

Evaluative Approach for Using the People Group Databases in Europe

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A research paper cosponsored by
Clarity Research
The European Missions Research Group
Greater Europe Mission

April 2011

The Christian people group databases offer valuable information for understanding diaspora peoples in Europe. It is that information that can help us plan but how precise is it? There are three main Christian databases and this paper takes an unorthodox look at them for the European context. It is unorthodox for two reasons: it shows that the data in them is of uneven quality and then it proposes that a clear understanding of Europe’s people groups requires that we choose different databases for each of Europe’s countries. This ‘mixing and matching’ of databases admittedly takes a practical approach to the people group databases. Which of the three main databases is ‘right?’ In the race to finish the task of global evangelism we should know which people groups are yet unreached for Christ. The World Christian Database, the IMB’s PeopleGroup.org and the Joshua Project have worked diligently at finding people groups and defining unreached peoples. This paper looks at the way

these databases describe the people groups of greater Europe, compares them to European census data and develops a clearer perspective on which people groups are in Europe. It is hoped that this will better help us to identify national and diaspora groups “within which the gospel can spread as a church planting movement without encountering barriers of understanding or acceptance.” (Winter and Hawthorne, 536).

First we will look at the discrepancies or inconsistencies in the databases, then we will propose a new way of using databases based on census data and number of people groups.

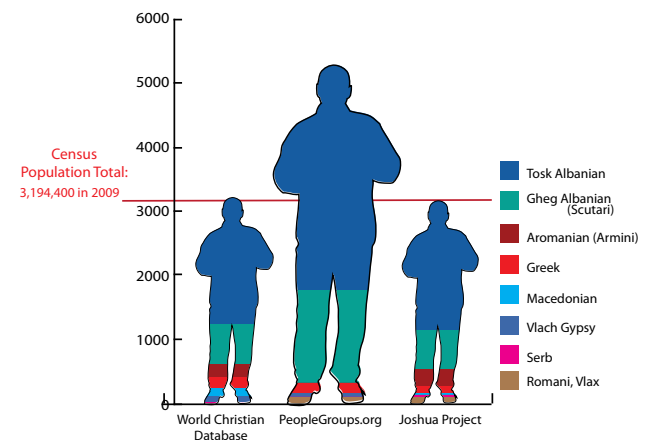
Discrepancies in the Databases

The three databases are the World Christian Database (WCD), IMB’s PeopleGroups.org (IMB PG) and Joshua Project (JP). They identify distinct ethnic or ethnolinguistic groups which they call People Groups (PGs). Each has basically the same definition of a PG but differing ways of gathering information about them.

It is important to say that each of the teams that have developed these databases over time has done excellent work for the cause of the kingdom. Each database by itself is very useful and helpful for church planting, for prayer and for working toward finishing the task of global evangelism. Their people group profiles are truly valuable. That said it is probably impossible for any database of this nature to have the perfect data set.

As we begin to look at them more closely more of their differences will come to light. For instance, the following graph shows the total population of Albania. Each figure represents a different database. The height

of the figure is the total population represented by that database. The red line across is the total popula-



tion of Albania as recorded by the Albanian government in 2009. The colored strips are the populations of specific people groups within Albania. It is clear to see the differences in the databases. Many of the countries in this research paper do not have such discrepancies. But there were enough of them for us to seek out a way to evaluate them.

There are four key areas of comparison between the databases. 1. Definition of a People Group, 2. The source of their data 3. Total population, both the people groups and countries, and 4. The classification of unreached people groups. They have their differences but they are in many ways very similar.

1. Definition of a People Group

The definitions used by the three databases for people group are basically the same. This fact is important as we move forward. The key element in all thee is that the group perceives themselves or self-identifies

themselves as a group. Each also has an ethnic and a linguistic element to them. Both the IMB PG and JP state that people groups have a specific parameter: ‘For evangelization purposes, a people group is the largest group within which the Gospel can spread as a church planting movement without encountering barriers of understanding or acceptance.’

Here is how the WCD defines a people group: “A grouping of individuals who perceive themselves to have a common affinity for one another because of their shared language, religion, ethnicity, residence, occupation, class or caste, situation, etc., or combination of these. The statistical unit ‘people’ in this survey always refers to a people, or part thereof, in one single country” (<http://www.worldchristiandatabase.org>).

2. The source of their data

It is in the source material where the differences in the databases most likely lie. The WCD gathers its data mostly from, “field work, unpublished reports, and private communications from the collaborators” (<http://www.worldchristiandatabase.org>). They use questionnaires, correspondence, interviews, published and unpublished materials and census data.

IMB PG states that their main information comes from, “The Global Research Department (GRD) of the International Mission Board, SBC gathers and analyzes information collected through a global network of research coordinators. These coordinators obtain information from approximately 5,500 IMB field personnel, local evangelical partners, and others. Much of the information reflects primary research among people groups. In some instances, secondary sources are used” (www.peoplegroups.org).

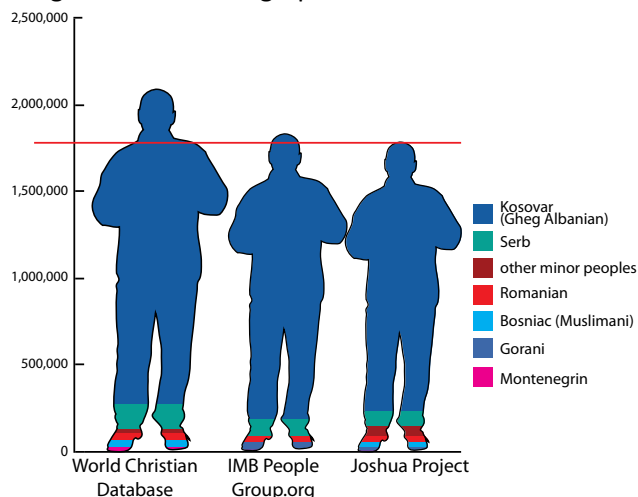
The JP states clearly that it “is not involved in primary ethnic peoples research. Rather Joshua Project seeks to compile and integrate ethnic peoples information from various global, regional and national researchers and workers into a composite whole” (www.joshua-project.net). It lists the websites of their main sources of information.

So, the WCD uses widely diverse sources, the IMB PG uses mainly its field personnel and the JP uses diverse sources which also include the WCD. There is actually a similarity between the WCD and JP while the IMB PG

is often quite different.

3. Total population, both the people groups and countries

A good example of the differences that can be found here is shown in this graphic of the people groups living in Kosovo. This graphic shows that the total



population of the databases differs, that the number of people groups differs and that the population of each people group also differs. Here is the chart:

	WCD	IMB PG	JP
Total Pop	2,079,832	1,815,788	1,785,000
People Groups	8	4	10
Serb people	145,880	115,994	96,000

This is the case for virtually all of the 55 countries of greater Europe.

