

Finding Your Way with OC Research Module 2.2

An Overview of the Research Process

OVERVIEW OF FINDING YOUR WAY WITH OC RESEARCH MODULE 2.2

Module 2.2 will present four models that shape our understanding of the research process. This module has four sections. We will begin by reflecting on the mission statement for the OC's Global Research Team. Then we will review the Mission Information Pyramid, introduced in Module 2.1 and introduce the Knowledge Stewardship Cycle. We will look at a case study for each of these two models. Finally we will give an overview of the ten steps in the Research Process.

Objectives for Module 2.2

1. Recall the phases in the research process embodied in the GRT's strategy statement.
2. Review and recall the four levels of the mission information pyramid.
3. Describe the four phases of the Knowledge Steward Cycle.
4. Remember the ten steps in the research process in order.

Field Application

Module 2.1 concluded with a series of questions to start you thinking about a field research project that is relevant to your area of ministry. Have you identified a research project that is relevant to your area of ministry? If you do not have a specific field research project in mind, take a few moments to identify one. Throughout this module, there will be opportunities to consider how what you are learning applies to your project. To start, take a moment and consider what may be some of the first steps need to take to develop your field research project. Is the path forward clear? By the end of this module, you should be able to identify the major steps for your field research project.

Learning Activities

This document contains all the learning activities for this module. It will be best to print out this document. You can use this document to work through the module off line or to follow along with the online course. Other useful resources are mentioned along the way and are included in the bibliography at the end of this module. At the end of each section there is a Review Quiz to check our understanding of the material. Check your answers before moving to the next section. At the end of the module there is a 20 question quiz. This is to be taken on line. To successfully complete the module, you should score 80%.

You may work through this material at your own pace. If you wish, members of OC's Global Research Team are available to interact with you about the application of this material. Send your message to Research@oci.org.

Ready? Let's begin!

THE STRATEGY STATEMENT OF THE GRT

The following strategy statement developed by OC's Global Research Team implies a research process.

Together we ask, listen, plan, discern, serve and ask again.

Reflection Questions

Consider the research process described by this strategy statement. How many steps do you see here? What are they? Would you consider this strategy to be a linear or cyclical process?

Make a sketch that shows the steps in a research process.

What other insights can you glean about the research process from the GRT's strategy statement?

Review the GRT Strategy Statement

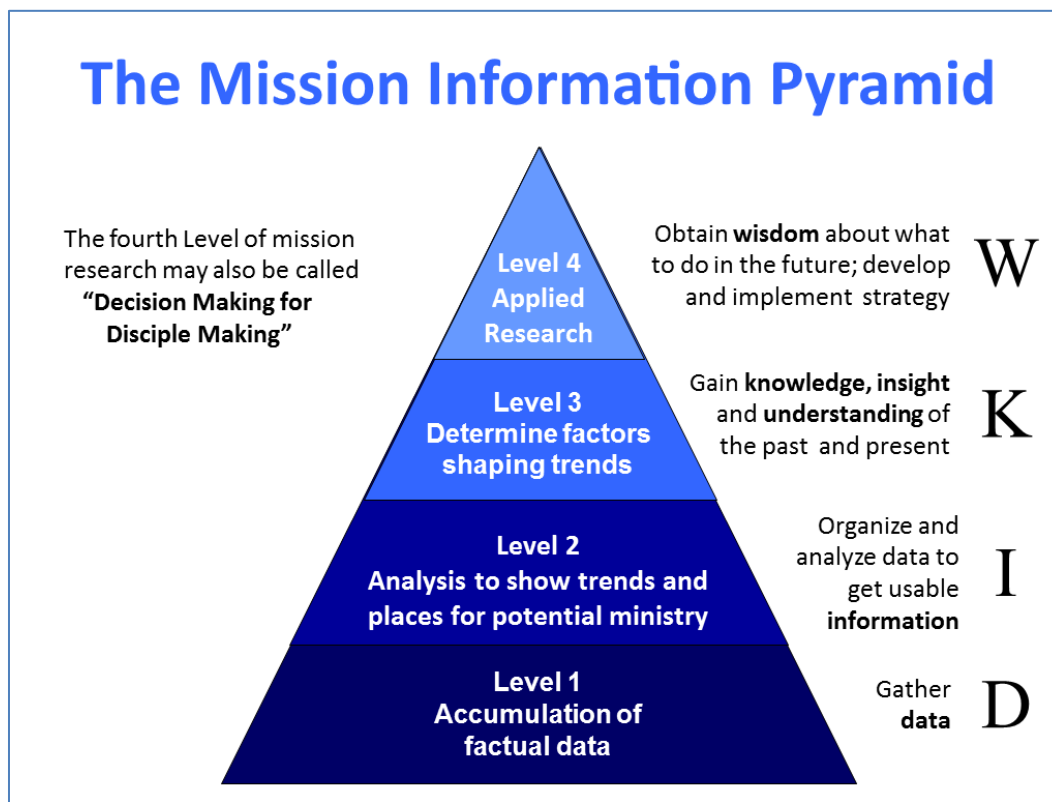
There is just one question for this section: What is the GRT's Strategy Statement?

