

ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL RESOURCE COUNTRIES FOR WORLD EVANGELIZATION DEPICTED IN GLOBAL DIAGRAMS

■ Will the countries of the world with the most resources for world evangelization use them wisely in relation to the least evangelized peoples? Certainly the potential is there for a final major push to reach all peoples by the year 2000.

By David B. Barrett

I

A NEW OBSTACLE TO MISSION

A dangerous new obstacle to world evangelization is just now beginning to surface—innumeracy (mathematical illiteracy) in mission. This present article will show the role of numbers in helping us to analyze current missionary deployments, against the backdrop of widespread innumeracy in mission.

A new menace in missions—innumeracy
Innumeracy is the inability to understand numbers, to see the importance of numbers, and to handle numbers in everyday life. Basically it's an inability to deal comfortably with the fundamental notions of numbers and chance—which is a malady that often strikes otherwise knowledgeable people. Innumerate people characteristically have a strong tendency to personalize—to be misled about the significance of their own experiences, or by the media's focus on individuals and drama. And, surprisingly, the writings, utterances and actions of many missiologists, mission executives, and mission-related journalists are shot through with serious numerical mistakes, misunderstandings, and blunders.

Gambling houses and world evangelization

We start with a quotation from a directly relevant and highly significant recent book dealing with innumeracy. "There is a strong tendency to filter out the bad and the failed and to focus on the good and the successful. Casinos encourage this tendency by making sure that every quarter that is won in a slot

machine causes lights to blink and makes its own little tinkle in the metal tray. Seeing all the lights and hearing all the tinkles, it is not hard to get the impression that everyone is winning. Losses or failures are silent" (*Innumeracy: mathematical illiteracy and its consequences*, John Allen Paulos, 1988). Similarly, mission agencies and churches are not anxious to report failures or even mundane results. Instead, the fantastic and positive are highlighted, giving the impression that things are much better than they actually are.

If unusual or catastrophic events are highlighted in mission, the overall picture is obscured and distorted. What overall progress is being made is seldom apparent from selective reporting of either spectacular success or spectacular failure.

Mathematical illiterates are preventing missiological analysis

How do innumerates frustrate missionary outreach? Consider the global missions situation. Every year, the world's 23,500 denominations and 4,000 Great Commission mission agencies instruct some 10 million Christian leaders—pastors, clergy, bishops, catechists, evangelists, lay officers—to fill out and return detailed statistical questionnaires. This has become the world's biggest single annual enumeration, with enormous potential for creating new outreach. Enter innumerate bureaucrats. We've investigated what happens to the accumulated mountains of paper after they arrive at all these headquarters. The short answer is—nothing. Apart from publishing simple totals, little or

no statistical analysis of any kind is done with these statistics. Independent or outside researchers are refused permission to examine these data as agencies invoke the 25-year, 50-year or even 100-year rule of embargo on archives.

The IJFM and a monthly newsletter, the *AD 2000 Global Monitor*, exist to find ways to get at these data, then to encourage Christians to undertake such analysis and thus to tap this unique goldmine of annual data.

II

THE VALUE OF NUMERACY IN MISSIONS

Some critics who are less numerate (mathematically literate) than others have recently scoffed in print at this whole study of numbers in missiology. So we need for a moment to go back to first principles and to ask: Why are we producing statistics and diagrams like those in this article? What is the purpose of numbers? Does anyone need figures of this complexity?

Why bother with statistics of mission?

There are many reasons. Here are seven of them.

1. *It's biblical.* Counting is a major concern in the Bible (the word is used 126 times in the *New International Version*). The fourth book in Jesus' Bible was named in its Greek translation "Arithmoi". Today we call it *Numbers*. "Number" is used 134 times in the *Good News Bible* (including 11 times in the Gospels, 10 times in Acts, 8 times in Revelation).

2. *It's strategic.* Planning, strategies, tactics, and logistics concerning any subject all depend on proper counting.

Going to war in the Persian Gulf without knowing your forces' exact strength, or your enemies', would have been suicidal. This is the main reason why the Old Testament is a storehouse of census data of every type.

3. *It's stewardship.* Counting is closely related to accounting and accountability. No one disputes the value of strict financial accounting of mission money (which is totally dependent on figures). Only a careful audit can reveal profit or loss, waste, or even massive fraud. Why deny similar strict accounting procedures for all our other mission resources, including the most valuable—personnel?

4. *It's indispensable.* All of us are dependent on secular statistics at every turn in everyday life. Handling numbers sensibly is as essential to the daily activities of the churches as in all walks of civilized life.

5. *It's ground-breaking.* To find out what we don't already know—the actual state of the "real" world of mission—statistics tell us the big picture, the overall status.

6. *It's eye-opening.* Objective statistical analysis yields startling new facts and insights. Examples: our current new figures on martyrs, computers, expenditures, ecclesiastical crime, deployment, and short-term and long-term trends in mission.

7. *It's church-wide.* Let's remember again those 10 million Christian leaders instructed each year to return complex statistical questionnaires. At the very least we owe it to these enumerator colleagues to analyze their statistics seriously.