4. The classification of unreached people groups

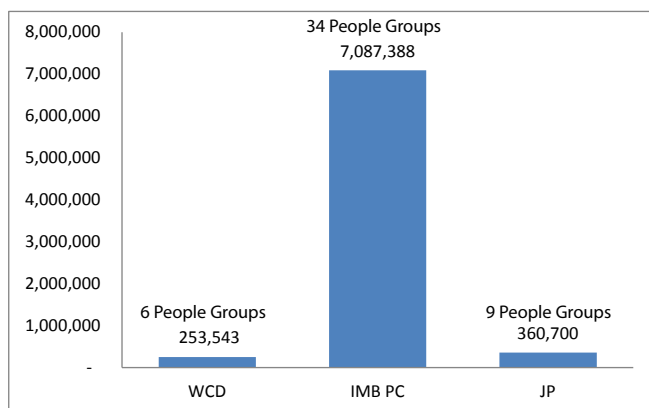
Both the IMB PG and JP basically classify unreached people groups in the same way. The WCD has a category called “World A: Unevangelized” which they define so: “This is the population of World A individuals for this people group, AD 2010. This number reflects all of the people group’s unevangelized individuals; unaware of Christianity, Christ, or the gospel” (www.worldchristiandatabase.org).

Here are the statements from the other two databases. IMB PG: “An unreached people group is a people group in which less than 2% of the population are Evangelical Christians” (www.peoplegroups.org). They define an Evangelical Christian as “a person who believes that Jesus Christ is the sole source of salvation through faith in Him, has personal faith and conversion with regeneration by the Holy Spirit, recognizes the inspired word of God as the only basis for faith and Christian living, and is committed to Biblical preaching and evangelism that brings others to faith in Jesus Christ” (www.peoplegroups.org).

JP: “An unreached or least-reached people is a people group among which there is no indigenous community of believing Christians with adequate numbers and resources to evangelize this people group.

“The original Joshua Project editorial committee selected the criteria less than 2% Evangelical Christian and less than 5% Christian Adherents. While these percentage figures are somewhat arbitrary, there are some that suggest that the percentage of a population needed to be influenced to impact the whole group is 2%” (www.joshuaproject.net).

Despite these similar definitions the number of unreached people groups and the populations of these groups can vary wildly. A good example of this is what the databases have for the country of Belgium. The major difference in total population of unreached peoples comes in that the IMB PG considers the Flemish people to be unreached while the others do not. They

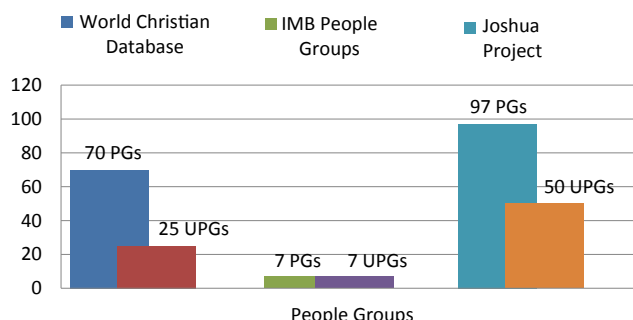


also have the most unreached people groups in the country, 34 compared to 6 and 9.

A similar thing can be seen in the Ukraine where the

WCD has 70 PGs and 25 UPGs while the IMB PG has 7 PGs and 7 UPGs the JP has 97 PGs and 50 UPGs.

The purpose for discussing this is not to discredit these **People Groups of the Ukraine**



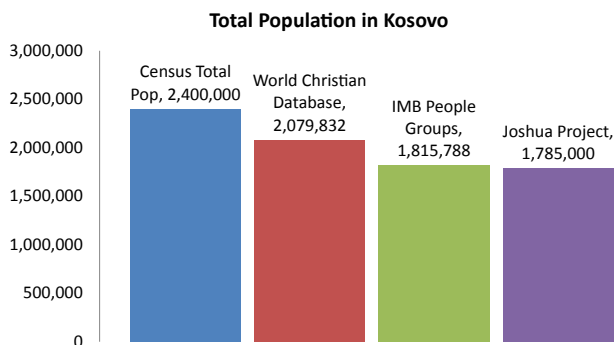
useful and reliable databases. It is to simply say that if we could find a way to evaluate what they had to say about a particular country then we might be able to find the ‘best’ database for that country. We do not want to question the definitions nor the methodology of the research done to develop these databases. As was said, it is probably impossible for any database of this nature to have the perfect data set. So, we would like to propose a new way to look at them. We will propose three measurements for the data on the country level. With these in place we will be able to choose the current best database for a country, an estimate of the number of people groups, and their population.

A New Way to Look At the Databases for Europe

Given the differences in the population figures for each country and number of PGs and UPGs we wondered if there were a way to evaluate the three databases for accuracy. Was there another database that could be used to evaluate these things? If so then maybe we could get an up-to-date picture of PGs and UPGs across Europe. An accurate look at the current situation would be very helpful when deciding where to invest Christ’s kingdom resources.

Total Population

After discussing a few possibilities we turned to the national census data for each country. The census gives us a solid total population for a given year. Then a projection is typically given for the current year based on the last census and the rate of population growth.



It seems right that the people group database with a total population for all its PGs in a country that was closest to the census total population would be the database we should favor. For example, the population of Kosovo can be seen in this chart. The census is the first bar and the next closest population is recorded by the WCD.

We did a simple percent error equation to make the comparison clearer. It is done in this way: subtract the census total from the database population, if the result is a positive number divide it by the census total if it is a negative number make it a positive number and then divide it by the census total. This gives a percent error for the database. This is how it looks for Kosovo:

Census Total Pop	World Christian Database	IMB People Groups	Joshua Project
2,400,000	2,079,832	1,815,788	1,785,000

Census - WCD	$2,400,000 - 2,079,832 = 320,168$
Result ÷ Census	$320,168 \div 2,400,000 = 0.133403333$
Result made a percent	$0.133403333 \times 100 = 13.34\%$

The percent is the percentage of error or the percentage difference from the census which is the standard

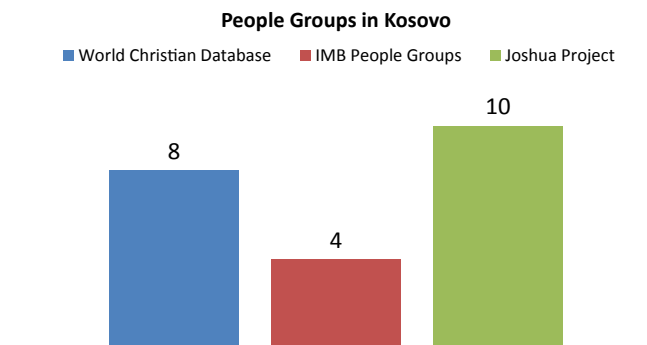
we used.