- A. The body of Christ in unity bringing God's transforming love and hope to all people.
- B. Together we ask, listen, plan, discern, serve and ask again.**
- C. Using research, motivation, and training, we mobilize church leaders to reach their nations and beyond.
- D. We ask how God is at work, then assist the body of Christ to bring God's transformation to lives, communities and nations.
- E. We serve, equip and connect the body of Christ and its leaders to advance God's kingdom among all peoples.

The correct answer is B, "Together we ask, listen, plan, discern, serve and ask again." Go on to the next section.

REVIEW THE MISSION INFORMATION PYRAMID

The Mission Information Pyramid was introduced in module 2.1 of Finding Your Way with OC Research. The four levels of the pyramid point out the process of gathering data, organizing and analyzing the data to get useful information, then asking the more difficult questions to obtain insight and understanding about what is happening. Finally wisdom is sought about how to apply research findings to ministry situations. Whereas the previous model from the GRT was cyclical, the Mission Information Pyramid model is hierarchical. Take a moment and review the Mission Information Pyramid.



Case Study with Jim Montgomery, Fire in the Philippines

Let’s look at a case study of the research done by OC missionary Jim Montgomery in the Philippines. This case study will point out how Mission Information Pyramid applies to mission research.

Montgomery joined Overseas Crusades in 1958 and serve four years in the Taiwan, thirteen years in the Philippines, a brief time in Guatemala and finally ten years in the home office as Director of Overseas Fields. Montgomery studied under Donald McGavran at the Institute of Church Growth during his 1963 furlough and applied what he was learning to his work in the Philippines. This eventual led Montgomery to develop the Disciple A Whole Nation (DAWN) strategy in the Philippines, which later spawned Saturation Church Planting (SCP) initiatives in numerous countries. Montgomery left OC International in 1985 to begin DAWN ministries. That story is told in Montgomery’s book, [DAWN 2000: 7 Million Churches to Go](#) – a must read volume!

But we are getting ahead of ourselves.

This case study of the Foursquare Church is drawn from Montgomery's first book, New Testament Fire in the Philippines, published in 1967 and revised 1975. The field research recounted in the book started in 1964¹, took two and a half years.² . As we work through the case study, we will follow how Montgomery moved up the Mission Information Pyramid.

Early on in the book, Montgomery relates the burning question that motivated his field research.

As an Overseas Crusades missionary, I was eager to carry out our ministry of stimulating and leading existing churches into the greatest possible effort in evangelism and church planting. I was itching to prove my own growing conviction that great segments of the Philippine Church drowsed blissfully in the midst of a ripened grain field, and that those not drowsing were using methods that could reap only a fraction of the grain.

I could prove that point by studying and reporting on a rapidly growing denomination. If one group was expanding dramatically, wouldn't this indicate it was possible for all groups to grow?³

Montgomery provides this additional detail in his 1989 book, DAWN 2000.

Under McGavran's close supervision, I compiled and graphed all the growth data available on about 75 denominations in the Philippines. Some were clustered around 50 percent increase in a decade, some around 100 percent. But three evangelical denominations were leaping ahead at a combined 536 percent growth in ten years.⁴

Montgomery goes on to describe how he came to focus on the Four Square denomination in the Philippines.

I found what I was looking for as I scrambled through my graphs on church growth in the Philippines, compiled from printed sources under the direction of Dr. Donald McGavran at the Institute. *The World Handbook on Christian Mission* had listed communicant membership statistics for 1952 and 1962. The total growth of all Philippine evangelical churches reported in the *Handbook* was almost fifty percent for that ten-year period. This, I had learned, could easily be accounted for by the addition of growing children to the rolls. Some denominations were doing better than average slightly below or slightly above 100 percent for the ten-year growth period. But three denominations stood out like towering pines on a burned-over hill. They had together grown by a phenomenal 539 percent.

¹ Jim Montgomery, DAWN 2000 7 Million Churches to Go (Pasadena, CA: William Carey Library, 1989), 26.

² Jim Montgomery, Fire in the Philippines (Carol Stream, IL: Creation House, 1975), 91.

³ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁴ DAWN 2000, 26.

Two of these groups were Pentecostal; one was Baptist. An early plan to study all three was abandoned when I saw how much work and time would be required. I hated to sacrifice the advantages of comparative study, but I consoled myself with the logic that a study of one growing denomination would certainly demonstrate that rapid growth was possible.

Which one to choose? A quick check revealed that one of the three had experienced its tremendous growth with only a minimum of foreign missionaries and foreign funds. These factors seemed to emphasize that growth with local leadership and local money was possible.

It was with this innocent and statistical approach that the Foursquare Church was settled upon.⁵

In these paragraphs we see Montgomery working through all four levels of the Mission Information Pyramid. It is very likely that Montgomery's work here was largely **library research** since he was in the United States on furlough. Montgomery found his data (level 1) in *The World Handbook on Christian Mission*. Working with this data he calculated ten year growth rates for the denominations. These calculations showed trends. Remember that Paul Yaggy talked about the importance of identifying trends and that we placed this action on level two of the Mission Information Pyramid. From all the denominations Montgomery identified the three with the highest growth rates: two Pentecostal groups and a Baptist denomination. These would represent the "places of potential ministry" that Yaggy speaks of in his Position Paper on OC Research.

