

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REPORT ON THE  
FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSALS MADE BY THE  
SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF 1899  
ABOUT THE AGED DESERVING POOR.

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MINUTE OF APPOINTMENT.

I hereby appoint Sir EDWARD W. HAMILTON, K.C.B., EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK Esquire, C.B., SAMUEL BUTLER PROVIS, Esquire, C.B., and NOEL A. HUMPHREYS, Esquire, to be a Committee to obtain information bearing upon certain questions raised in connexion with the Report, dated 26th July, 1899, of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the AGED DESERVING POOR.

And I hereby appoint Sir EDWARD HAMILTON to be Chairman and C. A. PHILLIMORE, Esquire, to be Secretary of the said Committee.

(Signed) HENRY CHAPLIN,  
President of the Local Government Board.

Whitehall, S.W.,

15th August, 1899.

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# AGED DESERVING POOR COMMITTEE.

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**APPENDIX I.**

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**Relating to the institution of the Test Census**

**pp. 5-8.**

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## APPENDIX I.—1.

Instructions issued to Clerks to Boards of Guardians in England and Wales.

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1. The Clerk to the Guardians is invited to co-operate with the General Inspector of the Local Government Board for the district, in procuring information bearing upon certain questions raised in connection with the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Aged Deserving Poor.
2. It is proposed that a house-to-house visitation should be made in certain areas, with a view to obtaining the information indicated on the Enumeration Card which has been prepared.
3. The Inspector will arrange with the Clerk to the Guardians as to the portion of the Union in which the enumeration is to be taken, and it will devolve on the Clerk, subject to the concurrence of the Inspector, to divide this area into enumeration districts, and to select a competent person, such as the Assistant Overseer, to visit the houses in each enumeration district and to obtain the information necessary to enable him to fill up the Enumeration Card.
4. The extent of the Enumerator's District should not be larger than will admit of the Enumerator's making all the visits required in four whole days at the outside, and it must be a condition of the employment of the Enumerator that he will begin the work as soon as it is assigned to him and complete it not later than the expiration of one week from the date of commencing the enumeration.
5. It is important that there should not be a larger number of Enumerators than is actually necessary. In towns a population of from 1,500 to 2,000 might be assigned to each Enumerator; but in Rural Districts the number will of course be much less, and must depend upon the circumstances of each district. It should, however, in no case be fewer than 500.
6. The duties of the Enumerator are embodied in the "Instructions to Enumerators." The Clerk will make himself acquainted with these Instructions and will supply each Enumerator with a copy of them, and with any explanation which may be necessary. The Clerk will also supply the Enumerator with the requisite number of cards, and with a written description of the area within which the Enumerator is to act.
7. The cards when filled up should be returned to the Clerk. He should examine them in order to satisfy himself that the work has been properly done, and then forward them forthwith to the Local Government Board.
8. The Clerk will be entitled to a fee of 5 guineas for his services in this matter, together with an additional half guinea for each 1,000 above 6,000 of the population, according to the census of 1891, in the area in which the enumeration is taken.
9. Each Enumerator will be entitled to be paid at the rate of 1s. 3d. an hour, or 10s. a day, but not more than 40s. in the aggregate.
10. The Enumerator will send in his account to the Clerk, who will certify the accuracy of the claim and forward it with his own claim to the Local Government Board; and the sum due will be paid to him by the Treasury. The Clerk will then pay each Enumerator the amount due and return the accounts duly receipted to the Treasury.

Local Government Board,  
September 1899.

S. B. PROVIS,  
Secretary.

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*Note.*—Similar instructions were given by the Local Government Board for Scotland to the Inspectors of the Poor.

## APPENDIX I.—2.

## Instructions issued to Enumerators.

1. It is the duty of the Enumerator to visit every occupied house in the area assigned to him by the Clerk to the Guardians. He will take with him pen and ink and a sufficient supply of cards.

2. He will, as far as possible, ascertain in the case of every person of the age of 65 or upwards whether his or her income from all sources exceeds 20s. a week. He will not be concerned with any person under the age of 65.

3. Where there is more than one person above 65 living in the house, a separate card should be used for each such person. Thus, if a husband and a wife, or a master and a servant are both above 65, a separate card should be used for each of these persons.

4. In any case where the income exceeds 20s. a week, he should enter on the card the house, name, and age last birthday, and should insert in the space for "Weekly income from all sources" the words "above 20." No attempt should be made to obtain further particulars in these cases. The answer to question 8 should, however, be given, and the date and signature of the Enumerator should be inserted.

5. In any case in which the income does not exceed 20s. a week, the Enumerator should endeavour to obtain answers to all the questions on the card.

