1 Data Appendix

1.1 Overview and Summary Statistics

Data are drawn from 53 ransom books taken from the *Archivo Histórico Nacional* and the *Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid.* These books constitute the majority of the known surviving records of trips by the Spanish redemption orders to Algiers and Tetuan.

Summary statistic for variables of interest are given in tables one, two and three. Tables one and two detail the archival sources for trips to Algiers, Algeria and Tetuan, Morocco. Both tables one and two give the number of individuals successfully ransomed in each trip, the number of individuals for whom earmarked money appeared in the book, the number of the earmarked individuals who were successfully ransomed and the length of the trip in days.

Table 3 presents individual level summary statistics for rescued captives. The first five columns detail statistics for Algiers, and the last five detail those for Tetuan. The first panel details general statistics. These show that captives rescued from Algiers had been in captivity for 6.10 years on average, whereas those rescued from Tetuan had been captive for on average 4 years. The average captive cost 1658 silver *reales* (all prices are deflated to the year 1600) in Algiers and 1972 *reales* in Tetuan.[1] The spread of prices paid was larger in Algiers than in Tetuan.

The following rows detail statistics regarding the amount of earmarked money sent for a captive. These data were drawn from the ransom books and matched by hand as explained in greater detail below. The variable Earmarked is set equal to one if an individual was recorded as having had money sent for the captive's rescue from home. This variable is measured with error (since some individuals who were earmarked do not appear as such in our data set) and thus these summary statistics are biased downward. In Algiers 9% of

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[1] Such ransoms constituted a sizeable outlay for most families. Rodriguez (2007) estimates that an un-skilled laborer (in the 15th century) would have needed roughly 25 years to save enough money to pay the average ransom.

rescued captives appear as having been earmarked, whereas in Tetuan 11% of the rescued captives were earmarked.

The next two rows detail the variable Moneysent for all individuals who appear in the ransom books as having earmarked money. The first row shows that in Algiers earmarked captives had on average 1224 reales sent to aid in their rescue while in Tetuan the average is 1083. Among the earmarked individuals who were actually rescued, the averages were 1400 and 1103 reales respectively. In total, 2262 individuals appear as having had earmarked money in both Algiers and Tetuan. Of these 2262, 974 were successfully rescued –297 out of 586 earmarked in Tetuan (51%) and 677 out of 1676 earmarked in Algiers (40%).

The following entries shows that captives were less likely to be rescued in a "bundle" (that is, jointly with other captives) in Algiers than in Tetuan. In addition, 49% of the rescued population in Algiers were from the areas most desired by the redemption team (since the majority of alms were collected from Andalusia, New Castile and Old Castile-León) whereas the total in Tetuan is 68%.

The following row shows that captives rescued from Algiers were rescued –on average– after 8.31 days of negotiations, whereas those rescued from Tetuan were rescued after 11.55 days of negotiations.

The ninth row shows that captives rescued from Algiers were rescued on average on the third trip that came to Algiers after their enslavement date. In Tetuan captives were on average rescued on roughly the second trip. The following row shows that captives owned by the government formed a smaller percentage of the rescued population in Algiers than in Tetuan. Finally, the proportion of rescued captives who were female and the average age of rescued captives was roughly the same in Algiers and in Tetuan.

The second panel details the occupation of the rescued population in both Algiers and Tetuan. Occupations were grouped into 10 categories for parsimony (see below for details), and the entries in this panel show that the occupational distribution of the rescued population was similar in both Algiers and Tetuan.

Finally, the third panel details how the liberated captives were captured. In both Tetuan and Algiers, the majority of liberated captives had been captured at sea. Those liberated in Tetuan, however, were more likely to have been captured on land.

In sum, the liberated populations appear to be roughly similar in both Algiers and Tetuan except for the fact that those rescued from Algiers were in captivity for a longer period than those in Tetuan and were liberated after fewer days of negotiations in the trip in which they were freed.

