括华语、闽南语、粤语和潮州话崇拜及聚會)	N	%
1-50	3	10.3
51-100	4	13.8
101-200	8	27.6
201-400	7	24.1
401-2000	6	20.7
Incorporated in 2021	1	3.4
Total	29	100

5. Estimated number of newcomers (2020–2025) / 过去五年新来会友的估计人数：	N	%
0–10	1	3.4
11–50	14	48.3
51–100	4	13.8
101–199	2	6.9
200 or above	8	27.6
Total		

6. Estimated number who left the church (2020–2025) / 过去五年离开教会的估计人数：(Excluding members who have passed on 不包括离世的會友)	N	%
0–10	8	27.6
11–50	15	51.7
51–100	3	10.3
101–199	1	3.4
200 or above	2	6.9
Total		

7. How has the age profile of your congregation changed from 2020 to 2025? 2020–2025 年间，贵堂会的年龄层是否有显著变化？	More 增加	Less 減少	No major change / 变化不大
Kids 兒童	8 (27.6%)	6 (20.7%)	15 (51.7%)
Youth 年轻人	5 (17.2%)	8 (27.6%)	16 (55.2%)
Working Adults 在职成年人	14 (48.3%)	5 (17.2%)	10 (34.5%)
Seniors 长者	21 (72.4%)	2 (6.9%)	6 (20.7%)
Total	29		100

9. How has overall attendance or participation changed since online services became common?自线上崇拜普及以来，会众整体参与度有何变化？	N	%
Increased 增加	10	34.5
Decreased 减少	4	13.8
About the same 大致相同	14	48.3
已经停止线上崇拜	1	3.4
Total	29	100

10. How do most newcomers find your church? 新来会友通常如何认识贵教会？	N	%
Through friends or family 亲友介绍	29	100.0
Walk-in visitors 自行到訪	16	55.2
Online search or social media 网络搜索或社交媒体	11	37.9
Community programmes 参与社区活动	10	34.5

11. Which programmes or ministries most effectively attract newcomers? (Select up to 3) 哪些堂会活动最能吸引新来会友？（最多选三项）	N	%
Worship services 主日崇拜	23	79.3
Gospel/Evangelistic Meetings 福音聚會	16	55.2

11. Which programmes or ministries most effectively attract newcomers? (Select up to 3) 哪些堂会活动最能吸引新来会友？（最多选三项）	N	%
Community outreach programmes 社区外展活动	12	41.4
Cell or small group ministry 团契或小组事工	11	37.9
Youth or children’ s ministry 青少年或儿童事工	5	17.2
Mandarin language classes / interest groups 华文班 / 兴趣小组	3	10.3
Online programmes or livestreams 网络崇拜或线上课程	2	6.9

12. What types of outreach bring the most community engagement? 哪类外展活动最有社区回应？	N	%
Social services 社会关怀	19	65.5
Evangelistic programmes 福音活动	14	48.3
Cultural or festive events 文化或节庆活动	12	41.4
Educational programmes 教育或兴趣班	5	17.2
We do not have any outreach 沒有外展活动	2	6.9

13. How has your church's relationship with the local community changed since 2020? 自 2020 年以来，贵教会与社区的关系有何变化？	N	%
Weakened 减少互动	1	3.4
Strengthened 增加互动	19	65.5
No change 无明显变化	8	27.6

14. How strong do you think your members' sense of belonging is towards your church? 您认为会众對教会的归属感强度如何？	N	%
Very strong 很强	6	20.7
Strong 強	16	55.2
Moderate 一般	6	20.7
Weak 较弱	1	3.4

15. What are the main reasons why members left? (Select up to 3) 导致会众离开的主要原因（最多选三项）	N	%
Personal reasons (work, family etc.) 个人原因（工作、家庭等）	21	72.4
Joined another church 转到其他教会	18	62.1
Stopped attending church 停止參與聚会	12	41.4
Disagreement or conflict 教会内的分歧或冲突	9	31.0
Moved overseas 移居国外	9	31.0

16. What leadership challenges emerged most in 2020–2025? 2020–2025 期间最突出的领袖挑战是什么？	N	%
Equipping lay leaders 装备平信徒领袖	24	82.8
Succession planning 接班培育	20	69.0
Burnout 事奉倦怠	9	31.0
Communication and unity 团队沟通与合一	8	27.6

17. How confident are you about the next generation taking leadership roles? 您对下一代接任领导岗位的信心如何？	N	%
Very confident 很有信心	5	17.2
Somewhat confident 有些信心	19	65.5
Not confident 没有信心	4	13.8
Others 其他	1	3.4