The WCD's difference is 13.34%, the IMB PC's is 24.34% and the JP's is 25.62% different from the census. This calculation was done for all of the 55 countries of Europe.

Number of People Groups

Census data does not give people group data. The closest you can come to it is the citizenship of people living within the country as nationals, immigrants or asylum seekers. As helpful as those numbers can be they cannot serve as a measure for evaluating the number of people groups in a country.

In order to add some evaluation of the people group data we reasoned that more people groups would



imply that there had been more opportunity for the evaluation and counting of distinct groups. This would also give a more detailed view of the country.

Staying with Kosovo as our illustration, this graph shows the number of people groups for each of the three PG databases:

In this case we would favor the JP since they show 10 PGs. This, however, leaves us with a bit of a dilemma. Our conclusion from the population information was that we should favor the WCD. So, here is our decision tree for working through the 55 countries. The census population total is weighted more than the number of PGs in the country.

Resolving Conflict, Which Database is most effective

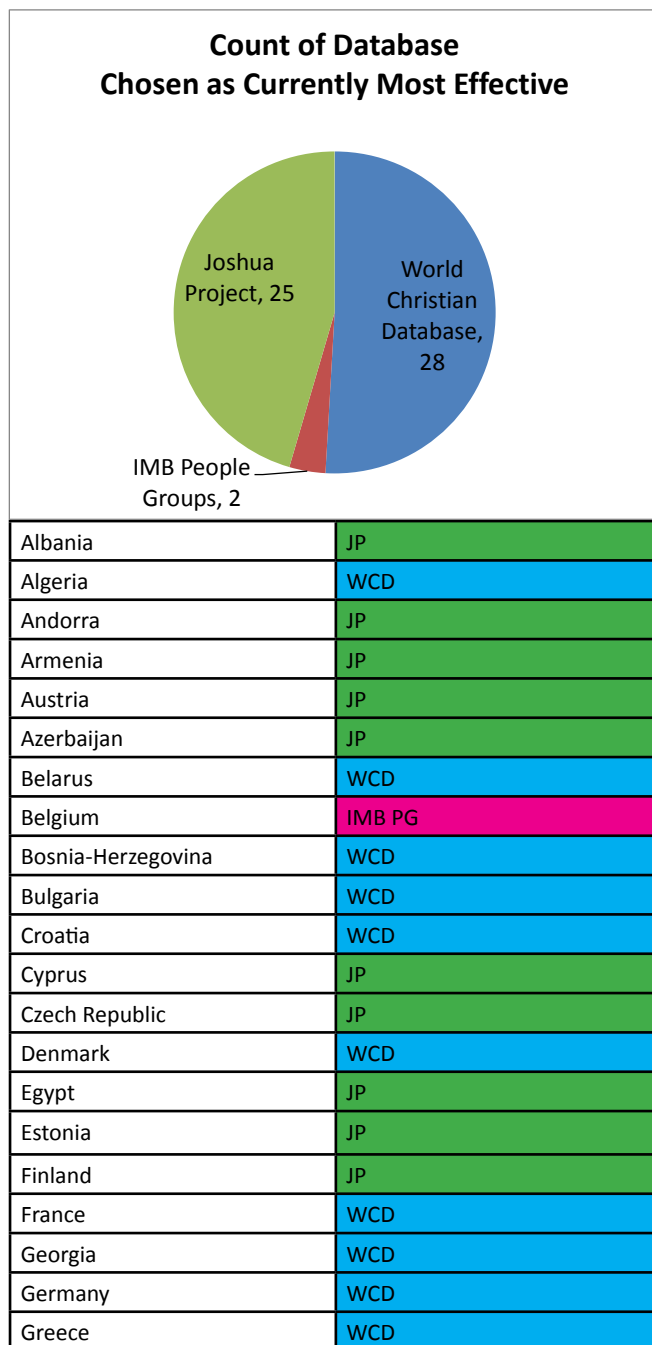
There are three scenarios.

1. The population and the Number of PGs are favored by the same database. That database is considered

most effective for helping with strategy at this time. This was the case with 29 of the 55 countries.

2. The favored database for population and the favored database for PGs are different. We resolved that by saying that if the difference between the population totals of the two databases was less than 1% then the larger number of PGs is considered more effective for strategizing. If the difference was more than 1% then the favored population was considered to be more effective. There were 23 of those out of the remaining countries.

3. The favored database for population had significantly less people groups than the favored PG database and yet the difference in the population was more than 1%. This falls outside the second group when the difference in the number of PGs is exaggerated. There were only three of these cases. For example, the IMB PG had the best population figure and only four people groups while the other two databases had 26 people groups each. In this case the most effective database was chosen to be JP since its total population was closer to the census than WCD. Here is how it looks for the 55 countries of Europe:

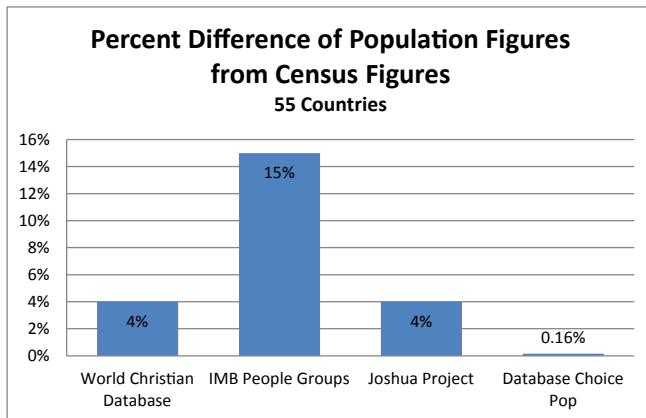


Hungary	WCD
Iceland	JP
Ireland	JP
Italy	JP
Kosovo	WCD
Latvia	WCD
Libya	JP
Liechtenstein	WCD
Lithuania	WCD
Luxembourg	WCD
Macedonia	WCD
Malta	WCD
Moldova	WCD
Monaco	JP
Montenegro	WCD
Morocco	WCD
Netherlands	JP
Norway	JP
Poland	WCD
Portugal	JP
Romania	WCD
Russia	JP
San Marino	JP
Serbia	WCD
Slovakia	JP
Slovenia	JP
Spain	WCD
Sweden	WCD
Switzerland	WCD
Tunisia	WCD
Turkey	IMB PG
Ukraine	JP
United Kingdom	JP
Vatican City	JP

