

A Note on Danish Living Standards using Historical Wage Series, 1731-1913

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ABSTRACT

This paper makes use of published information on wages and prices in Denmark to construct consistent real wage series for the period 1731-1913 that can be compared with those for other countries. The comparative perspective demonstrates that whereas in the eighteenth century the Danish economy was relatively poor and backward, by the 1870s Copenhagen had one of the highest standards of living in Europe. Interestingly, this was *before* the introduction of stream-driven cooperative creameries, which suggests the conjecture that high wages may have provided an incentive to mechanize and were not simply the consequence of the subsequent productivity increases, in agriculture in particular.

1. Introduction

There is a distinct lack of information published in English on wages in Denmark in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Thus standard sources such as Mitchell (1980) only include occasional information for Denmark starting in 1914. And after several decades of work with archival sources, the (now defunct) Price History Group at the University of Copenhagen concluded that

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the wage material they had uncovered was ‘too scattered to enable the construction of long and uninterrupted series’ (Andersen and Pedersen 2004, p.44). The motivation behind the present short note is nevertheless to gather what little evidence there is from secondary sources in order to construct a series as consistent as possible for urban and rural wages for both men and women in Denmark as far back as possible, running from the early eighteenth century until the First World War. Although it is often poorly documented, our series can serve at least to shed some light on relative standards of living in Denmark during the latter part of the so-called “little divergence” between northern and southern Europe.¹ In this regard Denmark is a particularly interesting case, since its economic catch-up, traditionally dated from the 1880s, was effected largely through agriculture rather than industry (Henriksen, 1992).

Accordingly, this note proceeds to construct wage series for men and women in urban and rural occupations and uses the methodology suggested by Allen (2009) to calculate prices of baskets of goods that are comparable to those that he and others have constructed for other countries. We find that Denmark was poor during the eighteenth century but rapidly caught up with the leading European economies over the nineteenth century, so that already by the 1870s laborers in Copenhagen enjoyed some of the highest living standards in Europe.

Is it surprising that Denmark was so well off? In fact, as early as 1860 Harry Rainals, the British Vice-Consul in Copenhagen, noted that “The Danish farm labourer is generally well off and while he is without family is able to save part of his wages as is sufficiently proved by the large sums of money placed in the savings banks by this class” (Rainals, 1860, p. 290). Moreover, the fact that Denmark was

¹ Unfortunately we cannot rely on the estimates of national income constructed by Hansen (1984) to make international comparisons, since they only start in 1818 and more importantly have been found wanting in several respects. Revised estimates are only available from 1896 (see the discussion in Larsen et al., 2010). A group at the University of Southern Denmark has, however, recently received a research grant from the Danish Research Council to construct more reliable estimates back to the eighteenth century.

a country of immigration during the “first era of globalization”, when many European countries were experiencing massive emigration, particularly to the United States, must surely reflect the fact that the Danish labor market was relatively attractive. Many unskilled seasonal workers, for example from Poland, migrated to Denmark, in particular to work in the agricultural sector, but highly skilled immigrants also entered the country from, for example, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands (Willerslev, 1983; Østergaard, 2007).² Other quantitative accounts of Denmark for this period give similar indications. Johansen (1998, 2005) finds that the “consumer revolution”, i.e. the onset of the constant decline in the proportion of income being spent on food, probably came before 1790 in Denmark, earlier than in the other Nordic countries. He is skeptical about the source material, however.

In the next section, we construct wage series for various groups in Denmark from 1788 to 1913. In Section 3, we detail the baskets required to construct welfare ratios à la Allen (2009). In Section 4, we compare Denmark with other countries and provide a brief interpretation. Section 5 concludes.

2. Construction of the wage series

As mentioned in the introduction, some wage information for Denmark in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has been published, mostly in Danish. One of the earliest contributions comes from an investigation by Falbe Hansen (1889), which gives information on agricultural wages in various locations for 1788 and a number of years in the nineteenth century. Forty years later, Pedersen (1930) collected an impressive amount of data on wages from the 1840s for specific urban and rural locations, and for both men and women. Ølgaard (1976) provides a wealth of data both from the cities and the country-

² This was in fact the case even earlier. For example, already by the middle of the eighteenth century around half those working in manufacturing in Copenhagen were immigrants.

side collected from a variety of sources for the years after 1875. The most complete collection of agricultural sources, together with a detailed description of the available data, is in Christensen (1985), which offers detailed (although not annual) information on many types of agricultural wages (men/women/children, summer/harvest/winter, etc.) from 1829, drawn from a wide variety of sources.

For urban wages, the best-known series is that of Hansen (1984), who constructed an index beginning in 1818 based on a large number of sources. More detailed information can be found in Christensen (1992), who collected information on urban wages from 1830 to 1870. For subsequent years, Christensen (1975) has wages in crafts and industry from 1870 to 1914, and Christensen (1986) has women's wages in crafts and industry from 1870 to 1914. Finally, Statistics Denmark published frequent reports on wages from around the start of the twentieth century.

We use this information to construct five consistent wage series for Denmark, for the longest possible period. Three series are for men, two for women: unskilled male and female agricultural and urban laborers, plus male masons to represent skilled occupations.

Table 1 shows the sources used in constructing the agricultural wage series, Table 2 the sources and methods for the urban series.

TABLE 1
Sources used in constructing the agricultural wage series

Years	Location and years	Source
<i>Laborer (male)</i>		
1788-1801	Copenhagen County, 1788-1790	Falbe Hansen (1889)
1802-29	Denmark, 1802-03/1804-07	Falbe Hansen (1889)
1829-39	Denmark, 1829-39	Christensen (1985)
1840-50	Denmark, 1840-49	Christensen (1985)
1851-58	Denmark, 1851	Christensen (1985)
1859-1913	Fladsaa, 1859-1913	Pedersen (1930)
<i>Laborer (female)</i>		
1859-1913	Fladsaa, 1859-1913	Pedersen (1930)

Notes: Copenhagen County was the area surrounding Copenhagen, not including the city itself. Fladsaa was a municipality close to Næstved in the south of the island of Zealand (the island on which Copenhagen is located).