18. What is one strategic priority your church will focus on for the next 3 years? (Select Up to 3) 未来三年贵堂会最优先的策略方向是什么？（最多选三项）	N	%
Discipleship and spiritual formation 门徒训练与属灵成长	20	69.0
Leadership development (next generation leaders) 领袖栽培（新一代领袖）	18	62.1

18. What is one strategic priority your church will focus on for the next 3 years? (Select Up to 3) 未来三年贵堂会最优先的策略方向是什么？（最多选三项）	N	%
Youth and young adults ministry 青少年与青年事工	11	37.9
Strengthening small groups / cell ministry 小组 / 细胞小组事工强化	10	34.5
Evangelism and outreach 传福音与外展	9	31.0
Member care and pastoral support 会友关怀与牧养	7	24.1
Community engagement and social impact 社区参与与社会关怀	6	20.7
Missions (local / overseas) 宣教事工（本地 / 海外）	4	13.8
Church growth and expansion 教会增长与拓展	4	13.8
Digital ministry and online engagement 数码事工与线上发展	2	6.9
Organizational development and systems 组织发展与制度建设	1	3.4

19. What kind of partnership or resource would most help your ministry now? (Select Up to 3) 目前贵堂会最希望得到哪方面的支援或伙伴关系？（最多选三项）	N	%
Leadership development (next generation leaders) 领袖栽培（新一代领袖）	18	62.1
Youth ministry resources 青年事工资源	11	37.9
Ministry training resources (courses, materials) 事工培训资源（课程、教材）	10	34.5
Community / social service partnerships 社区 / 社会服务伙伴关系	9	31.0
Strategic planning or consultancy 策略规划或顾问支持	8	27.6
Volunteers or manpower support 义工 / 人力支援	4	13.8
Funding / financial support 资金支持	4	13.8
Collaboration with parachurch organizations 与机构（para-church）合作	4	13.8
Partnerships with other churches 与其他教会合作	4	13.8
Digital tools and technology support 数码工具与技术支持	4	13.8
Missions partnerships 宣教合作	3	10.3

19. What kind of partnership or resource would most help your ministry now? (Select Up to 3) 目前贵堂会最希望得到哪方面的支援或伙伴关系？（最多选三项）	N	%
Counseling and mental health support 辅导与心理健康支持	2	6.9
Administrative / operational systems 行政 / 营运系统	2	6.9

Appendix B. Member Survey Results (N=502)

1. Denomination 宗派	N	%
Anglican Church 圣公会	18	3.6
Assemblies of God (Pentecostal) 神召会	3	0.6
Baptist Church 浸信会	15	3.0
Bible-Presbyterian Church 笃信圣经长老会	4	0.8
Evangelical Free Church 播道会	9	1.8
Independent Church 獨立教会	110	19.1
Lutheran Church 信义会	1	0.2
Methodist Church 卫理公会	4	0.8
Presbyterian Church 长老会	338	67.3
Total	502	100

2. Your Church Size / 教会人數	N	%
1-50	4	0.8
51-100	4	0.8
101-200	32	6.4
201-400	94	18.7
401-2000	157	31.3
2000+	49	9.8

2. Your Church Size / 教会人數	N	%
I am not sure 我不清楚	162	32.3
Total	502	100

3.How long have you been attending this church/congregation? 你参加这间教会多久了？	N	%
Under 1 Year 1 年以下	16	3.2
1–3 years 年	51	10.2
4–5 years 年	46	9.2
More than 5 years 超过 5 年	389	77.5
Total	502	100

4. Which of the following best describe your faith background before joining this church? 加入这间教会之前，哪项最能描述你的信仰背景？（Can choose more than one 可選多於一項）	N	%
Christian since childhood 从小就是基督徒	156	31.1
I was already a Christian 我當時已經是基督徒	100	19.9
I transferred from another church 我是從另一間教會轉過來	162	32.3
I was exploring Christianity 我當時正在探索基督信仰	32	6.4
Previously no religion 之前无宗教信仰	69	13.7

4. Which of the following best describe your faith background before joining this church? 加入这间教会之前，哪项最能描述你的信仰背景？（Can choose more than one 可選多於一項）	N	%
Previously another religion 之前信奉其他宗教	72	14.3

5.How did you first come into contact with this church? 你最初是如何接触到这间教会的？	N	%
Friend invitation 朋友邀请	200	39.8
Family member invitation 家人邀请	162	32.3
Walked in 自己找到这间教会	56	11.2
Social media / online information 社交媒体 / 线上資料	20	4.0
Church event 教会活动 (eg 例如：Community programmes 参与社区活动)	12	2.4

6. Which programmes or ministries did you attend for the first time you came to this church? 你最初接触到这间教会，是參與了哪一項堂会活动？	N	%
Worship services 主日崇拜	301	60.0
Youth or children's ministry 青少年或儿童事工	74	14.7
Cell or small group ministry 团契或小组事工	64	12.7
Gospel/Evangelistic Meetings 福音聚會	18	3.6