This last year, we have worked out new statistical analyses of mission and have published them in the *AD 2000 Global Monitor*, our monthly trends newsletter measuring progress in world evangelization into the 21st century. Here are some of this year's findings concerning the global deployment of foreign missionary personnel. This particular analysis is done using countries (nations) as the basic unit. We analyze this in terms of actual and potential resource countries. Findings and conclusions are shown on the three one-page global overview pages that follow—one global map and two global diagrams, taken from our ongoing series of 50 such diagrams.

III

CURRENT RESOURCE COUNTRIES

Comments on Global Map 2

After reading the foregoing, how numerate, or how innumerate, would you regard yourself on missions? Are you comfortable with the use of numbers to understand the big picture in missions? Here's a simple test.

Before you look at the global map itself, take a sheet of paper and write down your own listing of the *names of the world's top 10 countries* ranked by foreign missionaries sent out proportionate to population—the 10 best examples of a country's enthusiasm for and commitment to foreign mission.

Then look at the list of the top 14 countries above the map itself, entitled "1. Exemplary response". If your list got 5 or more countries named in this list of the top 14, call yourself numerate in missions. If you got less than 5 right, or can't handle numbers like these, perhaps you should work towards becoming numerate by studying the use of mathematics in daily life.

It's no disgrace to be innumerate; after all, over a billion adults in the world are illiterate and it's hardly their own fault. But being numerate sure helps with your daily mental arithmetic—counting change, balancing your checkbook, cooking with exact ingredients, following sports scores and statistics, etc.

Innumerate missions personnel have an unfortunate tendency to dismiss as less spiritual the work of researchers trying to make sense of this vast mass of statistics. This is where we need to recall the biblical image of the body—each of us has his or her own role to play. Every skill is necessary.

Note, by the way, the power of exact statistical facts to correct biased impressions and to shatter bigoted stereotypes. Consider the widely-held view that North America is now the major sending power in foreign missions, and that Europe is finished as a serious contender and has instead become a pagan continent again. The facts shown on Global Map 2 show clearly that the top mission-sending continent today remains Europe, sending out Great Commission missionary personnel at a rate 11% higher than any other continent.

IV

HIJACKING THE GLOBAL BLOOD BANK

Comments on Global Diagram 43

We now move on to another example of the value of numeracy in mission—the need for missions-minded Christians to be mathematically literate. In the next diagram, we set out statistics of Christian workers, then using a relatively simple statistical analysis we arrive at startling—even staggering—new conclusions which should profoundly disturb everyone working for world missions. To understand our thesis, all you have to do is to work slowly—at your own pace—line by line through the text and the figures until you suddenly see what all the figures mean.

International sharing as a "global blood bank"

In the year 1900, Christianity had 62,000 foreign missionaries. These worked primarily in non-Christian countries. Over the 90 subsequent years, they have quadrupled to become known as the international sharing of personnel in mission. In the process, however, scores of Christian countries are draining this global system—this "global blood bank"—to benefit themselves even though their own home ministries are numerically adequate.

Today the Christian world supports some 4.2 million full-time Christian workers—bishops, clergy, ministers, pastors, monks, brothers, sisters, administrators, et alii. Some 285,000 of these are shared among the world's countries as foreign missionaries. We can regard this force as analogous to a blood bank: sending countries donate blood to it, countries in need receive blood from it. Altogether some 100 Christian countries supply personnel, but 45 more supply nothing.

Auditing the role played by each country

The diagram takes a hard look at the 78 major missionary-sending countries of World C (itself defined as all countries with church members over 60%). Each is ranked here by S, its citizen missionaries sent abroad per million of its population. These data (in bold in the center column) are then shown in the context of 2 additional variables for each country: N (national or citizen Christian workers at home per million),

and M (foreign missionaries received from abroad per million).

7 categories of sending, receiving, and sharing countries

The graphic below these statistics then classifies countries into 7 categories (in roman capitals) by how they share out foreign missionaries. (For a colored world map showing how this global system benefits non-Christian countries, see Global Map 5 in *World Christian encyclopedia*, 1982:867).

3 new categories: donating, draining, and looting countries

The 78 countries can next be further divided into 3 superimposed categories of involvement in world mission (shown on the diagram in italic capitals): (a) 21 donating countries (nett blood donors, donating more to the global system than they take from it; which can be expressed, in our terminology, as S>M); (b) 20 draining countries (nett blood drainers, taking more from the global system than they contribute to it, though not in unreasonable quantities; that is, S<M); and (c) 37 looting countries (nett misusers of the global system by taking vast quantities of blood, quantified as S<M>350).

These three new categories are so dramatically named that we need to give examples to justify such terminology. (1) *Donating countries* are the major, best-known suppliers of foreign missionary zeal, personnel, and funding. Global Diagram 43 lists the top 11 such countries (each shown by the code letter "a"). All are strongly-Christian countries with long histories of missionary outreach. In descending order of exemplary numerical response to the Great Commission, they are as follows: Ireland, Malta, Belgium, Spain, Netherlands, Portugal, Canada, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Norway. Of these, Norway is famed for being the highest per capita Protestant mission sending country, and Ireland the highest Catholic mission sending country. (2) *Draining countries* are identified in the table by the code letter "b". These include South Africa, Mexico, the Philippines, Honduras, and Kenya. (3) *Looting countries* are so called because these 37 heavily-Christian countries are taking advantage of a number of factors (including mission

agency innumeracy) to drain the system inordinately and massively. These include Samoa, Tonga, New Zealand, Panama, Costa Rica, Kiribati, Chile, Venezuela, and 29 others (all identified in the table by the code letter "c").