TABLE 2
Sources used in constructing the urban wage series

Years	Location and years mentioned	Source
<i>Mason (male)</i>		
1830-70	Copenhagen, 1830-70	Christensen (1992)
1871-85	Copenhagen "Efter C. Nyrop", 1871-85	Christensen (1992)
1886-1913	Interpolated based on other series	Christensen (1992)
<i>Laborer (male)</i>		
1731-1800	Copenhagen, "workmen" ¹	Thestrup (1971)
1818-29	Denmark, interpolated back using index	Hansen (1984)
1830-70	Copenhagen, 1830-70	Christensen (1992)
1871-1900	Copenhagen, "Stadsingeniørens Kontor", 1871-1900	Pedersen (1930)
1901-13	Interpolated based on other series	Pedersen (1930)
<i>Laborer (female)</i>		
1861-1913	Copenhagen, "Jacob Holm & Sønners Rebslag", 1861-1913	Pedersen (1930)

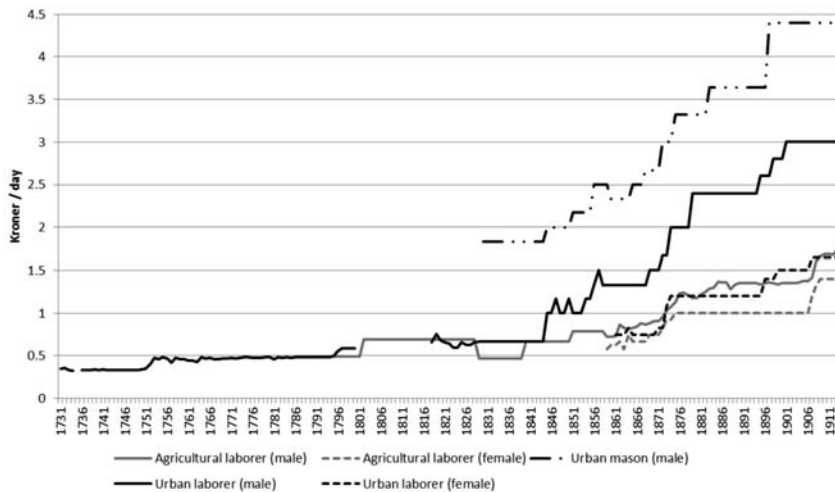
¹ Converted from skilling/day to kroner/day with 1 skilling = 0.02 kroner.

It is worth reiterating at this point that the reliability and representativeness of much of this data is unknown. This is a problem for agricultural wages in particular. For example, Falbe Hansen (1889) cites no sources whatsoever. Christensen's (1985) series for agricultural workers are based on surveys which "to a greater or lesser degree cover the whole country" (p. 114). We have chosen to use wages in Copenhagen alone in order to track single occupations as consistently as possible from the sources available, and even here interpolation was sometimes necessary to complete the series. Nevertheless, with these misgivings in mind, in Figure 1 we present the series we have constructed.

The coincidence between agricultural and urban wages until the 1840s is remarkable, but it could reflect poor source material, and more work needs to be done to reconstruct reliable series of rural wages for the eighteenth century in particular. For the later years, however, we can use these wage series to construct measures of the skill premium (the ratio of the wages of masons to those of urban

laborers), and the gender gap (the ratio of male to female wages for urban laborers) over a number of decades, as presented in Table 3.

FIGURE 1
Wages in Denmark in kroner per day, 1731-1913



Sources: See Tables 1 and 2.

Note: The currency of Denmark was the rigsdaler until the Scandinavian Monetary Union of 1874, which introduced the krone; we have used the official conversion rate of two kroner to the rigsdaler.

TABLE 3
Skill premium and gender gap in Denmark, 1830-1913

	Skill premium	Gender gap
1830-39	273%	
1840-49	234%	
1850-59	192%	
1860-69	182%	178%
1870-79	167%	177%
1880-89	148%	200%
1890-99	152%	197%
1900-09	148%	193%
1910-13	147%	182%

Sources: As for Figure 1 and our calculations.

Note: Gender gap for 1860-69 is for 1861-69.

The skill premiums are quite large for the early decades by comparison with those found by Clark (2005) for England (around 150 percent for this entire period), although they do tend to converge on that level. They are much larger than the premiums found by van Zanden (2009), of around 50 percent for Western Europe and between 60 and 140 percent for Central and Southern Europe. Van Zanden's interpretation is that this suggests a poor but improving institutional environment, since a low skill premium suggests that households have access to relatively cheap capital, and that institutions for the formation of human capital are efficient. This is consistent with the radical reforms enacted in Denmark just before and during this period, such as the abolition of serfdom in 1800, the introduction of compulsory schooling in 1814, and the liberal constitution of 1849. Thus, in this interpretation the rapid decline in the skill premium before the 1880s presaged the improved economic performance to follow.

Interestingly, and in common with Clark (2005), we find no evidence of an increase in the skill premium in the period preceding Danish industrialization beginning in the late nineteenth century, which would be consistent with theories emphasizing the importance of increased incentives for human capital accumulation during the run-up to modern economic growth (e.g. Becker et al., 1990). However, perhaps masonry was not the type of skill that would best reflect this.

Turning to the gender gap, this is relatively constant over the short period for which we have data. Women were paid approximately half as much as men (although we are presumably not comparing equivalent occupations). This is similar to the gender gap found by Humphries and Weisdorf (2014) for "casual" workers in England in 1850, but it is difficult to add much more interpretation to this, due to the short time period over which we can track wages for women.

3. From nominal to real wages: constructing welfare ratios for Denmark

Following Allen (2009), we construct both a “respectable” and a subsistence basket of goods for calculating real wages. The idea behind Allen’s work is that the contents of the baskets should be as close as possible to those used for other countries so as to permit direct comparisons of real wages. This means we cannot use, for example, the consumer price index given by Abildgren (2010).³ The contents of our baskets are specified in Table 4 and are based on those described by Allen (2009, p. 36).⁴ Although our analysis focuses on the respectability basket, we also calculate the subsistence basket for the sake of comparability to previous work.