6. The Enumerator must remember that he has no authority to enforce answers from those who are unwilling to give them. He should, however, do his best to obtain the information voluntarily, and to avoid giving offence.

7. In all cases he should make it plain that the inquiry is undertaken for statistical purposes and for such purposes only, and that it does not in any way necessarily imply the adoption of a pension scheme.

8. If information be altogether refused, he will enter on the card the name of the person and the address, and write across the card "Refused." If information be given on some points but not on others, he will similarly write "Refused" against those questions on the card to which no answers are elicited.

9. The answers are to be written in each case on the line following the question and in black ink.

10. The following instructions should be carefully observed in filling up the card :—

*"House."*—The name of the street and No. of the house should be stated, or if this is not practicable, the postal address should be given.

*"Male, Female, Single, Married, Widowed."*—The two descriptions applicable to the particular case should be left in and the others struck out.

*"Age last birthday."*—Care should be taken to get this as correctly as possible. If the age be not precisely known, the nearest approximation must be accepted, the word "about" being added.

*Earnings.*—The amount to be entered here should be the weekly earnings, based as nearly as possible on an average of the last twelve months.

“*Assistance from children or others.*”—This also should be based on the amount in money received during the preceding twelve months, and should include all assistance from charities, &c.

“*Poor relief in money.*”—It will be observed that only payments in money are to be entered here.

“*Money invested.*”—Under this head should be inserted savings which are possessed by the person and which he or she has made during his or her lifetime, whether in either of the two ways specified on the card, or in any other way, such as the purchase of Government stocks, shares in co-operative societies, land or cottages, policies of insurance, &c.

“*Any other property.*”—Under this head should be inserted any property which the person possesses and which he or she has inherited or otherwise acquired. It will be sufficient to describe it in general terms, as *e.g.*, “cottage worth 50*l.*”

*Informant.*—Where possible, the information should be obtained from the person to whom the card refers, and in such cases “himself,” or “herself,” as the case may be, should be entered here. But in some instances, *e.g.*, when the person is not at home, the information may be obtained from some member of the family. In such cases the name of the informant and the relationship to the person must be entered.

11. If anyone objects to give the information on the ground that public use may be made of it, the Enumerator should give an assurance that there will be no disclosure of names, and that nothing but general results will be published.

12. The Enumerator should treat the cards, when filled up, as strictly confidential, and should not show them to anyone.

13. Having inserted the particulars required, the Enumerator will sign the card, and date it. When all the cards have been filled up, he will see that they are numbered, arrange them in numerical order, and return them at once to the Clerk to the Guardians. They should in all cases be returned not later than the expiration of one week from the date of commencing the enumeration.

S. B. PROVIS,  
Secretary.

Local Government Board,  
September 1899.

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*Note.*—Similar instructions were issued by the Local Government Board for Scotland.



APPENDIX :

APPENDIX I.—3.

Specimen of Enumeration Card.



No. \_\_\_\_\_

*Union* \_\_\_\_\_

*Civil Parish* \_\_\_\_\_

*Enumeration District* \_\_\_\_\_

*House* \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_

2. Age last birthday _____	{	Male.	Female.
		Single.	Married. Widowed.

3. Weekly income from all sources \_\_\_\_\_ shillings.

Derived from—

- (a.) Earnings - - - - - \_\_\_\_\_
- (b.) Pension from former employers - \_\_\_\_\_
- (c.) Benefit, Trade or Friendly Societies - \_\_\_\_\_
- (d.) Assistance from children or others - \_\_\_\_\_
- (e.) Poor relief in money - - - - - \_\_\_\_\_
- (f.) Other sources - - - - - \_\_\_\_\_

4. Money invested—

- (a.) In Savings Bank - - - - - \_\_\_\_\_
- (b.) In Building Societies - - - - - \_\_\_\_\_
- (c.) Otherwise - - - - - \_\_\_\_\_

5. Any other property \_\_\_\_\_

6. Has he or she received poor relief (other than medical relief) within last 20 years? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Has been a member of the \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friendly Society for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

8. Informant \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Enumerator.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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**APPENDIX II.**

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Relating to results of Test Census in England and Wales,

pp. 10—38.

## APPENDIX II.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 Years and upwards.

TABLE (1).—PERSONS.

