# GROWTH, DECLINE AND CONFUSION: CHURCH AFFILIATION IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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Papua New Guinea (PNG) is called a "Christian" country. The preamble to the PNG Constitution pledges to "guard and pass on to those who come after us our noble traditions and Christian principles that are ours now". However, the term "Christian" is a general term that needs study and explanation, since there are almost 200 Christian Churches and organisations in the country, many having very different beliefs and practices. This paper will attempt to analyse and explain the changing shape of religious affiliation in PNG at the beginning of the 21st century.

The last official census in PNG was in July 2000. The National Statistical Office (NSO) has released official figures, and in addition, the writer has obtained other unofficial data from the NSO, both of which will be considered in this study. The official figures given for religion refer to citizens in "Private Dwellings", with a total population given of 5,140,476. However, there were also 50,310 people who are either non-citizens or living in non-private dwellings, who are included in the official total population figure of 5,190,786, but not included in the official figures given for religion and religious affiliation. Though the difference between the official figures of citizens in private dwellings and the total population is not very significant, amounting to less than 1%, the writer will at times refer to these figures from the total population (See especially tables 2 and 7).

#### Official and unofficial data

Official figures for Citizen Population in Private dwellings is shown in the following table.

As will be noted further in this paper, the official figures in Table 1 are misleading and use different categories from those of previous census results, making comparison and analysis very difficult.

Unofficial figures giving more detail on churches in PNG are shown in Table 2. (A breakdown of the same table at the Provincial Level is shown in the Appendix Table 7: A, B, C, and D).

Table 1: PNG Citizen Population In Private Dwellings by Religion (2000 census)

	Total	Males	Females
Citizens in Private Dwellings	5,140,476	2,659,394	2,481,082
Christian	4,934,098	2,550,114	2,383,984
Anglican	166,046	87,096	78,950
Evangelical Alliance	266,598	134,548	132,050
Evangelical Lutheran	1,001,005	523,363	477,642
Roman Catholic	1,391,033	724,242	666,791
Salvation Army	10,377	5,401	4,976
Seventh Day Adventist	520,098	266,690	253,408
United Church	591,458	307,711	283,747
Pentecostal	440,904	221,424	219,480
Baptist	130,987	67,625	63,342
Other Christian	415,592	212,014	203,578
Other Religions	72,406	37,253	35,153
Baha'i	15,408	8,211	7,197
Church of Christ	20,516	10,464	10,052
Jehovah's Witness	20,625	10,427	10,198
Other religion	15,857	8,151	7,706
No Religion	30,733	17,813	12,920
Not Stated	103,239	54,214	49,025

Source: 2000 Census Basic Tables - National Level, Table A6

Table 2: Religion - PNG Citizens and Non-Citizens. Total

1	None	31,397	30	Asia Pacific	590
2	Anglican	167,534	31	Australian Church	2,570
3	Evangelical Brotherhood		32	Bamu River	230
4	South Seas Evangelical	48,981	33	Brethren	49,057
5	Church of Papua	99,146	34	Many Lands	313
6	Wesleyan	11,533	35	Union Mission	21,262
7	Church of Manus	6,728	36	Nazarene	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8	Lutheran	974,136	37	Faith Mission	32,870 5,870
9	Gutnius Lutheran	29,610	38		
10				Hohola Mission	31
ļ		1,406,299	39	Independent	838
11	Salvation Army	10,427	40	New Guinea Gospel	276
12	Seventh Day Adventist	522,661	41	New Life Mission	7,547
13	United Church	586,006	42	New Tribes	27,549
	Kwato Church	9,061	43	Paliau (Makasol)	401
15	Assemblies of God	138,532	44	Plymouth Brethren	690
16	Revival Crusade	61,971	45	Presbyterian	141
17	Life Centre	27,080	46	Tiliba Mission	14,892
18	Lighthouse Church	1,237	47	Village Mission	8,026
19	Four Square Gospel	76,558	48	Other Christian	143,252
20	Rhema Fellowship	2,520	49	Bahai of PNG	15,480
21	Wewak Fellowship	473	50	Buddhism	800
22	Other Pentecostal	134,902	51	Church of Christ	20,619
23	Baptist	130,524	52	Islam	756
24	Boroko Baptist	67	53	Jehovah Witness	20,850
25	Sepik Baptist	323	54	Judaism	46
26	Sovereign Grace	249	55	Hindu	475
27	Tokarara Christian	104	56	Other Religion	15,287
28	Western Highland	1,086	57	NR (Not Reported)	110,747
29	Apostolic	101,053	58	NA (Not Applicable)	7,477

Source: Printout from NSO

The list in Table 2 provided by the NSO, is not exhaustive. This writer has found at least 180 different churches and church bodies in

PNG. Some names and categories in the above table (and Table 7) call for further explanation.