TABLE 4
The contents of the subsistence and respectability baskets

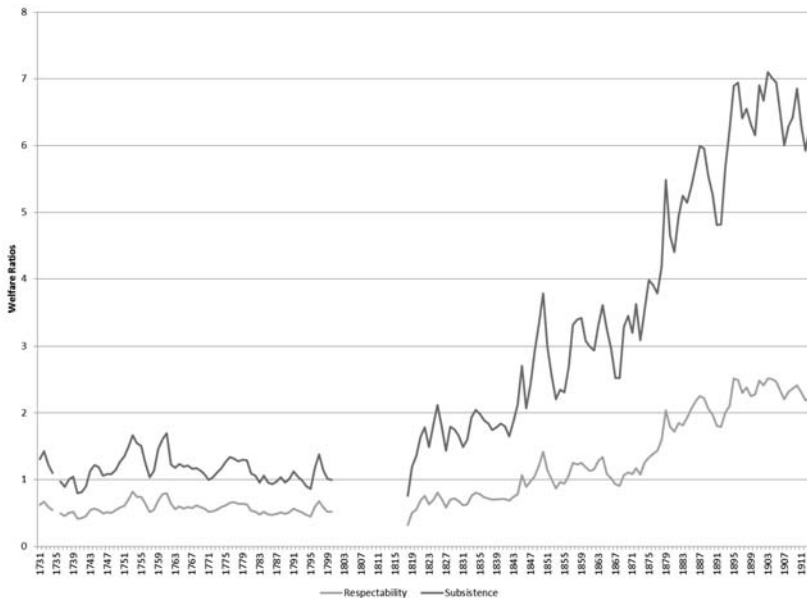
	Subsistence	Respectability
Bread	155 kg	234 kg
Beans/peas	20 kg	52 l
Meat	5 kg	26 kg
Butter	3 kg	5.2 kg
Cheese	–	5.2 kg
Eggs	–	52
Beer	–	182 l
Soap	1.3 kg	2.6 kg
Cotton	3 m	5 m
Candles	1.3 kg	2.6 kg
Lamp oil	1.3 l	2.6 l
Fuel	2 mbtu	5 mbtu
Rent	5% of total	5% of total

³ However, he did kindly make available his underlying data, which forms the basis of some of the prices we used.

⁴ In later work Allen altered the contents of the baskets. For example, in Allen et al. (2011) he presents a subsistence basket in which the 155 kg of bread is replaced by 155 kg of oats, and in the “respectable” basket, he gives 182 kg of bread rather than 234 kg, and 40 kg rather than 52 liters of beans. In Allen (2014) the 155 kg of bread in the subsistence basket is replaced by 195 kg of flour. These differences are marginal, and make no difference to the final (comparative) results, since they would affect all countries in a similar way.

The prices we use to calculate the value of the baskets are taken from a number of sources (see Appendix A.1). There is less reason for misgivings about the quality of the price data than the wage data, since the underlying sources are well documented. Moreover, an assumption of similar prices across the whole country does not seem unrealistic given market integration in a small country with such a long coastline, making transportation easy and cheap. Again following Allen, the welfare ratios in Figure 2 give the number of times an unskilled laborer working 250 days per year in Copenhagen could purchase the baskets for a family of three. The gap with respect to 1801-17 reflects the collapse of the Danish currency owing to the country's costly participation in the Napoleonic Wars, culminating in the "Danish state bankruptcy" of 1813, when Denmark defaulted on its international obligations. Prices and wages are unfortunately scanty over this period.

FIGURE 2
Welfare ratios, 1731-1913



Source: Our calculations.

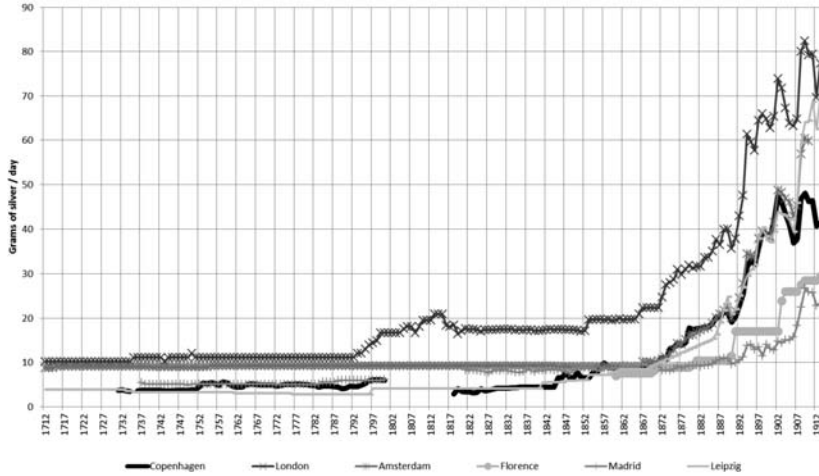
Real wages were surprisingly constant during the eighteenth century. A male urban laborer could just support his family on his own salary, but a “respectable” basket would have required his wife or children to work. This begins to change starting in the nineteenth century, however, with an almost constant improvement in living standards despite some periods of stagnation. A noticeable upward surge is visible in the 1840s and again in the 1870s, antedating the familiar story of Danish catch-up and development following the introduction of the steam-powered cream separator and cooperative creameries from 1882 on (see Henriksen, 1992; Henriksen et al., 2011). In fact, already by 1880 an urban laborer would have been able to purchase twice the respectability basket for his family of three. The divergence between the two welfare ratios after 1882 reflects dramatic relative price declines in key components of the subsistence basket, in particular bread. With the invasion of American grain and Denmark’s decision to retain free trade, all grains became much cheaper.⁵

4. A comparison of Danish standards of living with those of other countries

Allen (2009) suggests two ways of comparing wages across countries. One is to convert wages into grams of silver, the second to deflate using comparable baskets (as constant as possible across countries), such as those described above. In Figure 3, we follow the first approach and compare silver wages for unskilled laborers in Copenhagen with those in other major European cities. The sources for the silver prices are given in Appendix A.1.

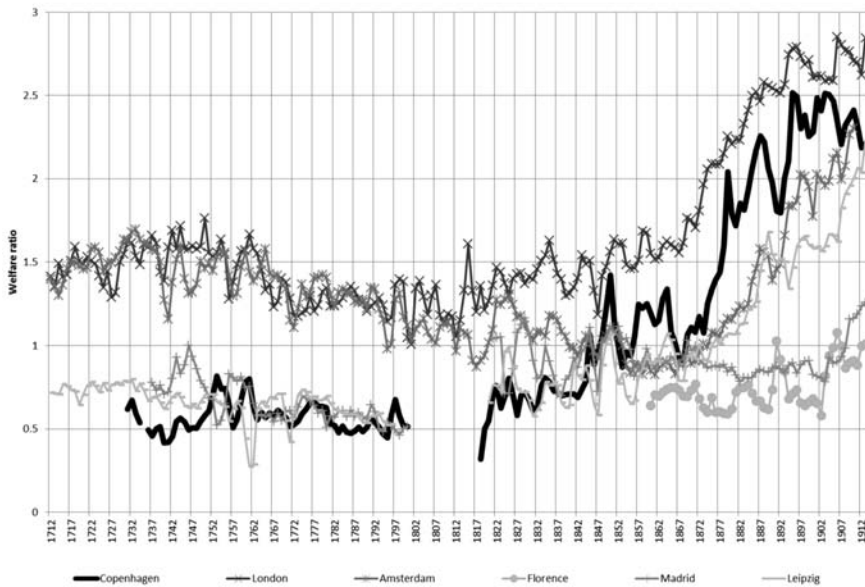
⁵ This is apparent early on from a database compiled by Giovanni Federico (2010). Already in 1870 the price of wheat in Copenhagen was £19.51 per quintal, compared with £22.78 in London, £25.79 in Oslo, and £25.89 in Amsterdam. This was rather higher than the £ 13.60/quintal registered in Chicago (close to the main American wheat growing area) but similar to the price in New York, at £19.82. The difference was accentuated in later years by the imposition of grain import duties in countries like Germany and Sweden.

