

Main Appendix to World Migration Matrix, 1500 – 2000*

prepared by Louis Putterman, Brown University
with the assistance of Yaheng Wang and Victoria Hsu

The goal of the matrix is to identify where the ancestors of the permanent residents of today's countries were living in 1500 C.E. This is done in the form of a table in which both row and column headings are the names of presently existing countries, and cell entries are estimates of the proportion of the ancestors of those now permanently residing in the country identified in the row heading who lived in the country identified by the column heading in 1500. For example, suppose that every permanent resident of country A had one grandparent all of whose ancestors resided in 1500 in the territory that is now country A, one grandparent all of whose ancestors lived in 1500 in country B, and two grandparents all of whose ancestors lived in 1500 in country C. Then in the row for country A, the table would have entries of 0.25 in the column for country A, 0.25 in the column for country B, 0.5 in the column for country C, and 0 (or equivalently, a blank cell) in all other columns. When there are countries accounting for fractions of another country's population's ancestors between 0 and 0.005, they are also represented by entries of 0 in the table, with other entries being increased slightly so that the entries in a given row always sum to 1.0. (An exception accounting for some entries of less than 0.005 is explained on p. 2 and in Section I, point 3)a), (p. 5).)

The compilation of this data set was motivated by a desire to investigate whether and if so how the origins of country populations may have affected the level of economic development and rates of economic growth of today's countries. A number of studies of economic growth find that the manner of colonization by European countries, the proportion of a country's population speaking European languages, or what European legal system was adopted, account for differences in levels of income in the 1990s. Without data on the extent of migration and replacement of indigenous populations by European populations, it's impossible to reject the counterfactual conjecture that the observed differences in income result from changes in populations, rather than in institutions. Movements of people from other parts of the world and to other parts of the world may also have affected development. For example, there were no Africans in the Americas before 1492 but varying, sometimes large numbers, of people of African descent today. Since 1500, people from China settled Taiwan and became important minorities in Indonesia and elsewhere, people from India became numerous in Fiji, Guyana and Mauritius, and so forth. We use 1500 as a cut-off point because our interest began with those large-scale population movements that took place due to European colonization, the overseas expansion of European populations, and the movement of Africans in the slave trade, and it has become conventional to use 1500 to mark the beginning of European settlement in the New World. Having adopted this convention, we proceed to follow it with all countries, thus taking into account, for example, the movement of Crimean Tatars into Turkey after 1500, migration of Russians into Central Asian countries, etc. Note that the 1500 cut-off means that we pay no attention to migrations that occurred in centuries before that year; for example, the Turkic-speaking ancestors of the people of today's Turkey are considered indigenous to Turkey by our accounting, even though many arrived from lands to the east during the five centuries before 1500.

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At the other end of the time line, our objective of understanding the impact of population origins on recent country economic performance and level of development leaves room for some judgment as to the year it would be ideal to have population accounted for. If, for instance, one were studying the impact of population origins on economic growth rates between 1960 and 1995, one might want residents who arrived in the country during the 1990s to be excluded. It was not feasible, however, to construct more than one version of the matrix, so a uniform standard had to be adopted. The majority of the readily accessible data sources attempt to give an account of country populations as they exist at as recent a date as possible. The matrix should therefore be seen as indicating where the ancestors of each country's *present* population were living in 1500, where "present" refers to information from sources referring to the late 1990s and early 2000s. Where possible, though, we leave out temporary migrants.

Several conceptual issues should be clarified.

First, the country designations of the column headings are identical to those of the row headings even though borders and country names tended to be quite different in 1500 than they are today. For example, almost all present-day nations in the Americas and in sub-Saharan Africa didn't exist in 1500, nor were there such countries as Azerbaijan, Indonesia or Slovakia. However, because the matrix was designed to carry out statistical exercises using contemporary countries as units of analysis, we treat ancestors as having lived in, say, Mexico or Indonesia if the region in which they lived is now located in today's Mexico or Indonesia. The same applies to Europe and all other regions of the world.

