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# MOVING GOD'S PEOPLE TO STRATEGIC INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD EVANGELIZATION

■ Are present mobilization efforts taking young people far enough so they really make a difference in frontier missions? Or are hundreds gaining an initial interest, then growing in understanding and commitment, only to later drift off into other pursuits?

By Annette Elder, Gregory Fritz and John Holzmann

*Editor's note: The following article was originally an in-house planning document for the ministry known as Caleb Project. Here the leadership outlines their strengths and weaknesses with some penetrating insights into why more people don't make it all the way to strategic involvement in frontier missions.*

Despite massive efforts to mobilize the church, less than one percent of international church resources are focused on world evangelization. Programs like InterVarsity's triennial Urbana meetings and Caleb Project's traveling teams ministry are making many young Christians at least initially aware of the world's situation and God's call to world evangelization. But few are heeding that call enough to invest their lives so as to make a difference in completing the Great Commission. They drop out of the race somewhere prior to the point where they will begin to make a significant contribution.

Christians who recognize God's heart for the world are distressed by these facts. Those of us in leadership at Caleb Project recently asked ourselves two questions: Can we do a better job of bringing people to full and strategic involvement in completing the Great

Commission? And if so, how? We've concluded that there are things we should adjust in our organization as we look forward to the next 10 years of ministry.

*What is our goal?*

First of all, we need to recognize our goal. Our goal is not and cannot be merely to inform people of the world's needs, to instill in them a biblical understanding of God's purpose for the nations, or even to get them to make some vague commitment to "do whatever [they] can to see that the Great Commission is fulfilled." Our goal is and must be to help God's people become strategically involved in completing the Great Commission. Stated most narrowly: it is to help Christians become engaged in church planting efforts among unreached peoples. It hardly needs to be repeated that unless unreached people groups are reached, the Great Commission will remain unfulfilled, the unreached will remain outside the pale of the gospel.

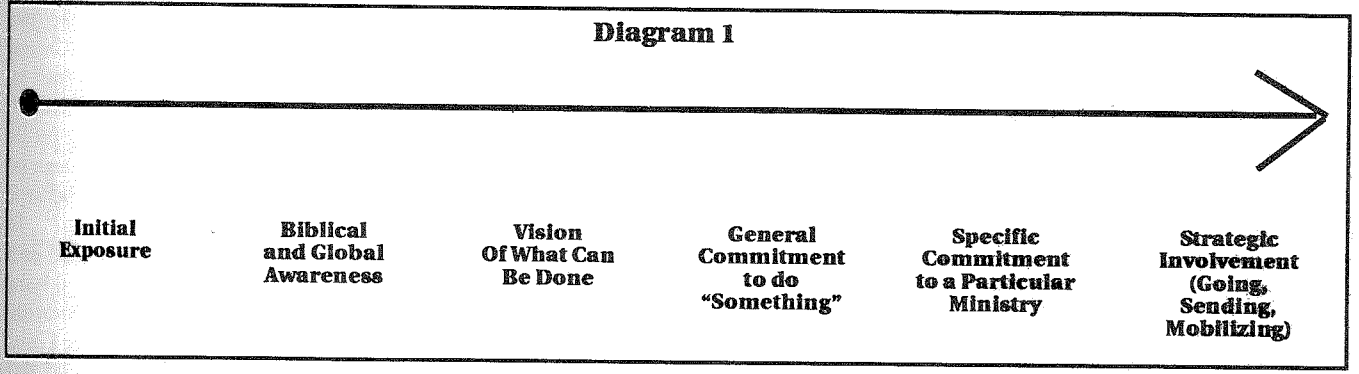
There are stages that an individual will go through on the way toward strategic involvement. We doubt any particular individual fits this model

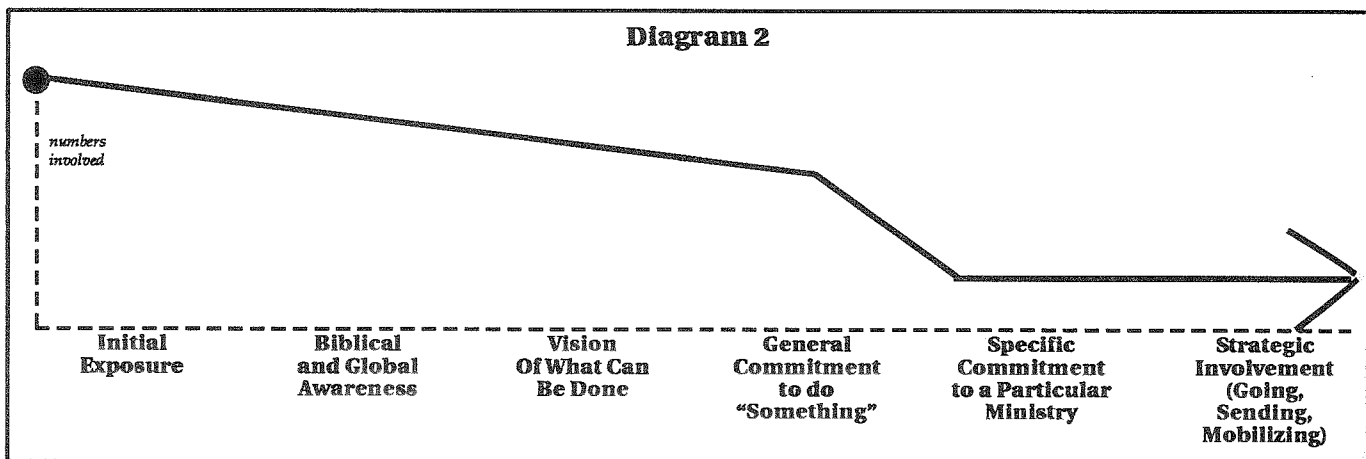
exactly, yet in some way everyone who has ended up being strategically involved has gone through this process. Starting with initial exposure to the world's situation, they then become aware of God's mandate for His people; they gain a vision for or understanding of what they can do; they commit themselves in a general way to do "whatever God wants"; they commit themselves specifically to a particular ministry; and, finally, they become strategically involved: going, sending, or mobilizing others.