FIGURE 3
Silver wages for unskilled laborers, 1712-1913



Sources: Our calculations, based on Allen (2001).

FIGURE 4
Welfare ratios for unskilled laborers, 1712-1913



Sources: Our calculations, based on Allen (2001).

We see that Copenhagen was relatively poor until 1840 when, together with Leipzig, it converged on Amsterdam and followed both nearly until the end of our period, when Denmark was particularly badly hit by the global financial crisis and banking panics of 1907 (Bordo and Landon-Lane, 2010). The picture of relative Danish prosperity is even more striking when we compare welfare ratios (the respectability basket) as in Figure 4.

In terms of welfare ratios, by the end of our period Copenhagen was clearly relatively rich. The slight difference in relative prosperity for Denmark between Figures 3 and 4 mostly reflects the cheapness of agricultural goods, given the “grain invasion” and the fact that Denmark had become a major agricultural exporter. However, the trends are clear. The “little divergence” between northern and southern Europe (see for example de Pleijt and van Zanden, 2013), when the North overtook the historically more prosperous South, saw Denmark very much in the northern club— but only from the late nineteenth century on.⁶

5. Conclusion

Our examination of prices and wages in Denmark leads us to the conclusion that the country was relatively poor in the eighteenth century in terms of real wages, but that towards the end of the nineteenth century it caught up rapidly or even overtook the leading European economies. This relative prosperity was already perceptible in the 1870s, before the rise of the cooperative creameries (from 1882) which are often taken as the main cause of Denmark’s success.

⁶ This might seem to contrast with the findings of Williamson (1995), who maintains (based on data from Christensen 1975) that Denmark had “low real wages in 1870”. However, his data only go back to 1870, and it is clear from our series that the early 1870s marked something of a trough in real wages. These years witnessed the “crisis of grain sales”, as it is known in Danish economic history, when Danish farming suffered from the “American grain invasion” but quickly responded by diversifying into livestock.

This account has an interesting potential implication. Although the development of highly productive agriculture from the 1880s certainly spurred further gains in living standards, the fact that they were high even beforehand might be one of the reasons why Denmark turned to such a highly capital-intensive, labor-saving technology in the first place. One of the main arguments set out in Allen (2009) for the adoption of capital-intensive textile machinery during the British industrial revolution was the relatively high cost of labor. Labor was relatively expensive in Denmark too, thus creating comparable incentives for introducing the capital-intensive forms of production that characterized the Danish dairy industry from the 1880s onwards.

Appendix A.1 - Sources for the price series

Bread: 1712-1800, "Fine rye bread", Abildgren (2010); 1815-75, "Rye bread", Hansen (1984); 1876-1913, "Rye bread" (from Copenhagen Municipal Hospital), Pedersen (1930).

Peas: 1712-1800, "Peas", Abildgren (2010); 1815-75, "Peas", Hansen (1984); 1876-1906, "Peas" (from Copenhagen Municipal Hospital), Pedersen (1930), 1907-13 assumed constant at 1906 price. Kg converted to liters assuming density of 750 kg/m³.

Meat: Pork prices. 1712-1800, "Pork", Abildgren (2010); 1815-75, "Pork", Hansen (1984); 1876-1913, "Pork", Statistics Denmark (1958).

Butter: 1712-1800, "Butter", Abildgren (2010); 1815-75, "Butter", Hansen (1984); 1876-1913, "Butter" (average of prices in Odense, Aarhus and Varde), Pedersen (1930).

Cheese: 1712-1800, "Cheese", Abildgren (2010); 1815-75, "Cheese", Hansen (1984); 1876-1913, "Cheese", Statistics Denmark (1958).

Eggs: 1712-1800, "Eggs", Abildgren (2010); 1815-75, "Eggs", Hansen (1984); 1876-1913, "Eggs", Statistics Denmark (1958).

Beer: 1712-1800, "Beer", Abildgren (2010); 1815-75, "Beer", Hansen (1984); 1876-1906, "Beer" (sea forts), Pedersen (1930); 1907-13 assumed constant at 1906 price.

Soap: 1712-1800, "Green soap", Abildgren (2010); 1815-75, "Green soap", Hansen (1984); 1876-1913, "Green soap" (average of prices in Odense, Aarhus and Varde), Pedersen (1930).

Cloth: 1712-1800, "Linen", Abildgren (2010); 1815-19, interpolated back from 1820 using "Middling American" cotton prices, Hansen (1984); 1820-75, "Cotton cloth, uncolored", Hansen (1984); 1876-1913, interpolated from 1875 using Dutch cotton price index (<http://www.iisg.nl/hpw/brannex.php>). Kg are converted into square meters using the assumption that 1 m²=400grams.

Candles: 1712-1800, "Tallow candles", Abildgren (2010); 1815-1913, no data available, so we doubled the amount spent on lamp oil for the basket.

Lamp oil: Where we used tallow prices, we converted assuming a density of 0.9 kg/liter. 1712-1800, "Tallow", Abildgren (2010); 1815-75, "Tallow", Hansen (1984); 1876-1913, "Petroleum" (from Copenhagen Municipal Hospital), Pedersen (1930).

Fuel: 1712-1800, "Coal", Abildgren (2010); 1815-57, "Coal", Hansen (1984); 1858-1913, "Coal" (prices at the Copenhagen gasworks), Københavns Belysningsvæsen (1932). Following Allen, we assumed that there are 26,339 BTU in 1 kg coal.

Silver: Until 1873 taken from <http://www.helmer-c.dk/Econhist/Skilling1541-1873.html>; 1874-1913 from <http://www.measuringworth.com/gold/>.