Samoa heads this later list because of its three basic numbers. First, S=1149: this means that its level of citizen missionaries sent out per million is the third highest in the world (after Ireland and Malta). Second, N=7915: its home ministry (citizen workers per million) is also the world's third highest. And third, M=3603: despite the personnel strength revealed by the two previous figures, Samoa receives the services of foreign missionaries at a rate surpassed throughout the world only by Tonga.

It needs to be explained that this analysis is not blaming anyone for this state of affairs, and certainly not Samoa as a strongly-Christian country. The situation has not arisen due to this one agency or that, or to planned Samoan attempts to corner the market. A vast number of factors and reasons and explanations can be advanced. But it doesn't alter the facts set forth above, nor the conclusions they force us to draw.

The "global blood bank" has been 90% diverted

Our overall conclusion is that the Christian world's foreign missionary enterprise—its elite force of 285,000 professional missionaries—which is supposed to be the church's cutting edge force for evangelization in contact with the non-Christian world's 3.5 billion non-Christians beyond the church's boundaries, has been largely hijacked, drained, and looted (probably inadvertently) by the 145 strongly-Christian countries in World C. Publicly these all support the goal of foreign missions—to assist the non-Christian world. But in practice 124 of them benefit from the services of more of the world total than they contribute to it. They are ransacking the meager resources of the foreign missionary force in order to prop up their own home ministries.

V

TWO BASIC QUESTIONS

What can we do to rectify the situation?

After facing up to these facts and figures, most of us want to ask: What

can we do about all this? Let's take our analysis a stage further. Let's get an in-depth discussion going on two basic questions, bearing in mind how small the "global blood bank" is in reality.

Let's use these numbers to answer what may be the two most fundamental questions basic to success or failure in the Christian world mission. Christian resources for mission are centered on this relatively small contingent of only some 285,000 foreign missionaries. This force is so small that it must be carefully shepherded, shared, and deployed. As we have just seen, it's analogous to a "global blood bank"—vital, life-giving, needed everywhere, easy to misuse. Here are the two central questions.

1. *What sort of countries actually need foreign missionaries?*

Of course, there are scores of factors involved. But, as numerate Christians attempting to get help from statistics, let's cut through all these factors to obtain at least approximate numerical answers.

The word "need" itself requires looking at. Obviously, every country could benefit from the multifaceted skills and dedication of these persons. But with only 285,000 to go round, we must answer comparatively: which countries need them more than others?

From the standpoint of Christ's Great Commission, we can answer: Those with the weakest home ministries per capita. This must certainly include strongly non-Christian countries, those with no organized churches, countries with no existing missions, no missionaries, no scriptures, no evangelists, no clergy. What does this mean? This is where our subject of numeracy comes in. By studying the data on the current strength of the church in a country we can propose a numerical criterion. Let N be the number of fulltime citizen Christian workers of all kinds in a country, per million of the population. The level N=1000 indicates a very strong ministry. So does N=500, even as low as N=150. But below N=150—one worker for every 7,000 people—the church becomes demonstrably too weak to implement the ministry of Christ adequately without outside help.

So here at least is one firm answer: *Every country where N is less than 150 (N<150) deserves the priority attention of mission-sending agencies.* This includes

the 30 non-Christian countries in what we are calling World A. They need foreign missionaries because their indigenous ministry is weak or even nonexistent.

2. *What sort of countries do NOT need foreign missionaries?*

Let's sharpen this second question somewhat. What countries are sufficiently well off in Christian resources per capita that they should not be allowed to siphon off the meager resources of the foreign mission enterprise?

To start with, countries with massive or strong home ministries, defined above as $N > 500$, do not really need outside help. Those with $N > 1000$ certainly don't. Healthy people don't need blood transfusions. Our reasoning: citizen workers are numerous enough to promote Christianity in their own World C countries without siphoning off scarce resources that non-Christian countries need far more.

Now let's introduce a second variable and call it M , standing for the number of foreign missionaries (of all Christian traditions) at work in a country, per million inhabitants. In the 19th century, several numerate (statistically-minded) missionary statesmen, culminating in John R. Mott in 1900, proposed that a country or territory should be regarded as "occupied" by missions when foreign missionaries had increased there to one per 10,000 inhabitants.

This is still widely regarded as a sensible level. We can restate it as 100 missionaries per million ($M=100$). This is just about the maximum foreign missionary presence that one can justify anywhere nowadays. It would be equivalent to fielding 1,700 missionaries in Iraq, or 12,000 in Pakistan, or 17,000 in Indonesia, or 80,000 in India, or 100,000 in China. What non-Christian governments today would tolerate such

armies of foreign missionaries? Yet 106 mostly-Christian countries today have values of M over 100, 87 over 350, 38 over 1000, and even 16 over 2000 per million.

So here at least is another firm answer: *Every country where M is greater than 100 ($M > 100$) does not need further foreign mission personnel.* Over that level it would make sense to redeploy personnel to other countries whose comparative need is markedly greater.