Second, if ancestors can be identified only as part of an ethnic group that lived in a region now straddling the borders of two or more present-day countries, we try to estimate the proportion of that group living in each country and then allocate ancestry accordingly. For example, if a given ancestor is known to have been a "Gypsy" but if we have no information on which country he or she lived in in the year 1500, we apply the assumption, listed below, regarding the proportion of Gypsies who lived in Greece, Romania, Turkey, etc., as of 1500. Thus, we assume fractions of ancestors from each nation in which Gypsies lived at that time. This leads to exceptions to the rule (first paragraph, p. 1) that a source country is counted only if it accounts for more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the current country's population; for example, 2.5% of Romania's population is estimated to be Gypsy and 13.8% of east European Gypsies are estimated to have lived in what is now Bosnia in 1500, so 0.35% of Romanians' ancestors are attributed to Bosnia by virtue of their being assumed to account for this share of Romania's Gypsies. Source populations dealt with in this fashion include Gypsies, Ashkenazi Jews, Arabs in Africa and Latin America, and African ancestors of people in the Americas (attributed to specific African countries by estimating shares of the corresponding regions in the slave trade).

As an aside, we note that the Gypsy example is one of a great many in which our data sources organize their information around ethnic groups rather than origin in terms of country boundaries. This is heavily reflected in the summary narratives that we provide for each country, where populations are typically broken down by proportion belonging to one or another ethnic group (for instance, Kazakhs, Tajiks and Uzbeks in Uzbekistan). Our attention to ethnic groups results entirely from their presence as an organizing principle in the available sources, and not as a matter of interest to us in its own right (although the summaries could be used to extract much information on country ethnic compositions).

Third, in some cases ancestors are known to have migrated more than once between 1500 and 2000. For example, some of the contemporary Jewish population of Israel moved to that country, or had parents who moved to that country, from Argentina or South Africa. If we trace the ancestry of those individuals back some generations, however, we find that their ancestors had come to Argentina or South Africa from countries of Eastern Europe, for example Poland and the Ukraine, to which they may in turn have migrated in stages from what is now the Rhineland in France. In the table, countries of interim residence are ignored, since our goal is to locate ancestors in 1500, not in the intervening centuries. Thus, an Israeli whose parents lived in Argentina but whose grandparents arrived in Argentina from Ukraine with ancestors reaching Ukraine from 16th Century France via Germany, is listed as having had ancestors in France. There is accordingly no mention of Argentina or South Africa as source countries for the ancestors of present-day Israelis.

Fourth, because our interest is in the possible impact of its people's origins on each country's economic performance, we try to identify the origins of long-term residents only, thus leaving out guest or temporary workers, even though they constitute an important fraction of the current populations in a few countries, e.g. in the Persian Gulf region. Although our sources are often unclear about who is counted (only citizens? all residents?) when they describe a country's ethnic composition, we attempt to exclude individuals described as guest workers or short-term residents. Where possible, we distinguish between long term or permanent residents and short term residents by considering as a long term resident anyone who lives in a country for ten or more years (also counting in the permanent population individuals born in the country to its citizens and long term residents). Since very little data is available at this level of specificity, however, we're usually forced to make an "educated guess" as to what portion of the originally temporary residents have become permanent.

A general warning about the scale of our data collection project is in order. This project was undertaken under the direction of Brown University Professor of Economics Louis Putterman with the bulk of the research being carried out by undergraduate research assistants. While we believe that the entries are reasonably close to what might be agreed to by country experts, we gathered our data from secondary reference sources (as listed below) in a limited amount of time. A project of larger scale involving more researchers and or more time, permitting direct consultation of experts and more careful analysis of specialized sources would presumably be capable of improving on the quality of the data. The data in their present form should be used with these limitations in mind.

I. Criteria:

1). Table 1 gives a list of countries that are included in the database.