- \* The "None" category may be a place for respondents who follow Traditional Melanesian Religious beliefs and practices, since there is no such category provided in the list of religions (Zocca 2004: 63).
- \* With the Lutheran entries in #8 and #9, there is obviously some confusion since in Table 7B (Appendix), in the Enga Province column, the numbers for Gutnius Lutheran are lower than those for Lutheran. Since in Enga the majority of Lutherans are members of the Gutnius Lutheran Church, it is obvious than many Gutnius Lutheran respondents simply gave their Church as 'Lutheran' and thus, were counted in the wrong category.
- \* The official census total for Seventh Day Adventists is 522,661 (#12). However, Seventh Day Adventists themselves claim only half that number. Possibly the SDA number is inflated in the census because census workers counted all members of an SDA-led household, whether they attended Sabbath School or not. This raises the issue of how churches count their members. Seventh Day Adventists count the number attending Sabbath School. Some churches count adult baptised members. Other churches, particularly those that baptise infants, count adults and children.
  - It is difficult to know how census officers assigned responses to the general "Other Pentecostal" category (#22). In fact, the coding list used for processing the 2000 census responses has many inadequacies. It appears that churches with "Pentecostal" in their name were assigned to the "Pentecostal" category, those with Evangelical in their name were assigned to the "Evangelical" category, and all the rest were put in the "Other" category. In table 3, (E) indicates membership in the Evangelical Alliance, and (P) that the church is a Pentecostal Church. Thus, at least one church in the "Other" category could be classed at Pentecostal, 10 churches in the "Other" category, and 5 churches in the Pentecostal category are members of the Evangelical Alliance. Classification into single categories is difficult because churches may be members of several of those categories. It should be noted that in PNG there are 22 churches, 13 missions, 17 agencies, and one observer in the Evangelical Alliance.

Table 3: 2000 Census Code Divisions of Evangelical Alliance, Pentecostal and Other Christian

Evangelical Alliance	Pentecostal	Other Christian
Evangelical Brotherhood	Assemblies of God (E)	Australian Church of Christ Mission (E)
South Seas Evangelical	Christian Revival Crusade	Bamu River Mission
Evangelical Church of Papua	Christian Life Centre (E)	Hohola Christian Mission
Evang. Wesleyan Church	Gospel Lighthouse Church (E)	Independent Christian Mission (P)
Evangelical Church of Manus	Four Square Gospel (E)	New Guinea Gospel Mission
	Rhema Fellowship	Apostolic Church of PNG (E)
	Wewak Christian Fellowship (E)	New Life League Mission (E)
	Other Pentecostal Churches	Plymouth Brethren
		News Tribes Mission
		Christian Union Church (E)
		Faith Mission (E)
		Church of the Nazarene (E)
		Asia Pacific Christian Mission (E)
		Christian Brethren Church (E)
		Paliau Christian Native Church
		Presbyterian Reformed Church
		Christian Mission in Many Lands (E)
		Tiliba Christian Mission (E)
		Village Church Mission
		Others

Source: Printout from NSO

\* In the 2000 official census results, Baptist churches are amalgamated under one name "Baptist". This is new, as in the 1990 census results they were grouped into the "Other Christian" category. This is just one example of discontinuity between the 2000 census codification and previous ones. In table 2, #23-28, and possibly #39, are Baptist churches. However, if one would in-

- clude the names of Independent Baptist churches, the number would surpass 35.
- \* "Asia Pacific" (Table 2, #30) stands for the Asia Pacific Christian Mission (the former Unevangelised Fields Mission), which is now amalgamated with the Evangelical Church of Papua (#5).
- \* "Australian Church" (Table 2, (#31) presumably stands for the "Australian Church of Christ." This in itself presents a problem because there are several different Churches of Christ in PNG. However, further on (#51) there is a major error in assigning the category "Church of Christ" to the Mormons (The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints). How is one to know whether those in the "Church of Christ" category are in fact members of one of the Churches of Christ, or are from the Latter Day Saints (Mormons)?
- \* Moreover, why are the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints and Jehovah's Witnesses (Table 2, #53) assigned to the "Other Religions" category in the official results in Table 1? Admittedly, these churches have doctrinal differences with the other major Christian churches, but this is hardly reason to include them in a non-Christian category along with Bahai (#49) Buddhism (#50) and Islam (#52), Judaism (#54) and Hinduism (#55).
- \* The category "NA" (Table 2, #58) meaning "not applicable", refers to persons in non-private dwellings such as prisons, hotels, hospitals, and persons on board ships. Their numbers were recorded, but not their religious affiliation.

