

Sources and Methods for Population Estimates: Schedules A and B

The population figures in both Schedule A and Schedule B for 1770, 1780, and 1790 were taken from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), I, 8, and II, 1168. The population estimates for 1768-69 assume an arithmetic annual increase of 55,445.1 between the recorded population figures for 1760 and 1770. Population estimates for 1771-1779 and 1781-1789 were derived using two methods. The first method assumes an arithmetic increase between the reported population figures for 1770 and 1780 and between the reported population figures for 1780 and 1790. For 1771-79, this yields an annual increase of 63,229.3, and for 1781-89, an annual increase of 114,884.5. The second method assumes there was zero population growth between 1776 and 1783, and that population otherwise increased arithmetically between 1770 and 1776 and between 1784 and 1790. This yields an annual arithmetic increase between 1770 and 1776 of 105,382.2, zero change for 1776-83, and an annual arithmetic increase between 1784 and 1790 of 164,120.7. Schedule A represents the lower estimate for that year (by either method) and Schedule B represents the higher estimate for that year (by either method).

Sources and Methods for Estimates of Total Exports

The figures for American exports to England and Scotland were taken from *Historical Statistics of the United States*, II, 1174, 1176, and the estimates of total exports for 1768-1772 were taken from James Shepherd and Gary Walton, *Shipping, Maritime Trade, and the Economic Development of Colonial North America* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1972), table 1, which used the American Inspector-General's Ledgers (PRO, Customs 16/1) as a source. These figures are reprinted in from *Historical Statistics of the United States*, II, 1182-83.

The low estimates for total exports between 1773 and 1775 assumes that the reported exports to England and Scotland represented 61.80 percent of total exports, which was the actual percentage for 1768 (the high for 1768-72). The high estimates for total exports between 1773 and 1775 assumes that the reported exports to England and Scotland represented 44.62 percent of total exports, which was the actual percentage for 1772 (the low for 1768-72). The average percentage of total exports sent to Britain between 1768 and 1772 was 49.33, thus the actual value of total exports between 1773 and 1775 were likely much closer to the high estimates.

The low estimates for total exports between 1784 and 1789 assumes that the reported exports to England and Scotland represented 29.74 percent of total exports, which was the actual percentage for 1790 based on the data provided in *Historical Statistics of the United States*, II, 886, 1174, 1176. The high estimates for total exports between 1784 and 1789 assumes that the reported exports to England and Scotland represented 28.17 percent of total exports, which was the actual percentage for 1791.

Total exports for 1790 were reported in *Historical Statistics of the United States*, II, 886 as \$20 million. For comparative purposes, dollars were converted into pounds Sterling based on a fixed silver exchange rate of £1 to \$4.63. See Stuart Bruchey, *Enterprise: The Dynamic Economy of a Free People* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1990), 168.

Method for Calculating Estimated Exports per Capita

The low estimate is the dividend of the low estimate for total exports divided by the high estimate for population. The high estimate is the dividend of the high estimate for total exports divided by the low estimate for population.