Now Montgomery needs to choose one of three groups to study. Here he goes up to the third level of the Mission Information Pyramid to determine factors as Yaggy talks about. Montgomery even uses the word "factors." Montgomery says he did a quick check. We don't know how he did this. It might have involved talking to "people in the know" or perhaps he came across written documentation about the denominations in question. Whatever the source of his data, determining the factors (level 3) contributing to the rapid growth of the Foursquare Church set it apart from the other two denominations. Now Montgomery has come to the fourth level of the Mission Information Pyramid, where he has wisdom, insight and understanding to make a decision to focus in depth field research efforts on the Foursquare Church.

Let's move on to Montgomery's account of the initial findings of his **field research** in the Philippines.

The first few weeks of research gave me a clue to the significance of their growth. In Mindanao, I learned, one missionary family had started "from scratch" in January 1956. I visited the area in January 1966, and found seventy-two organized churches, seventy-five established meeting places, an active membership of 5,000 and a report of tens of thousands of other converts. The missionary family had already gone home.

⁵ Fire in the Philippines, 7-8.

So in less than ten years the work was completely indigenous and under the leadership of a national. A self-supporting Bible school was turning out a dozen or so trained ministers each year. All churches were putting up and paying for their own buildings, supporting their own pastors and carrying on an active missionary program which was resulting in hundreds of converts among tribal people. And the work was expanding rapidly. The first year after the missionaries left, two additional churches were planted. The next year eleven were added, and the following year seventeen.

Here, I thought, was a denomination worthy of study.⁶

About halfway through the research adventure I will relate in this book, it occurred to me to compare the number of communicant members of six major Pentecostal denominations in the Philippines with six other evangelistically oriented evangelical groups. All the groups had come to the country at about the same time, but the Pentecostal groups showed thirty-six times as many communicant members per foreign missionary involved as did the others.⁷

I compared the six Pentecostal groups with six other groups who had come to the Philippines since the war and were generally conservative, evangelistically oriented, church-planting denominations. In contrast to the Pentecostal groups, the non-Pentecostal groups listed about 4,500 members. Even more striking was a comparison of the missionary forces of the two groups. In the 1966 *Philippine Missionary Directory*, the six Pentecostal groups listed a total of fifty-eight foreign missionaries and the non-Pentecostal groups listed a whopping 155. If the statistics could be taken at face value, they indicated that the Pentecostals, with one-third the missionary force, were growing twelve times as fast as the non-Pentecostals. One Pentecostal missionary was accomplishing as much as thirty-six non-Pentecostal missionaries.⁸

Montgomery's initial work back in the Philippines involved gathering data and using statistical analysis to show trends. His initial field research was at the first and second levels of the Mission Information Pyramid. His analysis again drew attention to the remarkable growth of the Foursquare churches.

Next we see Montgomery asking the kinds of questions associated with the third level of the Mission Information Pyramid. These new questions require a different kind of data to provide answers. In technical terms, we can say that Montgomery is transitioning from quantitative research to qualitative research.

The historical sketch and overall statistical outline raised many more questions than it answered. I still wanted a better understanding of the Foursquare Church's growth. I decided that I would get some answers by visiting each of the center churches of the

⁶ *Ibid.*, 8.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 4.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 9.

five districts and at least two more churches in the outlying areas of each district. This would give a good cross section from the northernmost part of Luzon to southern Mindanao, from large city churches to small rural, *barrio* churches. In each of the churches I would try to interview a good cross-section of the membership.⁹

The new research questions Montgomery is pursuing motivate him to seek out new data. And this new data will require him to use different research methods. Look at this paragraph and identify the research methods he used.

I spent portions of six months (beginning in January 1966) in major sections of the Philippine Islands, visiting churches and interviewing people. With the missionaries I traced the Foursquare Church's history, strategy, "inner dynamic." I interviewed fifty - fully one fourth- of its ministers. I similarly interviewed 167 other church members, representing a cross-section of age, language group, size of church, geography, education, occupation and Christian experience. These 217 interviewees also sketched for me the religious history of their family members. By the time I finished, I had information on 2,124 Foursquare Church members, or about twenty percent of the total communicant membership at the time of research. The 167 laymen were members of fifteen churches I visited, and the ministers were in another thirty or so churches.

As I traveled and interviewed, I also observed and participated in worship services, prayer meetings, evangelistic meetings, outstation meetings, area conferences, youth camps, national conventions and Sunday school conventions. I even taught a journalism course in their Bible school in Manila. I prayed with them; I gave invitations from their pulpits. I dug into their record files, which they readily made available.¹⁰

You should have observed that Montgomery used two primary methods to gather data: interviews and participant observation. One can learn a lot by asking good questions and keeping one's ear and eyes open. (Could this be why the GRT included the verbs "ask" and "listen" in their strategy statement?)