Table 1: List of countries included in the database

Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Algeria	Argentina	Afghanistan	Albania	Australia
Angola	Belize	Armenia	Austria	Fiji
Benin	Bolivia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	New Zealand
Botswana	Brazil	Bahrain	Belgium	Papua New Guinea
Burkina Faso	Canada	Bangladesh	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Burundi	Chile	Bhutan	Bulgaria	
Cameroon	Colombia	Cambodia	Croatia	
Cape Verde	Costa Rica	China	Czech Republic	

Central African Republic	Cuba	Cyprus	Denmark
Chad	Dominican Republic	East Timor	Estonia
Comoros	Ecuador	Hong Kong (China)	Finland
Congo, D.R.	El Salvador	Georgia	France
Congo, R.	Guatemala	India	Germany
Cote d'Ivoire	Guyana	Indonesia	Greece
Egypt	Haiti	Iran	Hungary
Equatorial Guinea	Honduras	Iraq	Ireland
Eritrea	Jamaica	Israel/Palestine	Italy
Ethiopia	Mexico	Japan	Latvia
Gabon	Nicaragua	Jordan	Lithuania
Gambia	Panama	Kazakhstan	Luxembourg
Ghana	Paraguay	Korea, North	Macedonia
Guinea Bissau	Peru	Korea, South	Malta
Guinea	Puerto Rico	Kuwait	Moldova
Kenya	Trinidad and Tobago	Kyrgyzstan	Netherlands
Lesotho	Uruguay	Laos	Norway
Liberia	United States	Lebanon	Poland
Libya	Venezuela	Malaysia	Portugal
Madagascar		Mongolia	Romania
Malawi		Myanmar	Serbia and Montenegro
Mali		Nepal	Slovakia
Mauritania		Oman	Slovenia
Mauritius		Pakistan	Spain
Morocco		Philippines	Sweden
Mozambique		Qatar	Switzerland
Namibia		Russia	Ukraine
Niger		Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom
Nigeria		Singapore	
Rwanda		Sri Lanka	
Senegal		Syria	
Sierra Leone		Taiwan	
Somalia		Tajikistan	
South Africa		Thailand	
Sudan		Turkey	
Swaziland		Turkmenistan	
Tanzania		United Arab Emirates	
Togo		Uzbekistan	
Tunisia		Vietnam	
Uganda		Yemen	
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

2). A country (or in the cases noted above, ethnic group) is included as a source country (group) if its population is at least 0.5% of the total population in the country of present residence.

There are some special cases. For the following countries, since detailed ancestry information is available in their census data, ethnic groups with population less than 0.5% were also taken into consideration:

Canada: 1971 census (Source: Perspective Canada, Statistics Canada, Information Canada, Ottawa, 1974, p.264.)

USA: U.S. Census Bureau, Ancestry: 2000, *issued June 2004*

Australia: Charles Price, Australian Population: Ethnic Origins, *People and Place*, vol. 7, no.4, page 12-16

UK: 2001 census

Some countries with small populations are counted as sources without the ancestries of their own people being included in the spreadsheet. Reading across the rows for these countries

themselves, no data will be found. The countries are therefore not listed in Table 1 above, although they have designated rows and columns in the matrix. The countries in question are: Cook Islands, Iceland, Niue, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tonga.

3). A country is considered to be the place of origin of an ethnic group if ancestors of this group resided in the country in 1500AD.

a). If an ethnic group consists of people originating from different countries, its population is broken down into subgroups of different country origins so that we treat them as coming from specific countries. In this case, the proportion attributed to each component country can be less than 0.5%. Groups falling into this category include:

African Descended People in the Americas (and some other countries): (see information in Section II)

Jews: (see information in Section II)

Gypsies: (see information in Section II)

Arabs: (see information in specific country files)

South Asians (people from Indian subcontinent): (see information in specific country files)

Some other groups in Africa: (e.g. Fulani - see information in specific country files)

b). If information on population shares is provided in terms of ethnic groups and if we were unable to find sources suggesting that a given ethnic group's members arrived in the country after 1500, we treat the members of that group as indigenous to the country.

c). For groups that traditionally straddled the border, that is groups whose ancestral territory is partly in the country and partly in a neighboring country, we assign some proportion to each country, and if we could find no estimate, we put half in each country (or in certain cases, apportion the population according to country sizes).

d). For migrations that span a long period of time, for example, for migration that occurred from 1400 to 1700, if detailed information is not available about the flow of migration across time, we assume an even distribution of migrants across years. Hence, in the example given, 1/3 of the people can be considered to have moved between 1400 and 1500, placing them in their current countries already in 1500, and 2/3 can be considered to have moved into the country after 1500, causing them to be listed in the matrix as migrants.

