

Table 20-3. Current annual income and expenditures of both unorganized and organized global Christianity, with the latter viewed and analyzed under 3 standpoints, AD 2000.

Line 1	Category or item 2	% 3	Amount, US\$ 4	Notes
1.	GLOBAL CHRISTIANITY			
2.	a. GLOBAL INCOME per year	100.0	15,300 billion	<p>Notes This table describes and analyzes primarily the origins and usages of the sum of US\$270 billion, which is the total collective income and expenditures of organized global Christianity each year, with particular reference to the year AD 2000. Of the table's 4 sections below, the first sets the background to the total amount of money circulating at the disposal of the Christian world, unorganized as well as organized into churches and agencies. The remaining 3 sections analyze the \$270 billion from 3 different standpoints: (A) ministry and mission, (B) donors and beneficiaries, and (C) categories and items widely used to track the flow of monies.</p> <p>Column 3 shows the magnitude of all items, all expressed as percentages of the \$270 billion. Groupings of these figures add to broader categories unindented above them. Column 4 then gives these magnitudes in billions of dollars.</p> <p>Notes on specific lines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Defined as the total empirical Christian world of individuals, members, churches, denominations, agencies, and institutions. Total amount of money circulating annually in the Christian world or available for Christian uses, or passing through Christians' hands and pockets each year. Income of all church members, unorganized meaning before parts become organized by Christian churches or agencies. Unaffiliated or nominal Christians are mostly unknown to the churches and have little or no financial interaction with them. Income raised by Christian institutions from secular sources. Church members on average donate 1.3% of their incomes to churches or agencies. The other 98.7% covers personal or family needs and activities. Unaffiliated Christians spend income on personal and family interests, with little or nothing spent on organized Christian bodies. Christians in the USA donate each year some \$8 billion to secular or nonreligious causes (hospitals, schools, charities). This is the major sum analyzed in this table. It does not follow exactly the format of a balance sheet since it deals only with annual income and expenditures and does not cover assets. These latter can however be estimated as follows: (1) global assets of individual Christians (total net worth), \$140,000 billion (\$140 trillion); (2) global assets of Christian institutions and organizations, \$2,700 billion (\$2.7 trillion).