So what about the top of the Mission Information Pyramid where one gains wisdom to make disciple making decisions? What Montgomery discovered in his first field research project laid the foundation for his future ministry in the Philippines and the development of the DAWN strategy, which has been implemented in many nations. At the end of *Fire in the Philippines* Montgomery indicates that he did indeed find "a 'model' denomination that could serve as a challenge and catalyst to others."¹¹ The significance of this discovery goes beyond the story told in *Fire in the Philippines*. Experience shows that it may take years to realize the true significance of a research project. In *DAWN 2000*, published in 1989, Montgomery relates how the insights gleaned from his first field research project laid the foundation for his future ministry.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 30.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 11.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 91.

The specific method that seemed most directly related to this spectacular growth was the evangelistic home Bible study group. Filipinos with their large families in this Roman Catholic society enjoyed getting together in homes to examine the Bible. And when they did, many came into a personal relationship with Christ.

Here is one secret of growth that could be copied by tens of denominations and thousands of local churches. It was inexpensive, meeting places were readily available, laymen and women could be found in every church that could be “equipped” for this ministry.¹²

In DAWN 2000, Montgomery relates that identifying this effective evangelistic method led to the development of “The Christ the Only Way Movement,” which started in 1970 and exceeded its goal of starting 10,000 home Bible studies by March 31, 1973 by 1,000. Even though the goal was surpassed, Montgomery was significantly troubled by the fact that nearly 35 million Filipinos did not know Christ personally. This led Montgomery to cry out in prayer to the Lord of the Harvest for wisdom to disciple the whole nation. And the answer to that prayer, led to the development of the DAWN strategy.¹³ And the DAWN strategy influenced the Global Church Planting Network that many OC Global Alliance workers are a part of today. But that is another story.

So for the time being, we will leave our case study of Jim Montgomery’s field research related to the Foursquare Church in the Philippines here as it sufficiently illustrates the hierarchical nature of the Mission Information Pyramid. Perhaps this “taster” has motivated you to read *Fire in the Philippines* for yourself. There is so much that can be gleaned from Montgomery’s work. In other modules we will again refer to *Fire in the Philippines* to illustrate other steps in the research process.

Reflection Questions

- What impressed you about this case study?
- What will you do as a result of what you discovered?

¹² DAWN 2000, 27.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 27-30.

Review the Mission Information Pyramid

Take this quiz on the Mission Information Pyramid and the Fire in the Philippines case study.

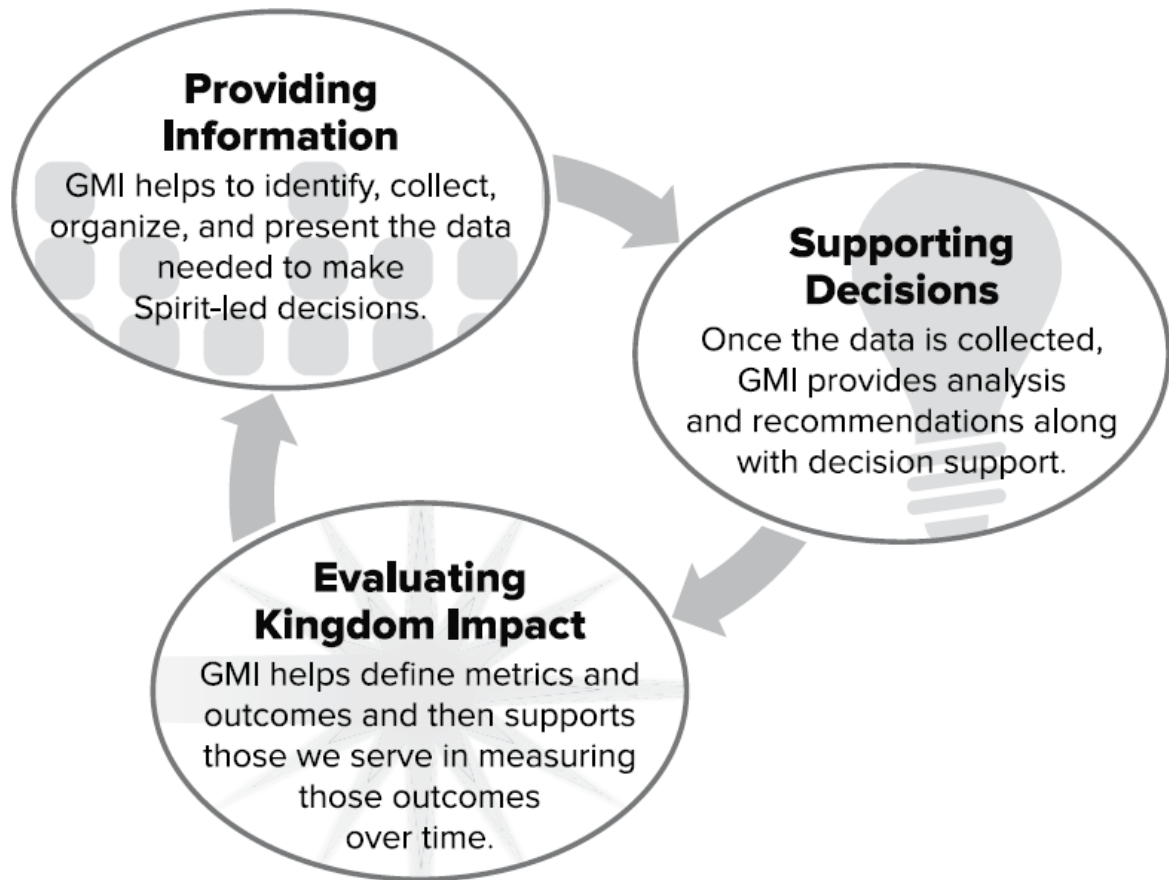
1. As a person moves to the top level of the mission information pyramid, ____ is sought.
 - A. Data
 - B. Wisdom**
 - C. Knowledge
 - D. Information
 - E. Understanding
2. When seeking to understand factors shaping trends, a person is operating on this level of the Mission Information Pyramid.
 - A. Level One
 - B. Level Two
 - C. Level Three**
 - D. Level Four
 - E. All of the above
3. Jim Montgomery's mentor for his first research project in the Philippines was:
 - A. Dick Hillis
 - B. Donald McGavran**
 - C. Cameron Townsend
 - D. Oswald J. Smith
 - E. Peter Wagner
4. In hindsight we can say that Jim Montgomery's first research project laid the foundation for:
 - A. Saturation Church Planting
 - B. The Christ the Only Way Movement
 - C. The DAWN Strategy
 - D. The Global Church Planting Network
 - E. All of the above are correct**
5. A person is working on the second level of the Mission Information Pyramid when
 - A. Gathering data
 - B. Identifying trends and places for future ministry.**
 - C. Making ministry decisions
 - D. Performing Interviews
 - E. All of the above are correct