Appendix A.2 - Prices

TABLE A.2
Prices (kroner per unit) in Denmark, 1712-1913

	Rye bread	Pork	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Peas	Beer	Cloth	Tallow	Petroleum	Tallow Candles	Coal	Green soap
	kg	kg	kg	kg	unit	liter	liter	meter	liter	liter	kg	kg	kg
1712	0.12	0.23	0.39	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.47		0.43	0.01	0.50
1713	0.11	0.21	0.41	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.56		0.46	0.01	0.46
1714	0.13	0.21	0.41	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.65		0.48	0.01	0.42
1715	0.15	0.21	0.41	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.56		0.51	0.01	0.42
1716	0.15	0.22	0.40	0.25	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.56		0.55	0.01	0.42
1717	0.15	0.23	0.56	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.61		0.50	0.01	0.42
1718	0.14	0.24	0.59	0.21	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.75		0.45	0.01	0.46
1719	0.14	0.21	0.44	0.19	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.75		0.41	0.01	0.50
1720	0.13	0.25	0.59	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.75		0.38	0.01	0.46
1721	0.12	0.23	0.36	0.16	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.67		0.38	0.01	0.46
1722	0.09	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.59		0.39	0.01	0.46
1723	0.09	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.53		0.40	0.01	0.46
1724	0.11	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.47		0.40	0.01	0.46
1725	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.42		0.41	0.01	0.46
1726	0.15	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.37		0.41	0.01	0.46
1727	0.14	0.19	0.26	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.46		0.42	0.01	0.46
1728	0.13	0.19	0.36	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.56		0.42	0.01	0.46
1729	0.12	0.21	0.35	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.44		0.50	0.01	0.29
1730	0.11	0.21	0.38	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.35		0.50	0.01	0.29
1731	0.10	0.21	0.39	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.28		0.50	0.01	0.29
1732	0.10	0.21	0.36	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.29		0.46	0.01	0.29
1733	0.11	0.21	0.33	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.30		0.46	0.01	0.31
1734	0.12	0.22	0.29	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.31		0.46	0.01	0.34
1735	0.13	0.22	0.26	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.32		0.42	0.01	0.34
1736	0.14	0.23	0.24	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.34		0.42	0.01	0.34
1737	0.16	0.23	0.31	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.35		0.42	0.01	0.34
1738	0.13	0.24	0.41	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.36		0.42	0.01	0.34

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TABLE A.2
Prices (kroner per unit) in Denmark, 1712-1913

	Rye bread	Pork	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Peas	Beer	Cloth	Tallow	Petroleum	Tallow Candles	Coal	Green soap
	kg	kg	kg	kg	unit	liter	liter	meter	liter	liter	kg	kg	kg
1739	0.13	0.25	0.55	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.37		0.46	0.01	0.38
1740	0.18	0.26	0.30	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.37		0.50	0.01	0.29
1741	0.17	0.26	0.39	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.56		0.56	0.01	0.31
1742	0.15	0.25	0.29	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.51		0.63	0.01	0.32
1743	0.12	0.23	0.27	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.47		0.61	0.01	0.34
1744	0.11	0.22	0.29	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.37		0.59	0.01	0.35
1745	0.11	0.25	0.31	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.56		0.59	0.01	0.37
1746	0.12	0.27	0.71	0.17	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.23		0.63	0.01	0.38
1747	0.12	0.26	0.50	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.30		0.63	0.01	0.40
1748	0.12	0.25	0.45	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.37		0.60	0.01	0.42
1749	0.11	0.25	0.42	0.17	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.47		0.57	0.01	0.42
1750	0.10	0.25	0.39	0.25	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.37		0.54	0.01	0.42
1751	0.10	0.23	0.36	0.35	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.37		0.51	0.01	0.42
1752	0.10	0.21	0.46	0.50	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.42		0.49	0.01	0.42
1753	0.11	0.20	0.26	0.46	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.42		0.46	0.01	0.84
1754	0.12	0.19	0.43	0.42	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.37		0.44	0.01	0.34
1755	0.13	0.19	0.39	0.27	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.37		0.42	0.01	0.84
1756	0.16	0.19	0.41	0.17	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.37		0.55	0.01	0.34
1757	0.16	0.25	0.41	0.29	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.37		0.42	0.01	0.59
1758	0.17	0.31	0.41	0.29	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.37		0.46	0.01	0.53
1759	0.12	0.32	0.41	0.25	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.37		0.46	0.01	0.47
1760	0.11	0.25	0.41	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.42		0.59	0.02	0.42
1761	0.10	0.25	0.32	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.51		0.59	0.02	0.38
1762	0.14	0.22	0.41	0.17	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.51		0.76	0.02	0.39
1763	0.13	0.31	0.57	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.47		0.76	0.02	0.41
1764	0.15	0.29	0.53	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.51		0.76	0.02	0.42
1765	0.15	0.34	0.57	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.42		0.59	0.02	0.42

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.2
Prices (kroner per unit) in Denmark, 1712-1913

	Rye bread	Pork	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Peas	Beer	Cloth	Tallow	Petroleum	Tallow Candles	Coal	Green soap
	kg	kg	kg	kg	unit	liter	liter	meter	liter	liter	kg	kg	kg
1766	0.15	0.27	0.52	0.21	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.51		0.76	0.02	0.42
1767	0.15	0.26	0.64	0.29	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.51		0.71	0.02	0.39
1768	0.16	0.27	0.47	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.61		0.63	0.01	0.36
1769	0.17	0.25	0.50	0.34	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.51		0.71	0.01	0.34
1770	0.18	0.25	0.60	0.27	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.47		0.63	0.01	0.34
1771	0.19	0.32	0.64	0.21	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.61		0.76	0.02	0.38
1772	0.18	0.29	0.57	0.21	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.61		0.76	0.02	0.42
1773	0.17	0.33	0.50	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.61		0.71	0.01	0.42
1774	0.17	0.27	0.38	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.51		0.67	0.01	0.42
1775	0.15	0.25	0.34	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.51		0.67	0.02	0.42
1776	0.14	0.25	0.42	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.42		0.67	0.01	0.42
1777	0.14	0.25	0.44	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.47		0.63	0.01	0.42
1778	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.47		0.67	0.02	0.42
1779	0.15	0.28	0.41	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.47		0.65	0.02	0.42
1780	0.15	0.27	0.39	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.51		0.63	0.02	0.42
1781	0.16	0.29	0.51	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.61		0.80	0.02	0.42
1782	0.18	0.34	0.43	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.56		0.76	0.02	0.46
1783	0.20	0.34	0.46	0.25	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.56		0.76	0.02	0.42
1784	0.18	0.39	0.47	0.22	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.51		0.76	0.02	0.42
1785	0.20	0.39	0.39	0.19	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.56		0.76	0.02	0.46
1786	0.20	0.42	0.62	0.17	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.61		0.76	0.02	0.50
1787	0.20	0.41	0.50	0.25	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.65		0.76	0.02	0.42
1788	0.19	0.38	0.58	0.17	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.61		0.76	0.02	0.50
1789	0.21	0.37	0.43	0.16	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.61		0.76	0.02	0.50
1790	0.19	0.33	0.55	0.16	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.61		0.76	0.02	0.50
1791	0.17	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.56		0.76	0.02	0.42
1792	0.18	0.28	0.52	0.15	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.51		0.76	0.02	0.42