These comments illustrate how one must be critically discerning in using data, both official and non-official, from the PNG 2000 census.

## Interpreting census results over time

The National Statistical Office of PNG has released figures from the 1966, 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses. Difficulties with the census 2000 data have been noted above. Such discrepancies only increase when one tries moves to diachonic analysis of data on religion.

The 1966 and 1980 censuses asked about religion only in urban areas (Urban = >500 persons). Only samples were used for rural areas. A glance at Appendix, Table 7: A, B, C, D will reveal the great

variance in church affiliation in the different provinces of PNG. These are largely due to historical factors and early comity arrangements whereby some missions would co-operate in not encroaching on another's territory. Thus, the Northern Province is predominantly Anglican (60%), while the majority of the population in the Morobe province is Evangelical Lutheran (70%). The historical territorial factor could well bias the results of sampling in rural areas.

The NSO admits that because of differences in the nature of questions asked in the censuses and also the non-uniformity in the coverage in terms of population and geographical areas, it is not possible to carry out a valid comparative analysis at the national level for the 1966, 1980 and 1990 censuses. Only the data for 1966 and 1990 can be compared at the national level. The 1980 data for urban areas can be compared with the urban area data of 1966 and 1990 censuses. The NSO notes that data for rural areas in 1966 were subject to sampling errors (NSO 1994:174).

Moreover, there are inconsistencies in recording names of religion and church throughout the censuses from 1966 until the present day. The names from the four censuses are set out in Table 4 below. The 1966 census results attempt to list most of the churches known at that time. It is the only one to include ancestral beliefs. The 1980 and 1990 lists are not so exhaustive, but include some new groups which were not listed in 1966. For example, Jehovah's Witnesses and Gutnius Lutheran appear in 1980, and Pentecostals and Bahai appear in 1990. Some churches appearing in the 1966 list, such as Papua Ekalesia and Methodist, had, by 1980, become part of the United Church of Papua New Guinea.

The 1966 census counted both "indigenous" and "non-indigenous" persons. From 1980 onwards, census results give religious data for both "citizens" and "non-citizens." In 1990 and 2000 official census results, data for both citizens and non-citizens is available, though official summary tables list figures for citizen population only.

Because of the Bougainville Crisis, the people of the North Solomons Province were not included in the 1990 census. The North Solomons Province was estimated to be 75% Catholic at the time. David Vincent has adjusted the figures to estimate a Catholic population overall of 30.2%, rather than 28.3% based on the official 1990 census figures (Vincent: 40-41). Researchers must take into account that Bougainville was not included in the 1990 census, since a direct comparison of results for 1990 and 2000 in which Bougainville was included could produce biased results.

Table 4: List of Religions/Churches in Different Censuses

1966 Census	1980 Census	1990 Census	2000 Census
Christianity	Christianity	Christianity	Christian
Church of England	Anglican	Anglican	Anglican
Baptist	Baptist		Baptist
Evangelical Alliance	Evangelical Alliance	Evangelical Alliance	Evangelical Alliance
Lutheran	Lutheran	Evangelical Lutheran	Evangelical Lutheran
Catholic, Roman	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic
United Church	United Church	United Church	United Church
Salvation Army	Salvation Army	Salvation Army	Salvation Army
Seventh D. Adventist	Seventh D. Adventist	Seventh D. Adventist	Seventh D. Adventist
		Pentecostals	Pentecostal
Congregational			
Methodist			
Papua Ekalesia			
Brethren			
Presbyterian			
Church of Christ			
Orthodox			
	Gutnius Lutheran		
	Jehovah Witness		
Protestant (undefined)			
Other Christians	Other Missions & Churches & Faiths	Others	Other Christian
Non-Christians		Other Religion	Other Religions
Indigenous Religion			
			Church of Christ
			Jehovah's Witness
		Bahai	Bahai
		Hinduism	
		Buddhism	
		Jewish	
		Islam	
Other Non-Christians		Others	Other Religion
Indefinite	Not Asked		
No Religion	No Religion	No Religion	No Religion
No Reply	Not Stated	Not Stated	Not Stated

#### Growth and Decline of Church Affiliation

The only valid way to compare non-mainline Christian Churches aside from the Salvation Army and Seventh Day Adventist, is to include them all together. This would need to include also the Latter Day Saints and Jehovah's Witnesses who are classed as non-Christian in the 2000 census data.