If we view this process one-dimensionally in the fashion we have laid it out in Diagram 1, we can remain quite detached, perhaps even pleased with ourselves that we have seen things the way they "really are."

There is a problem, however. It's lurking in a second dimension. If we were to chart the numbers of people involved in the process at each step along the way, our graph would look more like that in Diagram 2.

Most people who take the first steps toward strategic involvement never finish the process; they never become strategically involved. Or, if they do become involved, their involvement is





minimal at best. The number of people who are moving through the pipeline decreases sharply somewhere along the line between initial exposure and the place of strategic involvement. Our experience tells us some of the most significant drop-off occurs after a person has made a general commitment to do something.

#### *What are the problems?*

As we here at Caleb Project think about the task of world evangelization and our role in it, we need to look seriously at this matter of falling numbers and ask "What are the bottlenecks? Why are people dropping out of the process? and why, especially, are they dropping out after that point of commitment? What is holding these people back from becoming strategically involved?"

Some of the reasons we have come up with are as follows:

- distractions: the lure of this world—material wealth, romance, all the things that Satan commonly uses to get us moving in other directions than the ones God wants for us.
- simple inability: few people are able to blaze their own trails to the unreached. They need someone to "go before" them. But when a person can go only where someone else has "gone before", it usually means the one who follows is taking a path that leads to a reached people.
- The practical goals we have set have usually ended at the commitment level. We have never intended to take people all the way to strategic involvement. We have only set out to call people to general commitment. What we in Caleb Project have done to

assuage our consciences is to say, "Well, that's not our responsibility! That's the mission agencies' responsibility to reach back and pick those people up." And while the mission agencies are, indeed, reaching back, they aren't reaching back far enough to pick these people up where we have left them off.

Finally:

- We have focused on methods of mobilization that, while efficient for reaching large numbers of people, are not necessarily effective at turning prospective missionaries into church planters among the unreached.

#### *How have we sought to mobilize?*

Mobilizers have a large "bag of tricks" to consult in pursuing their purposes. For instance, our challenge can be general—"Christians need to reach the world"—or it can be specific and offered in the form of an invitation—"I'm doing this, will you come with me?" Our contact can be impersonal and media dependent: i.e. we take a broadcast approach and look at the masses, or we can be more direct, appealing to smaller groups and even individuals. We can base our appeal almost entirely on information—"There are 12,000 unreached peoples" or, "The Kadura people of Sudan are still without a Bible"—or we can make our appeal through active involvement—bringing people to the mission field and letting them confront the "statistics" face-to-face. The focus of our appeal can be global where we talk about the need to complete world evangelization and the scope of the overall task: 12,000 unreached people groups; or we can utilize a people-specific approach where we focus on just one group—say the westernizing Muslims of North

Delhi or the Semaidofs of Papua New Guinea. Finally our approach can be laissez faire—"this is what needs to be done, you respond as God gives you direction"; or it can be facilitative—"I want to help you work through step-by-step what you're going to need to do in order to become strategically involved".

Diagram 3 illustrates some of these options.

#### *How can we increase our effectiveness?*

As we have evaluated our mobilization efforts, we have sensed that our activities have tended to be on the left side of the chart. They have tended to be informationally-based, broadcast-oriented, with a global focus, and a general challenge. We have pursued a policy of laissez-faire. We have begun to think that, if we are going to be effective in bringing people all the way to the point of strategic involvement, we are going to have to use more of the right-sided approaches.