VI

POTENTIAL RESOURCES

BY AD 2000

Comments on Global Diagram 44

Each diagram in our series of 50 is designed to be standalone and self-explanatory to all numerate Christians—to followers of Christ who want to take seriously the vast volume of new statistical data amassed by the churches each year. But at the same time, this whole series of diagrams is designed to form a consecutive progression of thought, on the subject of world mission. Understand one, and you'll understand the next almost immediately. But like a bank statement or income tax statement, to understand it you have to spend quality time reading it over carefully, item by item.

Diagram 44 shows that foreign mission agencies based in the 13 largest "major player" mission-sending countries (those sending out over 2,500 foreign missionaries each) have largely failed to pass on adequate missionary vision to their 23 largest World C partner countries in the Third World and the Second (ex-Communist) World. Most of these partners send out only a token few missionaries, far below any adequate level.

What this diagram also shows is that the potential in these 23 large countries (each over 10 million in population by AD 2000) is enormous, far greater than at present realized. Assist these

countries to reach the modest but entirely reachable adequate sending level (" $S=100$ ") and they will have added 70,000 more missionaries by the end of this decade. Graphic 1 at the bottom of Global Diagram 44 shows that, if they can be helped to reach this level, the three largest potential countries—from the right of the graphic, Brazil, Mexico, and the Philippines—could soon add another 29,000 foreign missionaries within the decade.

A possible way forward

How might this be implemented? Here's a suggestion. First, get your mission agency to understand and accept these facts and interpretations. Second, choose two or three out of the 23 potential countries, ones where your agency has a strong partnership relation with denominations there. Third, assign three or four of your missionaries to work with a country's churches with this clear goal: "To help the churches to raise this country's sending level to 100 citizen foreign missionaries per million of the population by the year 2000". Fourth, ask your personnel to draw up concrete plans covering local research into what citizens are being sent abroad at present from this country; educating local churches; ways of stimulating and mobilizing; how to resolve the foreign currency problem; selection of candidates; training programs, publicity, and so on.

This could then become a 1992-announced target worthy of William Carey's 1792 goal: "Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God." ■

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Global Map 2. RESOURCE COUNTRIES NOW IMPLEMENTING WORLD EVANGELIZATION: FOREIGN MISSION PROFILES OF 145 COUNTRIES IN WORLD C RANKED BY CITIZEN MISSIONARIES SENT ABROAD.

Which of our globe's 250 countries are significantly involved in sending abroad today's 285,000 foreign missionaries?

Our tripartite typology of world evangelization describes the 3 worlds A, B, and C. World C stands for the Christian world—all persons who individually are Christians. This can be mapped and measured as consisting of all 4,000 ethnolinguistic peoples who are 60% or more church members (C>60%), or, even simpler, it can be mapped to show all 145 countries in the world with C>60%.

The relative commitment of each country to Christ's Great Commission can be assessed, on one dimension at least, by computing each's current number of its citizens who are foreign missionaries supported abroad per million of its population. (This variable is named S). In the resulting table below the top 78 countries

on this commitment are compared by being ranked. Five categories of country become visible. (1) *Exemplary response* (S>350), with 14 countries headed by Ireland which sets the best example by sending 3,229 missionaries abroad per million. (2) *Adequate response* (350>S>150) covers 13 countries near the average for global Christianity, S=175 (derived from 285,000 missionaries for 1,623 million church members). (3) *Barely adequate response* (150>S>100), with 8 countries each well below the global average. (4) *Inadequate response* (100>S>10) with 43 countries. Lastly (5) *Negligible response* (M<10), characterizing all remaining 67 countries.

The map below showing the boundaries of World C then illustrates how these resources relate at the level of continents. The small box ranks the 8 UN-defined continental areas by their average values of S.

Mission response from 145 World C countries

S=number of citizen foreign missionaries sent abroad per million population

1. Exemplary response (S>350)

	S
Ireland	3229
Malta	2248
Samoa	1149
Belgium	969
Spain	826
Netherlands	797
Portugal	489
Canada	475
Italy	473
Liechtenstein	472
France	448
Switzerland	448
New Zealand	421
Norway	376

2. Adequate response (350>S>150)

Bolivia	337
Tonga	326
Australia	317
USA	279
Germany	278
Solomons	276
Luxembourg	265
Austria	249
Panama	243
Guadeloupe	241
Sweden	230
Puerto Rico	224
Britain	185

3. Barely adequate response (150>S>100)

Martinique	148
Cook Islands	143
Uruguay	125
Cyprus	122
New Caledonia	119
Finland	119
Costa Rica	113
Faeroe Islands	103

4. Inadequate response (100>S>10)

Trinidad & Tobago	89
Channel Islands	82
Paraguay	78
Denmark	74
Isle of Man	71
Chile	69
Colombia	68
Kiribati	60
South Africa	54
Iceland	54
Poland	45
Netherland Antilles	45
Venezuela	45
Argentina	42
Mexico	41
Zambia	39
Bermuda	38
Nicaragua	36
Equatorial Guinea	35
St Kitts-Nevis	34
Yugoslavia	32
Philippines	31
Guatemala	29