The results are compared in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Religious Affiliation (citizens) in PNG (1966-2000)

Religions	1966	1990	2000	Growth
Citizens	2,078,560	3,582,333	5,171,548	x2.5
Christian	1,913,110	3,458,577	4,934,098	x2.6
Anglican	104,336	141,082	166,046	x1.6
Lutheran (1)	592,936	831,598	1,001,005	x1.7
Catholic	619,814	1,012,091	1,391,033	x2.2
United (2)	301,897	455,689	591,458	x1.9
Salvation Army	417	7,441	10,377	x24.9
Seventh D. Adventist	64,545	289,446	520,098	x8.1
Other Christian (3)	229,165	721,230	1,275,222	x5.6
Non-Christian	262	10,319	32,772 (30,764)	x125.0
Bahai	n.a.	6,834	15,408 (14,924)(4)	
Islam	n.a.	440	756 (476)	
Buddhism	n.a.	459	800 (256)	
Hinduism	n.a.	460	475 (40)	
Judaism	n.a.	40	46 (43)	
Other	n.a.	3,524	15287 (15,025)	
No Religion	161,298	91,761	30,733	x(-)19.0
Not Stated	3,890	21,666	103,239	x25.7

Source: Various census reports from the NSO

- (1) Lutheran includes both Evangelical Lutheran and Gutnius Lutheran.
- (2) United includes Methodist, Papua Ekalesia, and United Church.
- (3) Other Christian includes Evangelical Alliance, Baptist, Pentecostal, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormons, and Other Christian Churches such as Brethren, Presbyterian, Orthodox, and Protestant undefined.
- (4) Figures available for non-Christians in 1990 include both citizens and non-citizens. To be consistent, both the figure including citizens and non-citizens is given, with the figure for citizens only in parenthesis.

It is obvious from Table 5 above that between 1966 and 2000, some churches have increased faster than the population growth (x2.5 or 250%), while other churches have not kept up with population growth and have consequently decreased relative to the population. The four "mainline" churches (Anglican, Lutheran, Catholic, United) are all in this latter category. Their membership in 1996 amounted to 77.8% of the citizen population, while in 2000 it is only 61.2%, a decrease of 16.6% over the 34-year period.

The number of people in the "No Religion" category has declined since 1966. By contrast, the percentage of those identified as Christian has increased from 92.0% in 1966 to 96.2% in 2000.

Looking at the change over the ten years between 1990 and 2000, and excluding the census 2000 figures for the North Solomon's Province so as to make a more accurate comparison, since the North Solomons Province was not included in the 1990 census, the percentage increase is as follows.

Table 6: Percentage increase in citizen population from 1990 - 2000 (excluding NSP)

	1990	2000	Pop. increase	% increase
Total Citizen Christian pop.	3,458,577	4,806,003	1,347,426	40
Anglican	141,082	165,726	24,644	17
Lutheran	831,598	1,000,823	169,225	20
United	455,689	566,271	110,582	24
Catholic	1,012,091	1,272,268	260,177	26
SDA	289,446	509,008	219,562	76
Other Churches (1)	728,671	1,291,907	563,236	77

Source: Adapted from various census figures released by NSO

(1) Other Churches include all Christian Churches other than those listed above.

The overall population has increased by 40% during the period between 1990 and 2000. The table shows that the "mainline" churches such as Anglican, Lutheran, United and Catholic have increased in numbers at a much lower rate than the overall population, while churches like the Seventh Day Adventist and "Other" churches (mostly Evangelical Alliance, and Pentecostal churches) have increased at almost twice the rate of the general population and are growing at almost three times the rate of the "mainline" churches. Some Pentecostal churches are increasing at a very rapid rate. For example, the Assemblies of God Church in PNG, has increased by 413% over the 15 years between 1989 and 2004—an average of 28% a year!

## Trends and implications

From the 2000 PNG census, we learn that 96% of PNG citizens identify as Christian. This percentage is high compared to some neighbouring countries. For example, Indonesia is 9% Christian (<a href="https://www.omf.org.uk">www.omf.org.uk</a>), and Australia 67% (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 census, Table B10).

