Full Length Research

Knowledge and Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Among Pastors in Assemblies of God Church Nigeria

[1]Edem, C.A and [2]Chukwudebelu, I.V.

[1]Department of Computer Science, Paul University Awka, Ananmbra State
edemamusic@gmail.com +2347034924913
[2]Department of Mass Communication, Paul University Awka
izuchukwudebelu@yahoo.com

Abstract

The study was aimed at determining the knowledge and utilisation of information and communication technology among pastors in the Assemblies of God Church in Nigeria. This study adopted a descriptive survey design. The population consists of ordained ministers serving from selected zones and districts of the Assemblies of God Church Nigeria. The estimated population across the selected zones was approximately 2,500 pastors. A combination of stratified random sampling and purposive sampling was used to select the sample for the study. The internal consistency of the questionnaire was tested using Cronbach's Alpha, ensuring a reliability coefficient of at least 0.70. Data were analysed using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) and with descriptive statistics (mean, percentage, and standard deviation) for research questions and inferential statistics (chi-square tests and regression analysis) for testing the hypotheses. Findings revealed that respondents were generally knowledgeable in the use of seven categories of ICT tools in the study, and ICT is most frequently applied for communication with congregants (M = 4.32, SD = 0.89), which recorded the highest mean score, and also there is reliance on ICT platforms such as social media, mobile phones, and instant messaging for interaction and pastoral care. Based on the findings, the study recommended that church leadership, in collaboration with stakeholders, should invest in affordable and reliable internet services, computers, and multimedia equipment to support ICT usage; regular ICT workshops and seminars should be organised for pastors to enhance their skills, particularly in specialised areas such as church management software, multimedia, and digital security; and theological seminaries and churches should gradually adopt CMS platforms to improve record-keeping, financial transactions, and overall administration. This will enhance transparency and efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

Computing and telecommunications tools and technologies that simplify and improve the generation, gathering, processing, transmission, and storing of information are collectively referred to as Information and Communications Technology, or ICT. This field integrates various computing technologies like servers and laptops, alongside both wired and wireless communications that support an array of digital platforms and networks. The primary aim of ICT is to bolster access to information and facilitate efficient communication across different interfaces, ranging from human interactions to complex machine networks (Rouse, 2023).

According to Bolu (2011), more and more young people are turning to the internet to acquire personal, social and religious information, and ecclesiastical institutions are devoting more and more resources to improving their presence on the web. In a world where every day we become more interconnected, the global visibility of churches is clearly linked to their commitment to the worldwide web. Virtual learning programmes and

open access initiatives allow Bible knowledge to spread beyond physical boundaries, thus enhancing the church's important role in raising a new generation of leaders with character.

The concept of ICT can be traced back to the 19th century with the development of the telegraph and the telephone. These two inventions revolutionised the way people worked and interacted socially by making it possible for one person to communicate with another person in a different location in real or near-real time. In the middle of the 20th century, radio and television introduced the concept of mass communication, and by the end of the century, the internet had become a mainstream tool for communication, commerce and entertainment. Its use continued to grow rapidly in the following years, revolutionising the way people work and digitally transforming the way people communicate.

Today, broadband internet and smartphones have made it easier than ever for people to create, access, share and consume information, and in the future, ICT promises even more exciting developments. 6G networks will provide faster and more reliable connectivity, generative AI systems like ChatGPT will change the way people create and acquire information, and emerging technologies like quantum computing and Web3 will inspire a wide variety of new ICT tools and applications.

Information and communication technology (ICT) has evolved access to information. Pastors can now utilise the various digital platforms or tools to enhance and improve their ministerial duties (Adeboye & Ojo, 2021); with a vast array of resources, this allows them to access relevant and recent information, study materials, commentaries, and theological texts from anywhere at any time. In most churches today, ICT tools are used for online worship, outreach, sermons and teaching, among others. It is quite challenging to pastor in this 21st-century era without the knowledge and utilisation of the available ICT structures.

The study is focused on the General Council of the Assemblies of God Church Nigeria, with its origin from the Nigerian Church of Jesus Christ and a partnership with the Assemblies of God USA in 1934. The council was founded in 1964. It had 16,300 churches and 3.6 million members as of 2019. The Assemblies of God Church, Nigeria, is a Pentecostal Christian denomination in Nigeria affiliated with the World Assemblies of God Fellowship, with headquarters in Opkoto, Ebonyi State. In November 2022, Revd Abel Amadi, PhD, was elected the General Superintendent of Assemblies of God, Nigeria.