II. Special treatments:

1. Gypsies (Roma)

Although sources indicate that Roma were in Western Europe by 1500, they were basically just arriving in the 1400s, so we assumed that the Roma in Western European countries came from Eastern European countries including the Czech and Slovak Republics, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Turkey. According to Country Studies published by Library of Congress, Roma entered Eastern Europe by way of the Ottoman Empire. Because 22.8 percent of ethnic Roma in Bulgaria were Muslim, spoke Turkish, and considered themselves ethnic Turks, according to the 1965 Bulgarian census

(Country Studies), we assume that 23% of the world's Roma lived in Turkey in 1500 (thus assuming that Roma eventually found throughout Europe had long since left their more easterly points of origin in today's India) The proportions assumed to be from each remaining Eastern European country (Bulgaria, Romania, etc.) were determined by dividing the remaining 77% of Roma among those countries in the same proportions as they are found in them today. We also treat those Roma living in Eastern European countries today as having had ancestors in this same set of countries in the same proportions, on the assumption that there has continued to be substantial migration of the region's Roma among its countries since 1500.

Table 4: Breakdown of countries of origin of Gypsy (Roma) Ancestors in 1500

Country of Origin	Proportion (Total=100%)
Czech Republic	1.42%
Bosnia	13.8%
Bulgaria	13.81%
Croatia	3.87%
Hungary	17.8%
Macedonia	3.64%
Romania	14.81%
Serbia	4.77%
Slovak Republic	3.07%
Turkey	23%

2. Jews¹

The ancestors of the Jewish populations of the U.S., Argentina and other countries can be classified (with exceptions too small to require attention here) as either Ashkenazi, meaning they lived in Eastern Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries, or Sephardi, meaning they lived in Spain or Portugal until 1492, then moved to various places including the Netherlands, Turkey, and the Americas, in some cases ending up in the Americas via intermediate countries.

Our procedure for estimating the countries of origin of the ancestors of these groups who were living in 1500 is to (a) estimate the proportion of the ancestors for each of the two groups, Ashkenazi and Sephardi, located in 1500 in each present-day country, then (b) set a proportion of the population of each relevant country (e.g. U.S., Argentina) estimated to be Ashkenazi versus Sephardi. The same proportions of origin countries for Ashkenazis are assumed to hold also for Ashkenazis in contemporary Israel.

Because the majority of the ancestors of Sephardi Jews, and a minority of ancestors of Ashkenazis, lived in Spain and Portugal during the 15th Century, because they were expelled from those countries in 1492, and because their places of residence in the year 1500 itself are both difficult to establish and in many cases temporary, we make the exception of defining the country of ancestry of Iberian Jews by reference to the year 1491 rather than 1500.

¹ We thank Professor Sergio DellaPergola of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem for his helpful advice on this section.

The Ashkenazi mix:

While the vast majority of Ashkenazi Jews were in the 18th and 19th centuries living in Eastern Europe, especially what are now Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Ukraine and Belarus, only a small minority of their ancestors were already in those areas in 1500. Larger numbers were in what is considered the original homeland of the Ashkenazi culture in the Rhine Valley (northern France and Germany), or in Italy; and some were recent refugees who had left Spain and Portugal in 1492. Our procedure for assigning estimates is the following:

- (a) begin with an assumption that 15% of ancestors of the Ashkenazis were living in Spain and Portugal up to 1492 (suggested in personal communication by Prof. Sergio DePergola).
- (b) estimate rough proportions from other countries using the 1490 estimates in the following table

Country	1170	1300	1490	1600	1700	1800	1860
World, total	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,100	1,100	2,500	5,300
Europe, total	150	450	600	400	719	2,020	4,668
Total West Europe	103	385	510	200	146	333	597
Portugal, Spain	60	175	330	9	0	0	2
France	8	90	30	50	20	40	80
Italy	25	29	50	21	30	34	39
Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands	8	90	94	110	94	232	435
UK, Ireland, Scandinavia	2	1	6	10	2	27	41
Displaced persons							
Total East Europe	47	65	90	200	573	1,687	4,071
Poland,Baltic States,Belorus,Russia,Ukraine,Moldova	1	5	30	125	435	1,345	3,286
Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania	6	15	20	25	65	257	670
Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey	40	45	40	50	73	85	115

Excerpt from Table 4, Jewish Population in Europe, 1170-2004 (Thousands, Rough Estimates) in "Sergio DellaPergola, *Jewish Demography: Past, Present and Future* (forthcoming).