New Perspective on Databases Applied

Census Data and Database Choice

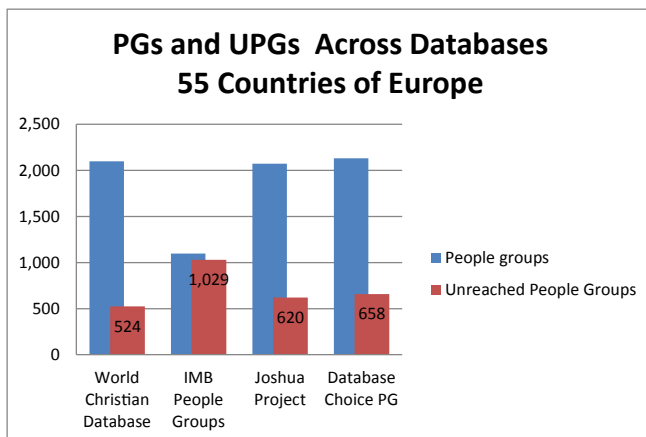
Before we move on to consider ways in which we can prioritize countries let us look at the impact of these database choices on the bigger picture across Europe. The first effect can be seen in that the total population of people groups across Europe now is in line with the census data on the countries. There are 55 countries shown in the graph, “Percent Differences of Population Figures from Census Figures.” The last column is



our database choices for each country taken together. It is only 0.16% different from the total population of Greater Europe.

PGs and UPGs in Database Choice

In the following graph you can see that there are more people groups which was expected but the database choices did not yield a larger number of unreached people groups. This is because the IMB PG was only

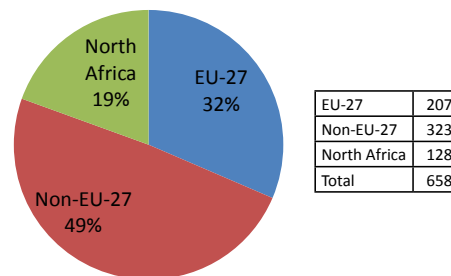


chosen twice as the favored database for the countries. The IMB PG considers almost all of the people groups of Greater Europe to be unreached.

Distribution of UPGs and Database Choice

These two pie graphs show the number of people groups and then the population of those groups in the three main regions of Greater Europe: EU-27, Europe (Non-EU-27) and North Africa.

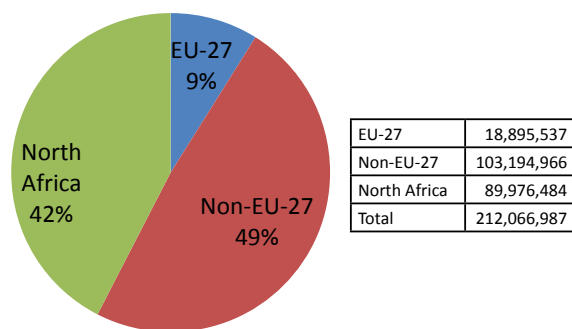
Distribution of Unreached People Groups in Greater Europe



EU-27	207
Non-EU-27	323
North Africa	128
Total	658

It was expected to have some differences in these two graphs. The population of North Africa’s UPGs is much greater than that of the EU-27. Although the EU-27 have 32% of the people groups in Europe they only have 9% of the unreached people group’s population.

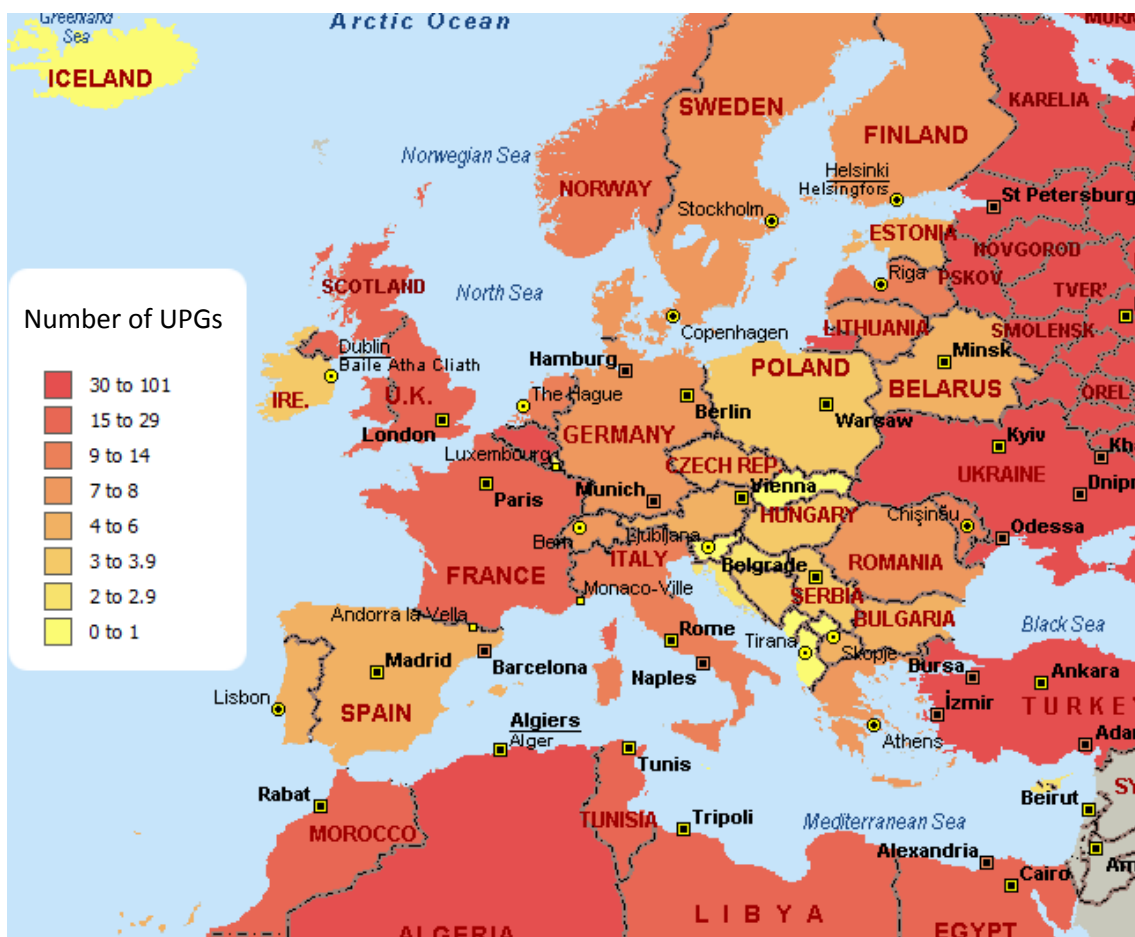
Population Distribution of Unreached People Groups in Greater Europe



EU-27	18,895,537
Non-EU-27	103,194,966
North Africa	89,976,484
Total	212,066,987

Let us now continue to look at unreached people groups across Greater Europe. On the following pages are maps of the UPGs and their population in Greater Europe. They show where the 658 UPGs (32% of people groups in Europe) live in Greater Europe. The next map shows the UPG population which is 21% of Greater Europe.