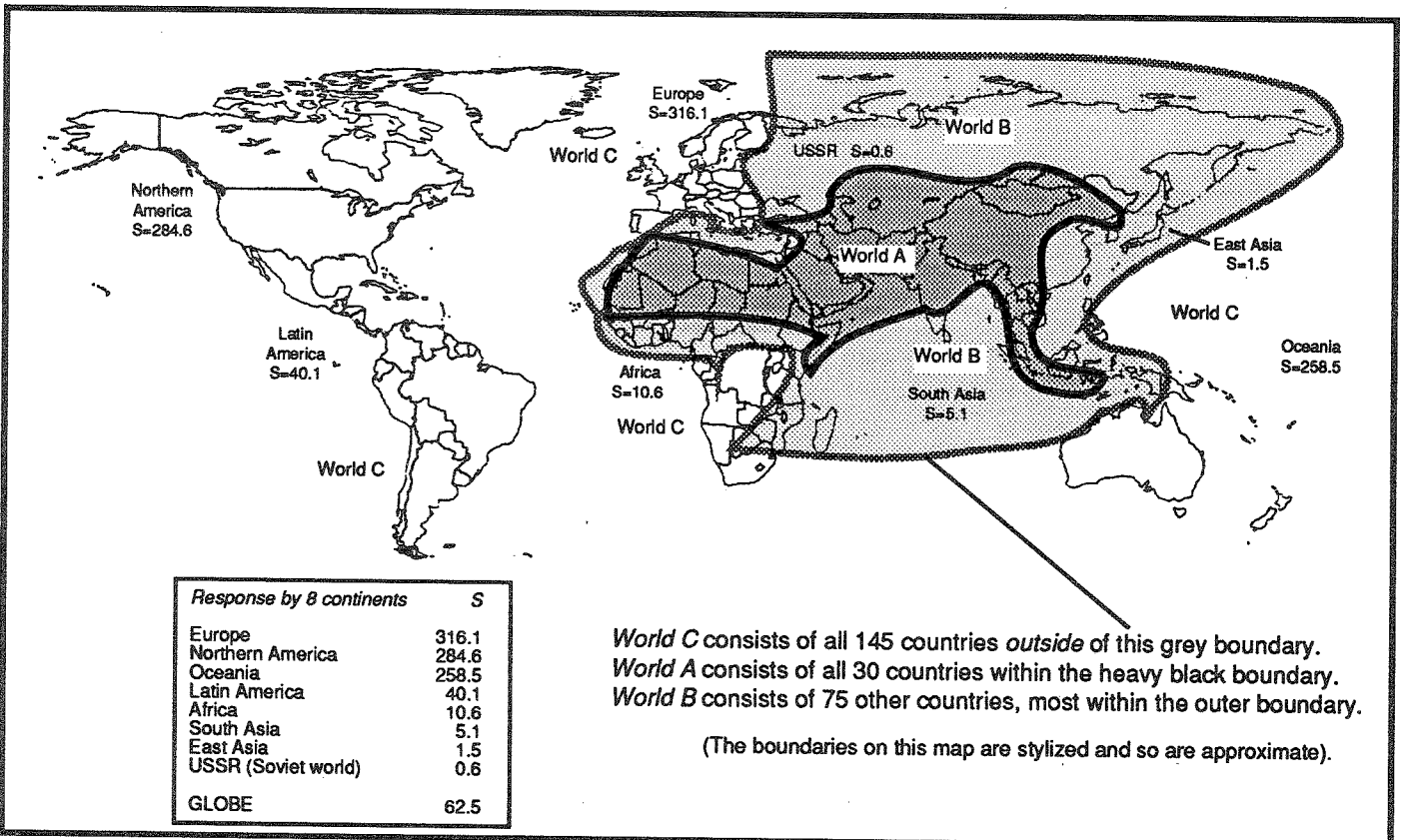
Brazil	26
Ecuador	25
Barbados	25
Vanuatu	24
El Salvador	23
Greece	22
Grenada	21
Gabon	20
Honduras	20
Zaire	20
Peru	20
Rwanda	19
Angola	18
Lesotho	17
Namibia	16
Cape Verde	15
Dominican Republic	14
Uganda	13
Reunion	11
Kenya	10

5. Negligible response (S<10)

Remaining 67 countries in World C send out 0 to 9 missionaries per million

Average foreign mission profiles

Average mission-minded denomination	250
Average for any denomination	200
Average for global Christianity	175



Global Diagram 43. HIJACKING THE INTERNATIONAL SHARING OF PERSONNEL IN MISSION: SENDING, RECEIVING, SHARING, DRAINING, AND LOOTING COUNTRIES IN WORLD C, AD 1900-2000.

The Christian world's 285,000 foreign missionaries form a professional elite especially charged with contacting and evangelizing the world's 3.5 billion non-Christians in 105 non-Christian countries. This frontier force is intended to be drawn from each of the world's 145 heavily-Christian countries (defined as each with over 60% church members), and then to be shared out according to need among any or all of the world's 250 countries. The table below sets the data out (ranking countries by S, in bold type). The diagram portrays the situation schematically, using 10 categories of country.