Check your work with the answer key. If you did not answer at least four out of five questions correctly, review the Mission Information Pyramid. If you mastered this section, continue on to the next.

THE KNOWLEDGE STEWARDSHIP CYCLE

Jon Hirst, the President of Global Mapping International, which was started by OC missionary Bob Waymire, describes what he calls the “Knowledge stewardship cycle.” This is explained in his book *The Calling of the Knowledge Steward* (2016: 81-88). The model shown below, mentions three phases, Providing Information, Supporting Decisions, and Evaluating Kingdom Impact.

The Knowledge Stewardship Cycle for External Research Functions



This model shows the need for ongoing research. Initially research provides information that supports decisions. Action is taken based on that information. After the fact, the kingdom impact is evaluated. This new information supports new decisions and actions. Thus the cycle repeats itself. It might be helpful to think of this cycle as a spiral showing progress over time.

You may remember from module 2.1 that Paul Yaggy in his “Position Paper on OC Research” (1988) pointed out that OC Research carries out two internal functions which benefit the ministry team. The first function is to support effective decision making. The second function is to evaluate ministry effectiveness. Both of these internal functions appear in Hirst’s model.

Hirst’s discussion of how the cycle applies to the research process seemed to imply a fourth phase, “Taking Action.” The following model includes this phase.

The Knowledge Stewardship Cycle for Internal Research Functions



Another insight from Paul Yaggy might help us understand why Hirst’s model includes just three phases. Yaggy’s distinction between internal and external research may give us a clue into why Hirst omits the “Taking Action” phase. In Yaggy’s terms, GMI provides research services for *external* clients and does not take action based on the research information. Since GMI is not involved in the “Taking Action” phase, it would be appropriate for Hirst to omit this phase. So if your research project is external, done to serve a client outside of your ministry team, then the three phase model will give you good guidance throughout the research process. On the other hand, if a research project is *internal*, the four phase model may be preferred.

Stop and Consider

- How does Hirst’s model show the need for ongoing research?

- Consider mission research that you are familiar with. Which projects supported decisions? Which evaluated kingdom impact?
- For the field research project you have in mind, will you be evaluating kingdom impact, supporting decisions or both?
- Is your research project internal or external?

Case Study – Planning and Evaluating a Pastor’s Conference.

A ministry team is planning a conference for pastors. The team contacted four potential venues requesting the cost for 500 participants including meals, tea breaks and lodging and recreational options for four full days and the use of a conference room and six smaller rooms for workshops.

To assist the planning process, the team reviewed participant and steering team evaluations from three previous conferences. Also the team facilitated a focus group of eight pastors from different denominations to identify challenges pastors face in ministry. Analysis of the discussion identified eight major themes as top issues: Lay Leadership Development, Recruiting and keeping Volunteers, Leading the Change Process, Personal Time management, Church Finances, Church Staff Issues, Generational Challenges, Overcoming apathy and internal focus of members. The decision was made to address these themes in plenary sessions and workshops offered. The team brainstormed to identify potential speakers and workshop facilitators. Potential speakers were interviewed to discern who could address the issues. Those interviewed were encouraged to suggest other speakers. The ministry team chose speakers based on this information.

At the conclusion of the conference, a brief electronic survey that could be filled out with a smart phones or computer was used to gather information about the conference facilities, plenary sessions and workshops. Most of the items were evaluated using a five point scale. Two free response questions provided information significant lessons learned and anticipated actions after the conference. The ministry team met two weeks after the conference for an evaluation. They identified items to Keep, Improve, Start and Stop - K.I.S.S. for short.

