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The Development of Shepherd Leadership Theory and the Validation of the Shepherd Leadership Inventory (SLI) [Dissertation Notice]

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Questionnaire, and the effectiveness of the church, as defined by Natural Church Development. The Natural Church Development scores were averaged for fifteen churches that participated in the research. Each senior pastor participated in the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire, giving each a rating on transactional, transformational, and laissez-faire leadership traits. Regression analysis was used to determine correlation between the variables. These two variables (NCD average score and MLQ averages for transformational, transactional, and laissez-faire) were examined with linear regression testing. The result was a statistically strong linear relationship with transformational leadership (Adjusted R² = .24) and transactional leadership (Adjusted R² = .25), but no statistically significant correlation with laissez-faire. Thus the study finds that the leadership of the senior pastor does relate to the effectiveness of the church as defined by the eight markers of Natural Church Development.


Because shepherding is one of the oldest occupations of humanity, the metaphor of the shepherd as leader dates back thousands of years and is a universal image. The shepherd-leader metaphor, then, is an ideal vehicle through which to study leadership. The purpose of this study was to (a) develop the theory of shepherd leadership by operationalizing shepherd leadership into a behavioral construct and (b) create a validated inventory through which to further the study of shepherd leadership and the practical application of shepherd-leadership principles to the practice of leadership. The initial development of shepherd-leadership theory began with a significant literature review of the shepherd-leader metaphor contained in the Hebrew Scriptures, including the Old and New Testaments. This process continued with a literature review of shepherd leadership in the writings of modern authors both scholarly and popular. The literature review resulted in a theory of shepherd leadership which suggests that shepherd leaders are leaders who lead to insure the well-being of their followers through the behaviors of guiding, providing, and protecting. This creates the perception that a shepherd leader is one who performs certain behavioral tasks associated with shepherd leadership. However, this study revealed that shepherd leadership is primarily about being, not doing. Shepherd leaders perform certain behavioral tasks because they are shepherd leaders; they are not shepherd leaders because they perform these behavioral tasks. Therefore, shepherd leadership primarily is about who a leader is, not what a leader does. The Shepherd Leadership Inventory (SLI) was developed, incorporating 26 items to assess the three primary shepherd leader behaviors of guiding, providing, and protecting. The SLI was analyzed through the use of principal component factor analysis and determined to be both valid and reliable.


The historical pages of women’s experiences have been inscriptively smeared with structural impediments to self-actualization. Institutionalized