1.2   Data Construction

The "population" of total surviving ransom books was drawn from the catalogs of the *Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid*, the *Archivo Histórico Nacional* and the books used in Friedman (1983) and Martínez (2004). We used all complete books (that is those that did not have missing pages) that provided prices for the majority of captives (those with large numbers of prisoner exchanges (*canjes*) were omitted). Thus, we aimed to obtain the surviving population of ransom books (that were of statistical use) .[2]

The variables of interest were constructed from each captive's ransom entry. As one example, we detail Miguel de Cervantes' (the renowned Spanish author) ransom record as given on folios 158 and 159 of legajo 118 in the *Archivo Histórico Nacional.* This entry reads as follows (the values of variables coded in this entry are detailed in bold):

> In the city of Algiers on the 19th day of the month of September [of 1580, **timetoagreement=99 days** (first captive was ransomed in this trip on the 12th of June 1580)], the father Fray Juan Gil rescued Miguel [**first name**] de Cervantes [**last name**] of Alcala de Henares [**Castile=1**] of 31 years of age [**age=31**] [...] captured on board the galley of the sun [**sea=1**], going from Naples to Spain where he was for a long period in the service of his Magesty

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[2]We did not, however, attempt to obtain the few known surviving books held in archives other than the *Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid* and the *Archivo Histórico Nacional.*

[**profession=In King's Service**] he was lost the 26th of September of the year 1575 [**yearscaptive=5 years, missedtrips=2**]. He was in the power of Husayn Pasha King, his ransom cost 500 gold escudos [**=5044 silver reales**[3]] [...] he had 300 ducados of earmarked money [**earmarked=1, moneysent=3238 reales**][4]

The variables used in the data set were constructed from entries similar to the one given above as follows:

YearsCaptive: This variable was detailed for 9562 rescued captives (95% of total sample of 10114).

Price: While the paid ransom price was given for 10020 of the rescued captives (99%),[5] and was usually quoted in silver reales or silver reales *de a ocho,* at times the prices were quoted in different units (as illustrated above). The most common of these alternative were reales (or reales *de a ocho*) *de vellón* (or billon, an alloy of silver and copper). Escudos, ducados and marvedies appear more rarely.

In general, fluctuating values of these currency units appear to have created some confusion among scholars.[6] For this reason, when making conversions between currency units we preferred to use the (implied) conversion in each book when these were available.[7] If these were not available, the following conventions were used: 1 ducado=375 marvedies, 1 real=34 marvedies, 1 gold coin=8 silver coins, 1 silver peso=8 silver reales and 1 real *de vellón*=0.5 silver reales.[8]

It should be noted that for the vast majority of captives no conversions were necessary. Furthermore, the majority of exchange rates were derived from the books. This suggests that measurement error due to conversions is probably not a major problem.

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[3] This rate was imputed from the ransom book. For conversion rates see discussion below under the bold heading price.

[4] This rate was imputed from the ransom book. For conversion rates see discussion below under the bold heading price.

[5] We set the price of Christian captives who were exchanged for Muslims to missing.

[6] For one example, see the different value of the peso given by Friedman (1983, p. xiii) and Lea (1906, p. 562). It appears that Friedman's conversion rates are from an earlier era than Lea's.

[7] That is, in many books the scribe would at times give the same price in two currency units allowing us to impute the conversion rate between the two.

[8] See Cayón et al. (2005, p. 401-402) and Lea (1906, p. 560-561)

Finally, all prices were deflated to year 1600 reales using the average of Hamilton's indexes (1934, 1947) for Andalusia, New Castile and Old Castile-León. For the period 1551-1600 see Hamilton (1934, p. 198), for the period 1601-1650 Hamilton (1934, p. 215), for the period 1651-1700 Hamilton (1947, p. 119) and for the period 1701-1750, see Hamilton (1947, p. 139).[9]

Earmarked: This variable is set to one if the variable Moneysent is greater than 0.

Moneysent: This variable was constructed using the section of the ransom books in which the scribe wrote down money received for individual captives.[10] In total, there were 2262 entries of money received for various captives. These captives were then matched by hand (due to orthographic variations, matching using automated algorithms would have led to a substantial number of missed matches).

Of these 2262 individuals with money recorded 974 were successfully matched. Thus of the 10114 captives in the sample, 974 were recorded as having money sent for them and 9140 were not. The remaining 1288 captives who had money sent for them were not rescued.

In general, while one gets the impression in some trips that the books contain almost all the individuals who had earmarked money, it appears that in others the scribes did not write down every individual for whom the redemption team received funds. Indeed, in some trips no one at all is recorded as having received money to aid in their rescue.[11]

This means that there are some individuals in the sample who received earmarked money but were not recorded as having received this money. Different currency units were treated identically as the ransom prices.