The Assemblies of God Church Nigeria has its highest administrative level being controlled by the Board of Administration, which comprises four members of the General Council (the General Superintendent, the Assistant General Superintendent, the General Secretary and the General Treasurer). Several departments and units, like legal, finance, banking, public relations, outreach, media, hospital, insurance, statistics, corporate and many others, are directly under the control of these members of the board. Also, under the directorates, departments like education (theology, secular, International Correspondence Institute), press and bookshop, Royal Rangers and so on are found. Other administrative units known as districts are headed by the presbyters who represent the Board of Administration at lower levels (Assemblies of God Organogram, 2012). In all these churches, departments and units, adequate knowledge and utilisation of ICT tools is essential in contributing to ministry effectiveness; hence, achieving organisational goals and objectives would be enhanced.

In Nigeria, where digital technologies are increasingly accessible, the Assemblies of God pastors can assess unique opportunities to connect with their audience through various ICT platforms. Recent studies indicate that ICTs, including social media, mobile applications and multimedia presentations, emerged as vital instruments for evangelistic dissemination, pastoral care and administrative functions in the church (Nwachukwu and Onyekwere (2022), Oladipo (2020), Okon (2022) and Alabi & Bello (2019)). This trend reflects a broader global change, where digitisation is transforming faith practices and community interactions, boosting religious institutions to innovate their approaches in ministerial contexts.

With ICT, the pastor can inform and be informed, communicate and be communicated to. There are a lot of tools designed to be used in communicating and informing effectively. The debate as to whether ICT is beneficial to the Church is needless; it is simply very obvious that with ICT the Church is fulfilling the mandate of Christ much more effectively! Coupled with the anointing of the Holy Spirit the Church has received, the Church can maximise the use of ICT effectively.

Information and communication technology has been seen and endorsed as one of the major forces of modernisation. Studies have looked at the role information and communication technologies play in religion and their application in religious environments. However, the majority of these studies focused on the developed world. Few empirical studies focused on Nigeria. This study will investigate the adoption and use of ICT among pastors in Assemblies of God Nigeria.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to assess knowledge and utilisation of information and telecommunication technology (ICT) among pastors in the Assemblies of God Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

1. Assess pastors' ICT literacy and the types of ICT tools they use in their ministry.

2. Find out the purposes for which you use ICT in your ministry.

3. Explore how frequently pastors engage in ICT usage.

Research Questions

The study seeks to answer the following research questions:
1. What level of ICT knowledge of the types of ICT tools do pastors use in their ministry?
2. For what purposes do you use ICT in your ministry?
3. How frequently do pastors engage in ICT usage?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses set in null form will be tested at the 0.05 level of significance:

$H0_1$There is no significant difference in pastors' level of knowledge of ICT tools.

$H0_2$: There is no significant relationship between pastors' knowledge of ICT tools and preferences.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a descriptive survey design to assess pastors' knowledge and use of ICT and its impact on church effectiveness. This design is appropriate, as it allows for statistical analysis while also capturing in-depth insights from the pastor's experiences. Structured surveys were administered to pastors to measure their ICT knowledge, usage levels, and perceived impact on church effectiveness. Interviews and case studies were conducted to explore pastors' experiences, challenges, and perspectives regarding ICT in ministry. The population consists of exhorter, licentiate and ordained ministers serving from selected zones and districts of the Assemblies of God Church Nigeria. The estimated population across the selected zones was approximately 2,500 pastors. A combination of stratified random sampling and purposive sampling will be used: Stratified Random Sampling: Pastors will be categorised based on zonal/district area, church size and location (urban & rural). A proportionate number of pastors will be selected from each group to ensure diversity. Purposive Sampling: Specific church leaders who actively use ICT in ministry will be selected for case studies to gain deeper insights into best practices. The internal consistency of the questionnaire was tested using Cronbach's Alpha, ensuring a reliability coefficient of at least 0.7. Data were analysed using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Descriptive statistics (mean, percentage, and standard deviation) summarised Pastors' ICT knowledge and usage. While inferential statistics (chi-square tests, correlation analysis, and regression analysis) assessed the relationship between ICT utilisation and church effectiveness.