- (c) Simplify by treating "Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands" as simply Germany and treating "Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey" as simply Turkey.
- (d) Make rough divisions of "Poland, Baltic States, Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova" among Poland, Russia, Lithuania and Ukraine, and of "Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania" among Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania. We apportion ancestors among these individual countries because they were later major sending countries to the Western Hemisphere and Israel, whereas Switzerland, Belgium, Greece, etc. were not. Estonia and Latvia and Belorus and Moldova are ignored because the populations concerned are small and because they are sufficiently similar to Lithuania and Ukraine, respectively, to be assimilated into those entries for the purpose at hand.

The resulting shares of Ashkenazi ancestors follow:

Table 5: Breakdown of countries of origins of Ashkenazi Jews

Country of Origin	Proportion (Total=100%)
France	10%
Germany	30%
Italy	16%
Lithuania	1.5%
Poland	3%
Romania	6.5%
Russia	2.5%
Spain & Portugal	15%
Turkey	13%
Ukraine	2.5%

For Jewish populations listed as being from Spain and Portugal, either because they are Spanish and Portuguese ancestors of Ashkenazi Jews or because they are treated as direct Sephardic Jewish immigrants, we assume that 80% were from Spain, 20% from Portugal (a rough estimate given in personal communication by DellaPergola).

Israeli Jews

The Jewish population in Israel/Palestine is divided among source countries by starting with the following table, which is taken from Sergio DellaPergola, "Some Fundamentals of Jewish Demographic History," pp. 11-33 in S. DellaPergola and J. Even, eds., Papers in Jewish Demography 1997, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 2001.

TABLE 6. JEWS IN ISRAEL BY BIRTHPLACE AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, AND WORLD JEWISH POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1995

Country	In Israel, by origin ^a		Jewish population in country ^b
	Born abroad	Total ^c	
Grand total	1,747,800	4,495,100	13,059,000
Europe	1,053,000	1,636,300	1,781,200
Former USSR ^d	651,400	792,800	660,000
Poland	102,800	253,900	3,500
Romania	135,700	252,300	14,000
Germany, Austria	35,400	83,800	70,500
Bulgaria, Greece	25,900	58,400	6,700
Hungary	18,700	41,200	54,000
Czech, Slovakia	15,800	36,700	5,900
Other	67,300	117,200	966,600
Asia	255,600	732,600	39,800
Iraq	83,200	254,100	100
Yemen	42,300	156,200	200
Iran	54,800	135,600	13,000
Turkey ^e	34,400	85,700	19,200
India	18,600	42,900	4,300
Other	22,100	58,100	3,000
Africa	330,000	842,700	105,700

Morocco	181,800	504,400	6,300
Algeria,Tunisia	44,600	126,400	1,700
Libya	21,900	73,900	0
Egypt	24,000	62,300	200
Ethiopia	46,100	58,300	200
Other	11,400	17,300	97,300
America,Oceania	108,700	170,800	6,582,800
N.America,Oceania	60,800	93,100	6,148,600
Latin America	47,900	77,000	434,200
Israel/Israel	=	1,112,700	4,549,500

a. Mid-year estimates.

b. End of year estimates.

c. Including Israel-born, by country of birth of father.

d. Including Asian territory.

e. Including European territory.

Sources: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics (1996); DellaPergola (1997).

The Jewish population from Israel itself should be assumed to have originated in the other countries in the same proportions as does the population attributed to other countries. (There was a small Jewish population before 1890 that can be treated as part of the 46% who are native, along with the Palestinian Arabs.)