Having come to the conclusions presented above, we created a planning matrix from Diagrams 1 and 3. We arrayed the "Steps to Strategic Involvement" down the left side and the "Means of Mobilization" across the top. We then asked ourselves, "All things considered, if we compare the two forms of each aspect of the task (General vs. Invitational Challenge, Broadcast vs. Direct Contact, etc.), which of these will produce better results at moving people through the various steps to strategic involvement? And how much better is one likely to be than the other?" To answer these questions, we rated each means on a scale from 0 to 10, 0 being virtually useless, to 10 being extraordinarily effective. In order to force a comparative evaluation, we required that

**Diagram 3**  
**Approaches to Mobilization**

CHALLENGE	General	—————	Specific
CONTACT	Broadcast	—————	Direct
BASIS	Information	—————	Involvement
FOCUS	Global	—————	People Specific
APPROACH	Laissez-faire	—————	Facilitative

each pair, when added together, had to equal 10. Thus, in Diagram 4, you will note that Broadcast Contact received an effectiveness rating of "7" at the point of Initial Exposure, but only a "1" when it came to Engagement. Direct and Personal Contact, on the other hand, received a "3" at the point of Initial Exposure, and a "9" when it came to engagement. In both cases, the total value of the pairs is 10 (7+3=10; 1+9=10).

A group of about 15 Caleb Project staff members evaluated each item in our matrix. The consensus is shown below in Diagram 4.

In evaluating the total picture, we came to several significant conclusions. First, Caleb Project has tended to focus on left-side activities. We have sought to expose many people to the missionary call, build their awareness and vision, and call them to commitment. We have tended to use broadcast media, general challenges, informational and globally-focused presentations and a laissez-faire approach.

In view of the size of the task and the amount of mobilization that needs to take place, we agreed that such ap-

proaches are appropriate at the earlier stages of mobilization. At that point, we need to allow the "cream to rise to the top."

But once someone makes that initial general commitment, we need to focus our efforts and work with them on a more individualized and personal basis. We need to make direct appeals; we need to call them to specific commitment, give them specific invitations, facilitate their involvement, get them involved. Once a person has come to the point of committing his or her life to "pursue the will of God wherever and however He leads," we can afford to focus our efforts. Indeed, if we fail to focus, if we fail to use the right-side approaches, most of our efforts in the earlier stages of mobilization are for naught.

This, what we have just described—these insights and these conclusions—will require some significant changes in Caleb Project's ministry.

*What does this mean for Caleb Project?*

If we are going to achieve our stated purpose, we will have to add right-side

activities and seek specifically to take people further along the path toward strategic involvement—further, certainly, than we have taken them in the past. Perhaps we will have to "hold their hand" all the way to that final goal. So, though we must continue in the left-sided activities, we need also to move into those activities that are on the right-hand side.

In summary:

- We need to continue to facilitate a movement of Christians committed to fulfilling the Great Commission. To accomplish this we will continue to pursue the masses.

- We need to facilitate sufficient specific, strategic involvement among the committed to result in a viable church among every people group. To do that, we think we need to employ more of the right-sided approaches and strategies, become more facilitative, directive, personal and invitational, i.e., do more to ensure that committed people take those last few steps to strategic involvement.

We believe God has given us a task to do. He has also given us the faith to move forward. It is time for us to dream, to build, and to grow.

By God's grace, that is what we will do. ■

*The three authors are on staff with Caleb Project and will soon be relocating with the ministry to Colorado.*

**Diagram 4**  
**Relative Effectiveness of Various Means of Mobilization**

	A General Challenge	B Broadcast	C Laissez- faire	D Global Focus	E Infor- mation	E Involve- ment	D People specific	C Facili- tative	B Direct & Personal	A Invita- tional
Initial Exposure	6	7	9	6	5	5	4	1	3	4
Awareness Biblical & global	6	7	8	6	5	5	4	2	3	4
Vision what can be done	4	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	6
Commitment I'll do what I can	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Intention I plan/hope to	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
Mobilization & Enabling	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	8
Engagement	2	1	2	3	5	5	7	8	9	8

# The World's 251 Countries in Statistics

—D.B. Barrett and T.M. Johnson from *Our Globe and How To Reach It, New Hope, 1990.*

## NOTES

a. **Countries and nations.** The table below lists distinct and separate countries in existence in mid-1990. The term "countries" covers both sovereign states (termed "nations") and nonsovereign dependencies. The latter term includes colonies and overseas territories which are not integral parts of the parent nation, but excludes all such territories which have no resident human population.

b. **The total count.** The grand total of countries in the world fluctuates from year to year and even from month to month. In mid-1990, there were 251 countries, which consisted of 180 nations (of which 172 were members or observer members of the United Nations) and 71 dependencies.

c. **Source lists.** The definitive lists of countries to consult are (1) the UN's regular-updated *Terminological bulletin* and (2) the UN's *Population and vital statistics report* (quarterly) which lists 231 countries, of which the smallest in 1987 was the Pitcairn Islands with 44 inhabitants.

d. **Size.** Population size has no bearing on whether or not a territory should be included in such a listing of countries. Nevertheless, the number of countries the reader wants to work with depends on what cutoff point he chooses. If the cutoff is 1 million, in 1990 the world has 137 countries. If 100,000, it has 188 countries. If 1,000, it has 230 countries. And so on.