3.	Personal income of all church members (unorganized)	95.7	14,642 billion	
4.	Personal income of all unaffiliated Christians	4.0	612 billion	
5.	Institutional income from secular sources (state, industry, etc)	0.3	46 billion	
6.	b. GLOBAL EXPENDITURES per year	100.0	15,300 billion	
7.	Personal and family expenditures of all church members (unorganized)	94.04	14,418 billion	
8.	Personal and family expenditures of unaffiliated Christians	4.0	612 billion	
9.	Personal donations of Christians to secular or nonreligious causes	0.2	29 billion	
10.	Collective expenditures of organized global Christianity	1.76	270 billion	
11.	A. MINISTRY AND MISSION of organized global Christianity			
12.	This first standpoint views income and expenditures in terms of the Christian global apostolate.			
13.	a. INCOME per year	100.0	270 billion	
14.	Direct regular live Christian income (donations from Christians, tithes, etc)	70.0	189 billion	
15.	Indirect income from past Christians (legacies, endowments, etc)	20.0	54 billion	
16.	Institutional investments (funds, properties)	7.0	19 billion	
17.	Secular income from investments, state/political/business/commercial support	3.0	8 billion	
18.	b. EXPENDITURES per year	100.0	270 billion	
19.	Home pastoral ministry	82.4	223 billion	
20.	Home missions	12.0	32 billion	
21.	Monocultural home missions	9.0	24 billion	
22.	Cross-cultural home missions	3.0	8 billion	
23.	Foreign missions	5.6	15 billion	
24.	1. Pastoral ministry in World C contexts	4.8	13 billion	
25.	2. Evangelistic ministry in World B contexts	0.7	1.75 billion	
26.	3. Outreach in World A contexts	0.1	0.25 billion	
27.	B. DONORS AND BENEFICIARIES in organized global Christianity			<p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who gives and who gets these sums of money? This second standpoint identifies the populations involved. These 6 basic megablocs are as shown in <i>WCE</i> Part 4, Country Tables 1 & 2. These 3 trans-bloc groupings are as defined in Part 14 "Missiometrics" and shown in all Country Tables 1. The Renewal is regarded as composed of 3 distinct waves (First, Second, Third), as described in Part 5 "GeoRenewal". This line states that 96.8% of the entire income of all Christian organizations is spent on, and primarily benefits, other Christians at home or abroad. This third analysis lists the specific categories and items of payment each year. Most are widely understood and used in the churches' and agencies' own accounting. This item has been declining in percentage annually since 1900 when it stood at 88%. This item has been increasing in percentage annually since its 1900 value of 12%, and massively so since 1990. This item is a recent and rapidly-growing aspect of global Christian concern, especially among African independent churches and in the worldwide ecumenical movement. At 0.3% of income, this is the average cost of professional audits carried out by Christian bodies of all kinds. The value of new construction of religious buildings in the USA alone rose from \$900 million in 1970 to \$5,000 million in AD 2000. Every year Christian agencies and denominations instruct 10 million workers to fill out and return 10 million questionnaires detailing work and achievements in the previous year. These censuses cost on average \$90 per questionnaire to compile, complete, return, process, analyze, report, and circulate or publish. Mismanagement is here defined as losses due to incompetence and carelessness, rather than to criminal corruption. A recent example: in 1996 the Church Commissioners for England admitted losing £800 million of the Church of England's funds due to bad investments. Embezzlement, defined here as criminal theft by treasurers or other top officials responsible for Christian monies, has risen markedly since 1900 and now stands at 6% of income. Although alarming, it represents a level of corruption considerably smaller than that existing in the secular worlds of national and international industry, commerce, business, and government. Organized Christianity operates, but only partially pays for, a worldwide network of 190,000 schools, 1,500 universities and colleges. Churches, mission agencies, and Christian organizations operate, but only partially pay for, 30,000 medical clinics and 5,000 hospitals worldwide.
28.	This second standpoint begins to identify the populations involved.			
29.	a. INCOME per year (sums donated by individual Christians to churches, agencies)	100.0	270 billion	
30.	(1) By Christians in these 6 major ecclesiastico-cultural megablocs:			
31.	Anglicans	3.6	10 billion	
32.	Independents/Postdenominationalists	16.3	44 billion	
33.	Marginal Christians	2.7	7 billion	
34.	Orthodox	11.4	31 billion	
35.	Protestants	20.0	54 billion	
36.	Roman Catholics	45.9	124 billion	
37.	(2) Or, in these 3 trans-bloc groupings (overlapping with the 6 megablocs):			
38.	Evangelicals	23.0	62 billion	
39.	Pentecostals/Charismatics/Neocharismatics	25.7	69 billion	
40.	Great Commission Christians	60.7	164 billion	
41.	b. EXPENDITURES per year (recipients, who are thus the major beneficiaries)	100.0	270 billion	
42.	1. Funds spent on Christians (World C persons)	96.8	261 billion	
43.	2. Funds spent on Evangelized non-Christians (World B persons)	2.9	7.8 billion	
44.	3. Funds spent on Unevangelized non-Christians (World A persons)	0.3	0.81 billion	
45.	C. CATEGORIES AND ITEMS within organized global Christianity			<p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This third standpoint itemizes expenditures under specific recognized categories. This item has been declining in percentage annually since 1900 when it stood at 88%. This item has been increasing in percentage annually since its 1900 value of 12%, and massively so since 1990. This item is a recent and rapidly-growing aspect of global Christian concern, especially among African independent churches and in the worldwide ecumenical movement. At 0.3% of income, this is the average cost of professional audits carried out by Christian bodies of all kinds. The value of new construction of religious buildings in the USA alone rose from \$900 million in 1970 to \$5,000 million in AD 2000. Every year Christian agencies and denominations instruct 10 million workers to fill out and return 10 million questionnaires detailing work and achievements in the previous year. These censuses cost on average \$90 per questionnaire to compile, complete, return, process, analyze, report, and circulate or publish. Mismanagement is here defined as losses due to incompetence and carelessness, rather than to criminal corruption. A recent example: in 1996 the Church Commissioners for England admitted losing £800 million of the Church of England's funds due to bad investments. Embezzlement, defined here as criminal theft by treasurers or other top officials responsible for Christian monies, has risen markedly since 1900 and now stands at 6% of income. Although alarming, it represents a level of corruption considerably smaller than that existing in the secular worlds of national and international industry, commerce, business, and government. Organized Christianity operates, but only partially pays for, a worldwide network of 190,000 schools, 1,500 universities and colleges. Churches, mission agencies, and Christian organizations operate, but only partially pay for, 30,000 medical clinics and 5,000 hospitals worldwide.