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.2
Prices (kroner per unit) in Denmark, 1712-1913

	Rye bread	Pork	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Peas	Beer	Cloth	Tallow	Petroleum	Tallow Candles	Coal	Green soap
	kg	kg	kg	kg	unit	liter	liter	meter	liter	liter	kg	kg	kg
1793	0.20	0.29	0.55	0.14	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.47		0.76	0.02	0.42
1794	0.22	0.34	0.63	0.14	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.51		0.76	0.02	0.42
1795	0.23	0.42	0.59	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.56		0.76	0.02	0.42
1796	0.18	0.42	0.70	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.79		0.76	0.02	0.42
1797	0.16	0.36	0.64	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.70		0.76	0.02	0.42
1798	0.20	0.34	0.61	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.51		0.76	0.03	0.42
1799	0.23	0.37	0.61	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.56		0.76	0.04	0.46
1800	0.23	0.37	0.61	0.13	0.02	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.65		0.76	0.03	0.59
1801													
1814													
1815	0.38	1.92	2.58	1.01	0.10	0.13	0.14	4.58	3.30			0.08	1.77
1816	0.37	1.50	2.21	0.85	0.10	0.21	0.18	5.05	3.32			0.09	2.11
1817	0.46	1.21	1.79	0.84	0.10	0.13	0.21	3.90	2.70			0.06	2.30
1818	0.26	1.02	1.32	0.48	0.08	0.14	0.13	2.21	1.51			0.04	1.54
1819	0.20	0.76	0.91	0.30	0.05	0.06	0.11	1.30	1.29			0.03	0.89
1820	0.14	0.63	0.79	0.35	0.05	0.05	0.09	1.26	1.23			0.04	0.85
1821	0.10	0.39	0.68	0.26	0.03	0.04	0.06	1.24	1.03			0.04	0.75
1822	0.10	0.25	0.50	0.22	0.03	0.04	0.06	1.05	0.79			0.04	0.66
1823	0.12	0.30	0.55	0.21	0.03	0.03	0.08	1.05	0.63			0.04	0.62
1824	0.09	0.39	0.65	0.25	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.90	0.54			0.03	0.57
1825	0.08	0.36	0.71	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.80	0.65			0.03	0.45
1826	0.10	0.36	0.68	0.25	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.74	0.58			0.03	0.43
1827	0.15	0.42	0.67	0.30	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.69	0.62			0.03	0.49
1828	0.11	0.48	0.60	0.25	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.63	0.70			0.03	0.46
1829	0.13	0.40	0.54	0.27	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.54	0.69			0.02	0.53
1830	0.13	0.46	0.69	0.27	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.56	0.66			0.02	0.47
1831	0.15	0.48	0.67	0.32	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.53	0.74			0.02	0.53

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.2
Prices (kroner per unit) in Denmark, 1712-1913

	Rye bread	Pork	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Peas	Beer	Cloth	Tallow	Petroleum	Tallow Candles	Coal	Green soap
	kg	kg	kg	kg	unit	liter	liter	meter	liter	liter	kg	kg	kg
1832	0.14	0.55	0.71	0.28	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.48	0.74			0.02	0.45
1833	0.11	0.44	0.63	0.23	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.47	0.70			0.02	0.42
1834	0.10	0.35	0.54	0.23	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.47	0.67			0.02	0.41
1835	0.11	0.38	0.58	0.23	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.51	0.59			0.02	0.51
1836	0.11	0.51	0.74	0.27	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.49	0.58			0.02	0.56
1837	0.12	0.51	0.71	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.43	0.65			0.02	0.51
1838	0.12	0.49	0.71	0.26	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.40	0.74			0.02	0.47
1839	0.12	0.51	0.70	0.28	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.38	0.75			0.02	0.47
1840	0.11	0.55	0.73	0.29	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.35	0.78			0.02	0.45
1841	0.12	0.49	0.73	0.29	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.33	0.81			0.02	0.46
1842	0.14	0.42	0.77	0.27	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.30	0.69			0.02	0.50
1843	0.12	0.45	0.79	0.30	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.28	0.66			0.02	0.48
1844	0.09	0.50	0.77	0.31	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.28	0.64			0.02	0.45
1845	0.12	0.49	0.79	0.32	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.28	0.65			0.02	0.44
1846	0.17	0.53	0.85	0.34	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.26	0.72			0.01	0.39
1847	0.16	0.66	0.93	0.35	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.29	0.87			0.02	0.43
1848	0.10	0.65	0.87	0.43	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.24	0.77			0.02	0.43
1849	0.09	0.47	0.73	0.37	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.24	0.68			0.01	0.43
1850	0.09	0.41	0.75	0.33	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.25	0.63			0.01	0.48
1851	0.10	0.49	0.82	0.33	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.24	0.60			0.01	0.50
1852	0.13	0.61	0.85	0.35	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.24	0.65			0.01	0.50
1853	0.14	0.75	1.08	0.40	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.25	0.81			0.02	0.50
1854	0.16	0.77	1.09	0.40	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.90			0.02	0.42
1855	0.16	0.77	1.18	0.44	0.04	0.13	0.08	0.22	0.69			0.02	0.51
1856	0.16	0.80	1.29	0.46	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.23	0.67			0.02	0.46
1857	0.13	0.81	1.42	0.46	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.23	0.70			0.02	0.48
1858	0.11	0.73	1.22	0.48	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.24	0.65			0.02	0.45

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.2
Prices (kroner per unit) in Denmark, 1712-1913