e. **De facto countries.** The UN listing is not a scientific one, but a diplomatic listing (drawn up to the requirements of the 172 UN member nations) and is not complete. To it, one needs to add certain de facto countries whose existence may not be recognized by the UN nor by particular nations. These include: China (Taiwan); Timor; Transkei and

other former Bantustans; and the 16 Antarctic territories all with permanently-manned scientific bases. All the latter are de facto colonies, although almost all are, by international agreement, not claimed as such. Several are highly organized, with their own political status, postage stamps, government and so on.

f. **New nations.** Also in this listing are 4 other countries that were in process of coming into existence in mid-1990: Germany (East united with West), Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. Until their status becomes finalized, they are shown below in the alphabetical sequence but without sequential numbers and so are not counted in the enumeration in the present survey. East and West Germany, by contrast, are enumerated as 2 countries here (until reunification is formally completed), and so each retain a reference number in the first column. The reader can thus keep this table up to date when changes take place.

g. **Duplications.** Countries whose statistics are also counted here in the statistics of other or larger countries are followed by an asterisk,\* reminding the reader to avoid their population figures being counted twice in world or continental totals below.

h. **Totals.** Country population figures are UN estimates made to the last digit, then rounded. For this reason the figures shown below may not always total exactly to the totals or subtotals shown.

i. **Columns.** Meanings are as follows: Column 1= reference number, 2= country, 3-5= mid-year population, 6= affiliated church members (% of population), 7= evangelized persons (% of population), 8= which of the 3-tiered worlds this country belongs in (A, B, or C where A means E%≤50; B means E%>50 and C%<60; C means E%≥95 and C%≥60).

Ref	Country	Population 1990	Population 1995	Population 2000	C%	E%	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Afghanistan	16,557,000	23,141,000	26,608,000	0.25	17	A
2	Albania	3,245,000	3,521,000	3,795,000	6.02	37	A
3	Algeria	25,364,000	29,306,000	33,247,000	0.81	29	A
4	American Samoa	38,000	40,000	43,000	97.48	100	C
5	Andorra	47,000	48,000	49,000	94.57	100	C
6	Angola	10,020,000	11,531,000	13,295,000	65.54	96	C
7	Anguilla	7,000	8,000	8,000	80.48	100	C
8	Antigua & Barbuda	86,000	93,000	99,000	71.45	100	C
9	Argentina	32,322,000	34,264,000	36,238,000	92.79	99	C
10	Argentinian Antarctic Territory	50	60	70	80.00	99	C
11	Aruba	68,000	71,000	74,000	85.00	100	C
12	Australia	16,746,000	17,690,000	18,610,000	66.42	99	C
13	Australian Antarctic Territory	60	70	80	50.00	100	B
14	Austria	7,492,000	7,479,000	7,461,000	93.12	99	C
15	Bahamas	260,000	278,000	297,000	83.22	100	C
16	Bahrain	515,000	601,000	682,000	3.78	46	A
17	Bangladesh	115,593,000	132,219,000	150,589,000	0.57	46	A
18	Barbados	261,000	272,000	285,000	62.39	100	C
19	Belau	13,000	14,000	15,000	90.00	100	C
20	Belgian Antarctic Territory	40	50	60	70.00	100	C
21	Belgium	9,938,000	9,980,000	10,034,000	89.90	99	C
22	Belize	182,000	201,000	221,000	81.36	100	C
23	Benin	4,741,000	5,573,000	6,561,000	22.80	75	B
24	Bermuda	58,000	60,000	62,000	89.24	100	C
25	Bhutan	1,516,000	1,698,000	1,906,000	0.41	17	A
26	Bolivia	7,314,000	8,424,000	9,724,000	95.06	99	C
27	Bophuthatswana*	3,015,000	3,414,000	3,849,000	50.00	100	B
28	Botswana	1,285,000	1,528,000	1,804,000	28.83	98	B
29	Brazil	150,368,000	165,083,000	179,487,000	93.91	99	C
30	Brazilian Antarctic Territory	40	50	60	80.00	100	C
31	Britain (UK of GB & NI)	56,926,000	57,268,000	57,509,000	74.62	99	C
32	British Antarctic Territory	400	500	600	76.74	100	C
33	British Indian Ocean Territory	2,000	2,000	2,000	31.60	96	B
34	British Virgin Islands	14,000	15,000	16,000	69.45	100	C
35	Brunei	266,000	301,000	333,000	11.75	61	B