The top priority in this whole enterprise is to assist the 1.2 billion non-Christians in the unevangelized world. Instead of this happening, 6

alarming developments have taken place (described in the box below) concerning the 145 Christian countries and their contributions to this system, which can be regarded as equivalent to a "global blood bank". The table below documents how most of these countries are draining more "blood" from this bank than they put in.

All these 78 mission-sending countries in fact are draining off more than is reasonable in a global system and so collectively share in this hijacking of the foreign missionary force. Their 90% share is too large. "International sharing" needs to be restructured to ensure that a bigger share than 10% reaches the 3.5 billion non-Christians who need it.

Mission response from 145 World C countries

KEY TO NUMBERS

N=national/citizen home workers per million
S=citizen foreign missionaries sent abroad per million
M=foreign missionaries from abroad per million

KEY for top 78 mission-sending countries

a=21 donating countries (S>M) (in bold italics)
b=20 draining countries (S<M, M<350)
c=37 looting countries (S<M, M>350)

	N	S	M
1. Exemplary response (S>350)			
<i>Ireland</i>	a	7244	3229
<i>Malta</i>	a	10966	2248
<i>Samoa</i>	c	7915	1149
<i>Belgium</i>	a	5375	969
<i>Spain</i>	a	3795	826
<i>Netherlands</i>	a	3223	797
<i>Portugal</i>	a	1518	489
<i>Canada</i>	a	3718	475
<i>Italy</i>	a	4042	473
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	c	660	472
<i>France</i>	a	2783	448
<i>Switzerland</i>	a	2633	448
<i>New Zealand</i>	c	2411	421
<i>Norway</i>	a	635	376
2. Adequate response (350>S>150)			
<i>Bolivia</i>	c	314	337
<i>Tonga</i>	c	5430	326
<i>Australia</i>	a	2583	317
<i>USA</i>	a	3294	279
<i>Germany</i>	a	1993	278
<i>Solomons</i>	c	6202	276
<i>Luxembourg</i>	a	6726	265
<i>Austria</i>	a	2887	249
<i>Panama</i>	c	368	243

<i>Guadeloupe</i>	c	4238	241	857
<i>Sweden</i>	a	832	230	74
<i>Puerto Rico</i>	c	550	224	721
<i>Britain</i>	a	1831	185	103
3. Barely adequate response (150>S>100)				
<i>Martinique</i>	c	5651	148	524
<i>Cook Islands</i>	c	1429	143	2333
<i>Uruguay</i>	c	613	125	668
<i>Cyprus</i>	b	1532	122	188
<i>New Caledonia</i>	c	2523	119	2266
<i>Finland</i>	a	510	119	49
<i>Costa Rica</i>	c	714	113	578
<i>Faeroe Islands</i>	c	615	103	564
4. Inadequate response (100>S>10)				
<i>Trinidad & Tobago</i>	c	534	89	383
<i>Channel Islands</i>	a	328	82	66
<i>Paraguay</i>	c	505	78	342
<i>Denmark</i>	b	497	74	181
<i>Isle of Man</i>	a	1607	71	54
<i>Chile</i>	c	544	69	591
<i>Colombia</i>	b	1133	68	194
<i>Kiribati</i>	c	6820	60	1020
<i>South Africa</i>	b	1053	54	303
<i>Iceland</i>	b	931	54	309
<i>Poland</i>	b	1392	45	50
<i>Netherland Antilles</i>	c	1018	45	2005
<i>Venezuela</i>	c	344	45	428
<i>Argentina</i>	c	547	42	372
<i>Mexico</i>	b	745	41	112
<i>Zambia</i>	c	434	39	466
<i>Bermuda</i>	c	1923	38	788
<i>Nicaragua</i>	c	480	36	490
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	b	1456	35	140
<i>St Kitts-Nevis</i>	c	781	34	475
<i>Yugoslavia</i>	b	717	32	40

<i>Philippines</i>	b	721	31	159
<i>Guatemala</i>	c	349	29	403
<i>Brazil</i>	b	662	26	162
<i>Ecuador</i>	b	831	25	317
<i>Barbados</i>	c	1088	25	715
<i>Vanuatu</i>	c	2679	24	2381
<i>El Salvador</i>	b	276	23	311
<i>Greece</i>	b	1550	22	43
<i>Grenada</i>	c	638	21	649
<i>Gabon</i>	c	2994	20	522
<i>Honduras</i>	b	382	20	274
<i>Zaire</i>	c	1664	20	415
<i>Peru</i>	c	418	20	358
<i>Rwanda</i>	b	1016	19	236
<i>Angola</i>	b	2227	18	248
<i>Lesotho</i>	c	1579	17	628
<i>Namibia</i>	c	1122	16	1123
<i>Cape Verde</i>	b	373	15	104
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	c	173	14	402
<i>Uganda</i>	b	1229	13	160
<i>Reunion</i>	c	5230	11	609
<i>Kenya</i>	b	786	10	264