This paper has revealed many limitations in the usefulness of census data in PNG, particularly on the subject of churches and religions. In some cases, only samples were used in rural areas. There is lack of uniformity in the nature of questions asked, and in the categories used for the different churches. Moreover, there are inconsistencies in recording names of religion and church throughout the censuses from 1966 until the present day. Perhaps this study will help ease some of the confusion and provide avenues for a more accurate and user-friendly data collection in the future.

The statistical data showing how the historical Mainline Churches are steadily losing ground to other churches in PNG must surely raise questions as to the cause of this trend and the implications for the future of those churches. A student at Martin Luther Seminary commented that if the trend continues, there would come a time when his church would exist "in name only." The alarmed comment is hypothetical, nevertheless, through interviews and questionnaires, the writer has found that many members of Mainline Churches feel threatened by other newer churches because they compete with them for people's allegiance. Church rivalry can bring discord within families, clans and villages. Underlying these divisions is a change to a more individualistic lifestyle. Individualism can be expressed in a personal faith commitment and also in a weakening of ties with traditional customs and values. A student from Catholic Theological Institute commented:

"They belong to the Melanesian community, but act as foreigners condemning Melanesian community values. They only believe in their church community and so form new church tribes."

What are the reasons for the attractiveness and consequent arowth of the other newer churches? A good number of respondents commented that these churches are more alive and create a sense of enthusiasm not found in many of the established churches. Music and preaching styles add to an atmosphere that many people find attractive, particularly the youth. Some people feel that these other churches are meeting people's desire for freedom; freedom of young people to make friends and to get married with less concern for the burden of giving a large "bride-price" payment; freedom from certain cultural responsibilities like compensation payments; freedom (of pastors) to be their own boss. Respondents also mention prosperity-both material and spiritual. Some people feel that the new churches are filling a spiritual gap left by the Mainline Churches. Others benefit materially through support for school fees, or connections for getting employment. Franco Zocca makes the point that according to census figures, it seems that women are more likely to be attracted to the non-mainline churches (Zocca 2004: 64).

From the writer's enquiries in some Highlands Provinces, it seems that many people leave mainline churches for quite personal reasons: cure of an illness after prayer, a dream, the desire to not have to care for pigs, anger against members of the church, particularly priests or pastors, or trying to resolve marital problems. Some would like to return to their original church, but feel ashamed. Nevertheless, the movement is not all one way. One Enga woman told of how she decided to become a Catholic after visiting the Holy Land and being impressed by the Catholic presence there.

Some researchers propose that Mainline Churches should establish better dialogue with Melanesian traditions (Mantovani 1995:38), and devote more attention to the magical and millennial components of Melanesian traditional religion (Zocca 1995: 91ff). Mainline Churches tend to promote a rational view of human progress and development, and do not give much urgency to the final coming of God's Kingdom. "No wonder that Melanesians are more attracted to the latter group of Churches" (Zocca 1995: 183).

Despite losing out to the new churches, the four historical Mainline Churches have responded rather differently to revival-type phenomena. The Catholic Church has generally encouraged the charismatic movement within the church, though some take a cautious stand,

seeing such forms of worship as foreign to Catholic tradition. In some cases, parish priests have felt the need to establish some sort of order. Such intervention might be accepted and in other cases it could result in groups forming their own breakaway movement or church. Revival and renewal exists in the Anglican Church also. Renewal in a broader sense has been accepted, but revival has been the cause of some tension within the Church (Interview with Archbishop Ayong, Mt Hagen 22.11.02).

The United Church has been less accommodating to renewal and charismatic type movements. Generally those entertaining Pentecostal tendencies have found little place in the Church. However, one United Church student commented, "The Church is beginning to accept renewal movements, but it must be taught in a way that it appears as a blessing to the church from God and not something else."

The Lutheran Church has created a special office for dialogue with Renewal Movements. Some Lutheran students commented how renewal and charismatic movements create a vital and inspiring atmosphere in the church. Others noted how the renewal movements do not follow the order of worship, and have "thrown everything out the window". Benefiting from the office for dialogue with Renewal Movements, some have learned that praise in worship is not a monopoly of renewal movements—that one finds it in the Book of Psalms, and that such expressions are not a threat, but a message to the Mainline Churches of what has been lost and stands to be regained.