Bundled: This variable was constructed under the assumption that the scribes wrote the entries of rescued captives in chronological order (which they seem to have done). We construct the variable bundled equal to one if the captive has an identical ransom price to

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[9]These series were merged by assuming constant prices in the years 1600 and 1601 ; 1650 and 1651 and 1700 and 1701.

[10]We did not include the few captives who gave their own adjutorios in Algiers. This was done because it is unlikely that the corsairs did not know the amount given by these individuals.

[11]In these books the amounts of earmarked money are often given as a lump sum without providing the amount given for each captive.

that of the captive before or after her in the book.

Castile: This variable was constructed using the home town of the captive. It was set equal to one if the captive was from Andalusia, New Castile or Old Castile-León since these were the areas from which the vast majority of the redemptions in the sample had special orders to rescue captives from.

DaysElapsed: The scribe often noted the day on which the captive was ransomed. This information, in addition to the date at which the redemption team entered Algiers or Tetuan can be used to calculate the days elapsed since arrival. The variable used, however, calculates the days elapsed since the first agreement (results are similar if one uses the time elapsed since first landing).

MissedTrips: This variable was constructed using the trips to the Barbary States performed by the Mercedarian redemption order in Garí y Siumell (1873) as well as the trips in the sample. We used the date of capture and the date of rescue of each captive to compute how many known trips had gone to their point of rescue before they were rescued. We constructed this variable as a robustness check and it is not used in the empirical analysis (since point estimates are generally attenuated (this attenuation, in turn, is likely due to measurement error)).

Govt: This variable is defined equal to 1 if the book states that the captive was owned by a member of the ruling elites in Algiers or Tetuan. It is equal to 0 otherwise.

Female: This variable is equal to one if the captive had the following first names: *Ageda, Agueda, Agustina, Aldonza, Ana, Antona, Antonia, Antonina, Barbara, Barbola, Bernarda, Catalina, Caterina, Cathalina, Cecilia, Clara, Constanza, Cristina, Damiana, Dominga, Ducana, Esperanza, Feliciana, Felipa, Francisca, Geronima, Ginana, Ginesa, Gregoria, Guida, Ines, Isabel, Joana, Josefa, Juana, Jusepa, Lucia, Luisa, Madalena, Magdalena, Manuela, Margarita, Maria, Mariana, Marina, Marta, Nicolasa, Pascuala, Paula, Pereta, Petra, Petronila, Polonia, Porcia, Prudencia, Rosa, Rosalia, Sebastiana, Severina, Teresa, Theodora, Theresa, Thomasa, Thomasina, Ventura, Vitoria, Yasimina, Zajeda* or was oth-

erwise designated as female in the book.

Age: This variable was taken directly from the ransom books and was reported for 9611 captives (95%)

1.3   Occupation

The 10 occupational categories reported in table 3 and used in the empirical analysis were defined grouping the original professional descriptions (which are reported verbatim) as follows:[12]

i. **Fisherman**: *Pescador*

ii **Cleric:** *Canonigo de la Iglesia de Orense, Canonigo de la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Canarias, Capellan, Clerigo, Clerigo de la Orden de San Agustin, Clerigo de la Orden de San Francisco, Clerigo de Misa, Clerigo Presbitero, Colegial, Diacono Religioso de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Frayle, Licenciado, Licenciado del Seminario de San Albano en Valladolid, Licenciado en la Iglesia de la Isla Canaria, Licenciado y Capellan, Licenciado Clerigo de Evangelio, Licenciado Subdiacono, Misionario Apostolico Capuchino, Padre de la Santisima Orden de la Trinidad, Presbitero, Presbitero de la Orden de San Basilio, Prior de Masaraque y Beneficiado de la Santa Iglesia de Girona, Religioso, Religioso Capuchino, Religioso de la Orden de Carmelitas, Religioso de la Orden de la Cartuja, Religioso de la Orden de la Santisima Trinidad, Religioso de la Orden de la Santisima Trinidad Descalza, Religioso de la Orden de los Carmelitas Descalzos, Religioso de la Orden de Nuestra Señora de la Merced, Religioso de la Orden de Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, Religioso de la Orden de Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, Religioso de la Orden de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Religioso de la Orden de Predicadores, Religioso de la Orden de San Agustin, Religioso de la Orden de San Basilio, Religioso de la Orden de San Bernardo, Religioso de la Orden de San Francisco, Religioso de la Orden de San Juan de Dios, Religioso de la Orden de San Pedro,*

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[12]We experimented with grouping individuals into even finer groups by professions, but given that the empirical results in these finer groups were similar to those presented we used these broader categories for greater clarity and simplicity.