Results

Presentation of Demographic Data

Table 1: Demographic **characteristics**

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age	**129**	**100**
Youth	22	16.9
Young Adult	48	36.9
Adult	47	36.2
Senior Adult	12	9.2
Gender	130	100.0
Male	116	89.2
Female	13	10.0
Leadership Status	**129**	**100**
Sectional Dept. Rep	10	7.7
Assistant Pastor	15	11.5
Pastor	30	23.1
Senior Minister	27	20.8
Coordinator	11	8.5
Sectional Leader	10	7.7
Presbyter	10	7.7
District Officer (ADS, DSec & DT)	4	3.1
National Director	4	3.1
Bible School Head	1	.8
Unit Head	5	3.8
EC Member	2	1.5

Source: Field Survey (SPSS Output) 2025; valid- frequency: 1 Percentage- 0.8

The results in table 1 show that out of 129 respondents, youth (16.9%), young adults (36.9%), and adults (36.2%) formed the majority, while senior adults (9.2%) were the least represented. This indicates that the Assemblies of God pastors surveyed are mostly within the productive and technologically active age groups (young adults and adults). The dominance of younger respondents suggests greater potential for ICT adoption, as these age groups are generally more receptive to digital innovations. The gender breakdown shows that men are in charge, with 89.2% of pastors being men and only 10% being women. This reflects the broader gender imbalance in pastoral leadership within Assemblies of God Nigeria. It also implies that ICT adoption patterns in this study are largely shaped by male respondents, though the relatively low female representation may highlight a gap in encouraging women into ministry roles where ICT skills could be beneficial.

Research Question One: How knowledgeable are you with the following ICT tools?

Table 2: Analysis of respondents' knowledge of ICT tools.

S/N	ICT Tools	VK	K	SK	NK	N	Mean	SD
1	Microsoft office (MS word, MS Excel)	44	60	20	5	129	3.11	0.78
2	Social Media (Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram)	67	50	10	2	129	3.41	0.65
3	Multimedia (livestream, Presentation)	29	55	30	15	129	2.83	0.91
4	Email	36	63	22	8	129	2.99	0.80
5	Website	26	51	32	20	129	2.71	0.93
6	Online meeting platform (Zoom, Google meet)	41	58	18	12	129	2.98	0.86
7	Church Management Software (Realm, Breeze, Trac)	25	45	34	25	129	2.58	0.97

Source: Field Survey (SPSS Output) 2025; Scale: very knowledgeable (4); knowledgeable (3); slightly knowledgeable (2); not knowledgeable (1); SD-standard deviation

The analysis of respondents' knowledge of ICT tools revealed varying levels of proficiency across the seven categories examined.

1. MS Word (M = 3.11, SD = 0.80). Respondents were generally knowledgeable in the use of MS Word. This indicates that word processing is a widely adopted skill among pastors, likely due to its frequent use in sermon preparation, church reports, and administrative documentation.

2. The average score for using social media was 3.41, and the standard deviation was 0.70. 2. The average score for using social media was 3.41, with a standard deviation of 0.70. Respondents were very knowledgeable in the use of social media, which emerged as the most familiar ICT tool. This suggests that social media has become central to ministry, outreach, and communication within Assemblies of God churches.

3. Multimedia (M = 2.76, SD = 0.93). Knowledge of multimedia tools (e.g., projectors, PowerPoint, video editing) was moderate. A significant proportion of respondents were only slightly knowledgeable, reflecting a training gap in the application of multimedia for worship and presentation purposes.

4. Email (M = 2.98, SD = 0.84). Respondents were knowledgeable in the use of email, though with lower confidence compared to social media. This suggests that while email remains relevant for formal communication, many pastors prefer more immediate platforms such as WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger.

5. Website (M = 2.64, SD = 0.97). Knowledge of website use was limited. This indicates that many pastors have little or no exposure to website creation or management, possibly because few churches operate functional websites.

6. The average knowledge rating for online meeting platforms was 2.98 (SD = 0.86) for knowledge of online meeting tools such as Zoom and Google Meet. The COVID-19 pandemic may have boosted exposure, but inconsistent internet access and related costs still pose barriers to deeper adoption.

7. Church Management Systems (M = 2.58, SD = 0.97).

This was the least familiar ICT category after website use. Most respondents were only slightly knowledgeable about using specialised systems for church records, attendance, or financial administration. This data reflects a low adoption rate of structured digital management tools in Assemblies of God churches.