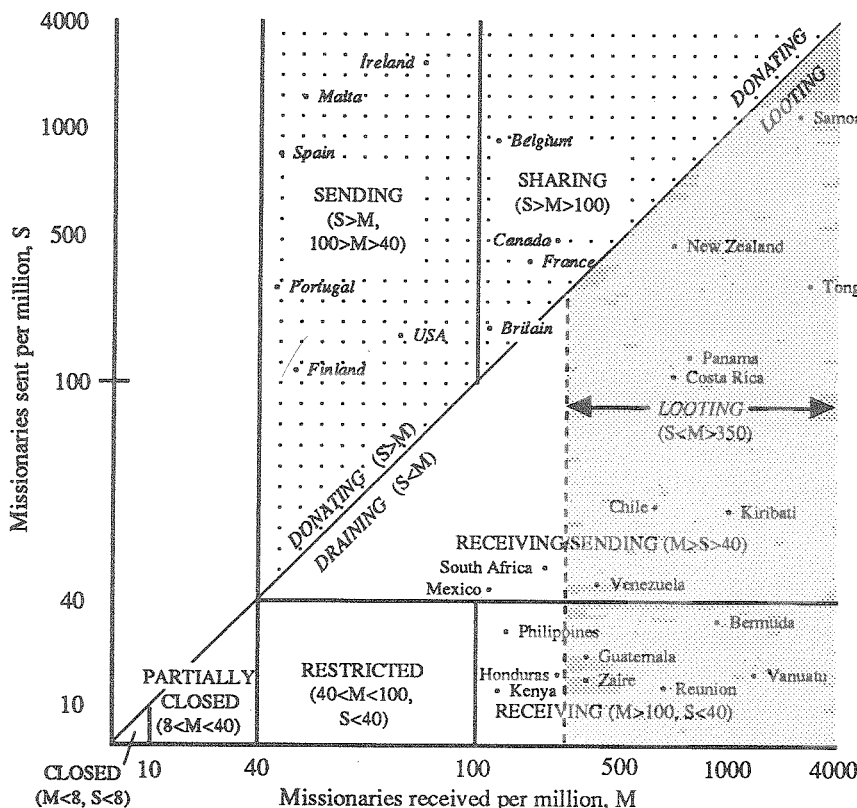
5. Negligible response (S<10)
Remaining 67 countries in World C send out 0 to 9 missionaries per million; 45 send nothing

Average worker profiles, 1990

A mission-minded church	2010	250	50
A large denomination	2200	200	90
Global Christianity	2587	175	175

Global worker profiles, AD 1900-2000

1900	2013	119	119
1980	2229	187	187
1990	2587	175	175
2000	2450	200	200



Graph on left. Categories of country by involvement in mission.

ANALYSIS
The diagram at left presents a grid which classifies all 250 countries of the world by their sending/receiving status, using 10 categories (defined in situ). The table above puts these data in context. Conclusion: the following six recent developments are cause for concern.

- (1) **Donors.** Only 21 Christian countries are nett donors to this system, donating more foreign missionaries than they receive. (These are listed above in bold italic type).
- (2) **Nondonors.** 67 Christian countries contribute little or nothing. 45 contribute nothing.
- (3) **Nett takers or drainers.** 124 Christian countries take out or drain off more than they contribute.
- (4) **Hidden drainers.** 20 Christian countries are widely known as contributors but this reputation hides nett draining.
- (5) **Looters.** 37 Christian countries are widely known as contributors but this reputation hides massive draining (defined here as M>350).
- (6) **Hijackers.** Although the top 78 mission-sending countries listed above all have numerically-strong home ministries (defined as N>150; note also 65 countries have N>500, and 43 countries have N>1000), they nevertheless drain off for their own use some 90% of the entire force of 285,000 foreign missionaries. This is collective hijacking.

Global Diagram 44. RESOURCE COUNTRIES FROM WORLD C FOR WORLD EVANGELIZATION: 24 ACTUAL AND 23 POTENTIAL MULTIMISSIONARY COUNTRIES SENDING OUT SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN MISSIONARY RESOURCES, 1975-2000.

Using our Worlds A/B/C trichotomy, the Christian world (World C) is composed of 145 countries (defined as all those with church members over 60%, that is, C>60%). From the standpoint of Christ's Great Commission, these countries are responsible collectively and individually for sending out adequate numbers of Christian foreign workers to spread the gospel in the world's 105 non-Christian countries (Worlds A and B, with C<60%). Yet today only 24 World C countries are significantly involved, defining this by the numerical criterion of the sending out and supporting of over 1,000 citizen foreign missionaries by each country. These 24 actual multimissionary countries are shown in Table 1 on the left below. Some 13 are major players sending out and supporting over 2,500 foreign missionaries each (in 1975). Of the rest, 6 of those listed are minor players because each's sending level is too low; these are shown asterisked (*) in both Tables 1 and 2.

As expounded in Global Map 2, the "adequate/inadequate" sending level for a World C country may be set at S (foreign missionaries sent per million)=100. Above this level, if S is greater than 100 then we term a country's response to Christ's commission "adequate". Below this level, if S<100, we term it "inadequate".

Let us now examine the status of the 124 "inadequate" World C countries. Some 67 send out virtually nothing (S<10). But 43 others already contribute sizeably though not adequately (100>S>10). And of them, 23 are very large countries (with population over 10 million by

AD 2000). Each of them already has, or will have by AD 2000, over 6 million church members. Each is a potential multimissionary country with enormous possibilities. They are listed in Table 2 on the right below. The third column of statistics shows this potential—what could happen if S=100 by AD 2000. This is illustrated in Graphic 1 below.

