

# Database Brazil 1800: methodological paper

## Estimation of the entire population in 1808 Brazil

### Territory:

The territory to which data was gathered in the database is almost the same of the Brazil in current days. To the present days, there were some changes in line borders, especially in the North. And after the Paraguayan War, in 1865-70, the peace treaty gave some territories to the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso on the west border. The last change was the conquest of Acre territory in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century after a war against Bolivia (see Map 1).

Map 1. Brazilian States, present days



### Sources:

Data was calculated to 1808 because we have a good estimative of Brazilian population by sex and social condition (free and slaves) by captaincies (the name of regional administrative areas in that moment) (Paiva et al., 1990). Additionally I used nominative lists of inhabitants of São Paulo Captaincy in 1808 to estimate economically active population and labour relations, as described below.

## Estimation of economically active population in 1808 Brazil

As we know the total population in 1808 divided by sex and social condition and according with captaincies, the challenge was to calculate the population

composition by age to estimate economically active population.

In this task I used detailed information about São Paulo population in the same moment, obtained from the nominative lists of inhabitants. I tried to include in São Paulo 1808 database a sample of counties that contained a variety of economic activities that could represent the economic diversity in the rest of Brazil. In order to do so, I included all the lists of inhabitants I could find in the following counties: São Paulo, the capital of the captaincy; São Carlos and Itu, two of the most important sugar cane production area; Iguape and Cananea, two places in the littoral; Cunha and Atibaia, two counties devoted to agriculture focused on the domestic supply of captaincy market. São Paulo 1808 database is composed of 40,247 registers, with 26,619 free people and 13,628 slaves.

I adjusted the composition in terms of sex and social condition to the total Brazilian population I have to in the same moment. But I supposed that Brazil had had the same composition in terms of age structure and, as discussed below, labour relations.

### **Estimation of labour relations in 1808 Brazil**

Here I will present some general considerations I assumed to classify the population in the nominative lists of inhabitants of São Paulo counties that I selected in 1808. After this, I applied the same proportions to Brazilian population according with its composition by sex and social condition. The final results are presented in Table 1.

#### **Non-working:**

1. *Cannot work or cannot be expected to work:*  
50% of total population (including free people and slaves) 65 years old and more didn't work.  
90% of free children 14 years old or less didn't work.  
75% of slave children 14 years old or less didn't work.
2. *Affluent:*  
There was not registers of people with occupation that could classified them as affluent.
3. *Unemployed:*  
Not applied.

#### **Working:**

##### **Reciprocal labour**

##### **Within the household:**

4. *Leading household producers:*  
Heads of households labeled as "agricultor" (farmer), "agricultura" (agriculture) or similar, without slaves or "agregados" (a kind of servants; see Labrel 6) and no more than 3 adults in the households. I am considering as adult everyone from 15 to 64 years old.
5. *Household kin producers:*  
All free members of households without a declared occupation (except slaves and "agregados").
6. *Household servants:*  
"Agregados", a kind of servant living in the households, sometimes with some relatives, in general without kinship ties with the head of household.

**Within the community:**

7. *Community-based redistribution agents:*  
Not applied.

**Tributary labour**

8. *Forced labourers:*  
Not applied.
9. *Indentured tributary labourers:*  
Not applied.
10. *Tributary serfs:*  
Not applied.
11. *Tributary slaves:*  
Not applied.

**Commodified labour:**

**For the market, private employment:**

12. *Self-employed:*  
Heads of households with no more than 3 adult slaves and/or "agregados" and with a declared occupation.  
Heads of households labeled as "agricultor" (farmer), "agricultura" (agriculture) or similar, with no more than 3 adult slaves and/or "agregados" and no more than 3 adults in the households. I am considering as adult everyone from 15 to 64 years old.
13. *Employers:*  
Heads of households with more than 3 adult slaves and/or "agregados" (a kind of servants; see Labrel 6). I am considering as adult everyone from 15 to 64 years old.
14. *Market wage earners:* wage earners who produce commodities or services for the market in exchange mainly for monetary remuneration.  
Everyone whose occupation was declared of "vive de suas agências" ("by his own means"), "marítimo" (shipping men) and "caixeiro" (cashier).
15. *Indentured labourers for the market:*  
Not applied.
16. *Serfs working for the market:*  
Not applied.
17. *Chattel slaves who produce for the market:*  
17.1 Sharecropping chattel slaves working for their proprietor:  
95% of all the slaves that could work.
- 17.2 Slaves for hire:  
5% of all the slaves that could work.

