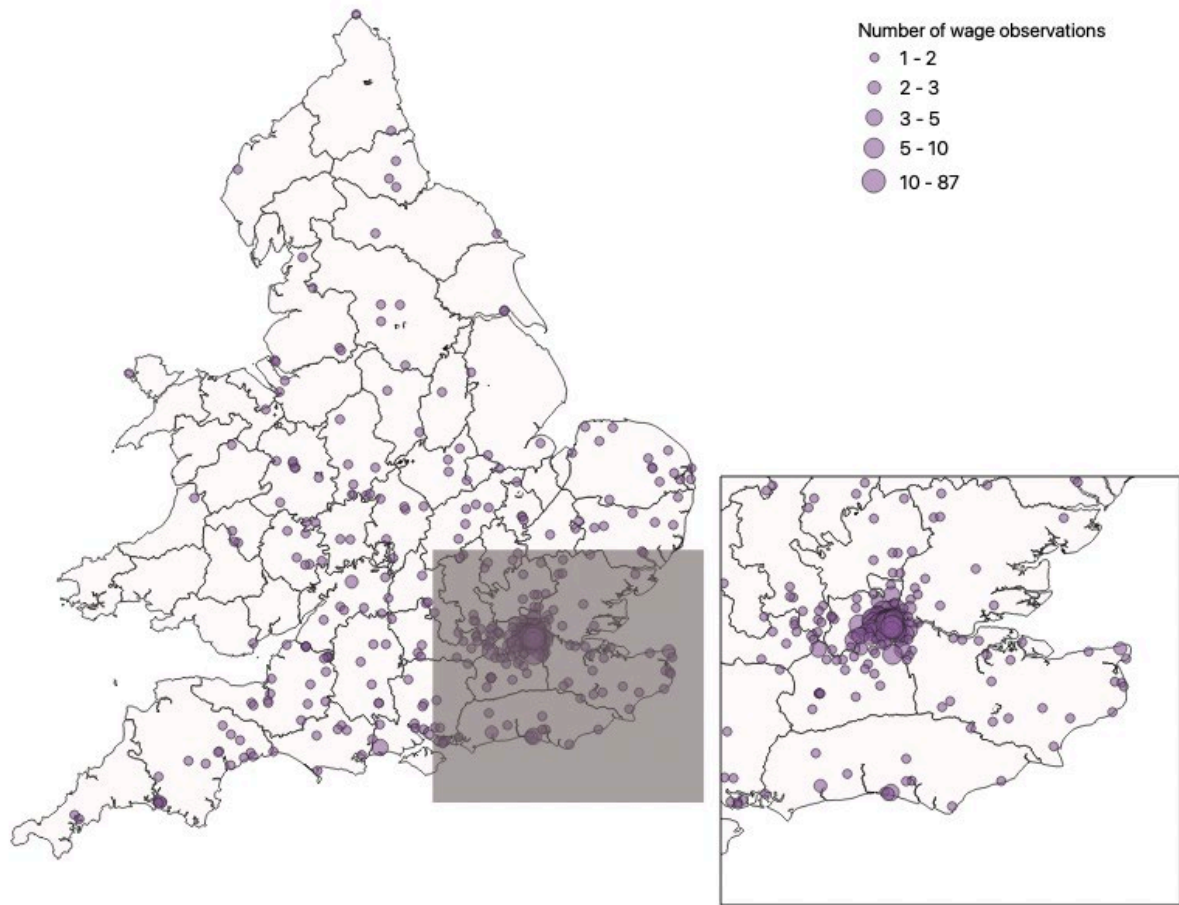


Supplementary materials

Appendix 1. Geographic distribution of wages.



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Appendix 2. Observations per decade, disaggregated by servant literacy and employer status prefix.

| | | 1780 | | 1800 | | 1810 | | 1820 | | Total | |
|--------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|-------|
| | | YES | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO |
| Signed | YES | 17 | 71 | 21 | 172 | 22 | 199 | 51 | 219 | 111 | 665 |
| | NO | 8 | 96 | 23 | 237 | 13 | 173 | 9 | 77 | 53 | 583 |
| | Total | 25 | 171 | 44 | 409 | 35 | 372 | 60 | 296 | 164 | 1,248 |

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Appendix 3. Summary statistics of regional wage variations, disaggregated by region and servant literacy.