The churches that are growing quickly in PNG tend to have what could be termed a charismatic approach, coming from a worldview quite different from the Western scientific one. Prophecy is an every-day reality, and exorcism, faith healing and dream visions are commonplace. In PNG, despite modernisation, most people are open to "signs and wonders". They find similarities between their world and the world of the Bible. Thus, there is great interest in manifestations of the miraculous through the power of the Spirit, especially in healing and deliverance ministries. When they experience God's presence in their lives, people have a sense of liberation from fear and fate. Theirs is not a God of the poor, so much as a Saviour whose Spirit can overpower forces of evil, both spiritual and social. This is the Salvation people are searching for, whether within the Mainline Churches or elsewhere.

# **APPENDIX**

Table 7A Religion: Citizens and Non-Citizens by Province: Southern Region

Religion	Western	Gulf	Central	NCD	Milne B.	Northern
None	591	1,280	178	1,228	101	206
Anglican	429	224	1,078	7,711	27,650	80,359
Evangelical Brotherhood	108	116	162	994	69	257
South Seas Evangelical	41	26	3	83	15	200
Church of Papua	54,694	213	36	1,519	32	44
Wesleyan	11	12	2	128	9	7
Church of Manus	10	10	42	137	10	8
Lutheran	1,652	6,232	1,294	22,690	449	4,666
Gutnius Lutheran	12	9	9	145	8	5
Roman Catholic	27,745	25,537	62,832	54,954	29,045	2,551
Salvation Army	43	873	2,807	1,123	78	153
Seventh Day Adventist	15,386	16,330	22,001	37,835	5,486	8,486
United Church	17,552	39,375	76,003	72,952	117,107	1,155
Kwato Church	2	3	610	101	8,249	10
Assemblies of God	1,245	299	585	7,379	1,046	1,751
Revival Crusade	2,558	2,136	3,083	4,082	3,148	15,786
Life Centre	2,749	970	754	1,716	1,021	61
Lighthouse Church	0	1	5	14	0	0
Four Square Gospel	565	235	184	2,626	242	665
Rhema Fellowship	91	31	30	148	646	9
Wewak Fellowship	3	4	10	8	7	14
Other Pentecostal	3,528	1,021	1,368	6,359	2,453	4,079
Baptist	7,081	2,647	1,231	5,590	173	672
Boroko Baptist	0	1	0	10	1	0
Sepik Baptist	4	0	0	6	0	1
Sovereign Grace	25	1	0	29	0	2
Tokarara Christian	1	0	0	47	0	2
Western Highland	9	2	2	5	0	1
Apostolic	4,701	1,038	455	1,104	244	2,189
Asia Pacific	8	5	3	19	3	5
Australian Church	1	238	1	152	2	112

Table 7A Continued

Religion	Western	Gulf	Central	NCD	Milne B.	Northern
Bamu River	1	0	5	2	3	0
Brethren	0	1	260	349	1	1
Many Lands	1	0	0	2	0	0
Union Mission	0	8	10	70	0	0
Nazarene	6	113	111	718	24	0
Faith Mission	0	0	0	178	0	0
Hohola Mission	0	0	0	1	0	0
Independent	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Guinea Gospel	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Life Mission	1	0	11	35	1	2
New Tribes	6	1,540	5	95	1	2
Paliau (Makasol)	3	3	2	14	3	0
Plymouth Brethren	0	0	0	4	0	1
Presbyterian	2	0	1	37	0	0
Tiliba Mission	0	1	1	37	1	7
Village Mission	2	410	0	24	1	196
Other Christian	4,501	1,230	786	5,707	2,736	4,819
Bahai of PNG	1,768	349	2,048	423	4,450	1,018
Buddhism	43	16	19	351	25	8
Church of Christ	1,832	127	184	2,361	223	618
İslam	27	1	6	293	4	7
Jehovah Witness	660	1,750	1,198	3,053	1,178	751
Judaism	5	2	2	9	1 -	4
Hindu	1	1	1	284	3	0
Other Religion	809	34	78	1,232	138	21
NR (Not Reported)	2,617	2,268	4,395	6,649	3,904	2,063
NA (Not applicable)	174	175	92	1,335	421	91