Here is how we assign the Jewish population to sending countries: The part of the population coming from Europe and Oceania can be combined, treated as Ashkenazi, and assigned to specific countries (Germany, Italy, etc.) according to our general Ashkenazi proportions in Table 5.

The population from North and South America can be assumed to be 9% from Spain and Portugal, the other 91% Ashkenazi; the Ashkenazi part is divided up in the proportions above (including a proportion initially from Spain and Portugal). Since the table lists North America and Oceania together, assume that 97% in that combined category are from North America, 3% from Oceania (Australia and New Zealand). That is roughly the proportions of Jews still in those countries, although probably over-estimating the Australia + New Zealand share (of current Jews in Canada, U.S., Australia and New Zealand, combined) a little. The population from Algeria/Tunisia, Morocco and Iraq can be treated as 33% originating before 1500 in Spain and Portugal (in the proportions 80%, 20%), the remainder from those countries themselves. Those listed jointly under Algeria/Tunisia are assigned in equal numbers to Algeria and to Tunisia. The population from Egypt, Libya and Turkey can be treated as 20% from Spain and Portugal prior to 1500 (80% Spain, 20% Portugal), 80% from those countries themselves. The populations from Ethiopia, India, Yemen and Iran are assumed to fully be from those countries, as listed. The categories "other" should be ignored (in other words, assumed to be distributed in the same way as the rest of the population).

In total, 53% of the total Jewish population is Ashkenazi (including a small portion who originally entered the Ashkenazi stream from Spain and Portugal) and another 11% from Spain and Portugal via other countries.

3. People of African Ancestry in the Americas

African slaves started to be brought to the Americas in the 16th century. Since different regions in America had different colonization experiences, the origins of the ancestors of their black

populations also differ. Our approximation is based on the database, “The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade”, edited by David Eltis, Stephen D.Behrendt, David Richardson, and Herbert S.A. Klein. In the database, the authors identified four disembarkation regions in America (Brazil, Caribbean, United States, and Other Americas), and eight embarkation regions in Africa (West-central Africa, South-east Africa, Bight of Benin, Gold Coast, Bight of Biafra, Senegambia, Sierra Leone). For each disembarkation region, it provides data on the percentages of slaves arriving from each embarkation region over the whole period of the slave trade. Populations with unknown origins were divided among the various origins in the same proportions as found among those who are classified to specific embarkation regions. In our analysis, we tried to identify current African countries located within each of these embarkation regions, and estimate the proportions of slaves originating from each of these component countries. Factors taken into consideration to decide country proportions within each region include number of ports active in the slave trade (50% weight), percentage share of region coast line (25% weight), and percentage share of region area (25% weight) of each component country. A list of countries for each region, and the method of calculating country weights are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Slave trade embarkation country weights calculation

<i>Regions of embarkation</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Total Coastline (km)</i>	<i>Total Area (sq km)</i>	<i>No.of Ports</i>	<i>% region coastline in the country</i>	<i>% region area in the country</i>	Country Proportion (Total=100% for each region)
Senegambia	Senegal	531	192,000	2	0.5	0.8	50%
	Gambia	80	10,000	2	0.1	0.05	20%
	Guinea-Bissau	350	28,000	2	0.4	0.15	30%
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	402	71,620	4	0.5	0.6	67.5%
	Guinea	320	245,857	1	0.5	0.4	32.5%
Windward Coast	Cote d'Ivoire	515	318,000	1	0.5	0.5	30%
	Liberia	579	96,320	9	0.5	0.5	70%
Gold Coast	Ghana	539	230,940	8	1	1	100%
Bight of Benin	Togo	56	54,385	2	0.1	0.1	15%
	Benin	121	110,620	5	0.2	0.2	35%
	Nigeria	853	910,768	3	0.7	0.7	50%
Bight of Biafra	Nigeria	853	910,768	3	0.2	0.25	30%
	Cameroon	402	469,440	2	0.2	0.45	29%
	Equatorial Guinea	296	28,051	0	0.2	0.05	6%
	Gabon	885	257,667	1	0.3	0.25	20%
	Sao Tome and Principe	209	1,001	2	0.1	0	15%
West-central	Gabon	885	257,667	1	0.2	0.05	12.5%