| | All | | | London | | Home Counties | | South East | | South West | | West Midlands | | North | | Wales | |
|--------|-------|------|------|--------|------|---------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|---------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | All | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. | Lit. | Ill. |
| Mean | 9.30 | 9.95 | 8.48 | 10.26 | 8.91 | 10.4 | 9 | 9.07 | 7.41 | 8.18 | 5.73 | 6.82 | 6.69 | 7.03 | 7.19 | N/A | 6.72 |
| Median | 9.45 | 10 | 8.4 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 10 | 9 | 9.45 | 6.3 | 8 | 6 | 7.35 | 5.25 | 7.18 | 6.83 | N/A | 5.78 |
| SD | 3.76 | 4.09 | 3.17 | 3.75 | 2.77 | 5.31 | 3.56 | 3.58 | 3.68 | 2.24 | 2.55 | 2.69 | 3.45 | 1.37 | 2.36 | N/A | 3.91 |
| N. | 1,435 | 776 | 636 | 483 | 369 | 159 | 129 | 66 | 55 | 35 | 31 | 21 | 22 | 12 | 20 | 0 | 10 |

Notes: Lit. = Literate, Ill. = Illiterate, SD = Standard deviation.

Appendix 4. Employer occupations.

| Employer occupation | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| Aristocrat | 57 | 9.91 |
| Farmer | 37 | 6.43 |
| Minister | 26 | 4.52 |
| Gentleman | 21 | 3.65 |
| Attorney | 19 | 3.30 |
| Surgeon | 19 | 3.30 |
| Tailor | 19 | 3.30 |
| Victualler | 19 | 3.30 |
| Butcher | 14 | 2.43 |
| Grocer | 13 | 2.26 |
| Merchant | 13 | 2.26 |
| Innkeeper | 12 | 2.09 |
| Army officer | 11 | 1.91 |
| Baker | 9 | 1.57 |
| Hairdresser | 8 | 1.39 |
| Coffee housekeeper | 7 | 1.22 |
| Jeweller | 7 | 1.22 |
| Linen draper | 7 | 1.22 |
| Carpenter | 6 | 1.04 |
| Coal merchant | 6 | 1.04 |
| Publican | 6 | 1.04 |
| Silversmith | 6 | 1.04 |

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| | | |
|--------------------|---|------|
| Doctor of medicine | 5 | 0.87 |
| Printer | 5 | 0.87 |
| Schoolmaster | 5 | 0.87 |
| Stock broker | 5 | 0.87 |
| Auctioneer | 4 | 0.70 |
| Bricklayer | 4 | 0.70 |
| Engraver | 4 | 0.70 |
| Plumber | 4 | 0.70 |
| Solicitor | 4 | 0.70 |
| Stationer | 4 | 0.70 |
| Undertaker | 4 | 0.70 |
| Upholsterer | 4 | 0.70 |
| Widow | 4 | 0.70 |
| Banker | 3 | 0.52 |
| Brewer | 3 | 0.52 |
| Broker | 3 | 0.52 |
| Builder | 3 | 0.52 |
| Cabinet maker | 3 | 0.52 |
| Cooper | 3 | 0.52 |
| Druggist | 3 | 0.52 |
| Haberdasher | 3 | 0.52 |
| Oilman | 3 | 0.52 |
| Painter | 3 | 0.52 |
| Pastry cook | 3 | 0.52 |

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| | | |
|------------------------|---|------|
| Stay maker | 3 | 0.52 |
| Tallow chandler | 3 | 0.52 |
| Watchmaker | 3 | 0.52 |
| Wine merchant | 3 | 0.52 |
| Barrister | 2 | 0.35 |
| Cheesemonger | 2 | 0.35 |
| Chemist | 2 | 0.35 |
| Coachmaker | 2 | 0.35 |
| Fishmonger | 2 | 0.35 |
| Gardener | 2 | 0.35 |
| Glover | 2 | 0.35 |
| Hosier | 2 | 0.35 |
| Ironmonger | 2 | 0.35 |
| Laundress | 2 | 0.35 |
| Milkman | 2 | 0.35 |
| Music master | 2 | 0.35 |
| Oil merchant | 2 | 0.35 |
| Paper hanger | 2 | 0.35 |
| Perfumer | 2 | 0.35 |
| Saddler | 2 | 0.35 |
| Shoemaker | 2 | 0.35 |
| Boarding school keeper | 2 | 0.35 |
| Painter and glazier | 2 | 0.35 |
| Apothecary | 1 | 0.17 |