Country	Population 1990	Population 1995	Population 2000	C%	E%	W	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	
36	Burkina Faso	9,010,000	9,036,000	9,071,000	64.93	95	C
37	Burkina Faso	9,007,000	10,382,000	12,025,000	12.16	56	B
38	Burundi	5,451,000	6,299,000	7,283,000	79.13	100	C
39	Cambodia	8,246,000	9,205,000	10,046,000	0.8	26	A
40	Cameroon	11,245,000	12,875,000	14,787,000	50.8	86	B
41	Canada	26,525,000	27,567,000	28,508,000	78.8	99	C
42	Cape Verde	379,000	444,000	518,000	75.57	99	C
43	Cayman Islands	21,000	23,000	24,000	75.15	100	C
44	Central African Republic	2,913,000	3,306,000	3,765,000	55.58	97	B
45	Chad	5,678,000	6,447,000	7,337,000	21.75	69	B
46	Channel Islands	138,000	143,000	147,000	84.42	100	C
47	Chile	13,173,000	14,237,000	15,277,000	87.42	99	C
48	Chilean Antarctic Territory	40	50	50	70.00	100	C
49	China	1,135,496,000	1,214,221,000	1,285,744,000	6.00	49	A
50	China (Taiwan)*	20,370,000	21,562,000	22,655,000	7.20	92	B
51	Chinese Antarctic Territory	70	90	110	30.00	80	B
52	Christmas Island	3,000	3,000	3,000	10.03	78	B
53	Ciskei*	769,000	871,000	982,000	70.00	100	C
54	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	820	950	1,000	21.00	85	B
55	Colombia	31,819,000	34,939,000	37,998,000	97.22	99	C
56	Comoros	457,000	535,000	627,000	0.39	40	A
57	Congo	1,994,000	2,289,000	2,635,000	58.57	97	B
58	Cook Islands	20,000	21,000	22,000	92.28	100	C
59	Costa Rica	3,015,000	3,374,000	3,711,000	97.23	99	C
60	Cuba	10,724,000	10,724,000	11,189,000	42.37	91	B
61	Cyprus	791,000	865,000	937,000	78.03	95	C
62	Czechoslovakia	15,777,000	16,074,000	16,179,000	79.91	97	C
63	Denmark	5,124,000	5,129,000	5,139,000	94.23	99	C
64	Djibouti	406,000	473,000	552,000	11.02	64	B
65	Dominica	81,000	87,000	93,000	94.66	100	C
66	Dominican Republic	7,170,000	7,915,000	8,621,000	85.74	99	C
67	Ecuador	10,782,000	12,314,000	13,939,000	72.53	99	C
68	Egypt	54,059,000	60,470,000	66,710,000	17.88	66	B
69	El Salvador	5,252,000	5,943,000	6,739,000	94.46	99	C
70	Equatorial Guinea	440,000	497,000	561,000	89.00	95	C
71	Estonia*	1,580,000	1,675,000	1,688,000	90.00	99	C
72	Ethiopia	46,700,000	50,883,000	61,206,000	54.40	86	B
73	Faeroe Islands	2,000	2,000	2,000	98.53	100	C
74	Falkland Islands	2,000	2,000	2,000	79.03	100	C
75	Fiji	749,000	794,000	834,000	47.72	97	B
76	Finland	4,975,000	5,030,000	5,076,000	87.93	100	C
77	France	56,173,000	57,188,000	58,196,000	81.73	97	C
78	French Guiana	92,000	102,000	112,000	87.77	100	C
79	French Polynesia	182,000	200,000	217,000	83.55	100	C
80	French Southern & Antarctic Terrs	190	210	230	85.29	100	C
81	Gabon	1,171,000	1,380,000	1,620,000	90.68	97	C
82	Gambia	858,000	983,000	1,116,000	3.95	76	B
83	Gazankulu*	584,000	661,000	745,000	68.00	100	C
84	German Antarctic Territory	40	50	60	50.00	100	B
85	Germany*	77,188,000	76,819,000	76,420,000	84.57	99	C
86	East Germany (GDR)	16,649,000	16,618,000	16,618,000	64.16	99	C
87	West Germany (FRG)	60,539,000	60,201,000	59,818,000	90.18	99	C
88	Ghana	15,020,000	17,543,000	20,418,000	43.87	89	B
89	Gibraltar	30,000	31,000	32,000	81.15	100	C
90	Greece	10,047,000	10,124,000	10,193,000	56.72	99	C
91	Greenland	56,000	58,000	60,000	71	100	C
92	Grenada	103,000	110,000	117,000	95.41	100	C
93	Guadeloupe	340,000	346,000	354,000	95.3	99	C
94	Guam	122,000	130,000	136,000	95.42	100	C
95	Guatemala	9,197,000	10,621,000	12,221,000	87.34	100	C
96	Guinea	6,876,000	7,807,000	8,879,000	2.20	20	A
97	Guinea Bissau	987,000	1,105,000	1,244,000	9.35	75	B
98	Guyana	1,040,000	1,119,000	1,197,000	44.01	95	B
99	Haiti	6,504,000	7,148,000	7,837,000	94.39	99	C
100	Holm	1,000	1,000	1,000	98.02	100	C
101	Honduras	5,138,000	5,968,000	6,846,000	97.14	99	C
102	Hong Kong	5,841,000	6,159,000	6,449,000	19.70	89	B
103	Hungary	10,552,000	10,509,000	10,531,000	82.88	99	C