This leads us to propose a major strategic goal for the Christian world mission in the 1990s. What about challenging mission agencies to assist these 23 countries to each increase its sending level by AD 2000 up to (a) S=100, which means (b) 1,000 or more missionaries sent out? Collectively, this means the churches and agencies of World C would set as an AD 2000 goal: "To educate and challenge the 23 largest inadequately-sending World C countries (each with population over 10 million) and to persuade each to increase sending to S≥100 by AD 2000". If this were achieved, then as Table 2 demonstrates, these 23 potential multimissionary countries would together have achieved the sending out of a formidable increase of 70,000 more foreign missionaries than they have currently been supporting.

Contrast this with the total for the current 24 multimissionary countries in Table 1 whose total is likely to decline markedly during the decade 1990-2000 (see probable rates in Table 1 footnote). This trend represents a major shift in the center of gravity of world mission agencies, from Europe and North America to Third-World megacountries.

SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN MISSIONARY RESOURCES FROM WORLD C
(World C countries sending out over 1,000 missionaries each)

Table 1. Actual multimissionary countries (ranked by column 2).
Note. S= missionaries sent out per million population.

World C country	Missionaries sent out			Population 2000
	Actual 1975	S 1990	Probable 2000	
1	2	3	4	5
Major players (over 2,500)				
USA	57,212	279	66,840	266,194,000
Spain	27,901	826	23,600	40,812,000
Italy	25,321	473	19,160	57,881,000
France	22,889	448	18,250	58,196,000
Germany	16,857	278	14,870	76,436,000
Netherlands	10,381	797	8,480	15,207,000
Britain	10,288	185	7,450	57,509,000
Canada	10,173	475	12,190	28,508,000
Ireland	9,537	3,229	5,280	4,086,000
Belgium	9,340	969	6,810	10,034,000
Portugal	4,219	489	3,620	10,587,000
Australia	3,975	317	5,310	18,610,000
Switzerland	2,808	448	2,050	6,553,000
Minor players (under 2,500)				
Brazil*	2,456	26	5,600	179,487,000
Mexico*	2,086	41	5,270	107,233,000
Austria	1,856	249	1,300	7,461,000
Sweden	1,846	230	1,340	8,322,000
Bolivia	1,610	337	3,930	9,724,000
Colombia*	1,497	68	3,100	37,998,000
Poland*	1,476	45	1,270	40,366,000
Norway	1,458	376	1,140	4,327,000
New Zealand	1,188	421	1,380	3,632,000
South Africa*	1,160	54	2,810	43,332,000
Philippines*	1,159	31	2,880	77,447,000
24 top World C countries	228,693	252	223,890	1,169,942,000

Footnotes.
Column 1. *Minor players.* Those asterisked (*) are sending over 1,000 now but at an inadequate level (S<100).
Column 4. *Probable.* Estimates for what the total of missionaries is likely to be in AD 2000 are based on S(1990) modified as follows: for European countries, reduced by 30% to allow for widespread declining vocation rate (and for Ireland, 60%); for North America, reduced by 10%; for Third-World countries, increased by a present rate of 20%.

Table 2. Potential multimissionary countries (listed alphabetically).

Note. The countries listed below could all send out over 1,000 citizen foreign missionaries each by AD 2000 if encouraged to increase their contribution to the adequacy level, S≥100.

World C country	Missionaries sent out			Population 2000
	Actual 1975	S 1990	Potential 2000	
1	2	3	4	5
Angola	100	18	1,329	13,295,000
Argentina	991	42	3,623	36,238,000
Brazil*	2,456	26	17,948	179,487,000
Chile	649	69	1,527	15,272,000
Colombia*	1,497	68	3,799	37,998,000
Czechoslovakia	13	1	1,617	16,179,000
Ecuador	150	25	1,393	13,939,000
Greece	196	22	1,019	10,193,000
Guatemala	152	29	1,222	12,221,000
Hungary	44	4	1,053	10,531,000
Kenya	112	10	3,758	37,581,000
Mexico*	2,086	41	10,723	107,233,000
Peru	270	20	2,795	27,952,000
Philippines*	1,159	31	7,744	77,447,000
Poland*	1,476	45	4,036	40,366,000
Romania	107	5	2,434	24,346,000
Rwanda	70	19	1,014	10,144,000
South Africa*	1,160	54	4,333	43,332,000
Uganda	128	13	2,628	26,285,000
Venezuela	480	45	2,471	24,716,000
Yugoslavia	652	32	2,502	25,026,000
Zaire	438	20	4,934	49,349,000
Zambia	168	39	1,219	12,197,000
23 World C countries	14,554	32	85,121	851,327,000

Footnotes.
Column 1. The 6 countries asterisked (*) as in Table 1 already send out over 1,000 missionaries, but have vast potential if they can raise their currently inadequate level to S=100.
Column 4. *Potential.* Number of missionaries that would be sent out if the country reached its potentially adequate level (S=100) by AD 2000.
Column 5. *Population.* Country's population in AD 2000 based on medium variant (World population prospects 1988, UN 1989). Table 1 column 5 comes from the same source.