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| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------|
| Army agent | 1 | 0.17 |
| Blacksmith | 1 | 0.17 |
| Bookseller and stationer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Bookbinder | 1 | 0.17 |
| Bookseller | 1 | 0.17 |
| Bootmaker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Brandy merchant | 1 | 0.17 |
| Brickmaker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Calico printer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Carman and carpenter | 1 | 0.17 |
| Carter | 1 | 0.17 |
| Carver and guilder | 1 | 0.17 |
| Chair maker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Chandler | 1 | 0.17 |
| Clerk | 1 | 0.17 |
| Coach builder | 1 | 0.17 |
| Coach joiner | 1 | 0.17 |
| Commissary in the army | 1 | 0.17 |
| Councillor | 1 | 0.17 |
| Confectioner | 1 | 0.17 |
| Cook | 1 | 0.17 |
| Cooper and painter | 1 | 0.17 |
| Coppersmith | 1 | 0.17 |
| Corn chandler | 1 | 0.17 |

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| | | |
|----------------------|---|------|
| Corn dealer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Cow keeper | 1 | 0.17 |
| Currier | 1 | 0.17 |
| Custom house officer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Dentist | 1 | 0.17 |
| Draper | 1 | 0.17 |
| Dyer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Embroiderer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Engine man | 1 | 0.17 |
| Feather maker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Fencing master | 1 | 0.17 |
| Fruiterer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Gauze weaver | 1 | 0.17 |
| Gilder | 1 | 0.17 |
| Goldsmith jeweller | 1 | 0.17 |
| Hotel proprietor | 1 | 0.17 |
| Instrument maker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Iron founder | 1 | 0.17 |
| Judge | 1 | 0.17 |
| Lead maker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Leather feller | 1 | 0.17 |
| Lightman | 1 | 0.17 |
| Linen warper | 1 | 0.17 |
| Liquor merchant | 1 | 0.17 |

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| | | |
|-------------------|---|------|
| Lodger | 1 | 0.17 |
| Maltster | 1 | 0.17 |
| Man midwife | 1 | 0.17 |
| Mantua maker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Mariner | 1 | 0.17 |
| Mercer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Milliner | 1 | 0.17 |
| Muffin baker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Musician | 1 | 0.17 |
| Nurseryman | 1 | 0.17 |
| Oil and colourman | 1 | 0.17 |
| Oil Warehouse | 1 | 0.17 |
| Orange merchant | 1 | 0.17 |
| Paper stainer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Pencil maker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Pewterer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Pocket book maker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Portrait painter | 1 | 0.17 |
| Poulterer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Private gentleman | 1 | 0.17 |
| Proctor | 1 | 0.17 |
| Ship broker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Ship chandler | 1 | 0.17 |
| Silk broker | 1 | 0.17 |

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| | | |
|------------------------|-----|--------|
| Silk mercer | 1 | 0.17 |
| Skinner | 1 | 0.17 |
| Spinster | 1 | 0.17 |
| Stable keeper | 1 | 0.17 |
| Stonemason | 1 | 0.17 |
| Sugar baker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Sugar cooper | 1 | 0.17 |
| Surgeon and apothecary | 1 | 0.17 |
| Surveyor | 1 | 0.17 |
| Tobacconist | 1 | 0.17 |
| Toy seller | 1 | 0.17 |
| Toy man | 1 | 0.17 |
| Turner | 1 | 0.17 |
| Umbrella maker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Vestry clerk | 1 | 0.17 |
| Weaver | 1 | 0.17 |
| Wheelwright | 1 | 0.17 |
| Wholesale draper | 1 | 0.17 |
| Wire worker | 1 | 0.17 |
| Wool stapler | 1 | 0.17 |
| Woolen draper | 1 | 0.17 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total | 575 | 100.00 |
| <hr/> | | |

Appendix 5. Regionality regression based on Field's (2013) model.

| | 1 | 2 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Mean five-year CPI ² | | 0.000*** |
| | | 0 |
| Mean five-year CPI (log) | 0.476*** | |
| | -0.107 | |
| 1780–1799 | Ref. | Ref. |
| 1800–1809 | 0.071* | 0.155*** |
| | -0.035 | -0.03 |
| 1810–1819 | 0.141*** | 0.226*** |
| | -0.051 | -0.037 |
| 1820–1834 | 0.235*** | 0.315*** |
| | -0.036 | -0.033 |
| London and Middlesex | Ref. | Ref. |
| Home Counties | -0.055*** | -0.055*** |
| | -0.012 | -0.012 |
| South East | -0.226*** | -0.226*** |
| | -0.041 | -0.041 |
| South West | -0.391*** | -0.390*** |
| | -0.035 | -0.035 |
| West Midlands | -0.388*** | -0.388*** |
| | -0.064 | -0.065 |
| North | -0.334*** | -0.332*** |
| | -0.045 | -0.045 |