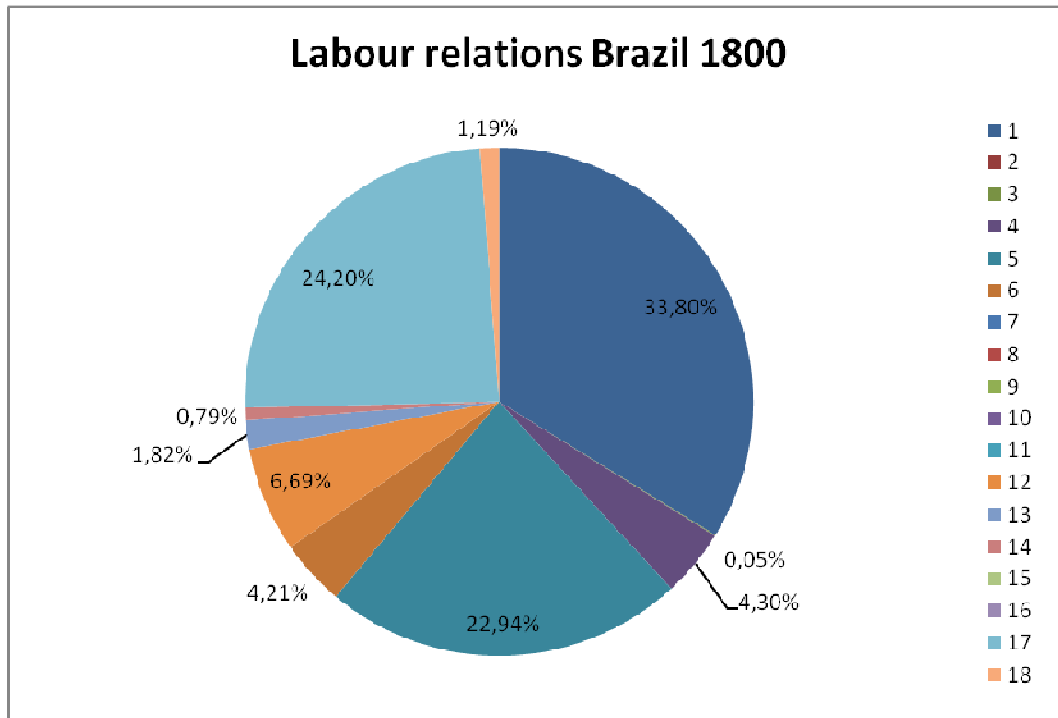
**For non-market institutions that may produce for the market**

18. *Wage earners employed by non-market institutions:*  
18.1 Sharecropping wage earners:  
Not applied.
- 18.2 Piece-rate wage earners:  
Not applied.

18.3 Time-rate wage earners:  
Bureaucrats and priests remunerated by Portuguese Crown

Table 1. Labour relations Brazil 1800 (in thousands)

Labrel	N	%
1	819.474	33,80%
2	0	0,00%
3	1.298	0,05%
4	104.136	4,30%
5	556.272	22,94%
6	102.174	4,21%
7	0	0,00%
8	0	0,00%
9	0	0,00%
10	0	0,00%
11	0	0,00%
12	162.168	6,69%
13	44.229	1,82%
14	19.184	0,79%
15	0	0,00%
16	0	0,00%
17	586.652	24,20%
18	28.874	1,19%
	2.424.461	100,00%



## References

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