	Rye bread	Pork	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Peas	Beer	Cloth	Tallow	Petroleum	Tallow Candles	Coal	Green soap
	kg	kg	kg	kg	unit	liter	liter	meter	liter	liter	kg	kg	kg
1859	0.11	0.66	1.21	0.46	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.25	0.72			0.02	0.43
1860	0.13	0.75	1.07	0.44	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.25	0.73			0.02	0.40
1861	0.13	0.83	1.12	0.45	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.25	0.82			0.02	0.43
1862	0.14	0.77	1.11	0.37	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.30	0.70			0.02	0.47
1863	0.12	0.66	1.05	0.40	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.40	0.65			0.02	0.49
1864	0.10	0.70	1.27	0.39	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.47	0.51			0.02	0.49
1865	0.11	0.80	1.49	0.42	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.41	0.50			0.02	0.45
1866	0.13	0.88	1.26	0.43	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.41	0.61			0.02	0.47
1867	0.17	0.85	1.17	0.48	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.34	0.61			0.02	0.43
1868	0.16	0.96	1.64	0.48	0.05	0.11	0.14	0.30	0.52			0.02	0.42
1869	0.13	1.07	1.42	0.50	0.05	0.09	0.15	0.31	0.48			0.02	0.42
1870	0.12	1.01	1.49	0.45	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.29	0.49			0.02	0.43
1871	0.14	0.92	1.49	0.45	0.05	0.09	0.15	0.27	0.49			0.02	0.43
1872	0.13	1.04	1.40	0.64	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.28	0.52			0.02	0.46
1873	0.16	1.05	1.63	0.58	0.05	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.52			0.03	0.50
1874	0.17	1.07	1.87	0.52	0.05	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.52			0.02	0.49
1875	0.14	1.12	1.84	0.54	0.06	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.47			0.02	0.43
1876	0.14	1.06	2.05	0.54	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.33		0.34		0.02	0.50
1877	0.15	0.99	1.95	0.54	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.33		0.36		0.02	0.49
1878	0.13	0.96	1.76	0.54	0.04	0.15	0.08	0.39		0.28		0.01	0.51
1879	0.12	0.92	1.50	0.54	0.04	0.14	0.08	0.34		0.23		0.01	0.47
1880	0.15	1.03	1.86	0.48	0.04	0.14	0.09	0.30		0.23		0.01	0.44
1881	0.16	1.05	1.95	0.48	0.04	0.15	0.09	0.31		0.23		0.02	0.42
1882	0.13	0.99	2.01	0.48	0.04	0.16	0.09	0.27		0.21		0.02	0.41
1883	0.12	1.01	1.87	0.48	0.05	0.15	0.12	0.27		0.20		0.01	0.40
1884	0.12	0.88	1.87	0.48	0.05	0.20	0.09	0.28		0.21		0.01	0.40
1885	0.12	0.82	1.81	0.48	0.04	0.16	0.08	0.28		0.20		0.01	0.40

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.2
Prices (kroner per unit) in Denmark, 1712-1913

	Rye bread	Pork	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Peas	Beer	Cloth	Tallow	Petroleum	Tallow Candles	Coal	Green soap
	kg	kg	kg	kg	unit	liter	liter	meter	liter	liter	kg	kg	kg
1886	0.11	0.80	1.65	0.48	0.05	0.17	0.07	0.27		0.20		0.01	0.42
1887	0.10	0.77	1.68	0.48	0.04	0.17	0.07	0.28		0.18		0.01	0.35
1888	0.10	0.80	1.73	0.48	0.05	0.17	0.07	0.24		0.19		0.01	0.35
1889	0.11	0.85	1.85	0.48	0.05	0.17	0.08	0.24		0.20		0.02	0.36
1890	0.12	0.95	1.66	0.36	0.05	0.17	0.08	0.26		0.20		0.02	0.36
1891	0.13	0.93	2.02	0.36	0.05	0.21	0.10	0.25		0.18		0.02	0.36
1892	0.13	0.96	2.03	0.36	0.06	0.21	0.10	0.24		0.16		0.02	0.37
1893	0.10	0.97	1.97	0.36	0.06	0.18	0.09	0.18		0.14		0.01	0.37
1894	0.09	0.92	1.74	0.36	0.05	0.16	0.10	0.18		0.14		0.01	0.37
1895	0.09	0.82	1.74	0.36	0.05	0.15	0.07	0.24		0.17		0.01	0.35
1896	0.09	0.77	2.02	0.36	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.17		0.16		0.01	0.34
1897	0.10	0.93	1.96	0.36	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.18		0.15		0.01	0.33
1898	0.11	0.98	1.91	0.36	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.17		0.13		0.01	0.33
1899	0.11	0.93	2.08	0.36	0.06	0.17	0.10	0.17		0.15		0.02	0.33
1900	0.11	0.94	2.11	0.36	0.06	0.18	0.08	0.20		0.16		0.02	0.35
1901	0.10	1.01	2.13	0.34	0.06	0.17	0.08	0.24		0.16		0.02	0.36
1902	0.11	1.00	2.07	0.35	0.06	0.17	0.09	0.24		0.15		0.02	0.36
1903	0.10	0.96	2.04	0.38	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.23		0.16		0.02	0.35
1904	0.11	0.84	2.04	0.42	0.06	0.14	0.10	0.28		0.15		0.01	0.32
1905	0.11	0.88	2.13	0.44	0.06	0.14	0.10	0.24		0.14		0.01	0.32
1906	0.11	1.00	2.16	0.51	0.07	0.19	0.09	0.30		0.14		0.02	0.32
1907	0.13	0.96	2.12	0.56	0.07	0.19	0.10	0.35		0.14		0.02	0.32
1908	0.12	0.82	2.23	0.56	0.07	0.19	0.10	0.35		0.16		0.02	0.36
1909	0.12	0.78	2.20	0.51	0.08	0.19	0.10	0.29		0.14		0.01	0.37
1910	0.10	0.89	2.22	0.50	0.07	0.19	0.10	0.35		0.13		0.01	0.37
1911	0.12	0.85	2.24	0.53	0.07	0.19	0.10	0.35		0.14		0.01	0.40
1912	0.13	0.92	2.36	0.60	0.08	0.19	0.10	0.33		0.13		0.02	0.38
1913	0.11	1.05	2.36	0.54	0.08	0.19	0.10	0.34		0.17		0.02	0.38

Sources: See Appendix A.1.