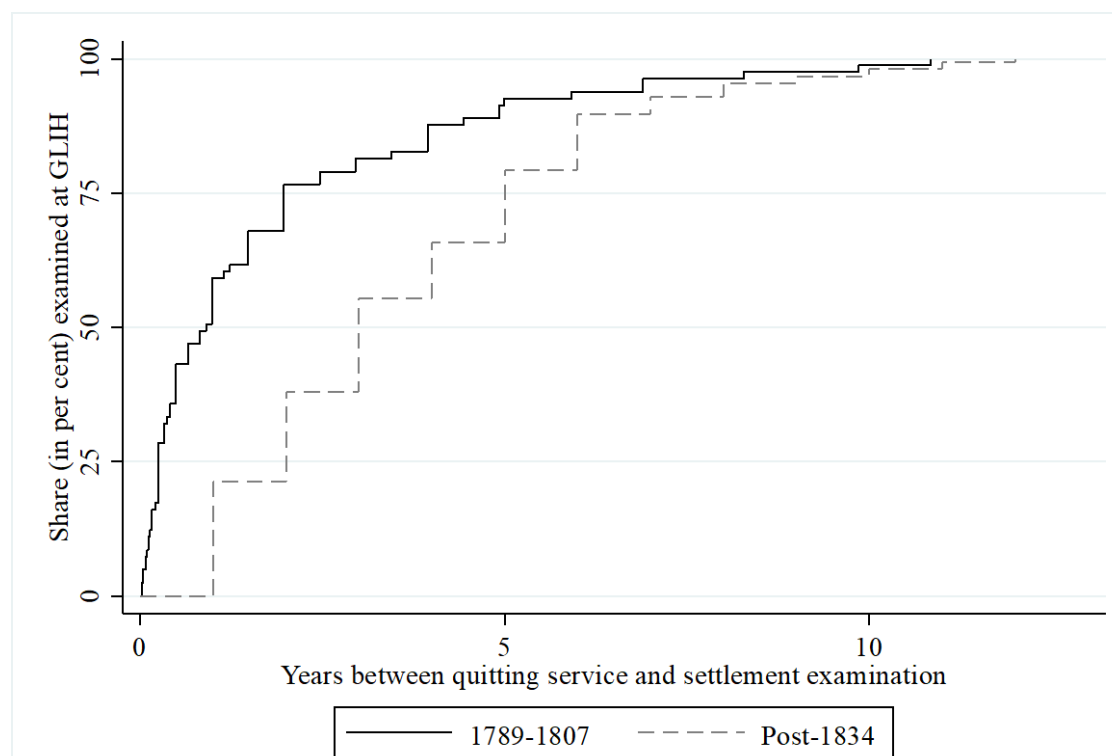
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| | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wales | -0.488*** | -0.488*** |
| | -0.009 | -0.009 |
| Constant | -0.142 | 1.845*** |
| | -0.484 | -0.042 |
| Observations | 1,427 | 1,427 |
| Adj. R-squared | 0.22 | 0.22 |

Legend: County-level clustered standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1.

Notes: The study grouped the regions of Britain according to the scheme defined by Edward H. Hunt, *Regional Wage Variations in Britain* (Oxford, 1973) and used by Joyce Burnette, “The Wages and Employment of Female Day-Labourers in English Agriculture, 1740–1850”, *Economic History Review*, 57:4 (Nov 2004), pp. 664–690, and Field, “Domestic Service”. Due to a small number of observations for the north of England, I combined the north-western and northern regions into a single category (North). Furthermore, I excluded Middlesex and the City of London from the Home Counties group because of the unique position of service in the metropolis.

Appendix 6. Kaplan-Meier failure function of the time between the end of service employment and the time when the affidavit was taken.



Sources: LMA/H01/GLI/B/09/001; LMA/H01/GLI/B/10/001–003; LMA/P85/MRY/231–238.