Unreached People Groups in Greater Europe



658 Unreached People Groups, 32% of People Groups in Greater Europe

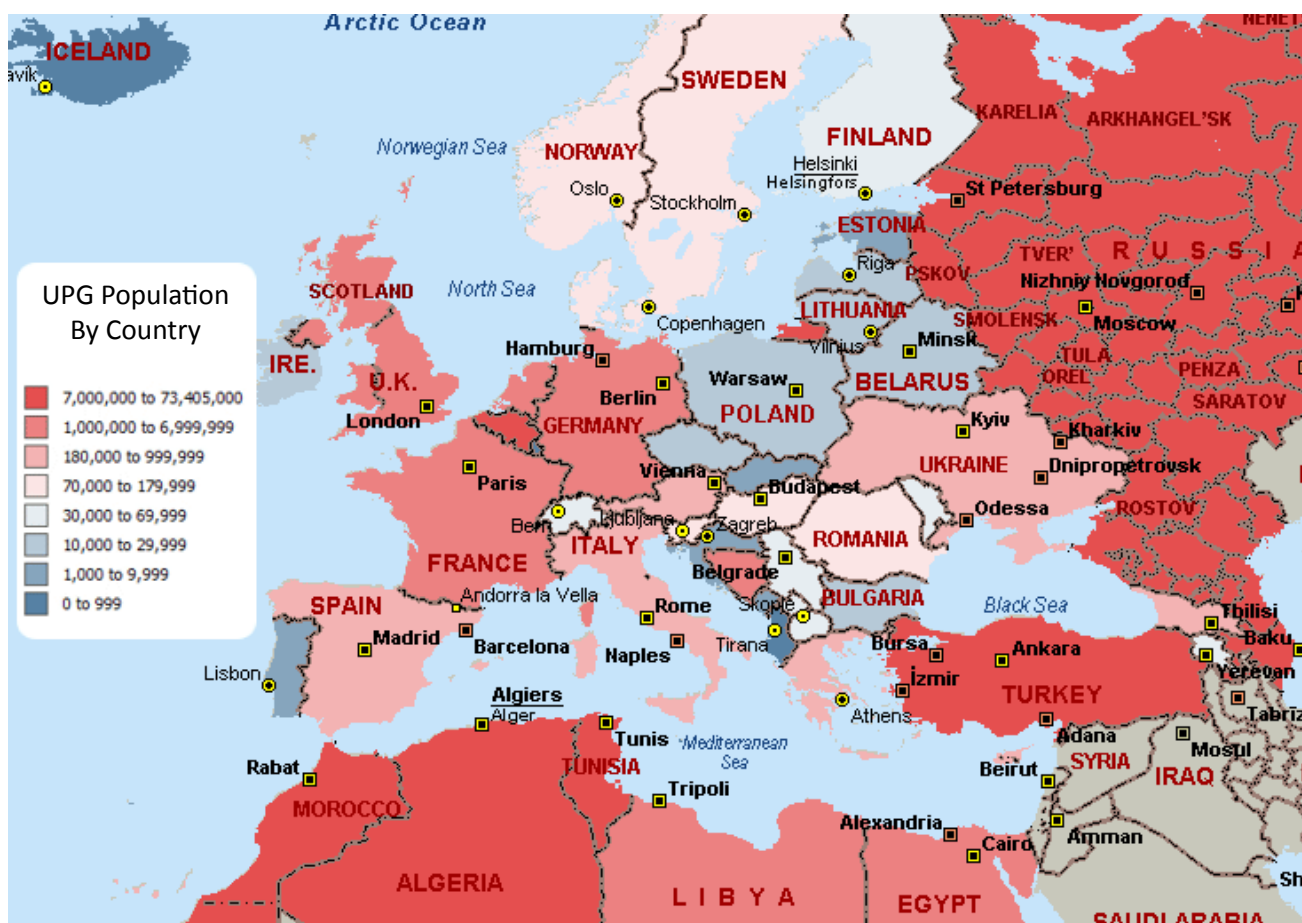
EUROPEAN UNION	207
Austria	6
Belgium	34
Bulgaria	6
Cyprus	2
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	7
Estonia	6
Finland	7
France	18
Germany	8
Greece	8
Hungary	3
Ireland	3
Italy	11
Latvia	9
Lithuania	8
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	0
Malta	0
Netherlands	11

Poland	3
Portugal	4
Romania	7
Slovakia	1
Slovenia	1
Spain	5
Sweden	7
United Kingdom	28
NORTH AFRICA	128
Algeria	42
Egypt	21
Libya	22
Morocco	25
Tunisia	18
NON-EU EUROPE	323
Albania	1
Andorra	3
Armenia	11
Azerbaijan	37
Belarus	5

Bosnia-Herzegovina	3
Croatia	2
Georgia	17
Iceland	1
Kazakhstan	1
Kosovo	3
Liechtenstein	4
Macedonia	9
Moldova	2
Monaco	1
Montenegro	12
Norway	101
Russia	0
San Marino	3
Serbia	7
Switzerland	50
Turkey	50
Ukraine	0
Vatican City	0
TOTAL	658

Source: Chosen databases derived from the World Christian Database, JoshuaProject and PeopleGroups.org

Unreached People Group Population in Greater



Unreached People Group population is 21% of Greater Europe

EUROPEAN UNION	18,895,537				
Austria	229,370	Netherlands	1,302,400	Belarus	23,248
Belgium	7,087,388	Poland	14,835	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,857,816
Bulgaria	22,566	Portugal	7,610	Croatia	3,087
Cyprus	188,200	Romania	72,894	Georgia	354,866
Czech Republic	15,170	Slovakia	2,710	Iceland	570
Denmark	120,857	Slovenia	85,900	Kosovo	39,596
Estonia	5,870	Spain	740,933	Liechtenstein	1,350
Finland	34,160	Sweden	156,123	Macedonia	39,634
France	3,031,994	United Kingdom	3,369,430	Moldova	47,076
Germany	1,272,373	NORTH AFRICA	89,976,484	Monaco	740
Greece	274,654	Algeria	35,396,434	Montenegro	3,524
Hungary	124,662	Egypt	6,723,480	Norway	129,470
Ireland	11,740	Libya	5,333,150	Russia	18,017,420
Italy	693,420	Morocco	32,364,162	San Marino	0
Latvia	17,617	Tunisia	10,159,258	Serbia	60,622
Lithuania	12,661	NON-EU EUROPE	103,194,966	Switzerland	31,899
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	0	Albania	460	Turkey	73,404,978
Malta	0	Andorra	1,310	Ukraine	613,570
		Armenia	37,350	Vatican City	0
		Azerbaijan	8,526,380	TOTAL	206,483,097

Source: Chosen databases derived from the World Christian Database, JoshuaProject and PeopleGroups.org

People Group Populations

Once a decision has been made for one database for a particular country the question arises, “How do we know if the particular population for a people group is correct?” The whole is close to the census but what about the parts? The graph below takes Bosnia-Herzegovina as an example.