Reflection Questions

- What types of information were gathered in this case study?
- What research methods were used?
- How did the information gathered support the team’s decisions?
- How did the team evaluate the Kingdom Impact of the conferences in this case study?
- Which of the two “Knowledge Stewardship Cycle” models best suits this case study?
- Speak into this case study by suggesting other ways research could be used to increase ministry effectiveness .
- What insights from this case study can you can apply to your ministry?

Review the Knowledge Stewardship Cycle

Take this quiz to see how well you've grasped the ideas of the Knowledge Stewardship Cycle.

1. This follows "Supporting Decisions" in the Hirst's original version of the Knowledge Stewardship Cycle:

- A. Growing in Wisdom
- B. Giving Thanks to God
- C. Evaluating Kingdom Impact**
- D. Providing Information
- E. Supporting Decisions

2. This precedes "Supporting Decisions" in the Knowledge Stewardship Cycle:

- A. Bearing Fruit in Every Good Work
- B. Growing in Wisdom
- C. Giving Thanks to God
- D. Evaluating Kingdom Impact
- E. Providing Information**

3. If you are doing internal research, it may be helpful to add this step to the Knowledge Stewardship Cycle:

- A. Bearing Fruit in Every Good Work
- B. Giving Thanks to God
- C. Growing in Wisdom
- D. Taking Action**
- E. Building Partnerships

4. Jon Hirst, is the president of Global Mapping International, which was started by this OC missionary:

- A. Dick Hillis
- B. Jim Montgomery
- C. Bud Schaeffer
- D. Bob Waymire**
- E. Paul Yaggy

5. In this 1980s this OC missionary pointed out that research supports decision making and evaluation.

- A. Dick Hillis
- B. Jim Montgomery
- C. Bud Schaeffer
- D. Bob Waymire
- E. Paul Yaggy**

Go to the answer key and check your answers. If you did not answer at least four out of five questions correctly, you should go back and review the Mission Information Pyramid and The Knowledge Stewardship Cycle. When you have mastered this section, go on to the next.

TEN STEPS IN THE RESEARCH PROCESS

Whereas previous models we looked at in this module are based on a cyclical or hierarchical understanding of the research process, this model is linear, and just might be the most helpful because it clearly answers the question “What do I do next?” This ten step model of the research process developed by Larry Kraft. The following diagram gives an overview of the Research Process. This section will give a brief overview of some of the details covered in each step. The focus of this module is not to go into depth about each step in the process. Later modules will do this. Instead the focus here is to come away with a general understanding of the research process.



We might consider the first five steps as preparation for a research project; the last five steps are implementation of the research project

A Brief Description of Each Step in the Research Process

1. **Define the research question.** Here you will want to appropriately define your research question. In this process, it will be necessary do background research, identify sub problems, and appropriately define your research question. If your research project is external to serve a client, you will want to put on our consultant's hat to better understand and assist those whom you are serving. You sharpen your research question is by asking if it is SMART.
2. **Determine where the answers may be found.** Here you will want to identify the people, places, and written sources where you may find answers to your research question.
3. **Determine method(s) to gain new data.** You will determine appropriate methods to gain new data such as participant observation, counting, focus groups, interviews, or surveys – to name a few possible methods. You will want to become familiarize with quantitative and qualitative research methods commonly used by mission information workers.
4. **Develop the research plan.** This will include specifics about the research question, the projected outcomes, methods used, the time frame and cost of the research. Concerns about data security and distribution may also need to be addressed in the research plan. You will use the research plan gain the participation of key partners and to raise funds. A later module will guide you through the process of creating a research plant to share with potential partners.
5. **Determine budget and raise funds.** Good research costs something. You will need to identify the monetary cost, consider cost saving approaches and raise necessary funds.
6. **Gather Data.** It is likely that you will want to do pilot project to test your data gathering methodology and involving others in data gathering .You may need to create a data base. You will want to develop a plan for data entry, data security, file naming and archiving.
7. **Verify data and look for bias.** It is important to have accurate data. You will need to find ways to cross check the validity of your data and also look for bias.
8. **Analyze Data.** Now that you have your data, you will need to put it into a usable form and perform appropriate analysis to get the ministry insights desired. It is good to have an idea of how you will analyze data before you gather your data as this sometimes shows you that you need particular pieces of data to do an meaningful analysis. Othertimes you realize you propose to collect data that you do not intend to use in your analysis or report. Cut it from your research proposal.
9. **Draft Report.** Who will be writing the report? Will the report contain multiple sections written by multiple authors? Likely you will want to use maps, graphs, charts, infographics whether you produce a written report or give a verbal presentation.
10. **Disseminate Results.** There are numerous ways to get your message out such as Reports, Maps, Newsletters, Directories, Power Point presentations, digital and web based resources, and video.

Other Finding Your Way with OC Research modules will go into greater depth about each of these ten steps. You may want to work thorough these modules sequentially or go to the module that is most relevant to a research project you are currently involved with.

Recalling the Research Process



Now that you have an overview of the Research Process, let's do an activity to fix these ten steps in your mind. To do this you will make flash cards to master the research process.





Instructions

1. Print out this page [<link>](#). Cut out each icon along the dashed lines. Fold the verbal description over on the solid line so that it appears on the back of each flash card.
2. Use the icons as flash cards. Choose a card and give its verbal description. Repeat until you can correctly describe all the Icons.
3. Mix up the icons. Practice putting the icons in numerical order. Continue until you can put them in proper order.