Appendix A.3: Wages

TABLE A.3
Wages (kroner per day) in Denmark, 1731-1913

	Rural Laborer		Urban Laborer		Mason
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1731			0.35		
1732			0.35		
1733			0.33		
1734			0.32		
1735					
1736			0.34		
1737			0.33		
1738			0.33		
1739			0.34		
1740			0.33		
1741			0.34		
1742			0.33		
1743			0.33		
1744			0.33		
1745			0.33		
1746			0.33		
1747			0.33		
1748			0.33		
1749			0.33		
1750			0.34		
1751			0.35		
1752			0.41		
1753			0.48		
1754			0.46		
1755			0.49		
1756			0.47		
1757			0.42		
1758			0.47		
1759			0.46		
1760			0.46		

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.3
Wages (kroner per day) in Denmark, 1731-1913

	Rural Laborer		Urban Laborer		Mason
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1761			0.45		
1762			0.45		
1763			0.43		
1764			0.48		
1765			0.47		
1766			0.47		
1767			0.46		
1768			0.46		
1769			0.47		
1770			0.47		
1771			0.47		
1772			0.46		
1773			0.48		
1774			0.48		
1775			0.49		
1776			0.48		
1777			0.48		
1778			0.47		
1779			0.48		
1780			0.48		
1781			0.46		
1782			0.48		
1783			0.48		
1784			0.49		
1785			0.48		
1786			0.48		
1787			0.48		
1788	0.49		0.49		
1789	0.49		0.48		
1790	0.49		0.48		

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.3
Wages (kroner per day) in Denmark, 1731-1913

	Rural Laborer		Urban Laborer		Mason
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1791	0.49		0.49		
1792	0.49		0.48		
1793	0.49		0.48		
1794	0.49		0.48		
1795	0.49		0.50		
1796	0.49		0.55		
1797	0.49		0.58		
1798	0.49		0.58		
1799	0.49		0.58		
1800	0.49		0.58		
1801					
1814					
1815	0.69				
1816	0.69				
1817	0.69				
1818	0.69		0.66		
1819	0.69		0.76		
1820	0.69		0.68		
1821	0.69		0.66		
1822	0.69		0.64		
1823	0.69		0.60		
1824	0.69		0.60		
1825	0.69		0.66		
1826	0.69		0.63		
1827	0.69		0.63		
1828	0.69		0.66		
1829	0.47		0.67		
1830	0.47		0.67		1.83
1831	0.47		0.67		1.83
1832	0.47		0.67		1.83

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.3
Wages (kroner per day) in Denmark, 1731-1913

	Rural Laborer		Urban Laborer		Mason
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1833	0.47		0.67		1.83
1834	0.47		0.67		1.83
1835	0.47		0.67		1.83
1836	0.47		0.67		1.83
1837	0.47		0.67		1.83
1838	0.47		0.67		1.83
1839	0.47		0.67		1.83
1840	0.67		0.67		1.83
1841	0.67		0.67		1.83
1842	0.67		0.67		1.83
1843	0.67		0.67		1.83
1844	0.67		0.67		1.83
1845	0.67		1.00		2.00
1846	0.67		1.00		2.00
1847	0.67		1.17		2.00
1848	0.67		1.00		2.00
1849	0.67		1.00		2.00
1850	0.67		1.17		2.00
1851	0.79		1.00		2.17
1852	0.79		1.00		2.17
1853	0.79		1.00		2.17
1854	0.79		1.17		2.17
1855	0.79		1.17		2.17
1856	0.79		1.33		2.50
1857	0.79		1.50		2.50
1858	0.79		1.33		2.50
1859	0.72	0.58	1.33		2.50
1860	0.72	0.63	1.33		2.33
1861	0.73	0.63	1.33	0.75	2.33
1862	0.87	0.67	1.33	0.75	2.33

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.3
Wages (kroner per day) in Denmark, 1731-1913

	Rural Laborer		Urban Laborer		Mason
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1863	0.83	0.58	1.33	0.75	2.33
1864	0.82	0.75	1.33	0.83	2.33
1865	0.83	0.67	1.33	0.75	2.50
1866	0.84	0.67	1.33	0.75	2.50
1867	0.88	0.67	1.33	0.75	2.50
1868	0.87	0.67	1.33	0.75	2.67
1869	0.88	0.75	1.50	0.75	2.67
1870	0.91	0.75	1.50	0.75	2.67
1871	0.91	0.75	1.50	0.83	2.67
1872	0.95	0.83	1.67	0.83	3.00
1873	1.03	0.92	1.67	1.08	3.00
1874	1.07	0.92	2.00	1.20	3.00
1875	1.13	1.00	2.00	1.20	3.32
1876	1.23	1.00	2.00	1.20	3.32
1877	1.24	1.00	2.00	1.20	3.32
1878	1.21	1.00	2.00	1.20	3.32
1879	1.18	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.32
1880	1.18	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.32
1881	1.22	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.32
1882	1.25	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.32
1883	1.29	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1884	1.30	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1885	1.37	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1886	1.36	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1887	1.36	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1888	1.28	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1889	1.34	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1890	1.35	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1891	1.35	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1892	1.35	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64

(continues)

(continued)

TABLE A.3
Wages (kroner per day) in Denmark, 1731-1913

	Rural Laborer		Urban Laborer		Mason
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1893	1.35	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1894	1.35	1.00	2.40	1.20	3.64
1895	1.34	1.00	2.60	1.20	3.64
1896	1.35	1.00	2.60	1.40	3.64
1897	1.36	1.00	2.60	1.40	4.40
1898	1.35	1.00	2.80	1.40	4.40
1899	1.34	1.00	2.80	1.50	4.40
1900	1.35	1.00	2.80	1.50	4.40
1901	1.35	1.00	3.00	1.50	4.40
1902	1.35	1.00	3.00	1.50	4.40
1903	1.35	1.00	3.00	1.50	4.40
1904	1.36	1.00	3.00	1.50	4.40
1905	1.38	1.00	3.00	1.50	4.40
1906	1.38	1.00	3.00	1.50	4.40
1907	1.42	1.20	3.00	1.65	4.40
1908	1.61	1.32	3.00	1.65	4.40
1909	1.66	1.40	3.00	1.65	4.40
1910	1.69	1.40	3.00	1.65	4.40
1911	1.69	1.40	3.00	1.65	4.40
1912	1.68	1.40	3.00	1.65	4.40
1913	1.74	1.40	3.00	1.65	4.40

Sources: See Tables 1 and 2.

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