Country	Population 1990	Population 1995	Population 2000	C%	E%
102 Iceland	253,000	264,000	274,000	96.21	50 C
103 India	853,052,000	946,972,000	1,042,143,000	3.64	72 B
104 Indian Antarctic Territory	60	80	100	10.00	80 B
105 Indonesia	180,514,000	194,811,000	208,329,000	10.42	79 B
106 Iran	56,585,000	64,525,000	74,460,000	1.77	32 A
107 Iraq	18,920,000	22,411,000	26,339,000	7.77	35 A
108 Ireland	3,720,000	3,900,000	4,086,000	6.61	100 C
109 Isle of Man	63,000	63,000	63,000	9.45	100 C
110 Israel	4,581,000	4,920,000	5,280,000	2.15	98 B
111 Italy	57,322,000	57,591,000	57,881,000	83.55	99 C
112 Ivory Coast	12,596,000	15,315,000	18,547,000	27.76	87 B
113 Jamaica	2,521,000	2,706,000	2,887,000	48.67	100 B
114 Japan	123,457,000	126,319,000	129,150,000	1.87	79 B
115 Japanese Antarctic Territory	40	50	60	3.00	95 B
116 Johnston Island	300	300	300	77.00	100 C
117 Jordan	4,270,000	5,218,000	6,329,000	4.89	59 B
118 KaNgwane*	183,000	207,000	224,000	70.00	100 C
119 Kenya	25,130,000	30,844,000	37,581,000	60.29	95 C
120 Kiribati	68,000	72,000	77,000	92.02	100 C
121 Kuwait	2,090,000	2,438,000	2,782,000	6.88	51 B
122 KwaNdebele*	178,000	201,000	227,000	70.00	100 C
123 KwaZulu*	3,883,000	4,398,000	4,957,000	70.00	100 C
124 Laos	4,071,000	4,587,000	5,134,000	3.73	40 A
Latvia*	2,693,000	2,770,000	2,878,000	88.00	97 C
125 Lebanon	2,965,000	3,086,000	3,603,000	59.78	85 B
126 Lebowa*	1,982,000	2,244,000	2,530,000	70.00	100 C
127 Lesotho	774,000	2,044,000	2,354,000	80.69	99 C
128 Liberia	4,754,000	3,005,000	3,543,000	27.73	95 B
129 Libya	4,444,000	5,445,000	6,500,000	3.23	18 A
130 Liechtenstein	28,000	28,000	28,000	95.67	100 C
Lithuania*	3,700,000	3,835,000	3,960,000	92.00	100 C
131 Luxembourg	367,000	368,000	368,000	87.01	100 C
132 Macao	479,000	571,000	656,000	13.20	88 B
133 Madagascar	11,980,000	14,074,000	16,562,000	44.47	97 B
134 Malawi	8,400,000	9,950,000	11,706,000	56.88	95 B
135 Malaysia	17,059,000	19,186,000	20,870,000	6.81	79 B
136 Maldives	215,000	248,000	283,000	0.17	19 A
137 Mali	9,362,000	10,878,000	12,658,000	3.15	60 B
138 Malta	353,000	360,000	366,000	94.77	99 C
139 Marshall Islands	31,000	31,000	31,000	90.00	100 C
140 Martinique	331,000	353,000	352,000	91.40	100 C
141 Mauritania	2,024,000	2,320,000	2,685,000	0.56	11 A
142 Mauritius	1,103,000	1,172,000	1,240,000	46.29	88 B
143 Mayotte	62,000	72,000	83,000	1.20	56 B
144 Mexico	88,598,000	97,967,000	107,233,000	93.15	99 C
145 Micronesia	379,000	408,000	436,000	90.00	100 C
146 Midway Islands	2,000	2,000	2,000	58.65	100 B
147 Monaco	28,000	29,000	30,000	95.95	100 C
148 Mongolia	2,227,000	2,595,000	2,996,000	1.97	15 A
149 Montserrat	13,000	14,000	15,000	83.36	100 C
150 Morocco	24,922,000	28,035,000	31,066,000	0.90	33 A
151 Mozambique	15,663,000	17,913,000	20,285,000	33.02	85 B
152 Myanmar	41,675,000	46,275,000	51,150,000	6.60	53 B
153 Namibia	1,876,000	2,191,000	2,567,000	85.92	100 C
154 Nauru	8,000	9,000	9,000	43.54	100 B
155 Nepal	19,143,000	21,521,000	24,084,000	0.50	38 A
156 Netherlands	14,752,000	15,008,000	15,207,000	72.04	99 C
157 Netherlands Antilles	125,000	136,000	147,000	85.78	100 C
158 New Caledonia	165,000	178,000	189,000	70.00	100 C
159 New Zealand	3,379,000	3,507,000	3,632,000	70.06	100 C
160 Niue	3,871,000	4,540,000	5,261,000	94.00	99 C
161 Niger	7,109,000	8,313,000	9,750,000	0.50	21 A
162 Nigeria	113,016,000	134,351,000	159,149,000	28.42	84 B
163 Niue Island	3,000	3,000	3,000	89.03	100 C
164 Norfolk Island	2,000	2,000	2,000	63.59	100 C
165 North Korea	22,937,000	25,548,000	28,165,000	0.92	38 A
166 Northern Cyprus	210,000	219,000	228,000	10.00	100 B
167 Northern Mariana Islands	18,000	19,000	20,000	90.00	100 C