Research Question Two: For what purposes do you use ICT in your ministry?

Table 3: Purpose of ICT usage in Ministry (N-129)

S/N	Purpose	VHU (%)	HU (%)	MU (%)	LU (%)	1 (%)	M	SD	Remark
1	Communication with congregants	60 (46.5)	40 (31.0)	20 (15.5)	7 (5.4)	2 (1.6)	4.32	0.89	VHU
2	Preaching/Teaching	50 (38.8)	35 (27.1)	30 (23.3)	10 (7.8)	4 (3.1)	4.08	0.95	HU
3	Church administration activities	38 (29.5)	40 (31.0)	28 (21.7)	15 (11.6)	8 (6.2)	3.76	1.02	HU
4	Outreach programs	45 (34.9)	38 (29.5)	25 (19.4)	15 (11.6)	6 (4.6)	3.94	0.98	HU
5	Publicity	40 (31.0)	42 (32.6)	25 (19.4)	15 (11.6)	7 (5.4)	3.85	1.01	High use
6	Editing and publication	28 (21.7)	35 (27.1)	30 (23.3)	22 (17.1)	14 (10.9)	3.42	1.08	MU
7	Heterogeneous audience information dissemination	35 (27.1)	38 (29.5)	32 (24.8)	15 (11.6)	9 (7.0)	3.68	0.97	HU
8	Records management practices	25 (19.4)	32 (24.8)	28 (21.7)	25 (19.4)	19 (14.7)	3.29	1.12	MU
9	Music recording & promotion	18 (14.0)	25 (19.4)	30 (23.3)	28 (21.7)	28 (21.7)	2.84	1.15	LU
10	Financial transactions	22 (17.1)	28 (21.7)	32 (24.8)	25 (19.4)	22 (17.1)	3.15	1.09	MU

Source: Field Survey (SPSS Output) 2025; Scale: very high use(VHU)-5; high use (HU)-4; moderate use (MU)-3; Low use (LU)-2; None – 1; M-mean score; SD-standard deviation

The results in Table 3 present the purposes for which pastors in Assemblies of God Church, Nigeria, utilise ICT tools in their ministries. The findings reveal that ICT is most frequently applied for communication with congregants (M = 4.32, SD = 0.89), which recorded the highest mean score. This underscores the growing reliance on ICT platforms such as social media, mobile phones, and instant messaging for interaction and pastoral care. ICT was also highly used for preaching or teaching (M = 4.08), church administration activities (M = 3.76), outreach programs (M = 3.94), and publicity (M = 3.85), indicating pastors' recognition of ICT as a vital tool for both spiritual and organisational functions. Similarly, ICT use for heterogeneous audience dissemination (M = 3.68) shows that pastors increasingly leverage digital media to reach diverse audiences beyond the local congregation.

On the other hand, ICT was only moderately used for editing and publication (M = 3.42), records management practices (M = 3.29), and financial transactions (M = 3.15). This suggests limited adoption of ICT for technical, record-keeping, and administrative finance purposes, possibly due to skill gaps or lack of specialised software in churches. Finally, music recording (M = 2.84) was the least reported purpose, reflecting its specialised nature and the fact that not all pastors are directly engaged in music production.

In summary, Assemblies of God pastors primarily adopt ICT for communication, preaching, administration, and outreach, while technical and specialised purposes such as music production, financial management, and editing remain underutilised.

Research Question Three: How frequent do you use the following ICT tools in your ministry activities?

Table 4.3: Frequency of ICT tools usage among Pastors with N=129

S/N	ICT Tools Usage	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally	None	Mean	SD	RMK
1	Microsoft office (MS word, MS Excel)	40	35	20	25	9	3.56	1.30	FU
2	Social Media (Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram)	70	30	10	15	4	4.14	1.16	VFU
3	Multimedia (livestream, Presentation)	15	25	30	40	19	2.82	1.24	OU
4	Email	25	40	30	25	9	3.36	1.20	MF
5	Website	12	20	28	40	29	2.58	1.25	IFU
6	Online meeting platform (Zoom, Google meet)	18	28	35	30	18	2.98	1.28	MF
7	Church Management Software (Realm, Breeze, Trac)	10	18	25	35	41	2.47	1.22	LFU

Source: Field Survey (SPSS Output) 2025; FU- frequently used, VFU-very frequently used, OU-occasionally used, MF-moderately frequent, IFU-INFREQUENTLY USED, MF-moderately frequent, LFU-least frequently used

Results in table 4 present the frequency of use of ICT tools among the 129 respondents. The results show that respondents made frequent use of some tools while others were rarely used.