Worksheet 2.2 Your Field Research Project

“Start with the end in sight” says Stephen Covey in *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*. As you begin to plan your field research project, you too need to start with the end in sight. Although we presented the ten step model as a linear process, you will find that anticipating what you will do in the future will help clarify earlier steps. So having all the steps in view is essential for effective planning of the research project. If you are having difficulty with step 1, try starting with step 10 (or 11 – the intended kingdom impact) and work backward. As mentioned before, later modules will go into detail about each of these steps. So use this worksheet to stimulate your thinking about your field research project.

	<p>1. Define the Research Question What is the research question? What are related sub problems?</p>
	<p>2. Determine where answers may be found What people might have answers you seek? In what places might you find answers? What written resources will you consult?</p>

	<p>4. Determine method(s) to gather data What research method or methods will you use? Will you use quantitative or qualitative research methods or both?</p>
	<p>5. Develop the research plan What is the research question? Why is it important? Who has the information you need? Who will gather the data? How long will it take? How much will it cost? What is the intended kingdom Impact?</p>
	<p>6. Determine the budget and raise funds How much will the research cost? Who will fund work? What should the contribution of national partners be? How will expenses and/or salaries for those who collect data be handled?</p>
	<p>6. Gather Data What methods will you use to gather data? Who will gather data? Will you do it yourself or will others be involved? If so, how will you train those who gather data? What pilot project can you use to test your data gathering instrument and process? What data security concerns apply? The data entry process will be...?</p>

	<p>7. Verify data and check for bias How are you going to insure that your data is accurate and not biased?</p>
	<p>8. Analyze Data How will you analyze your data? Will you do quantitative or qualitative analysis? Or both?</p>
	<p>9. Draft the Report Who will be writing the report? Will the report contain multiple sections written by multiple authors? What decisions are pending? What is being evaluated? What graphics will be used?</p>
	<p>10. Disseminate Results What are different ways you envision getting the message out?</p>

Other items to consider about your research project:

Review the Research Process

How well do you understand the steps in the research process? Take this quiz to test your mastery.

1. After you gather data and before you analyze your data, you need to do this:
 - A. Pray
 - B. Write your report
 - C. Read everything you can about the subject you are investigating
 - D. Verify your data and check for bias**
 - E. Disseminate results
2. The second step of the research process is to:
 - A. Develop the research plan
 - B. Decide on the methods to obtain needed data
 - C. Determine where the answer might be found**
 - D. Define the research question.
 - E. Pray
3. The first step of the research process is to:
 - A. Pray.
 - B. Define the research question**
 - C. Work through the learning modules with Finding Your Way with OC Research
 - D. Find a mentor.
 - E. Raise funds
4. After you determine where the answer might be found, you should do this:
 - A. Develop the research plan
 - B. Decide on the method(s) to obtain needed data**
 - C. Gather data
 - D. Determine your budget and raise fund
 - E. Define the research question
5. Just before you raise your budget, you need to do this
 - A. Verify data and check for bias
 - B. Develop a research plan**
 - C. Analyze the data
 - D. Disseminate results
 - E. Gather Data
6. Just before you gather data, you need to do this
 - A. Raise your budget**
 - B. Develop a research plan
 - C. Determine research methodology
 - D. Define the research question

- E. Determine who might have the answers you seek.
7. Step 8 is to _____ data.
- A. Analyze**
 - B. Enter
 - C. Gather
 - D. Publish
 - E. Verify
8. “Disseminate Results” is which step in the research process?
- A. Nr. 8
 - B. Nr. 9
 - C. Nr. 10**
 - D. Nr. 11
 - E. Nr. 12
9. Immediately after you gather data, you will want to do this.
- A. Analyze the data
 - B. Archive the data
 - C. Organize the data into useful information
 - D. Verify the data and check for bias**
 - E. Publish the data
10. The ninth and next to last step in the research process is to:
- A. Ask God to for wisdom
 - B. Draft the report**
 - C. Organize the data into useful information
 - D. Publish the data
 - E. Evaluate the research process

Go to the Answer Key to check your answers. If you got eight or more of the previous questions correct, you have successfully completed this section. Go on to the next section.

MODULE REVIEW

Use these questions to review for the Module Quiz

1. What is the strategy statement of the Global Research Team?
2. What do mission information workers seek at each level of the mission information pyramid?
3. What are the three phases of Jon Hirst's Knowledge Stewardship cycle? What additional phase is added when internal research is in view?
4. In order, name the ten steps in Kraft's Research Process.

Also you may want to review the quizzes for each section in this module.

Take the Module 2.2 Quiz when you are confident that you have mastered the information in this module.

MODULE 2.2 QUIZ

1. What is the GRT's Strategy Statement?

- A. The body of Christ in unity bringing God's transforming love and hope to all people.
- B. Together we ask, listen, plan, discern, serve and ask again.**
- C. Using research, motivation, and training, we mobilize church leaders to reach their nations and beyond.
- D. We ask how God is at work, then assist the body of Christ to bring God's transformation to lives, communities and nations.
- E. We serve, equip and connect the body of Christ and its leaders to advance God's kingdom among all peoples.