Ref	Country	Population 1990	Population 1995	Population 2000	C%	E%	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
168	Norway	4,208,000	4,267,000	4,327,000	97.41	100	
169	Oman	1,468,000	1,735,000	2,057,000	0.84	19	A
170	Pakistan	122,666,000	141,599,000	162,467,000	1.54	48	A
171	Palestine	547,000	606,000	668,000	4.77		B
172	Panama	2,418,000	2,659,000	2,893,000	87.65		C
173	Papua New Guinea	4,011,000	4,553,000	5,141,000	76.10	99	C
174	Paraguay	4,277,000	4,893,000	5,538,000	97.75	99	C
175	Peru	22,332,000	25,123,000	27,952,000	69.76	98	C
176	Philippines	62,409,000	69,922,000	77,447,000	85.9	97	C
177	Pitcairn Islands	44	90	90	97.9	100	C
178	Poland	38,423,000	39,365,000	40,366,000	97.12	100	C
179	Polish Antarctic Territory	30	40	50	100.00	100	C
180	Portugal	10,285,000	10,429,000	10,587,000	94.16	99	C
181	Puerto Rico	3,709,000	3,958,000	4,192,000	96.12	100	C
182	Qatar	367,000	436,000	499,000	11.94	51	B
183	Queen Maud Land	30	30	30	50.00	100	B
184	Qwaqwa*	179,000	203,000	227,000	70.00	100	C
185	Reunion	595,000	641,000	688,000	88.12	98	C
186	Romania	23,272,000	23,816,000	24,466,000	83.34	99	C
187	Ross Dependency	50	60	70	59.00	100	B
188	Rwanda	7,232,000	8,582,000	10,144,000	69.47	99	C
189	Sahara	178,000	202,000	228,000	1.41	13	A
190	Saint Christopher & Nevis	50,000	53,000	57,000	84.87	100	C
191	Saint Helena	7,000	8,000	10,000	85.15	100	C
192	Saint Lucia	156,000	146,000	156,000	97.30	100	C
193	Saint Pierre & Miquelon	6,000	6,000	6,000	96.76	100	C
194	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	111,000	118,000	127,000	71.14	100	C
195	Samoa	170,000	174,000	181,000	94.81	100	C
196	San Marino	23,000	24,000	25,000	93.47	100	C
197	Sao Tome & Principe	112,000	129,000	149,000	88.77	100	C
198	Saudi Arabia	14,131,000	17,118,000	20,686,000	1.18	34	A
199	Senegal	7,369,000	8,448,000	9,668,000	5.83	53	B
200	Seychelles	69,000	72,000	75,000	94.48	100	C
201	Sierra Leone	4,151,000	4,726,000	5,399,000	10.78	79	B
202	Sikkim	321,000	354,000	387,000	2.83	56	B
203	Singapore	2,702,000	2,756,000	2,950,000	10.14	95	B
204	Solomon Islands	329,000	370,000	448,000	81.48	100	C
205	Somalia	7,555,000	8,503,000	9,803,000	1.75	18	A
206	South Africa	35,270,000	39,189,000	43,332,000	61.39	100	C
207	South African Antarctic Territory	20	20	20	80.00	100	C
208	South Georgia & Sandwich Islands	40	50	60	50.00	100	B
209	South Korea	45,582,000	45,814,000	48,012,000	27.06	99	B
210	Soviet Union (USSR)	287,991,000	298,000,000	307,737,000	36.27	88	B
211	Spain	39,333,000	40,060,000	40,812,000	95.59	100	C
212	Spanish North Africa	217,000	239,000	260,000	83.56	100	C
213	Sri Lanka	17,209,000	18,320,000	19,485,000	7.83	60	B
214	Sudan	25,195,000	29,116,000	33,100,000	9.96	61	B
215	Suriname	403,000	435,000	468,000	60.88	98	C
216	Svalbard & Jan Mayen Islands	4,000	4,000	4,000	27.99	100	B
217	Swaziland	789,000	938,000	1,116,000	54.34	99	B
218	Sweden	8,339,000	8,326,000	8,322,000	70.92	99	C
219	Switzerland	6,521,000	6,552,000	6,553,000	86.92	99	C
220	Syria	12,501,000	14,904,000	17,611,000	29.57	63	B
221	Tanzania	27,328,000	32,892,000	39,572,000	39.43	91	B
222	Thailand	55,702,000	59,605,000	63,670,000	10.14	62	B
223	Timor	737,000	812,000	876,000	38.2	71	B
224	Togo	3,455,000	4,038,000	4,727,000	33.00	74	B
225	Tokelau Islands	2,000	2,000	2,000	78.59	100	C
226	Tonga	120,000	129,000	140,000	96.97	100	C
227	Transkei*	3,404,000	3,855,000	4,346,000	70.00	100	C
228	Trinidad & Tobago	1,283,000	1,385,000	1,480,000	65.36	99	C
229	Tunisia	8,169,000	9,019,000	9,821,000	0.80	31	A
230	Turkey	55,616,000	61,151,000	66,622,000	0.40	29	A
231	Turkey - Caicos Islands	9,000	9,000	10,000	94.50	100	C
232	Turkmenistan	9,000	9,000	10,000	95.01	100	C
233	Uganda	18,442,000	22,012,000	26,285,000	65.75	99	C
234	United Arab Emirates	1,588,000	1,776,000	1,950,000	12.37	62	B
235	United States of America (USA)	249,235,000	258,204,000	266,194,000	71.47	99	C

