

### Survey Questions for DMin Project

1. What proportion of South Baptist senior pastors reported their ministry training as including a mentoring relationship? (Categories: singular, primary, group, or none)
2. What levels of ministerial effectiveness were achieved by Southern Baptist senior pastors who reported formal mentoring versus those who reported informal mentoring? (The *informal* mode of mentoring was better received.)
3. What was the relationship between ministerial effectiveness of Southern Baptist senior pastors who reported mentoring relationships and their self-assessments of those mentoring relationships? (Very helpful, moderately helpful, somewhat helpful, not very helpful, or no help at all. In other words, as a mentee, how did that mentoring relationship benefit me as a senior pastor?)
4. When Southern Baptist senior pastors received mentoring as a part of their ministry training, what was the tendency of those pastors to serve as mentors themselves? (Results show that if they had been mentored, they were open to mentoring other novice pastors.)
5. Recognizing the multi-faceted dimensions of the mentoring relationship, this research examined several associated characteristics, including relatedness, gender mix, racial mix, nationality mix, age separation, and experience differentiation.

Wofford summarizes these various interactive roles which characterize mentoring relationships in general as follows:

1. Mentors have special relationships with followers as teachers, friends, and sojourners in Christ.
2. Mentors model skills such as serving, studying, preaching, and pastoring.
3. Mentors are confidants.
4. Mentors counsel on personal issues.
5. Mentors give advice critical decisions of life and ministry.

See *Mentoring Manual* by Rebecca Young