Statistical Report Annual Council 2017

REACH WORLD

Mission progress and trends

David Trim, Ph.D.





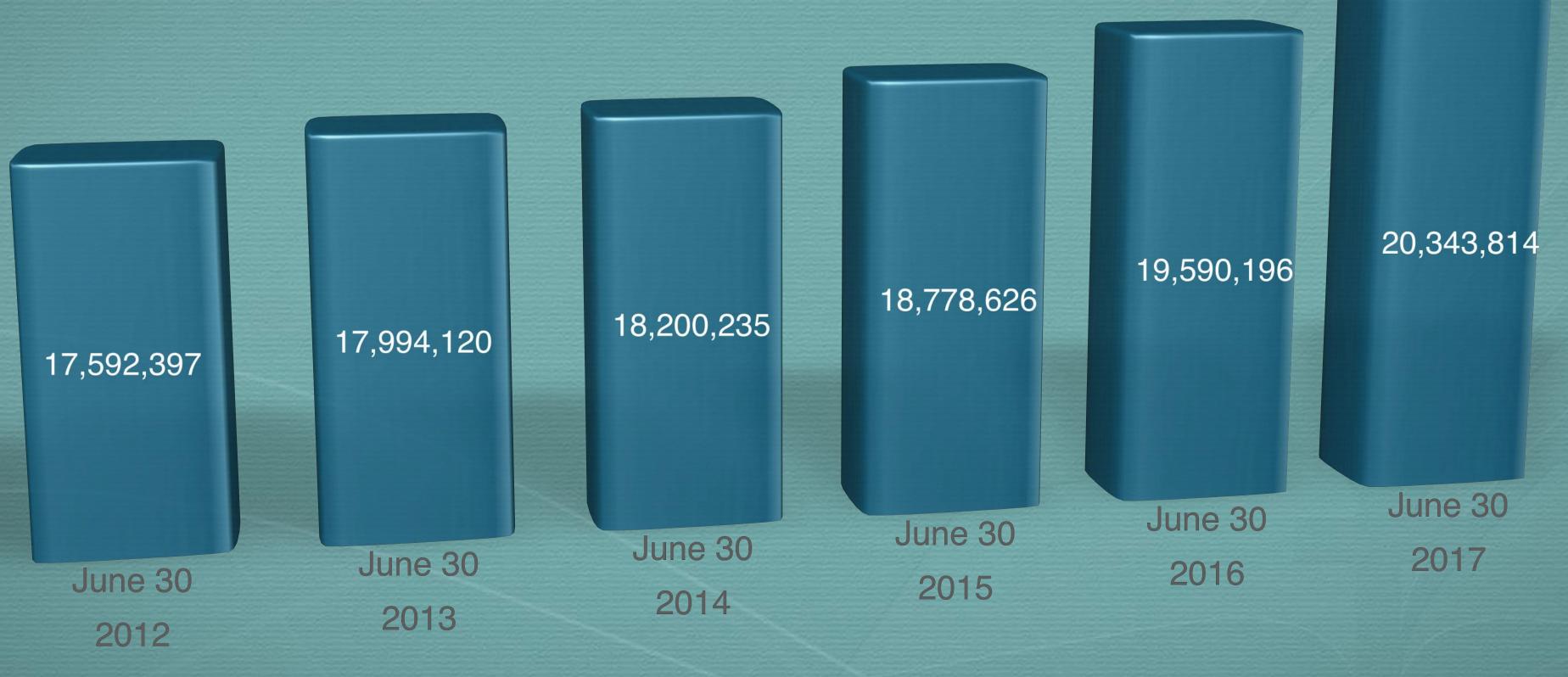
RESOURCES

www.AdventistStatistics.org/ www.AdventistResearch.org/blog





MID-YEAR MEMBERSHIP

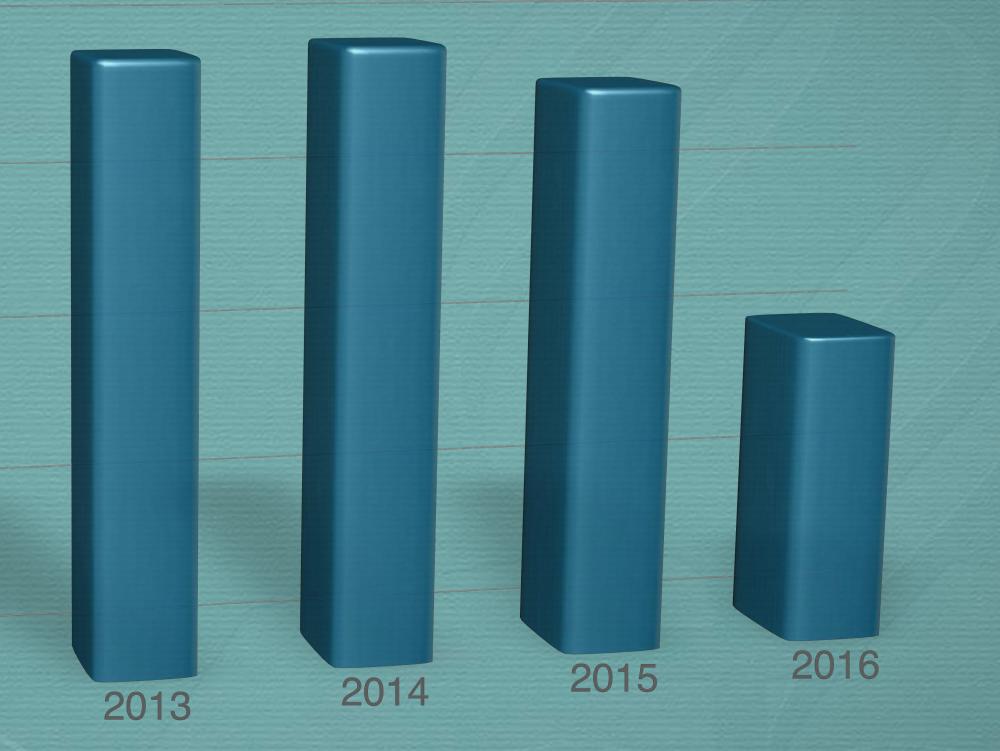








LOSSES







MORTALITY RATES (Lower is better)

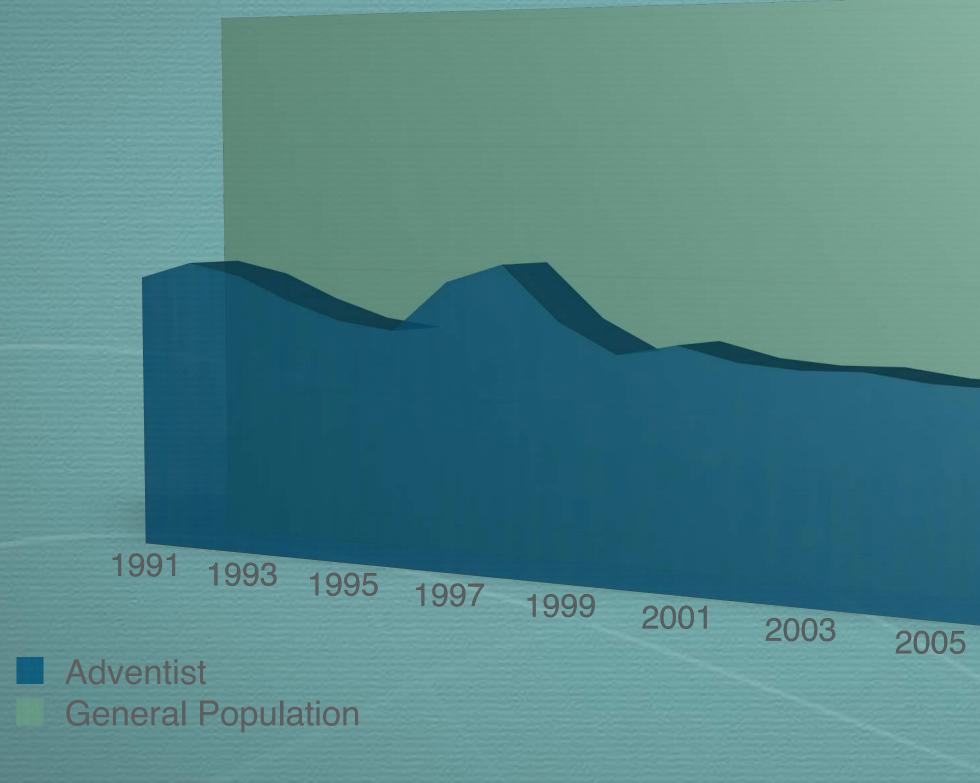
2007

2009

2011

2013

2015



6.75

9

4.5

2.25



0



NEW MEMBERS WHO LEAVE

13,957,883

-10M

-5M

0

-15M

Members who left Members who stayed Adventist Church. Of those, 13,957,883 have chosen to leave. Our net loss rate is 38.96%. In effect, four of every ten church members are slipping away.

5M	10M		15M	20M
•		•		
•		•		•

21,868,070

Since 1965, 35,825,953 people have been members of the Seventh-day

<u>d</u>







Not because of theological differences It's usually because they go through a crisis in life Or experience conflict in the church community They feel un-missed, un-cared for, unimportant Most don't decide to not be a Seventh-day Adventist It just happens...They slip through the cracks

Why members leave







Economists, psychologists, sociologists, and statisticians: all have recognized a problem

Whenever organizations try to measure how well people are doing, they switch to optimising for whatever is being measuring, rather than putting their best efforts into doing good work.

In fact, this phenomenon is so well known and understood that it's been given at least two different names....

Why we often don't count members when they leave









"Campbell's Law" (the most explicit):

* The more any quantitative social indicator is used for social decision-making, the more subject it will be to corruption pressures and the more apt it will be to distort and corrupt the social processes it is intended to monitor."