Africa	Congo Rep.	169	341,500	2	0.1	0.1	17.5%
	Congo Dem. Rep.	37	2,267,600	0	0	0.5	12.5%
	Angola	1,600	1,246,700	5	0.7	0.35	57.5%
South-east Africa	Mozambique	2,470	784,090	4	0.3	0.4	51%
	Tanzania	1,424	886,037	1	0.15	0.2	17%
	Madagascar	4,828	581,540	1	0.55	0.4	32%

Sources: "The Transatlantic Slave Trade" Database; CIA Fact Book

Base on Table 2 and information in "The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade", we obtained the following breakdowns of countries of origin of Africans in each disembarkation region in America (Table 3).

Table 3: Proportion of African-Originated Population by Country and Disembarkation Region

African Country of Origin	Region of Disembarkation in the Americas			
	Brazil	The Caribbean	U.S.A.	Other
Angola	42.1015%	14.51875%	15.364%	27.29525%
Benin	1.589%	6.2475%	1.0395%	4.9315%
Cameroon	0.5365%	7.5255%	5.3998%	2.262%
Congo	12.8135%	4.41875%	4.676%	8.30725%
Congo DRC	9.1525%	3.15625%	3.34%	5.93375%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	1.305%	2.103%	0.474%
Equatorial Guinea	0.111%	1.557%	1.1172%	0.468%
Gabon	9.5225%	8.34625%	7.064%	7.49375%
Gambia	0.15%	0.974%	4.264%	0.334%
Ghana	2.05%	15.1%	12.01%	21.19%
Guinea	0.091%	1.4625%	3.28575%	1.0465%
Guinea-Bissau	0.225%	1.461%	6.396%	0.501%
Liberia	0	3.045%	4.907%	1.106%
Madagascar	5.5392%	0.6816%	0.3968%	0.9536%
Mozambique	8.8281%	1.0863%	0.6324%	1.5198%
Nigeria	2.825%	16.71%	7.071%	9.385%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2775%	3.8925%	2.793%	1.17%
Senegal	0.375%	2.435%	10.66%	0.835%
Sierra Leone	0.189%	3.0375%	6.82425%	2.1735%
Tanzania	2.9427%	0.3621%	0.2108%	0.5066%
Togo	0.681%	2.6775%	0.4455%	2.1135%

III. Source Abbreviation List:

The following list explains the abbreviations used in the country-by-country explanations of estimates that appear in the appendices for regions (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania).

1). Major Sources

CE: Columbia Encyclopedia (online edition)
CF: CIA, The World Factbook
CQ: Countriesquest.com
EB: Encyclopædia Britannica (online edition)
EV: Everyculture.com
LC: Library of Congress, Federal Research Division, Country Studies
ME: MSN Encarta Encyclopedia (online edition)
NE: Nationsencyclopedia.com
WCD: World Christian Database (Original source for WCE)
WCE: World Christian Encyclopedia

2). Other Sources

ASQ: Arab Studies Quarterly (online)
BRK: brookings.edu
CACI: cacianalyst.org
CAGS: Centre for Arab Genomic Studies (online resource)
DDG: ddg.com
EA: East Africa Living Encyclopedia: University of Pennsylvania (online)
EAN: eurAsianet.org
EKI: www.eki.ee
FM: forcedmigration.org
GEOC: geocities.com
HBL: thehindubusinessline.com
JD: Journal of Democracy (online)
JP: Joshuaproject.net
JVL: Jewish Virtual Library (online resource)
MM: Metropolitan Museum (online resource)
MN: MNSU- Minnesota State University E-museum (online resource)
MPISA: www.eth.mpg.de
NEPD: nepaldemocracy.org
NYT: New York Times
RE: Reference.com
RGIT: refugeesinternational.org
SAK: sakartvelo.com
SD: US Department of State Country Reports and Background profiles
TFG: Taylor & Francis Online Journals
UI: University of Iowa Art and Life in Africa Project (online resource)
UN: United Nations University
UNESCO: unesco.org
WP: Washington Post (online)