6. Which programmes or ministries did you attend for the first time you came to this church? 你最初接触到这间教会，是參與了哪一項堂会活动？	N	%
Online programmes or livestreams 网络崇拜或线上课程	6	1.2
Community outreach programmes 社区外展活动	5	1.0
Mandarin language classes / interest groups 华文班 / 兴趣小组	3	0.6

7. What were the main reasons you chose to stay in this church/congregation? (Select up to 3) 你选择留下在這間教会的主要原因是什么？最多选 3 项	N	%
Strong sense of community and belonging 团契感和归属感。	324	64.5
Teaching and sermons help me grow spiritually. 讲道和教导帮助我在灵命上成长。	301	60.0
My family, friends, or personal history are connected to this church. 我的家人、朋友或个人经历与这间教会有联系。	195	38.8
The church's values align with mine 教会的价值观与我一致	163	32.5
I like the worship style and church programs 我喜欢教会的敬拜方式和活动项目。	156	31.1
Church location 教会地点 / 交通方便	102	20.3

8.Which of the following best describes your cultural background? 以下哪一项最能描述你的文化背景？	N	%
Hong Kong Chinese 香港华人	7	1.4
Mainland Chinese 中国大陆华人	47	9.4
Malaysian Chinese 马来西亚华人	84	16.7
Singapore Chinese 新加坡华人	350	69.7
Taiwanese 台湾人	10	2.0
Others 其他	4	0.8
Total	502	100

9. Which languages are you most comfortable using in daily life? 在日常生活中，你最习惯使用哪种语言？（Can Choose more than 1 item 可選多於一項)	N	%
Mandarin 华语	471	93.8
English 英语	294	58.6
Cantonese 粤语	58	11.6
Hokkien 闽南语	48	9.6
Teochew 潮州话	35	7.0

10. Which language do you prefer for church services or sermons? 在教会崇拜 / 讲道中，你偏好使用哪种语言？（Can Choose more than 1 item 可選多於一項)	N	%
Mandarin 华语	463	92.2
English 英语	223	44.4
Hokkien 闽南语	16	3.2
Cantonese 粤语	19	3.8
Teochew 潮州话	10	2.0
No preference 无偏好	6	1.2

11. Which language do you prefer for church small groups? 在教会小组聚会中，你偏好使用哪种语言？（Can Choose more than 1 item 可選多於一項)	N	%
Mandarin 华语	431	85.9
English 英语	209	41.6
Cantonese 粤语	16	3.2
Teochew 潮州话	13	2.6
Hokkien 闽南语	8	1.6
No preference 无偏好	11	2.2

12. What were the main reasons you chose to attend this Chinese-speaking church/congregation? (Select up to 3) 你选择参加這間华语教会的主要原因是什么？最多选 3 项	N	%
Comfortable with Mandarin/Chinese language 对华语 / 中文更熟悉	357	71.1
I understand spiritual teachings better in Chinese. 我用华语更容易理解属灵教导。	200	39.8
My family or friends attend this Chinese-speaking church 我的家人或朋友参加这间华语教会。	189	37.6
Sermons easier to understand 讲道更容易理解	175	34.9
Cultural familiarity 文化更熟悉	173	34.5
Easier to build friendships 更容易建立友谊	130	25.9

13. Have you tried other churches before coming to this church? 来到这间教会之前，你是否曾尝试过其他教会？（Can Choose more than 1 item 可選多於一項)	N	%
Yes, I have been to an English-speaking church before 是，我去过英语教会	188	37.5
Yes, I have been to another Chinese-speaking church before 是，我去过其他华语教会	231	46.0
No 否	140	27.9

14. Have you considered choosing an english-speaking church? 你有否考虑过选择英语教会？	N	%
Yes 有	350	69.7
No 沒有	152	30.3

15. What helped you feel welcomed or connected in this church community? 什么因素帮助你在这间教会群体中感到被欢迎或建立连接？(Select up to 最多选 3 项)	N	%
Small groups / fellowship 小组 / 团契	381	75.9
Friendly congregation 会众友善	318	63.3
Pastoral care 牧养关怀	257	51.2
Mandarin-speaking environment 华语环境	234	46.6
Similar cultural background 文化背景相近	125	24.9

16. Which church ministries or support areas are most helpful to you? 哪些教会事工或支持领域对你最有帮助？(Select up to 3 最多选 3 项)	N	%
Fellowship groups 团契 / 小组	407	81.1
Worship services 崇拜聚会	404	80.5
Bible study 查经	182	36.3
Counselling / pastoral care 辅导 / 牧养关怀	110	21.9
Family support 家庭支持	63	12.5
Community service activities 社区服务活动	53	10.6