46.	This third standpoint itemizes expenditures under specific recognized categories.			
47.	a. INCOME per year	100.0	270 billion	
48.	Denominations' and churches' income	36.0	108 billion	
49.	Parachurch/service agencies' income	64.0	162 billion	
50.	b. EXPENDITURES per year:	100.0	270 billion	
51.	Ministry salaries:			
52.	5 million full-time Christian workers in full-time ministry	15.1	41 billion	
53.	Workers in World C contexts	14.9	40 billion	
54.	Ordained clergy and pastors	1.4	4 billion	
55.	Workers in World B contexts	0.13	0.35 billion	
56.	Workers in World A contexts	0.01	0.027 billion	
57.	Pensions, retirement plans	0.3	0.81 billion	
58.	Ministry expenses (pastoralia, equipment, secretarial)	3.0	8 billion	
59.	Ministry programs:			
60.	Evangelistic mass campaigns (2,500 a year)	5.0	14 billion	
61.	Earthkeeping (environmentalism)	0.1	0.27 billion	
62.	Research	1.0	3 billion	
63.	Academic scholarship (theology, Bible, history, religion)	0.03	0.081 billion	
64.	Scriptures (translation, printing, distribution)	0.01	0.027 billion	
65.	Films, audiovisuals	0.4	1.1 billion	
66.	Other ministries	1.0	3 billion	
67.	Ministry training: 1 million seminarians (4,600 seminaries)	2.46	7 billion	
68.	Administration:			
69.	Honorary personnel (including 5 million unpaid or partly-paid treasurers)	4.0	11 billion	
70.	Accounting and finance (loans, interest, fees, taxes)	29.0	78 billion	
71.	Annual audits	0.5	1 billion	
72.	Administrative salaries: 1 million accountants, accounts clerks	5.0	14 billion	
73.	Property (buildings, plant, rents, taxes, fees)	0.8	0.81 billion	
74.	New property (construction, new buildings)	1.3	4.8 billion	
75.	Maintenance (upkeep, insurance, repairs)	2.0	5 billion	
76.	Annual censuses	3.0	8 billion	
77.	Legal affairs, litigation	3.0	8 billion	
78.	Losses due to mismanagement	3.0	8 billion	
79.	Ecclesiastical crime (embezzlements)	6.0	16 billion	
80.	Other administrative expenses	1.8	4.8 billion	
81.	Education (partial support):			
82.	Adult education	14.0	38 billion	
83.	Health services (partial support):	1.0	3 billion	
84.	Medical missions	3.3	9 billion	
85.	Health plans	0.1	0.27 billion	
86.	Communications (publishing, publications, media, advertising):	0.9	2.4 billion	
87.	Broadcasting	7.3	20 billion	
88.	Computers (hardware, software, updates, personnel)	2.7	7 billion	
89.	Conferences, meetings	4.5	12 billion	
90.	Travel	2.8	8 billion	
91.	Miscellaneous ministry expenses	2.3	6 billion	
92.	Miscellaneous ministry expenses	5.2	14 billion	