Ref	Country	Population 1990	Population 1995	Population 2000	C%	E%	W
2		3	4	5	6	7	
236	Uruguay	3,128,000	3,246,000	3,364,000	64.90		C
237	US Virgin Islands	113,000	121,000	129,000	87.10		C
238	US Antarctic Territory	100	100	100	80.00		C
239	US Antarctic Territory	300	400	500	40.00		B
240	Vanuatu	164,000	191,000	219,000	76.87		C
241	Venezuela	560,000	634,000	715,000	30.00		B
242	Viet Nam	19,736,000	22,213,000	24,716,000	94.00		C
243	Wake Island	67,171,000	75,030,000	83,030,000	1.14		B
244	Wallis & Futuna Islands	300	300	300	2.75		C
245	Yemen*	12,000	12,000	12,000	92.50		C
	Yemen*	10,508,000	12,353,000	14,575,000	0.08		A
246	North Yemen	8,017,000	9,425,000	11,145,000	0.00		A
247	South Yemen	2,491,000	2,928,000	3,430,000	0.33		A
248	Yugoslavia	23,849,000	24,471,000	25,070,000	74.85		C
249	Zaire	35,990,000	42,255,000	49,000,000	79.83		C
250	Zambia	8,456,000	10,174,000	11,997,000	63.39		C
251	Zimbabwe	9,721,000	11,352,000	13,135,000	46.12		B
<i>Regional, continental, and global totals and sub-totals</i>							
	Africa	647,518,000	752,626,000	872,234,000	35.75		77
	Eastern Africa	194,823,000	228,947,000	269,185,000	50.50		89
	Middle Africa	69,564,000	80,710,000	93,498,000	66.94		93
	Northern Africa	142,649,000	161,832,000	181,481,000	9.10		49
	Southern Africa	40,972,000	45,889,000	51,172,000	62.19		100
	Western Africa	199,511,000	235,247,000	276,898,000	24.11		75
	Antarctica	1,560	1,910	2,260	61.28		98
	Latin America	497,096,000	497,002,000	539,697,000	89.96		99
	Caribbean	3,740,000	3,137,000	38,566,000	71.68		97
	Central America	117,500,000	151,273,000	145,125,000	92.93		99
	South America	296,780,000	326,393,000	356,007,000	90.85		99
	Temperate South America	48,625,000	51,750,000	54,875,000	89.54		99
	Tropical South America	248,152,000	274,645,000	301,132,000	91.11		99
	Northern America	275,880,000	285,895,000	294,830,000	71.70		99
	Asia	3,108,476,000	3,404,077,000	3,697,849,000	6.67		60
	Eastern Asia	1,334,018,000	1,421,227,000	1,501,277,000	6.27		53
	Southeastern Asia	440,800,000	482,567,000	523,814,000	18.77		74
	Southern Asia	1,202,000,000	1,250,597,000	1,502,312,000	2.98		64
	Western Asia	130,669,000	1,168,700	170,447,000	3.97		39
	Europe	487,741,000	508,556,000	508,569,000	83.16		98
	Eastern Europe	123,573,000	115,000,000	117,112,000	80.84		99
	Northern Europe	83,794,000	84,400,000	84,995,000	78.37		99
	Southern Europe	144,535,000	146,661,000	148,768,000	85.35		97
	Western Europe	155,839,000	156,834,000	157,694,000	85.40		98
	Oceania	26,746,000	28,304,000	30,139,000	69.96		99
	Australia-New Zealand	20,124,000	21,197,000	22,242,000	67.93		99
	Melanesia	5,417,000	6,104,000	6,832,000	72.85		99
	Micronesia	379,000	408,000	436,000	90.54		100
	Polynesia	555,000	594,000	630,000	91.55		100
	USSR	287,991,000	298,000,000	300,737,000	36.27		88
	World A countries	1,697,135,000	1,859,799,000	2,020,300,000	4.37		45
	World B countries	2,149,841,000	2,365,549,000	2,591,840,000	14.78		77
	World C countries	1,445,202,000	1,540,513,000	1,638,832,000	81.95		99
	More developed regions	1,205,193,000	1,234,567,000	1,262,482,000	60.75		94
	Less developed regions	4,086,985,000	4,531,294,000	4,988,573,000	10.67		66
	GRAND TOTAL FOR GLOBE	5,292,178,000	5,765,861,000	6,251,055,000	36.00		76