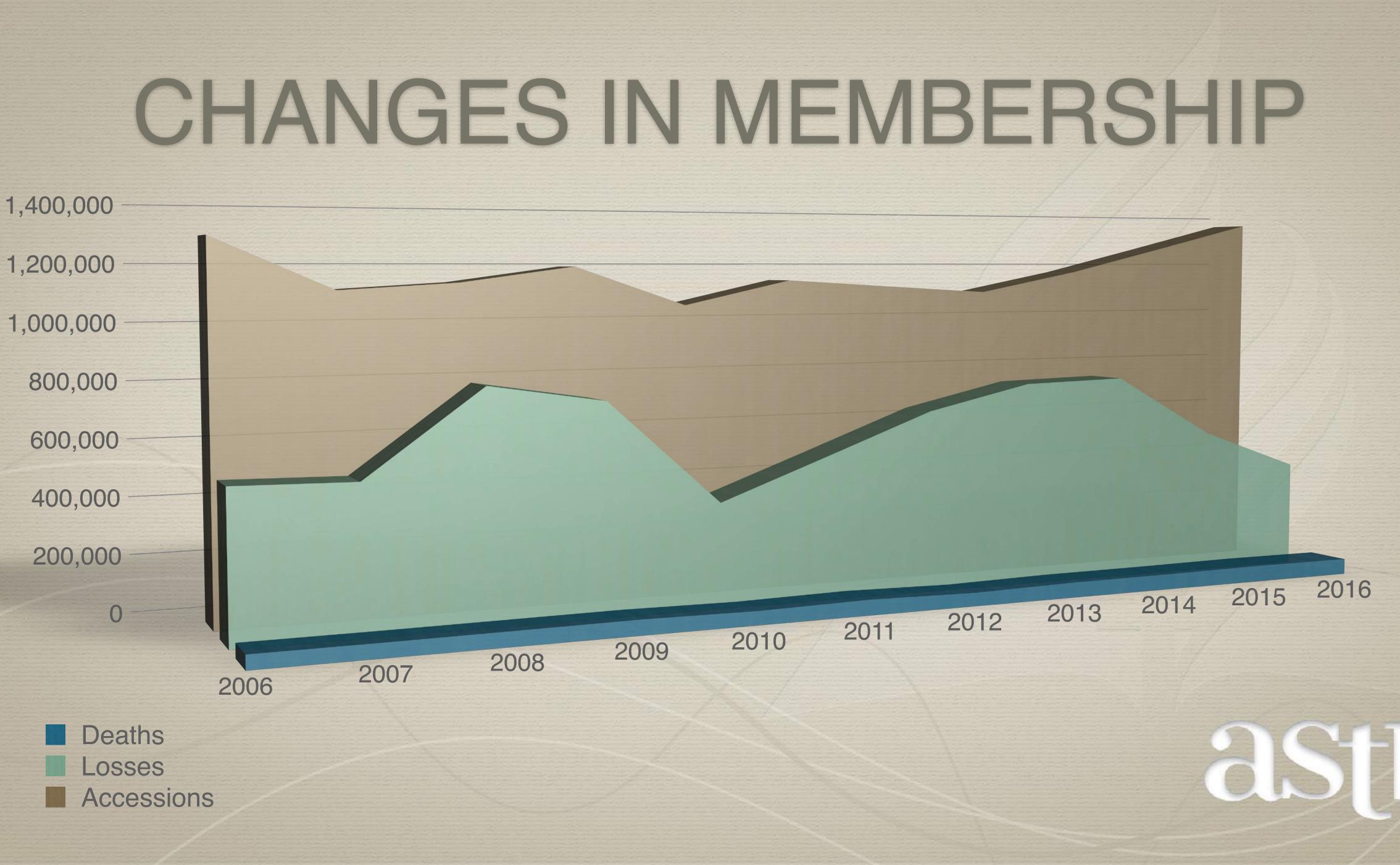
Goodhart's Law" (more succinct):

* When a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure.

Why we often don't count members when they leave



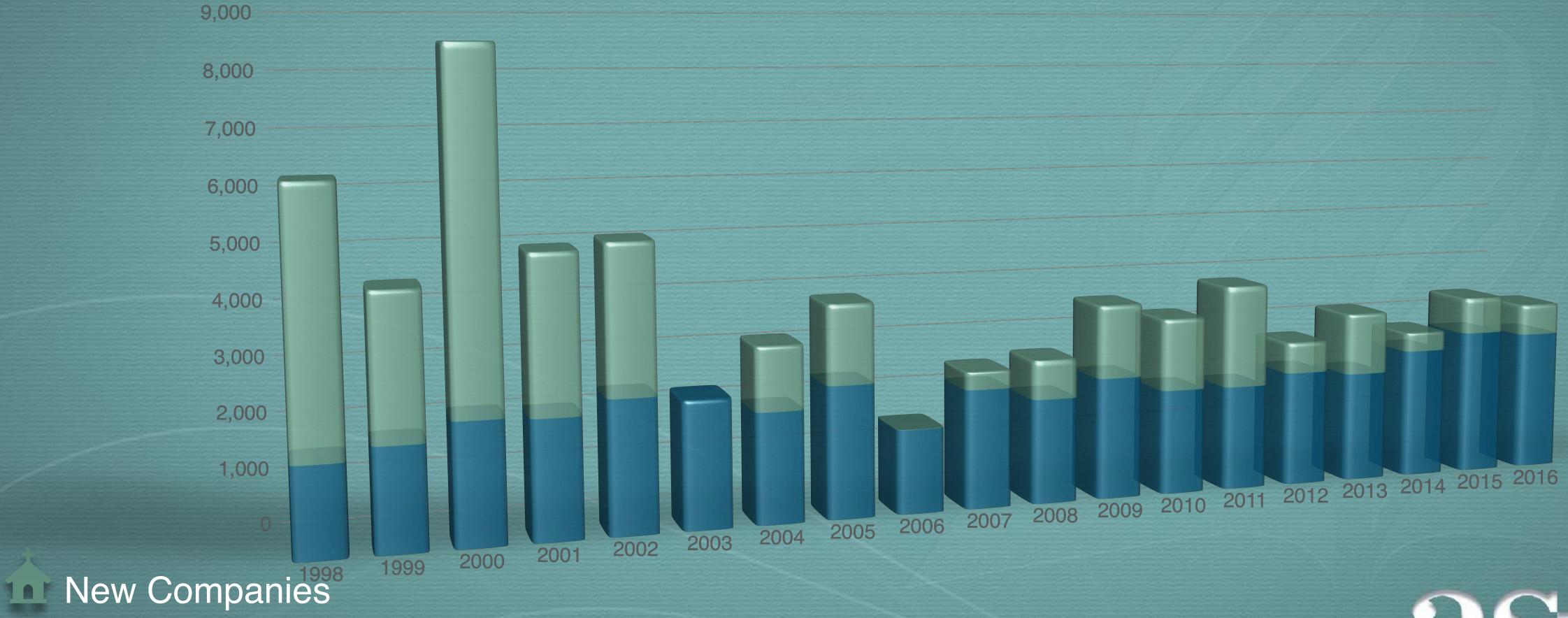








NEW CONGREGATIONS



New Churches







Total Companies Total Churches





(Worldwide ratio of one Seventh-day Adventist to every ____ people).)

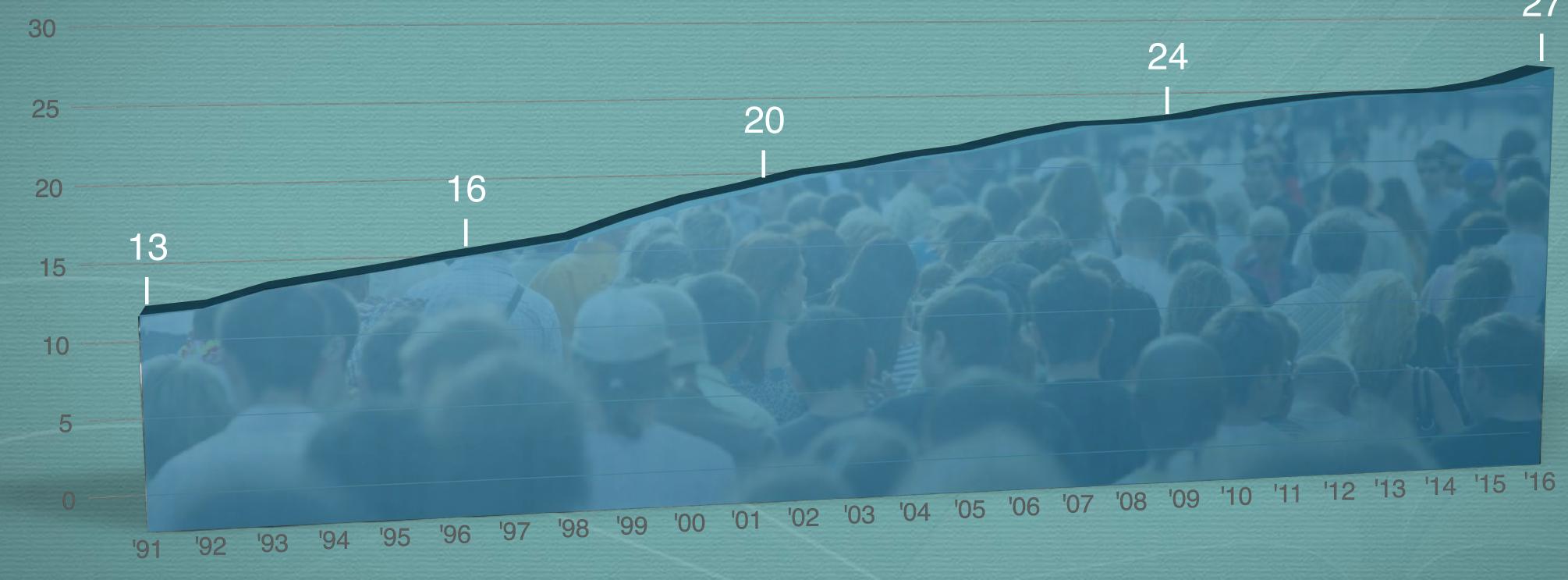


(Lower numbers are better)