Table 7B Religion: Citizens and Non-Citizens by Province: Highlands Region

Religion	Southern H.	Enga	Western H.	Simbu	Eastern H
None	2,967	2,804	6,516	1,002	7,292
Anglican	222	58	10,886	2,557	2,236
Evangelical Brotherhood	20,155	242	24,734	13,205	25,861
South Seas Evangelical	956	4	381	723	45
Church of Papua	40,982	197	421	115	131
Wesleyan	10,168	17	848	17	40
Church of Manus	175	17	49	18	15
Lutheran	46,796	65,850	102,723	68,307	118,780
Gutnius Lutheran	790	20,396	6,145	37	1,507
Roman Catholic	114,341	63,642	135,561	91,608	12,193
Salvation Army	97	152	87	91	4,094
Seventh Day Adventist	37,743	39,786	27,926	30,396	152,596
United Church	85,332	3,643	2,632	641	1,759
Kwato Church	17	1	10	0	0
Assemblies of God	6,676	2,821	16,965	3,355	1,908
Revival Crusade	1,324	1,673	1,239	605	1,292
Life Centre	2,009	283	2,078	2,584	5,400
Lighthouse Church	75	13	17	35	29
Four Square Gospel	392	3,795	4,149	10,700	29,119
Rhema Fellowship	163	32	125	35	137
Wewak Fellowship	35	25	102	50	66
Other Pentecostal	25,740	14,758	10,778	9,691	10,843
Baptist	15,526	13,941	17,566	5,094	14,542
Boroko Baptist	12	2	0	1	6
Sepik Baptist	39	6	8	0	239
Sovereign Grace	13	38	22	61	0
Tokarara Christian	44	0	0	1	3
Western Highland	25	13	966	8	7
Apostolic	17,237	43,721	5,230	485	160
Asia Pacific	370	28	51	13	21
Australian Church	111	14	230	245 <sup>.</sup>	429
Bamu River	55	3	3	6	6

**Table 7B Continued** 

Religion	Southern H.	Enga	Western H.	Simbu	Eastern H
Brethren	22,530	155	271	59	5
Many Lands	11	1	3	1	3
Union Mission	20,618	5	239	5	5
Nazarene	2,959	589	13,893	3,792	458
Faith Mission	10	0	3	624	4,891
Hohola Mission	22	0	1	0	1
Independent	7	4	18	3	25
New Guinea Gospel	14	4	11	2	8
New Life Mission	3	4	151	56	570
New Tribes	32	28	23	1,328	9,742
Paliau (Makasol)	16	2	12	2	5
Plymouth Brethren	674	0	0	1	0
Presbyterian	4	6	34	2	27
Tiliba Mission	14,621	2	95	3	3
Village Mission	691	111	2,439	533	84
Other Christian	39,187	5,849	30,402	3,757	9,492
Bahai of PNG	147	2	245	474	400
Buddhism	11	7	20	15	24
Church of Christ	281	5	374	1,437	186
Islam	7	0	25	204	17
Jehovah Witness	97	53	833	502	1,198
Judaism	1	1	1	3	0
Hindu	0	1	10	2	18
Other Religion	1,254	2,152	971	427	288
NR (Not Reported)	12,390	7,988	10,787	4,626	14,743
NA (Not applicable)	91	87	716	159	23

Table 7C Religion: Citizens and Non-Citizens by Province: Momase Region

Religion	Morobe	Madang	East Sepik	West Sepik
None	2,204	1,617	1,235	572
Anglican	4,620	21,838	261	37
Evangelical Brotherhood	2,993	4,022	5,479	2,692
South Seas Evangelical	812	348	36,699	1,661
Church of Papua	507	63	42	36
Wesleyan	81	29	75	38
Church of Manus	63	79	289	3
Lutheran	377,061	136,044	2,629	1,219
Gutnius Lutheran	223	117	61	39
Roman Catholic	29,389	121,885	151,108	86,774
Salvation Army	365	66	55	46
Seventh Day Adventist	29,337	15,652	25,195	8,057
United Church	6,554	2,178	909	349
Kwato Church	8	12	9	7
Assemblies of God	7,364	2,380	62,307	5,484
Revival Crusade	4,092	2,572	4,889	6,100
Life Centre	1,179	678	887	5
Lighthouse Church	309	648	29	8
Four Square Gospel	4,973	11,335	2,080	1,613
Rhema Fellowship	60	212	65	455
Wewak Fellowship	11	18	41	12
Other Pentecostal	10,485	5,826	6,325	6,323
Baptist	12,411	5,236	2,124	22,751
Boroko Baptist	2	3	5	20
Sepik Baptist	6	2	2	4
Sovereign Grace	15	2	30	9
Tokarara Christian	2	0	1	0
Western Highland	23	8	10	3
Apostolic	2,439	2,353	15,546	3,457
Asia Pacific	13	3	18	6
Australian Church	559	89	368	2
Bamu River	1	7	4	131