The four indicators summarize the choice of the WCD as the favored database for this country. Total PGs are on the top left, total population bottom left and choice of database bottom right. The UPG data is in the top right indicator.

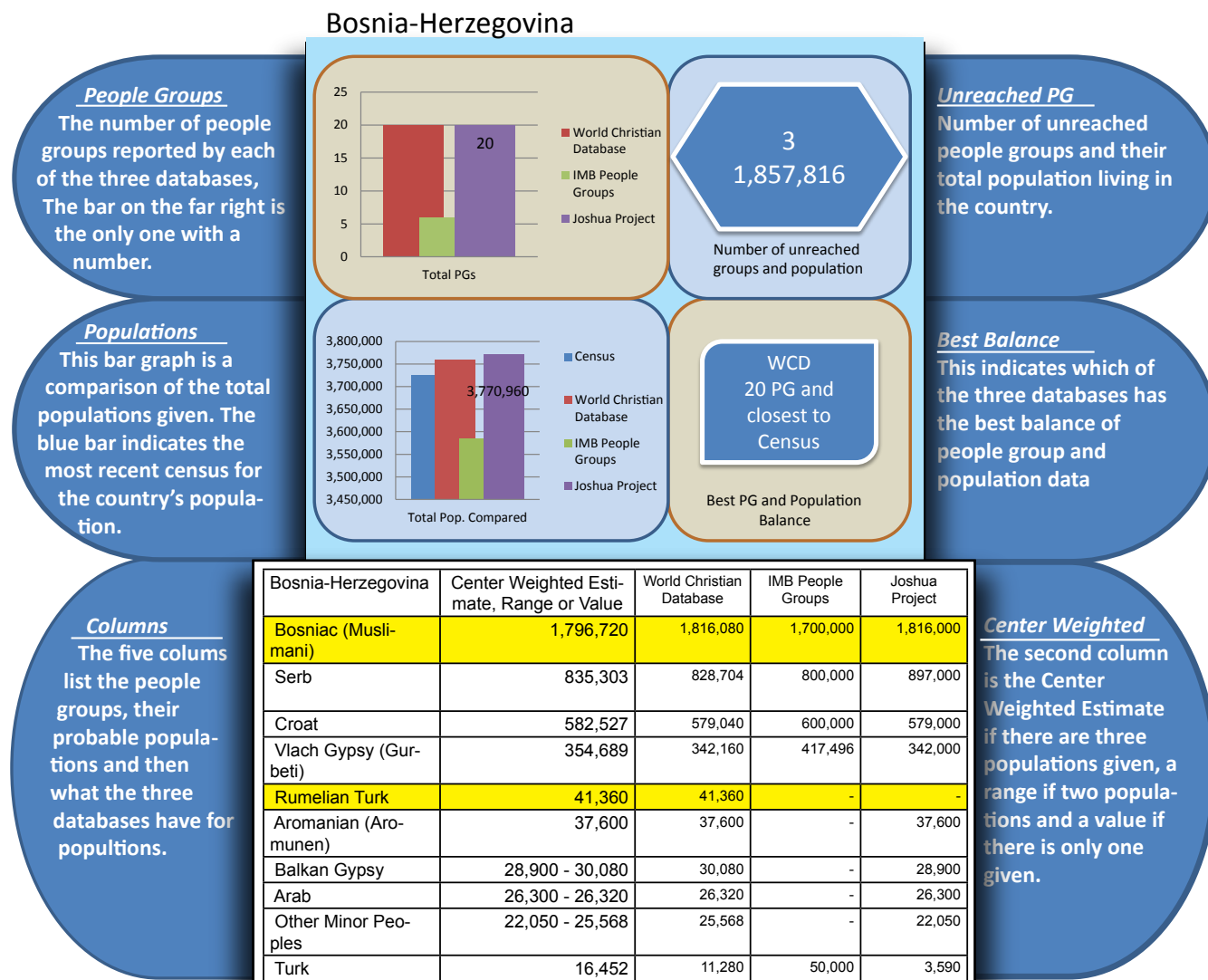
The question comes when we consider particular people groups. We could take the WCD population for the

groups in this case, but how can we be sure that they are the best for this? It could be that the total worked out but the details are wrong.

The Best Weighted Estimate Method

The term “estimate” is key as it is very important to realize that all of these databases are essentially the work of thoughtful estimations based on primary and secondary data. The central assumption in our approach to the best-weighted estimate is that the estimated population for each people group from each of the three databases is reasonable to the degree that the specific number could represent the true reality of that people group in that nation. This assumption creates three possible scenarios in our analysis.

SCENARIO 1: Only one database provides a population



estimate for a particular people group in a nation

In this scenario we have to step out in faith and assume that this number is the best estimate available. For example, the WCD indicates that there are 41,360 Rumelian Turks living in Bosnia-Herzegovina while the other two databases are silent on this issue. As a result we indicate that there are 41,360 Rumelian Turks in Bosnia-Herzegovina since we have no reasonable data indicating otherwise.

SCENARIO 2: Two databases provide a population estimate for a particular people group in a nation

In this scenario we assume that the smaller value is the lowest reasonable estimate while the larger value is the highest reasonable estimate. In these cases, the population of the people group is reported as a range. For example, the WCD indicates that there are 30,080 Balkan Gypsies living in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Joshua Project indicates that there are 28,900. As a result, we assume that the true number of Balkan Gypsies is somewhere between 28,900 and 30,080.

SCENARIO 3: All three databases provide a population estimate for a particular people group in a nation

In this scenario, we take an average of the three estimates with a weighting factor of four applied to the value from the favored database (based on the closest match to overall population data from the national census). The resulting equation is:

Using this approach assumes the belief that while

$$\text{best weighted estimate} = \frac{(\text{estimate 1} + \text{estimate 2} + 4 * (\text{best estimate}))}{6}$$

estimates 1 and 2 may be true, the best estimate is 4 times more likely to be true than either of these estimates.

