Servant Leadership and Transformational Leadership in Church Organizations [Dissertation Notice]

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and complexity, and in which people flourish by working together as a team; (d) to develop stewardship as an organizational ethic and practice; and (e) to create a new leadership team—a change group—in which the new values, beliefs, and norms could be practiced, expressed, and nurtured.


The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship between selected ministry factors and effective youth evangelism in the local church. One overarching conclusion of the study was that the ministry factors that were most effective were not necessarily specific programs or reproducible activities. Rather, the most effective factors were intangible qualities centered upon a dependence on God and a passion to reach people. The researcher concluded that the most effective ministry factors in reaching young people evangelistically centered upon leadership, drive, passion, and vision.


Servant leadership and transformational leadership are independently supported by over 30 years of theory and empirical research. However, their similar claims toward optimal leader, organizational, and follower outcomes call for examination of their distinctions and their unique contributions to leadership research and knowledge. The current study examines the relative effectiveness of servant leadership and transformational leadership, seeking to provide empirical evidence of each model’s independence and unique contributions, as well as their shared contributions.