MEMBERS PER 10,000 (of General World Population)



24

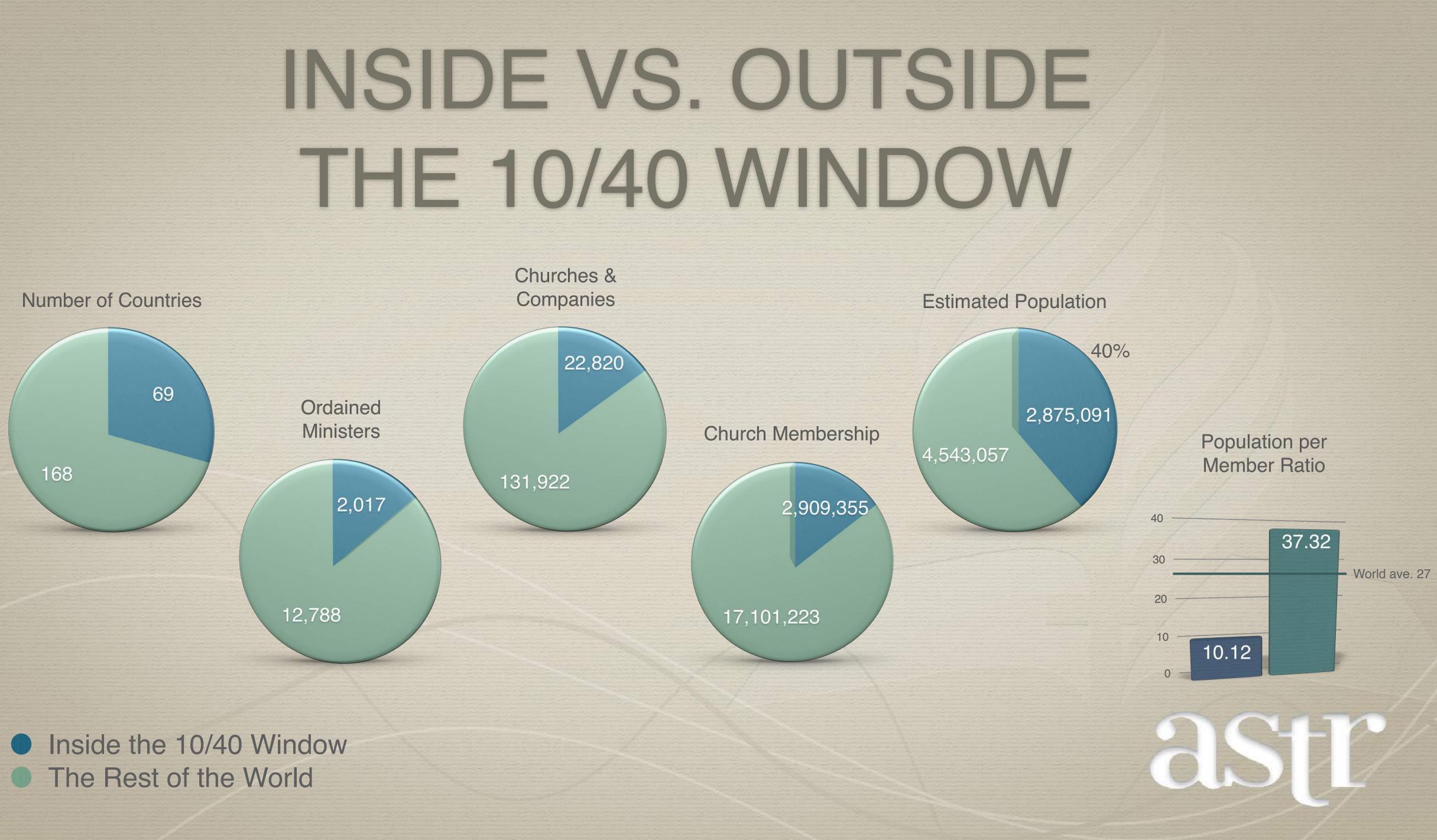


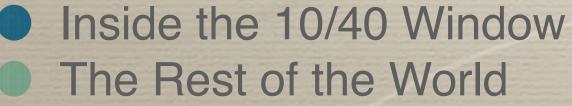
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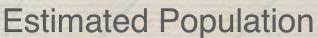