2. As a person moves to the top level of the mission information pyramid, _____ is sought.

- A. Data
- B. Wisdom**
- C. Knowledge
- D. Information
- E. Understanding

3. When seeking to understand factors shaping trends, a person is operating on this level of the Mission Information Pyramid.

- A. Level One
- B. Level Two
- C. Level Three**
- D. Level Four
- E. All of the above

4. Jim Montgomery's mentor for his first research project in the Philippines was:

- A. Dick Hillis
 - B. Donald McGavran**
 - C. Cameron Townsend
 - D. Oswald J. Smith
 - E. Peter Wagner
5. In hindsight we can say that Jim Montgomery's first research project laid the foundation for:
- A. Saturation Church Planting
 - B. The Christ the Only Way Movement
 - C. The DAWN Strategy
 - D. The Global Church Planting Network
 - E. All of the above are correct**
6. A person is working on the second level of the Mission Information Pyramid when
- A. Gathering data
 - B. Identifying trends and places for future ministry.**
 - C. Making ministry decisions
 - D. Performing Interviews
 - E. All of the above are correct
7. This follows "Supporting Decisions" in the Hirst's original version of the Knowledge Stewardship Cycle:
- A. Growing in Wisdom
 - B. Giving Thanks to God
 - C. Evaluating Kingdom Impact**
 - D. Providing Information
 - E. Supporting Decisions
8. This precedes "Supporting Decisions" in the Knowledge Stewardship Cycle:
- A. Bearing Fruit in Every Good Work
 - B. Growing in Wisdom
 - C. Giving Thanks to God
 - D. Evaluating Kingdom Impact
 - E. Providing Information**
9. Jon Hirst is the president of Global Mapping International, which was started by this OC missionary:
- A. Dick Hillis
 - B. Jim Montgomery
 - C. Bud Schaeffer
 - D. Bob Waymire**
 - E. Paul Yaggy

10. In this 1980s this OC missionary pointed out that research supports decision making and evaluation.

- A. Dick Hillis
- B. Jim Montgomery
- C. Bud Schaeffer
- D. Bob Waymire
- E. **Paul Yaggy**

11. After you gather data and before you analyze your data, you need to do this:

- A. Pray
- B. Write your report
- C. Read everything you can about the subject you are investigating
- D. **Verify your data and check for bias**
- E. Disseminate results

12. The second step of the research process is to:

- A. Develop the research plan
- B. Decide on the methods to obtain needed data
- C. **Determine where the answer might be found**
- D. Define the research question.
- E. Pray

13. The first step of the research process is to:

- A. Pray.
- B. **Define the research question**
- C. Work through the learning modules with Finding Your Way with OC Research
- D. Find a mentor.
- E. Raise funds

14. After you determine where the answer might be found, you should do this:

- A. Develop the research plan
- B. **Decide on the method(s) to obtain needed data**
- C. Gather data
- D. Determine your budget and raise fund
- E. Define the research question

15. Just before you raise your budget, you need to do this

- A. Verify data and check for bias
- B. **Develop a research plan**
- C. Analyze the data
- D. Disseminate results
- E. Gather Data

16. Just before you gather data, you need to do this
- A. Raise your budget**
 - B. Develop a research plan
 - C. Determine research methodology
 - D. Define the research question
 - E. Determine who might have the answers you seek.
17. Step 8 is to _____ data.
- A. Analyze**
 - B. Enter
 - C. Gather
 - D. Publish
 - E. Verify
18. "Disseminate Results" is which step in the research process?
- A. Nr. 8
 - B. Nr. 9
 - C. Nr. 10**
 - D. Nr. 11
 - E. Nr. 12
19. Immediately after you gather data, you will want to do this.
- A. Analyze the data
 - B. Archive the data
 - C. Organize the data into useful information
 - D. Verify the data and check for bias**
 - E. Publish the data
20. The ninth and next to last step in the research process is to:
- A. Ask God to for wisdom
 - B. Draft the report**
 - C. Organize the data into useful information
 - D. Publish the data
 - E. Evaluate the research process

ANSWER KEYS FOR MODULE 2.2

Answer Key for the GRT Strategy Statement Quiz

1. B.

Answer Key for the Mission Information Pyramid Quiz

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. E 5. B

Answer Key the Knowledge Stewardship Cycle Quiz

1. C 2. E 3. D 4. D 5.E

Answer Key for the Research Process Quiz

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B

Answer Key for the Module 2.2 Quiz

1. B. 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. E 6. B 7. C 8. E 9. D 10. D
11. D 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. B

COURSE FEEDBACK

Please take a few moments to give feedback to the facilitators of this course. Your input will assist them in the development of the Finding Your Way with OC Research training. (This could be done through the learning center or by writing an e-mail to research@oci.org).

1. What were significant “Aha” moments you had as you worked through this material?
2. Where there some areas of this material that were unclear, difficult to understand or you would appreciate further explanation? If so, tell us about these.
3. How will you apply what you learned in this module to your area of ministry?
4. Feel free to provide suggestions for the improvement of this training module.

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