Notes: The GLIH affidavits do not specify the exact date when the service was performed, creating some ambiguity around the precise timing of the wage itself. However, between 1789 and 1807, the elapsed time between the end of service employment and the settlement examination was recorded, providing some insight. Additionally, the introduction of the New Poor Law in 1834 offers another method for estimating the gap between the end of employment and a servant’s admission to the hospital, as these welfare reforms abolished annual service as a means of gaining parochial settlement. By calculating the time between these reforms and the year a woman, who had secured settlement through yearly service, entered the hospital, we gain another way to approximate the timing of wages. In total, 156 women who gained their settlement via yearly hire were examined after the introduction of the New Poor Law in 1834. Of these, 78.46 per cent were examined within five years of the welfare reforms. The two estimates of the duration between the end of service and the recorded examination are visualized using Kaplan-Meier failure functions. Despite the inherent delay, the implications are relatively minor, as the use of large decade dummies to

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capture wage increases ensures that only a few observations are likely assigned to the incorrect decade.

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Appendix 7. Summary statistics of variables used for the models in tables 1 and 2.

| Variable | Observations | Min | Max | Mean | SD |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Real wage (log) | 1,435 | -5.173394 | -0.4531873 | -2.583767 | 0.4074577 |
| Literacy | 1,412 | 0 | 1 | 0.5498938 | 0.4976805 |
| Tenure dummy | 1,359 | 0 | 1 | 0.5275938 | 0.4994218 |
| Employer status | 1,435 | 0 | 1 | 0.1156794 | 0.3199516 |
| Distance from London (log) | 1,371 | -0.627565 | 6.199922 | 1.976094 | 1.717745 |
| Distance from Manchester (log) | 1,371 | 0.152418 | 6.015875 | 5.513895 | 0.3116331 |
| Alternative employment | 1,435 | 0 | 1 | 0.5263002 | 0.2289647 |
| Decade | 1,435 | 1780 | 1820 | 1805.073 | 12.51686 |
| Cottage industry | 1,435 | 0 | 0.7894737 | 0.0744232 | 0.0837839 |
| Wealth per capitalist (log) | 1,429 | 4.708953 | 6.714301 | 5.020252 | 0.5492932 |
| Relief per capita (log) | 1,239 | 1.191394 | 3.61904 | 2.767391 | 0.2608631 |
| Even wage | 1,402 | 0 | 1 | 0.6932953 | 0.4612903 |
| Mean five-year CPI (log) | 1,435 | 4.302954 | 4.96991 | 4.73565 | 0.1724427 |

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| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Wage | 1,435 | 0 | 63 | 9.291673 | 3.769809 |
| Tenure (log) | 1,359 | 2.302585 | 4.969813 | 2.920519 | 0.5395601 |
| Guinea | 1,435 | 0 | 1 | 0.6780488 | 0.4673873 |

Notes: The number of observations for the variable “Wealth per capitalist” is six fewer than for other variables because the estimation of rateable property in Worcestershire in the source was interpreted differently. This led to Worcestershire being an extreme outlier (by a factor of nine). Therefore, these observations were excluded. For tenure and literacy, the number of observations is lower than for wages since these details were not consistently recorded in the affidavits. Overall, there were 1,435 wage observations, of which 1,371 could be linked to a parish. The dataset includes thirty-three fewer observations for “Even wages” than for “Wage” due to the following exclusions: twenty-five were renumerated in shillings (i.e. not in whole pounds or guineas), and eight were for individuals compensated solely in-kind. These eight servants, who received only in-kind payments, along with “pocket money” and occasional tips, were allocated a wage of £1 if residing in London. To account for regional wage differences, I calculated the marginal effects of regions on real wages and used these to adjust the value of “pocket money”. This adjustment ensured that observations were retained for calculating the log real wage (since log 0 is undefined), the dependent variable in Table 1.

Appendix 8. Distribution of observations across interaction term categories.

| Status prefix (elite) households | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|----|-------|
| | | Literacy | | |
| | | 0 | 1 | Total |
| Tenure dummy | 0 | 24 | 49 | 73 |
| | 1 | 27 | 52 | 79 |
| Total | | 51 | 99 | 152 |

| Non-status prefix (non-elite) households | | | | |
|--|---|----------|-----|-------|
| | | Literacy | | |
| | | 0 | 1 | Total |
| Tenure dummy | 0 | 264 | 300 | 564 |
| | 1 | 290 | 330 | 620 |
| Total | | 554 | 630 | 1,184 |