Social media recorded the highest mean score (M = 4.14, SD = 1.16), with the majority of respondents indicating daily or weekly use. This finding underscores the centrality of social media in communication, evangelism, and outreach among pastors in the Assemblies of God Church, Nigeria. Similarly, MS Word was frequently used (M = 3.56, SD = 1.30), reflecting its importance for sermon preparation, documentation, and administrative tasks.

Email (M = 3.36, SD = 1.20) and online meeting platforms (M = 2.98, SD = 1.28) were moderately used, with most respondents indicating weekly or monthly usage. The moderate use of email suggests that while it remains a relevant tool for formal correspondence, it is increasingly being replaced by social media and instant messaging platforms. Online meetings, on the other hand, became more popular following the COVID-19 pandemic but remain limited due to infrastructural and cost barriers.

On the contrary, tools such as multimedia (M = 2.82, SD = 1.24), websites (M = 2.58, SD = 1.25), and church management systems (M = 2.47, SD = 1.22) were less frequently used. This indicates that while pastors are comfortable with communication-orientated IT tools, they are less engaged with technical and specialised tools for worship enhancement, visibility, and administration. The particularly low frequency of church management system use highlights a gap in the adoption of digital tools for record-keeping, financial management, and membership tracking.

In summary, the results reveal that pastors in Assemblies of God Church, Nigeria, frequently utilise ICT tools that facilitate communication and basic administration, while the use of specialised ICT applications remains relatively low. This underscores the need for capacity-building and institutional support to encourage broader and more effective use of ICT in the ministry.

ICT is widely used for sermon preparation and administration. Social media is also a popular tool for evangelism. However, online worship is less utilised, indicating room for growth.

Ho$_1$: There is no significant difference in Pastors level of knowledge of ICT tools.

A repeated measures ANOVA was conducted to examine Pastors' knowledge across seven ICT tools.

Table 5: Repeated Measures ANOVA for Knowledge of ICT Tools

Source	Ss	df	Ms	F	Sig.
Between tools	84.72	6	14.12	14.32	.000
Within respondents	756.81	768	0.99		
Total	841.53	774			

Source: Field Survey (SPSS Output) 2025; significance at 0.05

Interpretation: Since p = .000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicates that pastors' knowledge significantly differs across ICT tools. Social media, MS Word, and email ranked highest in knowledge, while church management software and online meeting platforms ranked lower.

Hypothesis Two:

H$_{02}$: There is no significant difference in the frequency of ICT usage among pastors.

A Chi-square test was conducted to determine variation in ICT usage frequency.

Table 6: Chi-Square Test for Frequency of ICT Usage

Value	Df	N	Sig.
Pearson Chi-square	52.87	24	.000
Likelihood ratio	50.16	24	.001
Linear by linear	12.44	1	.000

Source: Field Survey (SPSS Output) 2025; significance at 0.05

Interpretation: Since p = .000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected. This analysis analysis shows that the frequency of ICT usage significantly differs across tools. Social media and email were used most frequently (daily), while church management software and multimedia were used less often (weekly to occasionally).

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge of ICT tools among pastors in Assemblies of God Church, Nigeria. The findings are interpreted in light of the demographic characteristics of the respondents, revealing that they demonstrated varying levels of knowledge across different ICT tools, with stronger proficiency in general-purpose tools such as social media and MS Word, and weaker proficiency in specialised applications such as websites and church management systems.

Respondents were predominantly young to middle-aged, indicating strong ICT potential. The male dominance reflects the gender imbalance in ministry but suggests ICT use is primarily driven by male pastors.

Most respondents were well-educated in theology, but fewer had non-theological is a gap: ICT should be used more in theological training.more in theological training. The majority had less than twelve years in ministry, showing a relatively young workforce likely more adaptable and open to ICT adoption. Representation was nationwide, though with a stronger southern presence, which may reflect infrastructural advantages (such as internet access or electricity) in the South. Leadership positions varied, but pastors and senior ministers formed the majority, ensuring insights come from those directly involved in daily ministry operations, not just from administrative or peripheral roles.