For example, let us consider the Bosniac population of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Comparing the overall population estimates of each database to national census data shows that the estimate from the WCD (3,760,000) is closest to the census value of 3,725,000. This means that for all of the groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the population estimates from the WCD will be considered the best estimate values. So the best weighted

estimate for the Bosniac population of Bosnia-Herzegovina is:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Bosniacs}) &= \frac{(\text{JP estimate} + \text{IMB estimate} + 4 * (\text{WCD estimate}))}{6} \\ 1,796,720 &= \frac{(1,816,000 + 1,700,000 + 4 * (1,816,080))}{6} \end{aligned}$$

These three scenarios can be applied to all of the people groups in each country. There is great value in this for anyone doing on the ground work with a people group. As was said, these are all estimates and this will give the strategist and field worker a good estimate of the population of a given people group.

Conclusion

This paper has taken a practical perspective on the Christian people group databases. It did not seek to evaluate the validity of their definitions or methods. It recognizes that the databases have shown that their information for European countries is sometimes less precise in one country than in another. In order for the practitioner and strategist to make decisions a new perspective has been offered, that we choose the best data for each country using the criteria of census population figures and number of people groups.

Addendum

This paper was presented at the 6th Lausanne Researchers Conference in April 2011. The presentation was followed by a question and answer period and conversations continued after the meeting. As a result of these conversations we would like to add two comments.

First, regarding census data, the WCD uses census data gathered by the United Nations while the JP uses the World Factbook. Our paper used the census data from each country's official census records. This could account for some of the differences shown in the paper.

Second, it was emphasised by representatives of each of the three databases that their definitions of UPGs are significantly different. It is therefore unadvisable to 'mix and match' UPGs when engaging these databases comparatively for any given nation.

Country	Database Choice	Census Total Pop	Populations				Number of PGs				Average Error or Difference from Census			
			WCD	IMB People Groups	JP	Database Choice	WCD	IMB PG	JP	Data-base Choice	WCD	IMB PG	JP	Data-base Choice
Austria	JP	8,318,592	8,387,000	8,471,551	8,299,870	8,299,870	42	32	47	47	0.82%	1.84%	0.23%	0.23%
Belgium	IMB PG	10,666,866	10,698,000	10,702,458	10,541,790	10,702,458	40	42	38	42	0.29%	0.33%	1.17%	0.33%
Bulgaria	WCD	7,640,238	7,497,000	7,697,331	7,488,730	7,497,000	34	10	34	34	1.87%	0.75%	1.98%	1.87%
Cyprus	JP	789,258	880,000	992,168	864,070	864,070	19	6	19	19	11.50%	25.71%	9.48%	9.48%
Czech Republic	JP	10,381,130	10,411,004	9,179,423	10,334,730	10,334,730	33	12	39	39	0.29%	11.58%	0.45%	0.45%
Denmark	WCD	5,475,751	5,481,004	5,354,178	5,477,080	5,481,004	46	21	32	46	0.10%	2.22%	0.02%	0.10%
Estonia	JP	1,340,935	1,338,998	1,222,549	1,338,920	1,338,920	25	3	37	37	0.14%	8.83%	0.15%	0.15%
Finland	JP	5,300,484	5,345,999	5,249,782	5,333,390	5,333,390	33	6	35	35	0.86%	0.96%	0.62%	0.62%
France	WCD	63,753,140	62,636,996	58,823,692	61,277,010	62,636,996	100	102	101	100	1.75%	7.73%	3.88%	1.75%
Germany	WCD	82,217,837	82,056,993	75,876,565	81,220,990	82,056,993	86	74	82	86	0.20%	7.71%	1.21%	0.20%
Greece	WCD	11,213,785	11,182,995	13,172,049	11,062,490	11,182,995	50	14	46	50	0.27%	17.46%	1.35%	0.27%
Hungary	WCD	10,045,401	9,972,999	9,948,324	9,861,200	9,972,999	27	8	23	27	0.72%	0.97%	1.83%	0.72%
Ireland	JP	4,401,335	4,589,002	4,320,614	4,561,550	4,561,550	44	10	24	24	4.26%	1.83%	3.64%	3.64%
Italy	JP	59,619,290	60,098,000	46,797,485	59,821,010	59,821,010	59	49	64	64	0.80%	21.51%	0.34%	0.34%
Latvia	WCD	2,270,894	2,240,000	1,390,576	2,223,950	2,240,000	35	7	34	35	1.36%	38.77%	2.07%	1.36%
Lithuania	WCD	3,366,357	3,255,000	3,607,548	3,232,280	3,255,000	24	4	24	24	3.31%	7.16%	3.98%	3.31%
Luxembourg	WCD	483,799	492,001	441,234	440,650	492,001	16	10	19	16	1.70%	8.80%	8.92%	1.70%
Malta	WCD	410,290	409,999	428,360	399,070	409,999	11	5	11	11	0.07%	4.40%	2.73%	0.07%
Netherlands	JP	16,405,399	16,854,001	17,857,312	16,572,780	16,572,780	68	47	60	60	2.73%	8.85%	1.02%	1.02%
Poland	WCD	38,115,641	38,038,000	39,418,436	37,143,640	38,038,000	25	11	24	25	0.20%	3.42%	2.55%	0.20%
Portugal	JP	10,617,575	10,732,001	11,094,713	10,642,720	10,642,720	30	32	31	31	1.08%	4.49%	0.24%	0.24%
Romania	WCD	21,528,627	21,190,001	23,578,977	21,130,040	21,190,001	32	9	29	32	1.57%	9.52%	1.85%	1.57%
Slovakia	JP	5,400,998	5,412,002	5,844,440	5,350,950	5,350,950	19	6	20	20	0.20%	8.21%	0.93%	0.93%
Slovenia	JP	2,025,866	2,024,999	2,090,698	2,007,200	2,007,200	16	6	19	19	0.04%	3.20%	0.92%	0.92%
Spain	WCD	45,283,259	45,317,002	69,358,991	44,729,410	45,317,002	43	53	53	43	0.07%	53.17%	1.22%	0.07%
Sweden	WCD	9,182,927	9,293,000	8,396,468	9,275,320	9,293,000	79	29	64	79	1.20%	8.56%	1.01%	1.20%
United Kingdom	JP	61,175,586	61,899,007	64,263,637	61,578,570	61,578,570	105	83	105	105	1.18%	5.05%	0.66%	0.66%
Albania	JP	3,194,417	3,175,908	5,242,962	3,160,000	3,160,000	12	7	13	13	0.58%	64.13%	1.08%	1.08%
Andorra	JP	81,222	86,700	77,597	83,100	83,100	11	5	11	11	6.74%	4.46%	2.31%	2.31%