#### **Table 7C Continued**

Religion	Morobe	Madang	East Sepik	West Sepik
Brethren	119	8	212	25,069
Many Lands	0	0	0	7
Union Mission	7	7	6	6
Nazarene	1,250	6,009	904	1,676
Faith Mission	33	3	0	119
Hohola Mission	2	1	1	1
Independent	2	43	681	55
New Guinea Gospel	40	172	0	23
New Life Mission	1,467	6	996	3,974
New Tribes	4,953	16	2,286	5
Paliau (Makasol)	3	1	6	4
Plymouth Brethren	8	0	1	1
Presbyterian	5	3	6	0
Tiliba Mission	11	0	94	3
Village Mission	719	46	1,320	3
Other Christian	13,476	4,309	5,095	2,525
Bahai of PNG	757	1,501	642	114
Buddhism	118	24	16	19
Church of Christ	1,595	6,817	4,370	6
Islam	56	5	2	23
Jehovah Witness	2,415	2,393	1,205	634
Judaism	3	4	6	0
Hindu	112	12	3	0
Other Religion	3,295	941	378	632
NR (Not Reported)	9,260	6,766	5,878	2,785
NA (Not applicable)	1,537	697	295	144

# Table 7D Religion: Citizens and Non-Citizens by Province: New Guinea Islands Region

Religion	Manus	New Ireland	E. N. Britain	W. N. Britain	N. Solomons
None	418	124	177	146	739
Anglican	72	287	571	6,111	327
Evangelical Brotherhood	13	47	121	303	73
South Seas Evangelical	1	695	337	5,937	14
Church of Papua	15	8	14	62	15
Wesleyan	24	2	5	13	7
Church of Manus	5,614	15	55	47	72
Lutheran	2,168	1,556	3,244	10,604	172
Gutnius Lutheran	2	25	54	13	13
Roman Catholic	19,350	45,830	110,529	102,209	119,216
Salvation Army	4	28	67	149	49
Seventh Day Adventist	9,103	10,206	8,073	11,947	11,120
United Church	497	46,575	70,075	15,371	25,347
Kwato Church	2	10	3	5	2
Assemblies of God	340	840	2,916	12,136	735
Revival Crusade	965	491	3,069	1,455	1,412
Life Centre	3	361	187	659	3,496
Lighthouse Church	0	7	20	24	3
Four Square Gospel	152	718	1,320	848	847
Rhema Fellowship	3	12	146	62	58
Wewak Fellowship	2	11	16	9	29
Other Pentecostal	89	3,400	7,166	1,321	3,348
Baptist	255	495	1,425	1,414	350
Boroko Baptist	0	1	3	0	0
Sepik Baptist	0	0	3	2	1
Sovereign Grace	0	0	1	1	0
Tokarara Christian	1	1	1	0	0
Western Highland	1	0	0	2	1
Apostolic	117	59	27	490	1
Asia Pacific	4	4	7	3	6
Australian Church	9	0	5	2	1
Bamu River	0	0	1	1	1

Table 7D Continued

Religion	Manus	New Ireland	E. N. Britain	W. N. Britain	N. Solomons
Brethren	0	0	1	16	0
Many Lands	1	1	0 .	0	282
Union Mission	0	0	6	270	0
Nazarene	1	97	15	188	67
Faith Mission	0	0	0	0	9
Hohola Mission	0	0	1	0	0
Independent	0	0	0	0	0
New Guinea Gospel	0	1	0	0	0
New Life Mission	3	176	5	84	2
New Tribes	2	5	896	5,899	685
Paliau (Makasol)	314	5	3	3	0
Plymouth Brethren	0	0	0	0	0
Presbyterian	0	2	0	11	1
Tiliba Mission	1	1	4	4	3
Village Mission	0	522	732	127	66
Other Christian	2,360	1,896	2,435	1,024	1,666
Bahai of PNG	77	218	59	750	38
Buddhism	4	5	28	42	4
Church of Christ	25	8	72	48	50
Islam	0	1	13	65	0
Jehovah Witness	281	540	788	939	382
Judaism	0	1	0	1	2
Hindu	0	0	13	14	0
Other Religion	36	607	779	310	905
NR (Not Reported)	1,045	2,099	4,057	2,931	3,496
NA (Not applicable)	13	357	587	436	47

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