THE 10/40 WINDOW

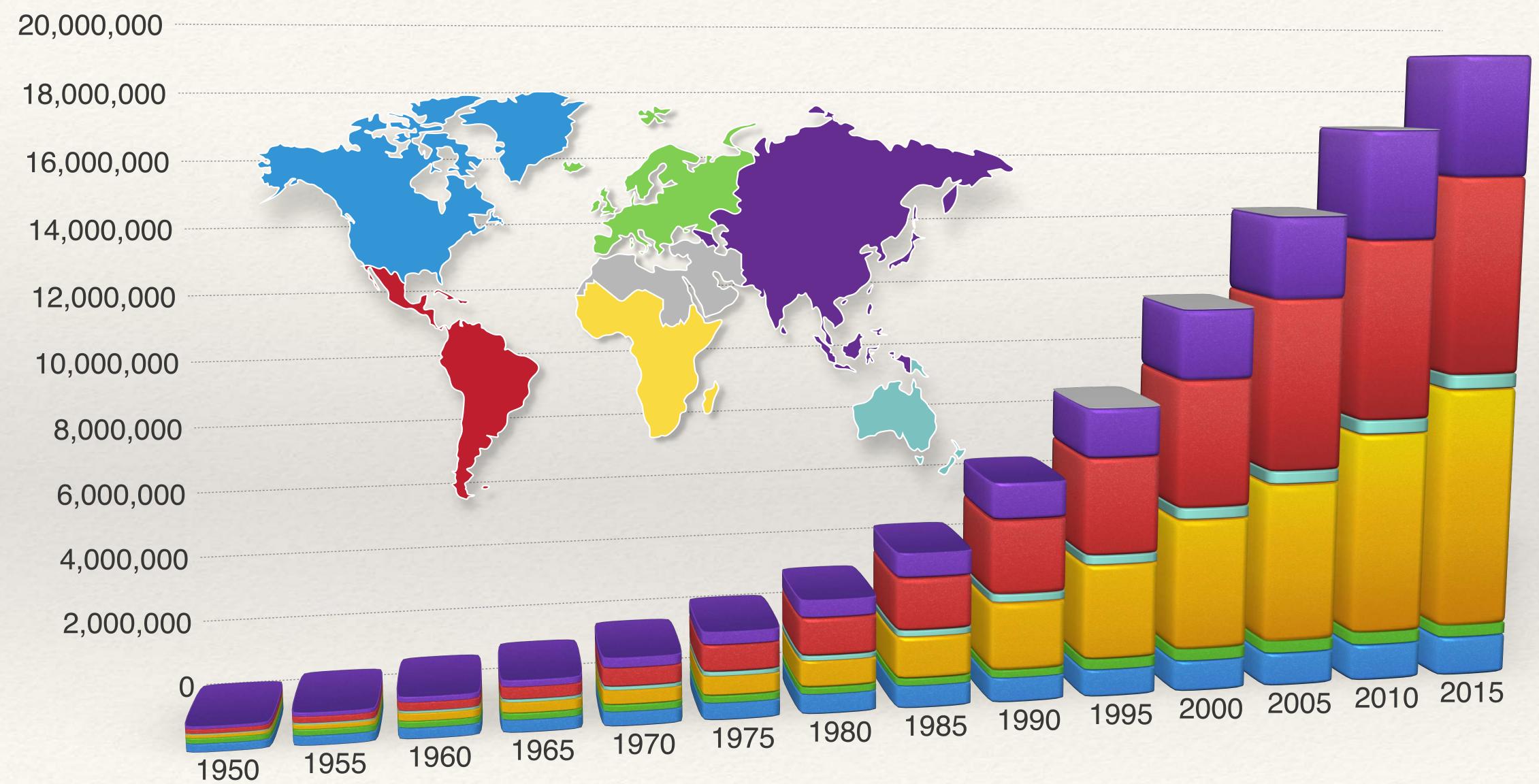
Companies

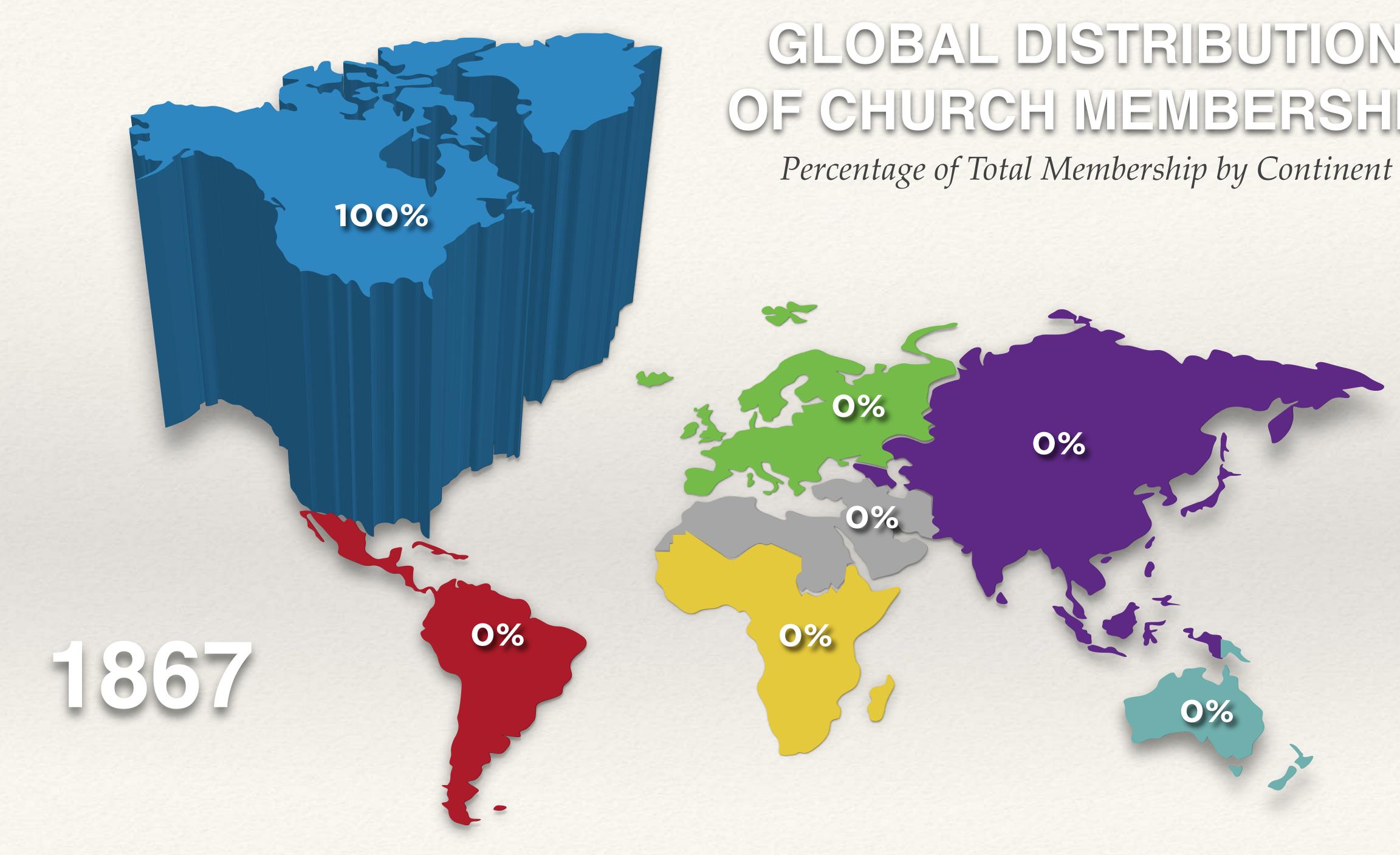




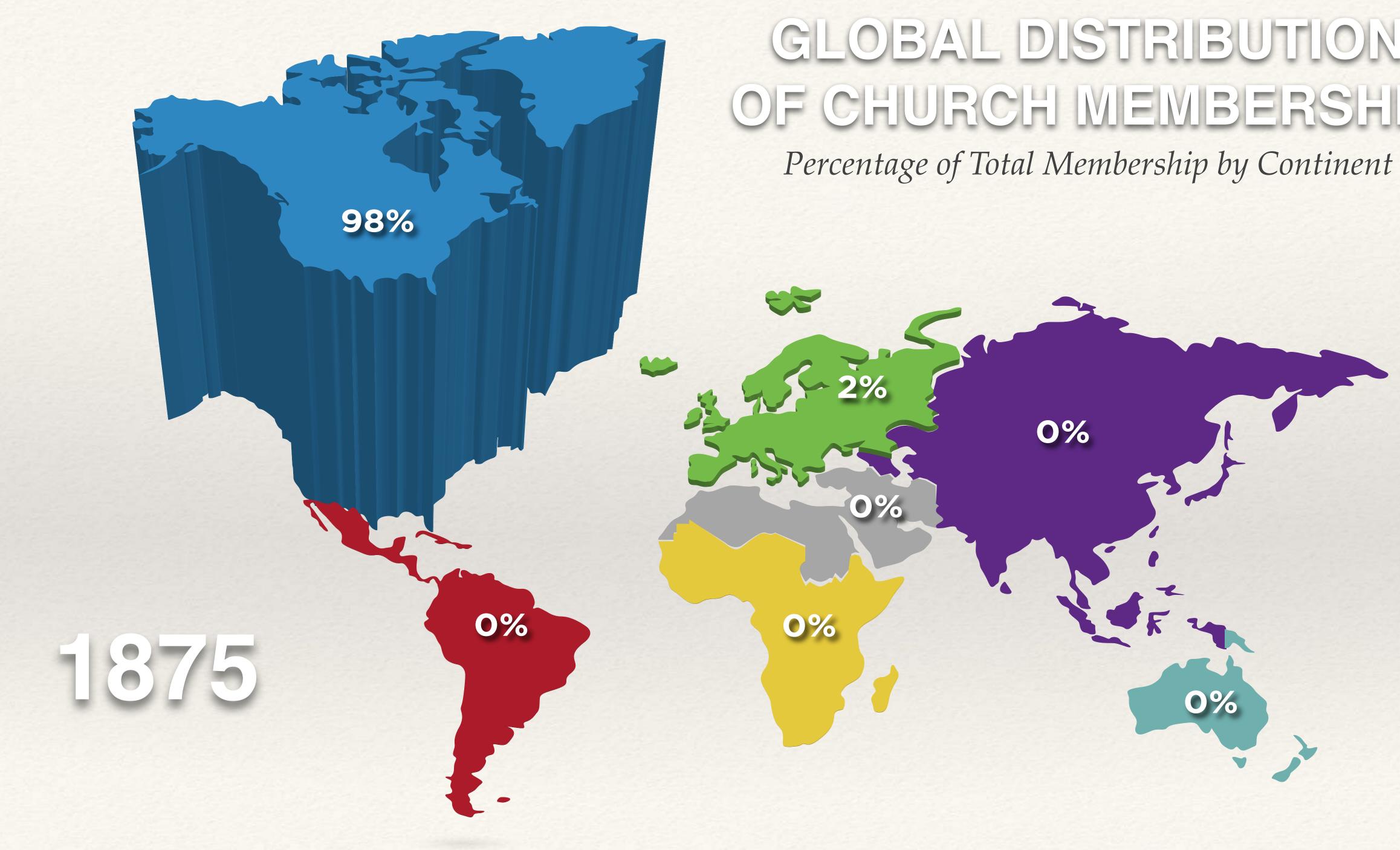


CHURCH POPULATION BY CONTINENT

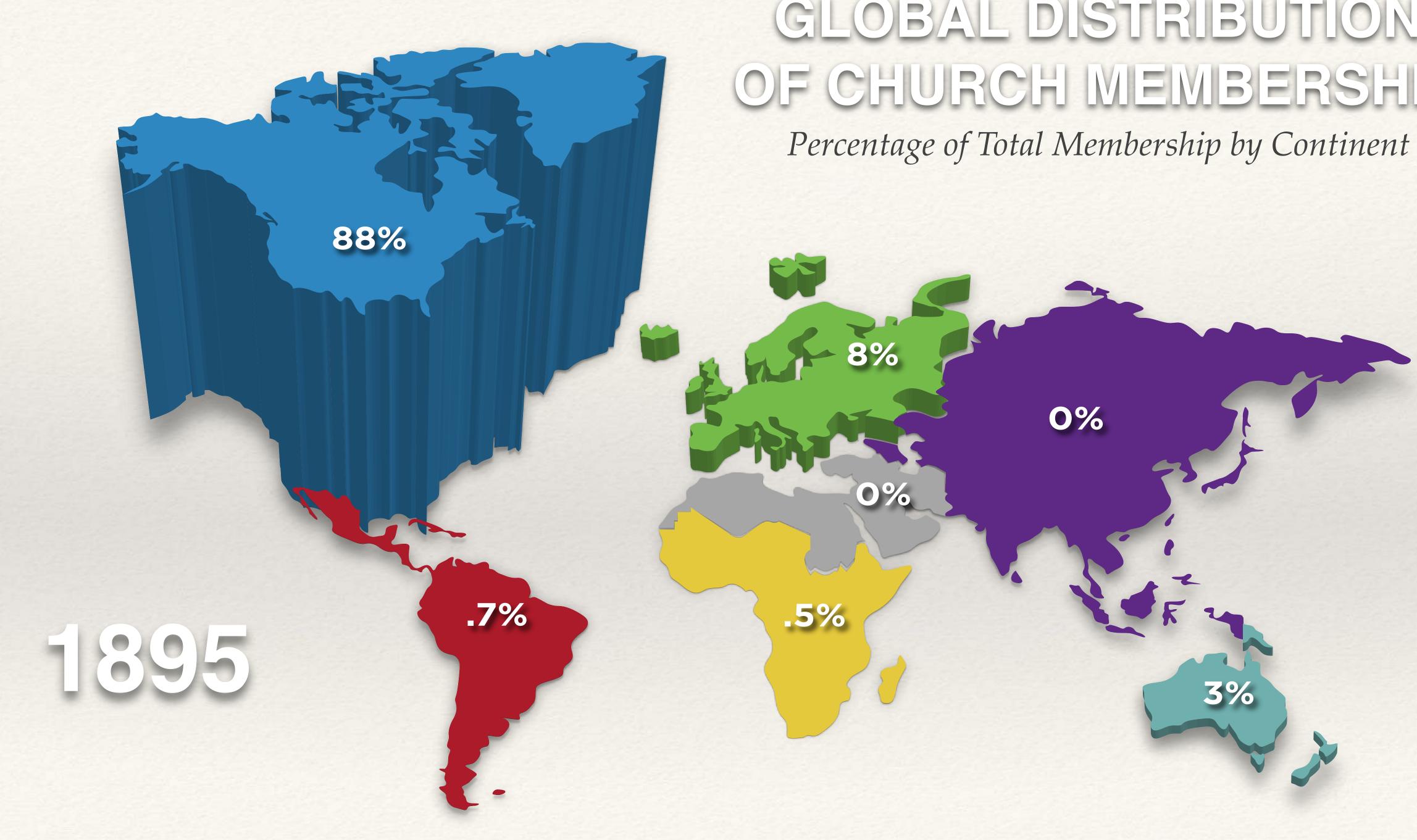




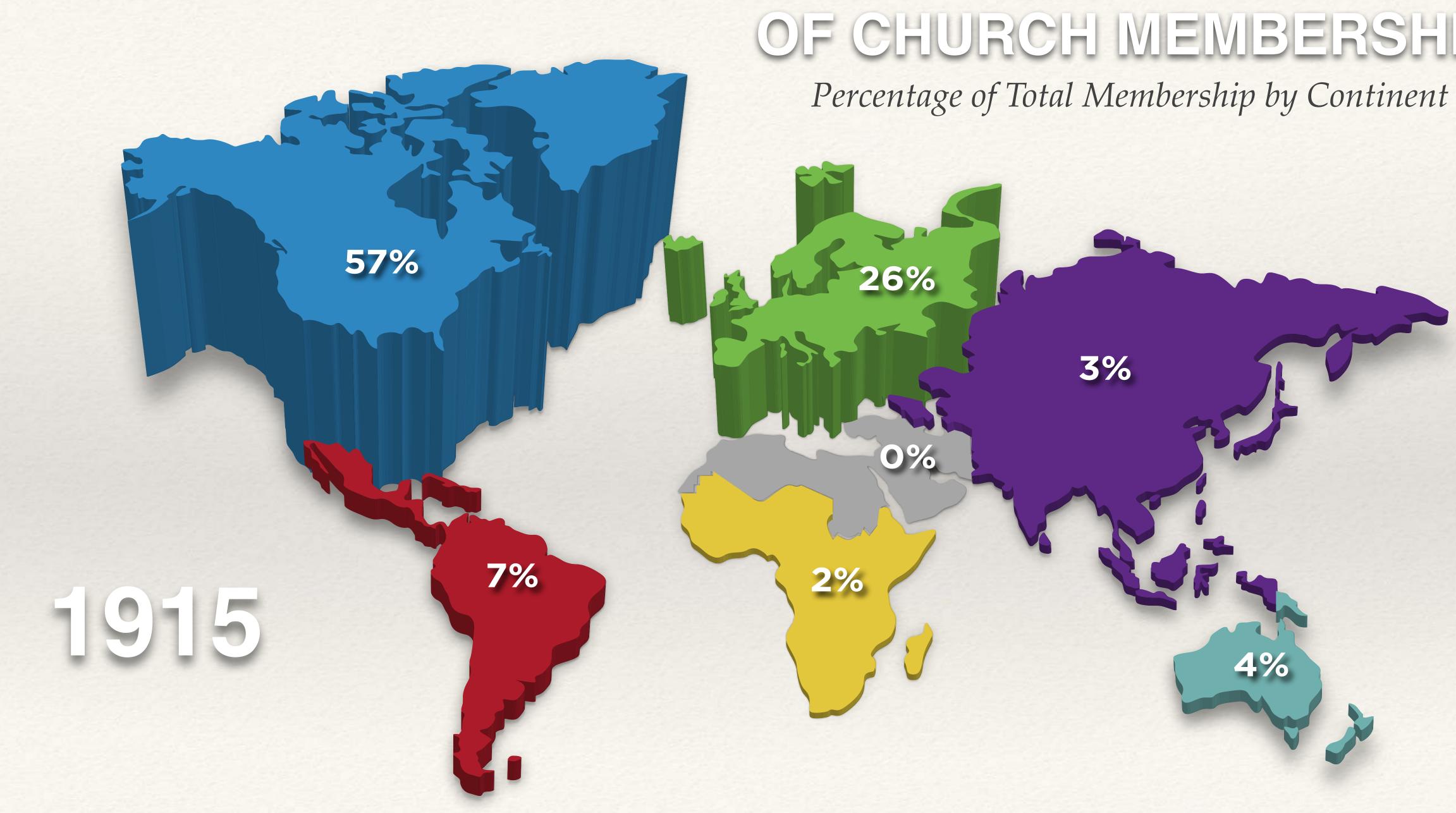