Religioso de la Orden de San Pedro Alcantara, Religioso de la Orden de Santo Domingo, Religioso de la Orden del Carmen, Religioso de Menores Ordenes, de la Orden de los Minimos, Religioso del Habito de San Juan y Comedador de Baldebida, Religioso Dominico (Orden de Santo Domingo), Sacerdote, Sacerdote de la Orden de la Santisima Trinidad, Sacerdote de la Orden de San Francisco, Sacerdote Presbitero de la Orden de Santo Domingo, Secretario de la Santa Inquisición, Diacono Religioso de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Frayle Caballero del Habito de San Juan, Licenciado, Subdiacono, Misionario Apostolico Capuchino, Religioso de la Orden de San Pedro, Religioso de la Orden de San Pedro Alcantara, Monja de la Orden de la Victoria, Monja Profesa de la Orden de la Victoria de Andujar, Monja Profesa de Santa Clara

    iii. **Soldier:** *Soldado, Soldado (Sargento), Soldado de la Brigada de Lucas Patiño, Soldado de Caballeria de Oran, Soldado de la Artilleria, Soldado de las Guardias Balonas, Soldado de Oran, Soldado de Zeuta, Soldado del Peñon, Soldado del Regimiento de Dragones de Tarragona, Soldado del Regimiento de Lisboa, Soldado del Regimiento de Navarra, Soldado del Regimiento de Suizos de Vesle, Soldado y Marinero, Soldado- Alferez, Soldado- Capitan de Infanteria, Soldado-Alferez, Soldado-Caballero del Habito de Cristo, Soldado-Caballero Hidalgo, Soldado-Capitan, Soldado-Capitan de Infanteria, Soldado-Capitan del Bajel de la Armada Real, Soldado-General, Soldado-Sargento, Soldado-Sargento de Granaderos, Soldado-Subteniente, Soldado-Teniente, Caballero Romano, Alferez del Regimiento de Suizos de Vesle, Artillero de Armada de España, Atalaya de Ceuta, Caballero, Caballero Atajador, Caballero de la Orden de Calatrava, Caballero de la Orden de San Juan, Caballero de la Orden de Santiago, Caballero del Habito de Cristo, Caballero del Habito de Cristo- Capitan, Caballero del Habito de San Juan, Caballero y Alcalde de Ceuta, Cabo de Escuadra de Oran, Capitan, Capitan (Iba de Espia a Reconocer La Fuerza y Diseño de la Armada Francesa), Capitan de Caballos en Flandes, Capitan de una Fragata Española con Nombramiento del Rey, Capitan de una Galeota Española, Capitan y Sargento Mayor, Escucha de Ceuta, Escucha de la Ciudad de Carchuna, Escucha de la Fuerza de Ceuta, Escucha y Almozaden de Ceuta, Guardia,*

Maestro de Escopeta, Miembro de la Milicia, Sargento del Peñon, Sargento del Regimiento de Navarra, Teniente del Regimiento de Bezle

iv. **In the Service of His Magesty:** *En Servicio de su Magestad, En Servicio de su Magestad-Marinero, Mensajero del Gobernador, Mensajero en Servicio de su Magestad*

v. **Sailor:** *Marinero, Marinero (Capitan), Grumete, Marinero en Servicio de su Magestad, Marinero En Servicio del Rey, Marinero- Capitan, Marinero-Calafate, Marinero-Capitan, Marinero-Comerciante de Esclavos, Marinero-Piloto, Paje de Nao*

vi. **Shepherd:** *Pastor*

vii. **Traveling to/from Americas:** *En Carrera de Indias, En la Carrera de Indias, En la Carrera de Indias- Marinero, Piloto de la Carrera de Indias*

viii. **Peasant:** *Labrador, Labradora*

ix. **NI:** if individual's occupation was not identified

x. **Other Identified:** all other professions.