16. Which church ministries or support areas are most helpful to you? 哪些教会事工或支持领域对你最有帮助？(Select up to 3 最多选 3 项)	N	%
Gospel/Evangelistic Meetings 福音聚會	49	9.8
Mandarin language classes / interest groups 华文班 / 兴趣小组	17	3.4

17. How often do you attend church activities? 你多常参與教会活动？*	N	%
Weekly 每周	427	85.1
2–3 times a month 每月 2–3 次	36	7.2
Once a month 每月 1 次	17	3.4
Occasionally 偶尔	19	3.8
Rarely 很少	3	0.6
Total	502	100

18. How likely are you to continue attending this church over the next 2 years? 未来 2 年你继续参加这间教会的可能性有多大？	N	%
Very unlikely 非常不可能	6	1.2
Unlikely 不太可能	4	0.8
Likely 可能	72	14.3
Very likely 非常可能	401	79.9
Unsure 不确定	19	3.8

19. How likely will you invite your friends/family members to this church? 你邀请朋友 / 家人来这间教会的可能性有多大？	N	%
Very unlikely 非常不可能	4	0.8
Unlikely 不太可能	10	2.0
Likely 可能	177	35.3
Very likely 非常可能	258	51.4
Unsure 不确定	53	10.6

20. What are the biggest challenges you currently face in Singapore? 你目前在新加坡面对的最大挑战是什么？(Select up to 3 最多选 3 项)	N	%
Spiritual and Mental well-being 属灵与心理健康	264	52.6
Work stress 工作压力	222	44.2
Financial concerns 财务压力	140	27.9
Family adjustment 家庭适应	91	18.1
Loneliness / social isolation 孤独 / 社交隔离	79	15.7
Immigration / residency concerns 移民 / 居留相关担忧	29	5.8

21.What form of support would you consider to be most helpful for you? 你认为哪一种支持形式对你最有帮助？	N	%
Support from small group/fellowship groups 小组 / 团契的支持	194	38.6
Bible Teaching 聖經教导	119	23.7
Prayer Support 代祷支持	106	21.1
Counselling / pastoral care 辅导 / 牧养关怀	64	12.7

Age 年齡	N	%
Below 18 以下	7	1.4
18–29	51	10.2
30–39	79	15.7
40–49	68	13.5
50–59	112	22.3
60 or above 以上	185	36.9
Total	502	100

What is your gender? 你的性别是？	N	%
Male 男	171	34
Female 女	331	66
Total	502	100

What is your marital status 您的婚姻状况是	N	%
Single 单身	125	24.9
Married 已婚	338	67.3
Divorced 离婚	16	3.2
Widowed 丧偶	19	3.8
Prefer not to say 不愿透露	4	0.8
Total	502	100

What is your nationality or country/region of origin? 你的国籍或原籍国家 / 地区是？	N	%
Singapore 新加坡	359	71.5
Malaysia 马来西亚	82	16.3
Mainland China 中国大陆	44	8.8
Taiwan 台湾	10	2
Hong Kong 香港	4	0.8
Other Chinese-speaking region 其他华语地区	3	0.6
Total	502	100

How long have you been living in Singapore? 你在新加坡居住多久了？	N	%
Less than 1 year 少于 1 年	2	0.4
1–3 years 1–3 年	8	1.6
4–7 years 4–7 年	13	2.6

How long have you been living in Singapore? 你在新加坡居住多久了？	N	%
More than 7 years 超过 7 年	159	31.7
Born in Singapore 在新加坡出生	320	63.7
Total	502	100

What is your residency status in Singapore? 你在新加坡的居留身份是？	N	%
Singapore Citizen 新加坡公民	415	82.7
Permanent Resident 永久居民	66	13.1
Employment Pass / S Pass 就业准证 Employment Pass / S Pass	8	1.6
Student Pass 学生准证	3	0.6
Dependant Pass 家属准证	2	0.4
Other Passes	8	1.6
Total	502	100

What is your residency status in Singapore? 你在新加坡的居留身份是？	N	%
Secondary school or below 中学或以下	134	26.7
Diploma 文凭	123	24.5
Bachelor's degree 学士学位	174	34.7
Postgraduate degree 研究生学位	71	14.1
Total	502	100

What is your current occupation? 你目前的职业是？	N	%
Student 学生	29	5.8
Professional / Executive 专业人士 / 行政人员	220	43.8
Service / Technical worker 服务 / 技术人员	39	7.8
Business owner 企业家	18	3.6
Homemaker 家庭主妇 / 主夫	46	9.2
Retired 退休	90	17.9
Others	60	12
Total	502	100