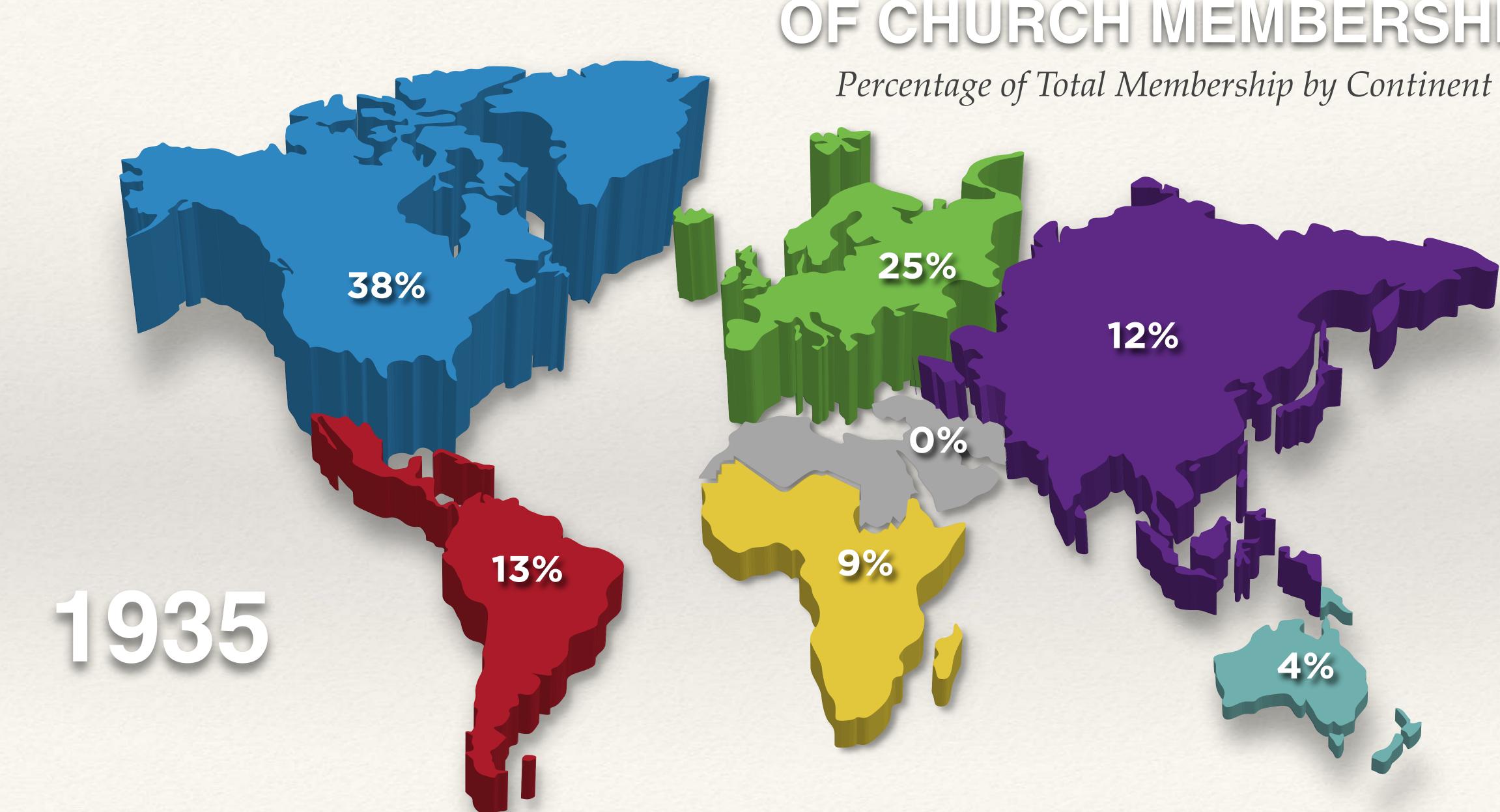




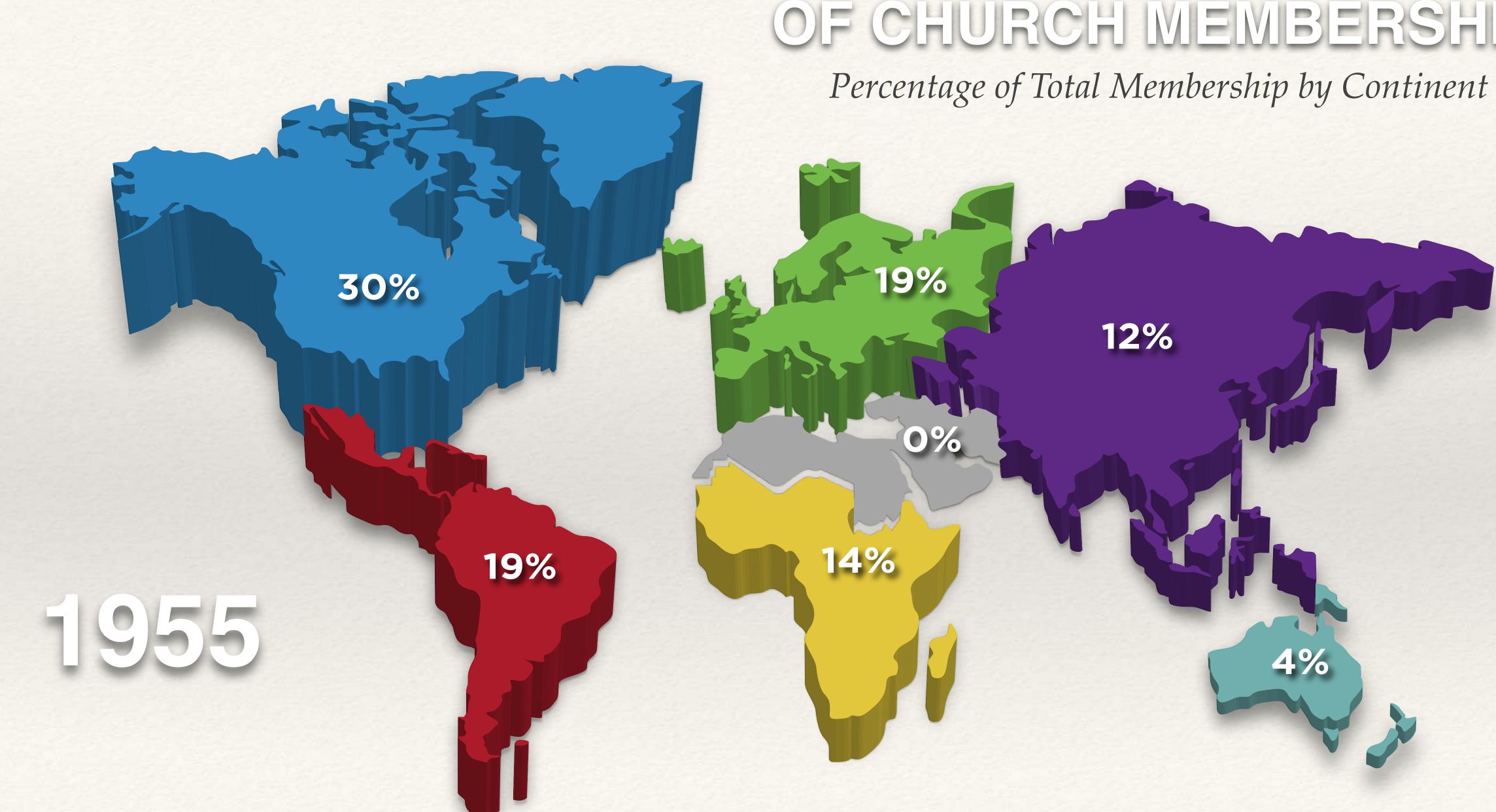




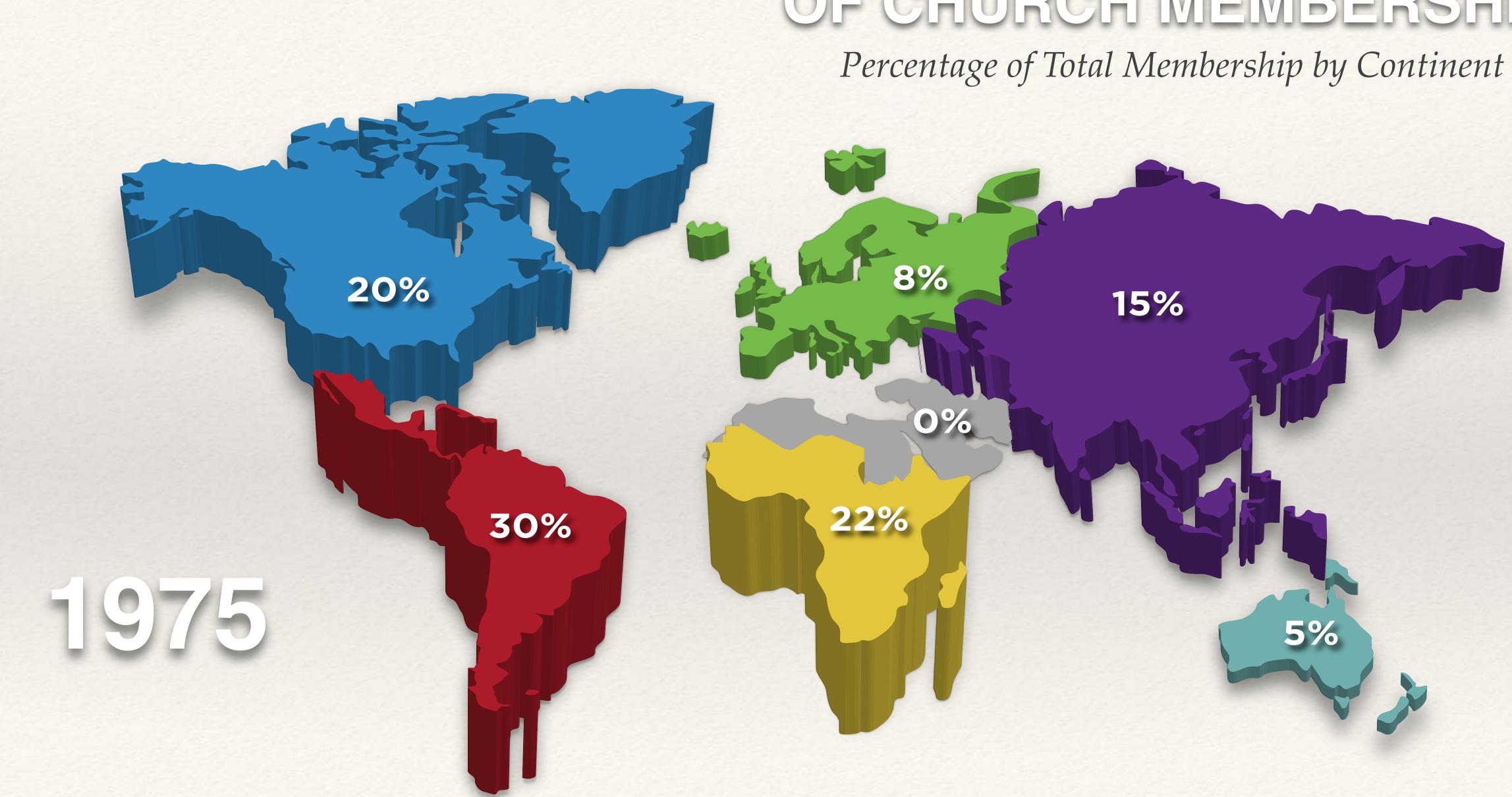




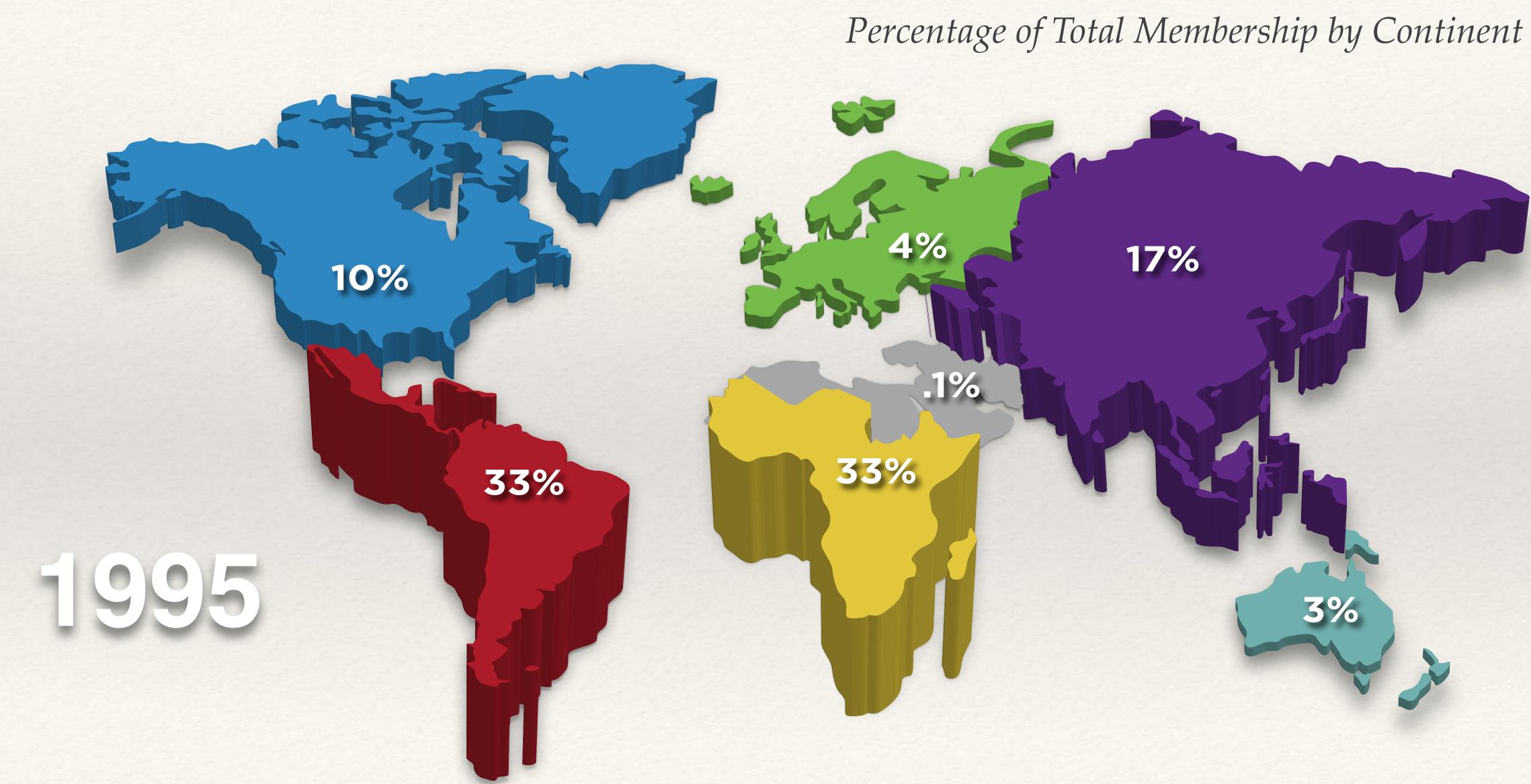




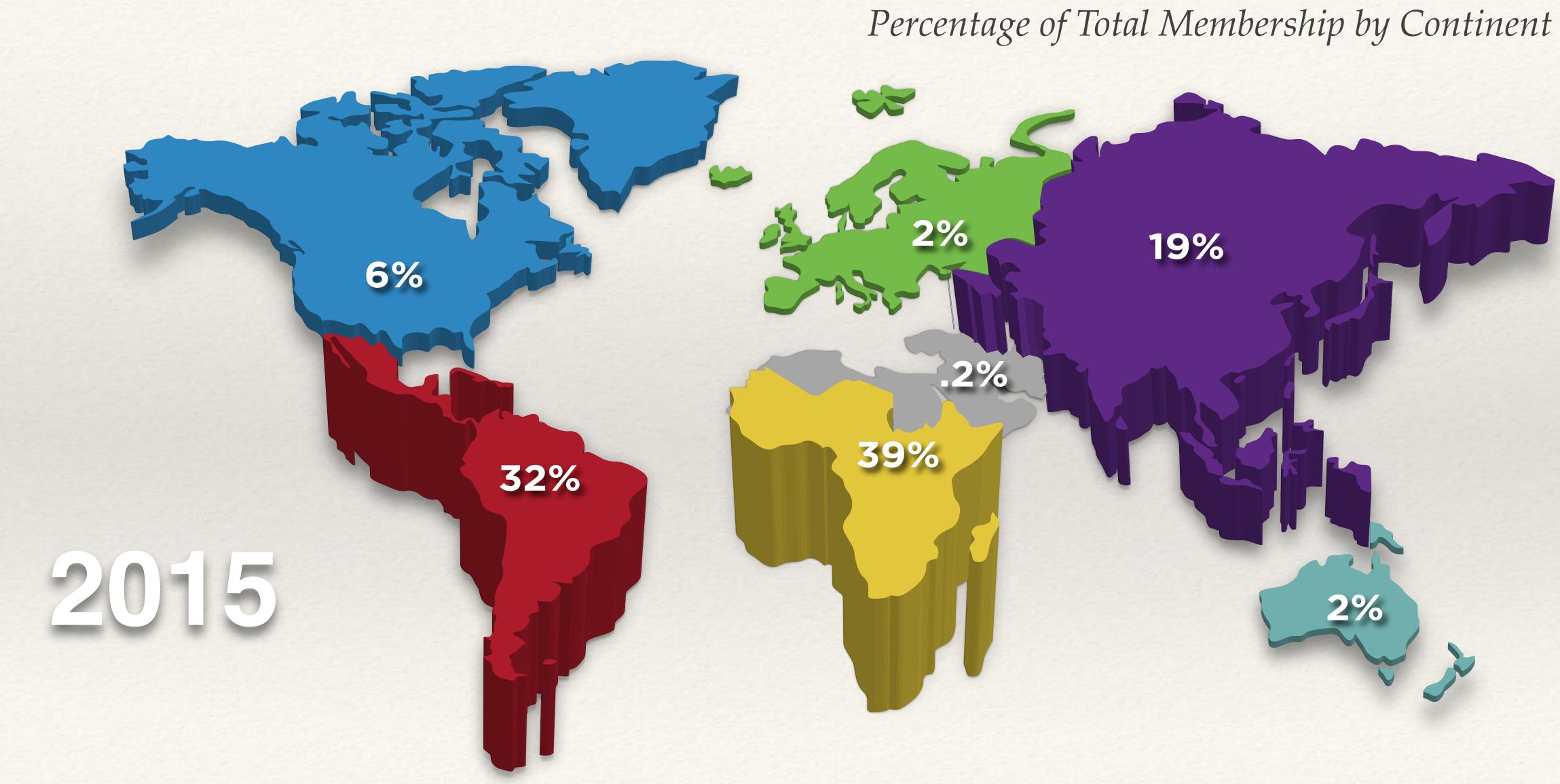






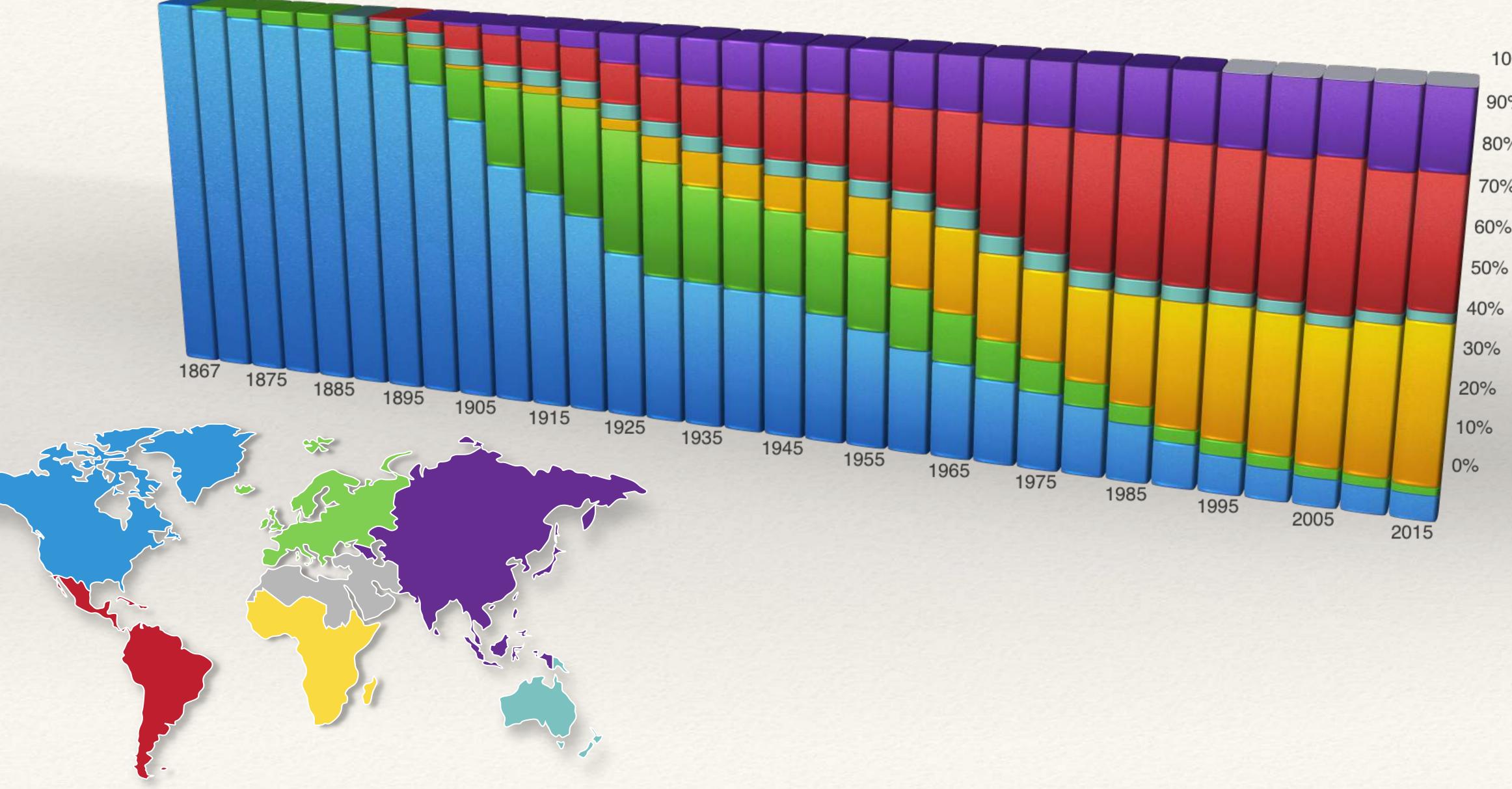






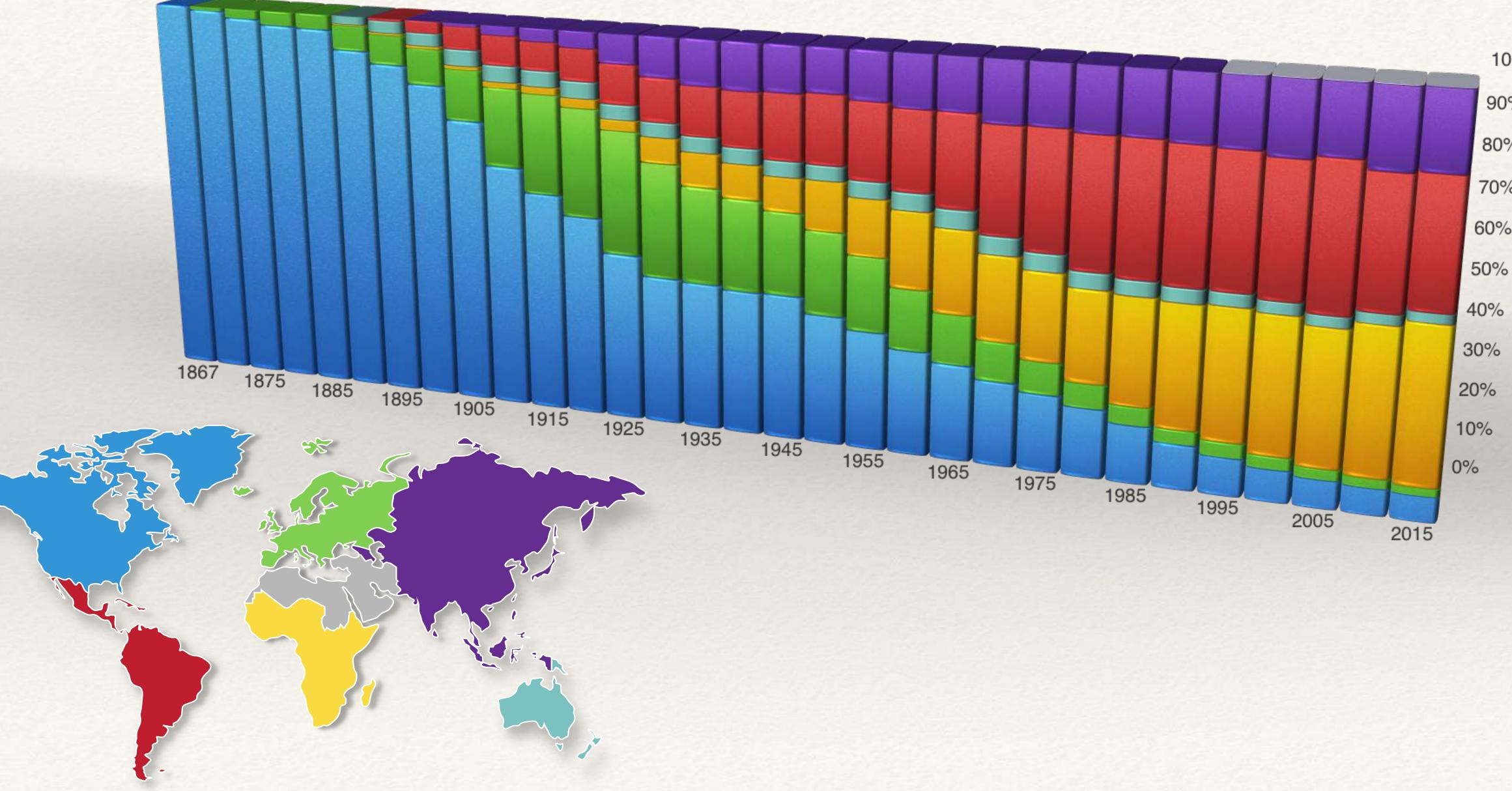


DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP BY CONTINENT/REGION

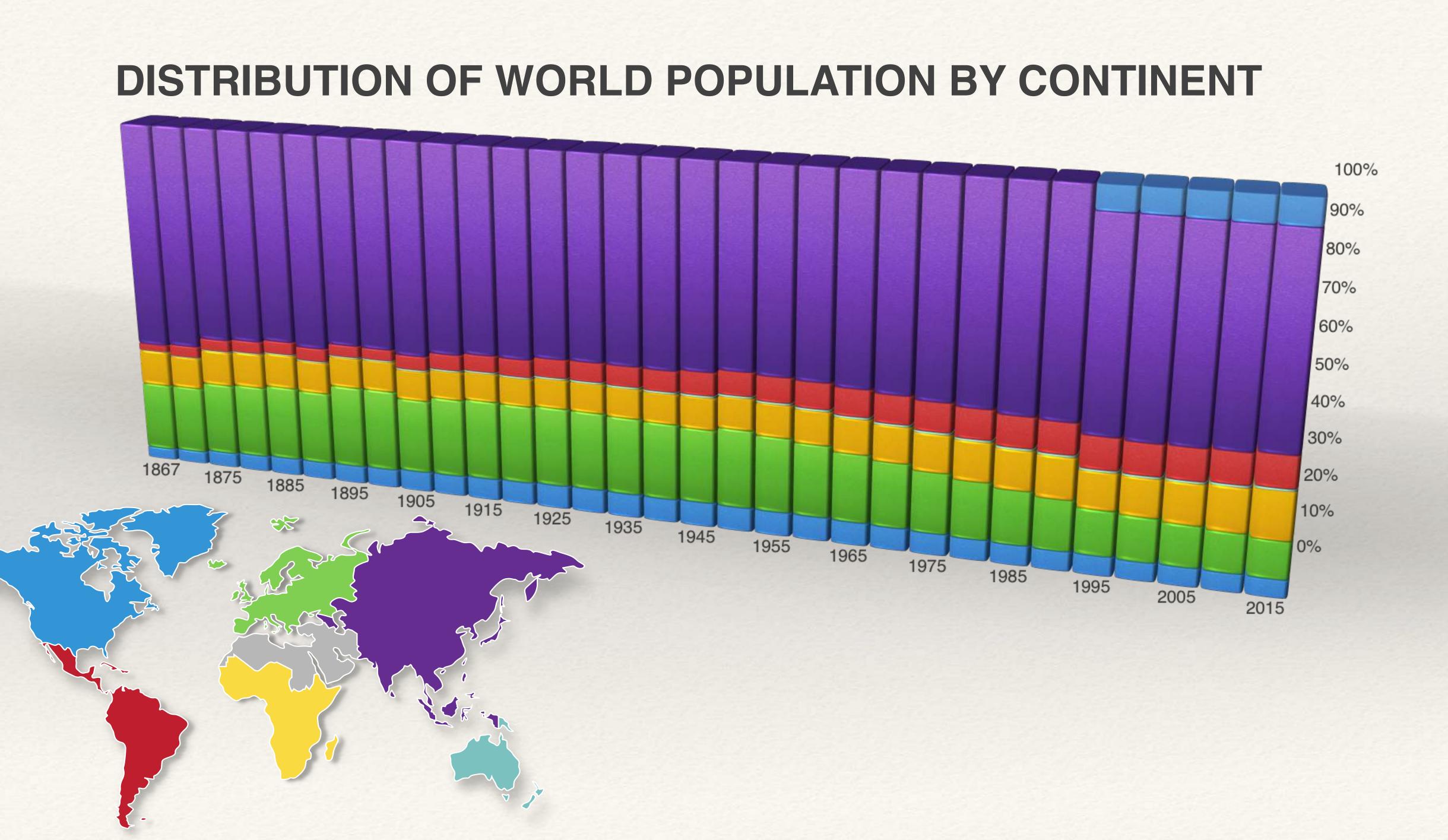


100% 90% 80% 70% 60%

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCH POPULATION BY CONTINENT



100% 90% 80% 70% 60%