This category includes professions denoted (again verbatim) as follows (I have grouped the occupations into general categories for ease of exposition): **Mayor***: Alcalde de Corte de la Real Audiencia de Sevilla y Visitador de la Isla la Española, Alcalde de los Terreros, Regidor Perpetuo de Marbella, Regidor de Madrid*; **Barber:** *Barbero;* **Caulker:** *Calafate;* **Carpenter:** *Carpintero, Maestro De Carpintero, Maestro de Serrar Madera, Tonelero, Astillero;* **Surgeon:** *Cirujano;* **Merchant:** *Comerciante, Comerciante de Esclavos, Casero de La Bentilla de Nijas, Mercader*; **Servant:** *Criado* ; **Slave:** *Esclavo, Esclavo Mulato, Esclavo de Joseph de Mesa (Caballero de La Orden de Calatrava), Mulato Esclavo de Joseph de Mesa (Caballero de la Orden de Calatrava);* **Scribe:** *Escribano de su Magestad, Notario, Veedor y Contador de la Galera de Santa Agueda, En Servicio del Hijo del Marques de Villena, En Servicio del Marques de Lanzarote, Funcionario de la Corona*; **Student:** *Estudiante (Graduado de Grado y Corona), Estudiante (Graduado de Grado y Corona), Estudiante Teologo, Iba a Francia a Aprender Frances;* **Blacksmith:** *Herrero;* **Baker:** *Panadero*; **Ship Owner:** *Patron de Barca, Patron de Fragata, Piloto*; **Tailor:** *Sastre;* **Bullfighter:** *Torrero, Torrero*

de Torreblanca

1.4 Matching Criteria for Failed Negotiations

Captives were matched in section 5.2.1 as follows: we first matched captives by first and last name only if there was an exact orthographical match. We then dropped all names for which the earliest observed date was a rescue. Then, we dropped all names that appeared in both Algiers and Tetuan. Then we dropped all names that had more than one rescue. Then we dropped all names that had more than 30 years between appearing in the books.

2 References

AHN (Archivo Histórico Nacional)*: códices, legajos*: 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149

BNM (Bibloteca Nacional de Madrid)*: mss: 2963, 2974, 3549, 3870, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3592, 3593, 3597, 3628, 3631, 3819, 3837, 3872, 4405, 4359, 4363, 4365, 4394, 6547, 6573, 7752

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Table 1: **Data Sources (1)**
Spanish Ransoming Trips to Algiers, Algeria

Year	Archive	Ransomed (Number)	EarMarked (Number)	Ransomed (of EarMarked)	Length (Days)
1575	mss2963	143	-	-	84
1580/1581	l118,l120	165	63	21	293
1582	l119	107	62	21	-
1587/1588	l122	102	36	9	-
1591/1592	l121	120	45	11	-
1618	l125	141	28	16	-
1627	mss3872	143	7	2	-
1642	l133	142	38	23	-
1649	l132	106	15	4	-
1651	mss3597	238	38	15	-
1660	mss4359	368	122	52	-
1662	l139	285	100	45	19
1664	mss4394	262	114	42	-
1667	mss3586	211	124	52	22
1669	mss3593	189	139	44	12
1670	l135	192	106	33	23
1675	mss2974	519	220	115	19
1678	mss7752	448	81	28	-
1679	l146	165	16	8	9
1686	mss4363	320	8	4	20
1690	l145	162	13	7	9
1692	l147	156	34	8	17
1702	mss3587	482	-	-	17
1713	mss3837	197	-	-	22
1718	l148	284	202	95	18
1723	mss3549	424	-	-	21
1724	mss3589	275	-	-	15
1729	l149	272	65	22	-
1730	mss3592	345	-	-	26
1739	mss3590	435	-	-	-
Total(Avg)		7398	1676	677	(38.00)

Archive entries prefaced with l are from the *Archivo Histórico Nacional, códices.*
The number after l details the legajo. Archive entries prefaced with mss are from
the *Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid.* The number after mss gives the manuscript
number. Earmarked individuals had a non-zero amount of money given in Spain
for their ransom. Length of negotiations is measured here from the arrival of the
redemption team at the corsair stronghold until their departure. (-) denotes missing.