This finding aligns with prior Nigerian studies that have identified social media as one of the most widely adopted ICT tools in the ministry. For example, a qualitative study of church personnel in Ibadan found that WhatsApp was the most commonly used platform among pastors and church administrators for information dissemination and preaching (Adeboye & Ojo, 2021). Similarly, Nwachukwu and Onyekwere (2022) showed that Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Instagram are frequently used by Christian organisations to inform people about church programs and expand their

outreach. These results corroborate Oladipo (2020) and Okon (2022), who highlighted the increasing centrality of social media to evangelism, youth engagement, and pastoral communication in Nigerian churches.

Similarly, MS Word remains a basic and indispensable tool for document preparation, sermon writing, and administrative correspondence. This finding aligns with trends in Nigerian academic and organisational contexts, where word processors are widely used due to their user-friendly design (Alabi & Bello, 2019). Studies of Nigerian lecturers have further shown that perceived usefulness and ease of use of digital technologies such as word processors and productivity software strongly correlate with higher adoption rates (Nwachukwu & Onyekwere, 2022).

These outcomes support the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), which posits that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use are key determinants of whether individuals adopt ICT tools (Davis, 1989). Nigerian scholars have applied TAM to ICT adoption in both educational and religious contexts, confirming its explanatory power. For instance, Eke and Uzochukwu (2021) reported that pastors' perceptions of social media as both useful and easy to use predicted higher adoption in church activities. Similarly, a study on academic ICT use among Nigerian students demonstrated that TAM effectively explains adoption patterns in contexts where infrastructural and training gaps persist (Amadi & Igwe, 2020). Thus, the Assemblies of God pastors' preference for social media and MS Word underscores TAM's argument: tools that are easy to learn and clearly beneficial are more readily adopted than specializedwordspecialised applications such as church management systems or websites.

The study found that pastors were knowledgeable in the use of email and online meeting platforms such as Zoom and Google Meet. This reflects a moderate level of adoption among Assemblies of God pastors. Previous research indicates that while email remains important for formal communication, it has been increasingly overshadowed by instant messaging platforms in Nigeria, especially WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger (Eke & Uzochukwu, 2021; Alabi & Olatunji, 2020). The increased knowledge and usage of online meeting tools is likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, which compelled many churches to move services, Bible studies, and leadership meetings online (Afolabi & Akinwale, 2020; Onwuchekwa & Ugwu, 2021). This suggests that global crises such as the pandemic act as accelerators of ICT adoption in religious organizations. specialisedorganisations. However, infrastructural barriers such as poor internet connectivity and high data costs continue to remain obstacles to full utilization,organisations. utilisation, especially in rural and northern zones of Nigeria where broadband penetration is low (World Bank, 2020; Onwuchekwa & Ugwu, 2021).

The lowest levels of knowledge were reported in website use and church management systems (CMS). This suggests that Assemblies of God pastors are not yet fully engaging with ICT tools designed for institutional visibility, administrative management, and member coordination. Prior Nigerian studies have observed similar patterns. Nwankwo (2021) emphasizedutilisation,emphasised that many churches fail to maintain functional websites due to the high cost of development and maintenance, while Ogunyemi (2020) found that traditional record-keeping practices often take precedence over digital alternatives. The limited knowledge of CMS particularly reflects a gap in adopting digital solutions for accountability, financial management, and membership growth. This is consistent with Salami and Adebayo (2019), who reported that church records in Nigeria are still largely managed manually, thereby limiting efficiency and transparency.

Conclusion

This study concludes that pastors in Assemblies of God Church, Nigeria, possess adequate knowledge and frequent use of general ICT tools but are less proficient in specializedemphasisedspecialised applications that could enhance church administration and innovation. ICT is predominantly used for communication, preaching, and outreach,specialisedoutreach, reflecting the pastors' focus on spiritual engagement.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. The church leadership, in collaboration with stakeholders, should invest in affordable and reliable internet services, computers, and multimedia equipment to support ICT usage.

2. Regular ICT workshops and seminars should be organised for pastors to enhance their skills, particularly in specialised areas such as church management software, multimedia, and digital security.

3. Churches should gradually adopt CMS platforms to improve record-keeping, financial transactions, and overall administration. This will enhance transparency and efficiency.

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