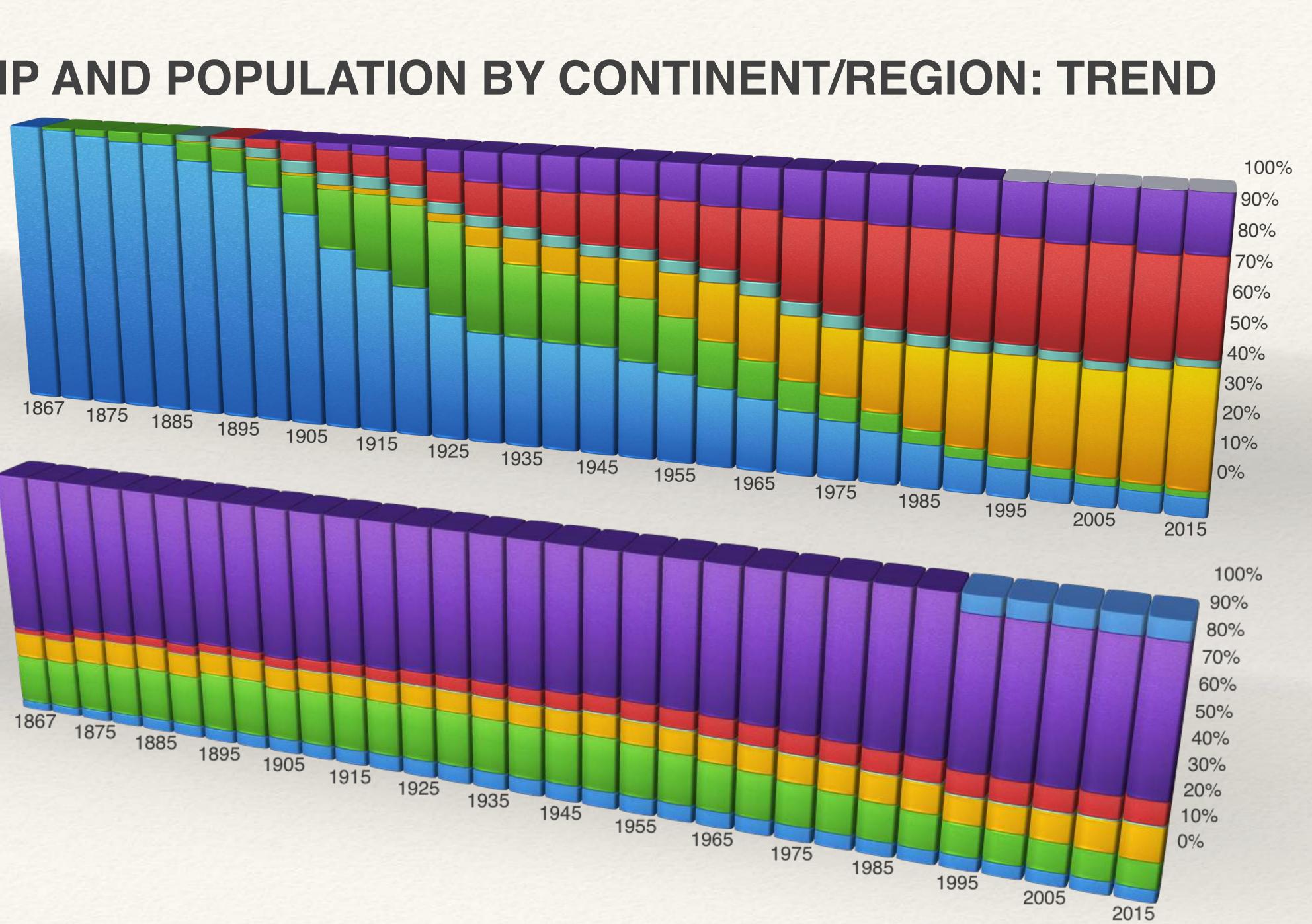


MEMBERSHIP AND POPULATION BY CONTINENT/REGION: TREND

Membership

Population



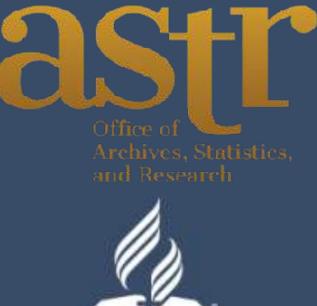


Conclusion

Counting baptisms and members is a means, not an end in itself

A way to tell us how we are doing in reaching our greater goal





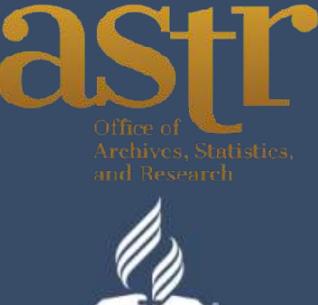


Conclusion

If we use numbers to identify trends in mission, they can help us

If we rely on numbers to shore up our identity, they will harm us







Not by might, nor by power, [nor by numerical strength] but by my Spirit [Zech. 4:6]

REACH