Table 2: **Data Sources (2)**
Spanish Ransoming Trips to Tetuan, Morrocco

Year	Archive	Ransomed (Number)	EarMarked (Number)	Ransomed (of EarMarked)	Length (Days)
1583	mss3588	87	25	19	284
1609	mss6547	117	4	4	48
1612	mss4405	120	71	6	11
1614	l124	89	-	-	16
1615	mss3870	69	7	2	123
1621	l126	102	5	4	35
1625	l127	50	10	7	13
1633	mss3819	119	-	-	24
1635	mss3628	93	8	6	37
1636	l130	80	-	-	23
1636	l129	73	7	3	26
1639	l131	81	8	6	32
1640	mss6573	219	47	25	30
1645	mss4365	206	66	31	26
1646/1647	l134	123	20	9	37
1648	mss3631	236	82	61	41
1654	l137	126	30	25	-
1656	l136	139	15	5	20
1661	l138	121	-	-	-
1664	l140	79	5	1	23
1668/1669	l142	127	39	18	254
1674	l143	128	61	35	72
1677	l144	132	76	30	134
Total(Avg)		2716	586	297	(62.33)

Archive entries prefaced with l are from the *Archivo Histórico Nacional*, *códices*. The number after l details the legajo. Archive entries prefaced with mss are from the *Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid*. The number after mss gives the manuscript number. Earmarked individuals had a non-zero amount of money given in Spain for their ransom. Length of negotiations is measured here from the arrival of the redemption team at the corsair stronghold until their departure. (-) denotes missing.

Table 3: **Summary Statistics (for Rescued Individuals unless otherwise noted)**

Variable	Description	Algiers Mean (1)	St.dev. (2)	Min (3)	Max (4)	N (5)	Tetuan Mean (6)	St.dev. (7)	Min (8)	Max (9)	N (10)
General											
$YearsCaptive$	Years Captive	6.10	6.45	0.02	60	7227	4.00	3.98	0	37	2335
$Price$	(Silver Reales)	1658	2257	0	81458	7317	1972	1400	125	21439	2703
$Earmarked^{1}$	=1 if earmarked	0.09	0.29	0	1	7398	0.11	0.31	0	1	2716
$Moneysent(w/NotRescued)^{2}$	(Silver Reales)	1224	4298	19	126440	1676	1083	1372	25	15672	586
$Moneysent(OnlyRescued)^{2}$	(Silver Reales)	1400	5299	19	126440	677	1103	1474	34	15672	297
$Bundled$	=1 if bundled	0.43	0.50	0	1	7317	0.62	0.49	0	1	2703
$Castile$	=1 if from desired areas	0.49	0.50	0	1	3824	0.68	0.46	0	1	1524
$DaysElapsed$	Days to Agreement	8.31	20.08	0	272	4337	11.55	21.86	0	295	2044
$MissedTrips$	Trips before rescue	1.99	2.61	0	25	7227	0.93	1.39	0	11	2335
$Govt$	Captive owned by Govt	0.17	0.38	0	1	7398	0.25	0.43	0	1	2716
$Female$		0.05	0.22	0	1	7398	0.05	0.23	0	1	2716
Age		35.88	14.06	0.11	100	7253	33.68	14.21	0.83	94	2358
Occupation											
Fisherman		0.12	0.33	0	1	7398	0.11	0.31	0	1	2716
Soldier		0.18	0.38	0	1	7398	0.17	0.37	0	1	2716
Majesty	In King's Service	0.06	0.23	0	1	7398	0.06	0.23	0	1	2716
Shepherd		0.01	0.08	0	1	7398	0.01	0.12	0	1	2716
Sailor		0.06	0.23	0	1	7398	0.06	0.23	0	1	2716
Peasant		0.01	0.08	0	1	7398	0.02	0.14	0	1	2716
Indias	En route to Americas	0.01	0.09	0	1	7398	0.01	0.07	0	1	2716
Cleric		0.02	0.13	0	1	7398	0.01	0.12	0	1	2716
Other	Other Identified	0.01	0.09	0	1	7398	0.02	0.12	0	1	2716
NI	Not Identified	0.54	0.50	0	1	7398	0.54	0.50	0	1	2716
How Captured											
Land	On Land	0.07	0.26	0	1	7398	0.15	0.36	0	1	2716
Sea	At Sea	0.64	0.48	0	1	7398	0.49	0.50	0	1	2716
WarPrisoner	In Military Combat	0.24	0.42	0	1	7398	0.23	0.42	0	1	2716
Captivity	Born In Captivity	0.003	0.05	0	1	7398	0.004	0.06	0	1	2716
Unknown		0.05	0.23	0	1	7398	0.13	0.34	0	1	2716

Notes: 1: The variable Earmarked is defined equal to one if the captive was stated in the ransom books as having had money sent for them from Spain. The variable is defined as equal to 0 else.
2: The variable Moneysent is set to missing when a captive was not identified as having money sent for them. See the text and the data appendix for additional details.
The variable DaysElapsed is equal to 0 the first day an agreement is reached