Country	Database Choice	Census Total Pop	Populations				Number of PGs				Average Error or Difference from Census			
			WCD	IMB People Groups	JP	Database Choice	WCD	IMB PG	JP	Data-base Choice	WCD	IMB PG	JP	Data-base Choice
Armenia	JP	3,249,500	3,089,999	3,160,182	3,103,230	3,103,230	26	4	26	26	4.91%	2.75%	4.50%	4.50%
Azerbaijan	JP	8,997,400	8,787,215	7,577,815	8,909,010	8,909,010	39	33	40	40	2.34%	15.78%	0.98%	0.98%
Belarus	WCD	9,503,800	9,588,000	11,127,303	9,686,140	9,588,000	26	4	28	26	0.89%	17.08%	1.92%	0.89%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	WCD	3,725,000	3,760,000	3,584,620	3,770,960	3,760,000	20	6	20	20	0.94%	3.77%	1.23%	0.94%
Croatia	WCD	4,426,000	4,409,997	4,886,361	4,407,270	4,409,997	33	5	32	33	0.36%	10.40%	0.42%	0.36%
Georgia	WCD	4,436,400	4,235,874	4,768,382	4,181,030	4,235,874	37	13	36	37	4.52%	7.48%	5.76%	4.52%
Iceland	JP	318,236	328,999	325,950	312,700	312,700	12	5	11	11	3.38%	2.42%	1.74%	1.74%
Kosovo	WCD	2,400,000	2,079,832	1,815,788	1,785,000	2,079,832	8	4	10	8	13.34%	24.34%	25.63%	13.34%
Liechtenstein	WCD	35,894	36,202	33,227	34,010	36,202	12	3	8	12	0.86%	7.43%	5.25%	0.86%
Macedonia	WCD	2,052,722	2,042,999	2,244,922	2,006,560	2,042,999	25	8	25	25	0.47%	9.36%	2.25%	0.47%
Moldova	WCD	3,644,070	3,576,001	4,516,748	3,559,660	3,576,001	31	6	31	31	1.87%	23.95%	2.32%	1.87%
Monaco	JP	31,109	32,899	40,384	30,320	30,320	15	7	15	15	5.75%	29.81%	2.54%	2.54%
Montenegro	WCD	640,434	625,999	617,508	598,810	625,999	25	2	24	25	2.25%	3.58%	6.50%	2.25%
Norway	JP	4,737,171	4,855,003	4,596,239	4,840,080	4,840,080	49	13	56	56	2.49%	2.98%	2.17%	2.17%
Russia	JP	144,000,000	140,366,998	159,214,733	139,707,970	139,707,970	161	75	162	162	2.52%	10.57%	2.98%	2.98%
San Marino	JP	31,887	31,501	27,292	31,900	31,900	3	2	4	4	1.21%	14.41%	0.04%	0.04%
Serbia	WCD	7,498,001	7,772,002	6,871,186	7,178,920	7,772,002	36	5	33	36	3.65%	8.36%	4.26%	3.65%
Switzerland	WCD	7,593,494	7,594,997	8,297,789	7,554,870	7,594,997	57	20	40	57	0.02%	9.27%	0.51%	0.02%
Turkey	IMB PG	73,722,988	75,704,994	73,404,978	74,565,340	73,404,978	59	50	61	50	2.69%	0.43%	1.14%	0.43%
Ukraine	JP	45,795,911	45,433,001	48,562,451	45,211,080	45,211,080	70	7	97	97	0.79%	6.04%	1.28%	1.28%
Vatican City	JP	3,100	780	-	1,000	1,000	3	0	2	2	74.84%	100.00%	67.74%	67.74%
Algeria	WCD	35,600,000	35,423,000	45,352,339	35,379,370	35,423,000	48	37	41	48	0.50%	27.39%	0.62%	0.50%
Egypt	JP	77,775,247	84,474,002	84,729,975	83,351,840	83,351,840	41	28	39	39	8.61%	8.94%	7.17%	7.17%
Libya	JP	6,097,516	6,545,997	11,133,771	6,369,780	6,369,780	41	28	40	40	7.36%	82.60%	4.47%	4.47%
Morocco	WCD	29,891,708	32,381,000	35,823,306	32,195,010	32,381,000	31	17	30	31	8.33%	19.84%	7.71%	8.33%
Tunisia	WCD	10,439,600	10,373,998	11,392,249	10,310,380	10,373,998	26	11	23	26	0.63%	9.13%	1.24%	0.63%
Total 55		987,354,087	994,546,900	1,045,005,616	984,534,750	988,888,997	2,098	1,096	2,072	2,131	4%	15%	4%	0.16%

Country	Database Choice	Unreached PGs			
		WCD	IMB PG	JP	Data-base Choice
Austria	JP	3	22	6	6
Belgium	IMB PG	6	34	9	34
Bulgaria	WCD	6	9	6	6
Cyprus	JP	4	6	2	2
Czech Republic	JP	1	10	4	4
Denmark	WCD	7	20	7	7
Estonia	JP	5	3	6	6
Finland	JP	6	6	7	7
France	WCD	18	101	29	18
Germany	WCD	8	68	19	8
Greece	WCD	8	14	9	8
Hungary	WCD	3	6	2	3
Ireland	JP	2	10	3	3
Italy	JP	6	49	11	11
Latvia	WCD	9	6	7	9
Lithuania	WCD	8	4	7	8
Luxembourg	WCD	0	10	1	0
Malta	WCD	0	5	1	0
Netherlands	JP	9	44	11	11
Poland	WCD	3	11	3	3
Portugal	JP	2	23	4	4
Romania	WCD	7	7	5	7
Slovakia	JP	1	6	1	1
Slovenia	JP	1	6	1	1
Spain	WCD	5	46	5	5
Sweden	WCD	7	27	9	7
United Kingdom	JP	12	75	28	28
Albania	JP	2	7	1	1
Andorra	JP	3	5	3	3

Country	Database Choice	Unreached PGs			
		WCD	IMB PG	JP	Data-base Choice
Armenia	JP	9	4	11	11
Azerbaijan	JP	25	33	37	37
Belarus	WCD	5	4	5	5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	WCD	3	6	3	3
Croatia	WCD	2	5	3	2
Georgia	WCD	17	13	13	17
Iceland	JP	1	5	1	1
Kosovo	WCD	1	4	2	1
Liechtenstein	WCD	3	3	1	3
Macedonia	WCD	4	8	5	4
Moldova	WCD	9	5	8	9
Monaco	JP	0	7	2	2
Montenegro	WCD	1	2	2	1
Norway	JP	9	12	12	12
Russia	JP	76	75	101	101
San Marino	JP	0	2	0	0
Serbia	WCD	3	4	4	3
Switzerland	WCD	7	19	7	7
Turkey	IMB PG	36	50	34	50
Ukraine	JP	25	7	50	50
Vatican City	JP	0	-	0	0
Algeria	WCD	42	37	32	42
Egypt	JP	23	28	21	21
Libya	JP	28	28	22	22
Morocco	WCD	25	17	23	25
Tunisia	WCD	18	11	14	18
Total 55		524	1,029	620	658

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