SPECTED AREAS DEALT WITH IN 28 POOR LAW UNIONS.	ENUMERATED POPULATION.			AGES.			
	All Ages.	Aged 65 Years and upwards.		65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 Years and upwards.	Not Stated.
		1891.	1891.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Paddington . . . . .	10,085	408	255	80	63	61	42
Marylebone . . . . .	14,513	538	281	131	77	72	1
Poplar . . . . .	14,673	457	505	245	136	120	4
St. Olave . . . . .	12,657	367	336	181	87	60	8
Woolwich . . . . .	13,541	418	393	200	115	76	2
5 Metropolitan Unions . . . . .	65,469	2,188	1,770	846	478	389	57
Brighton . . . . .	10,098	551	437	164	120	115	38
Portsea Island . . . . .	15,126	563	571	219	193	153	6
Liverpool . . . . .	15,022	464	416	205	116	81	14
Manchester . . . . .	16,294	431	423	237	123	62	1
Sheffield . . . . .	9,999	269	311	183	71	56	1
Hull . . . . .	10,332	384	289	142	73	70	4
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns) . . . . .	76,871	2,662	2,447	1,160	696	537	64
Wigan . . . . .	15,061	519	532	282	151	95	4
Auckland . . . . .	20,225	757	799	393	227	173	6
Merthyr Tydfil . . . . .	16,091	444	449	211	131	102	5
3 Mining Unions . . . . .	51,877	1,720	1,780	886	509	370	15
Milton . . . . .	5,125	272	246	92	71	83	—
Cuckfield . . . . .	4,258	200	238	99	80	59	—
Dunmow . . . . .	10,112	996	896	301	261	319	15
Walsingham . . . . .	10,767	900	866	336	248	277	5
Pewsey . . . . .	5,097	451	356	138	106	110	2
Axminster . . . . .	4,961	399	346	152	71	120	3
Redruth . . . . .	3,965	285	252	98	65	86	3
Penzance . . . . .	5,766	376	372	173	85	111	3
Taunton . . . . .	5,323	498	400	144	112	144	—
Garstang . . . . .	5,191	317	332	131	104	97	—
Thirsk . . . . .	10,188	739	692	281	189	217	5
Haverfordwest . . . . .	5,090	451	413	150	118	141	4
Ruthin . . . . .	5,188	452	448	194	118	134	2
Carnarvon . . . . .	10,502	623	577	239	178	159	1
14 Rural Unions . . . . .	91,533	6,969	6,434	2,628	1,806	2,067	43
TOTAL (28 Unions) . . . . .	285,250	13,529	12,431	5,410	3,489	3,353	179
				12,431			

APPENDIX II.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 Years and upwards.

TABLE (1).—PERSONS.

STATED WEEKLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.					In receipt of Poor Law Relief. *(3c and 6.) †
Above 20s.	20s. and above 10s.	10s. or less.	Amount not Stated.		
			Maintained by Relations or Friends.	No Information.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
111	32	54	38	20	5
102	27	86	51	15	11
90	45	242	105	23	151
45	52	186	39	14	117
76	64	154	98	1	79
424	220	722	331	73	363
122	40	174	80	21	112
93	89	233	91	65	146
71	68	159	95	33	63
45	46	250	59	23	65
56	55	126	56	18	64
88	29	118	40	14	74
475	317	1,060	421	174	514
118	61	226	43	84	124
147	80	316	244	12	192
55	54	153	133	54	67
320	195	695	420	160	389
43	58	49	31	65	25
71	40	58	32	37	39
120	116	440	121	99	224
115	100	464	141	46	285
41	42	200	60	13	120
67	21	160	24	74	84
32	10	130	62	18	39
60	28	185	28	71	34
29	34	213	95	29	81
96	41	138	43	14	41
187	67	321	84	33	125
58	23	161	25	146	119
63	59	243	80	3	93
92	91	299	88	7	142
1,074	730	3,061	914	655	1,461
2,293	1,462	5,538	2,086	1,052	2,711 ‡
12,431					

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card p. 8.

† Excluding inmates of workhouses.

‡ This number includes 108 persons who, though admitting Poor Law Relief, returned their incomes at over 10s. a week.

## APPENDIX II.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 Years and upwards.

TABLE (3).—MALES.

SELECTED AREAS DEALT WITH IN 28 POOR LAW UNIONS.	ENUMERATED POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		AGES.			
	1891.	1899.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 Years and upwards.	Not Stated.
	3.*	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
L.						
Paddington - - - - -	138	93	29	25	18	21
Marylebone - - - - -	211	115	61	31	23	—
Poplar - - - - -	181	202	114	51	35	2
St. Olave - - - - -	153	136	72	37	21	6
Woolwich - - - - -	174	176	100	47	28	1
5 Metropolitan Unions - - -	857	722	376	191	125	30
Brighton - - - - -	221	180	63	56	45	16
Portsea Island - - - - -	216	226	92	76	54	4
Liverpool - - - - -	202	187	102	47	35	3
Manchester - - - - -	202	178	108	45	25	—
Sheffield - - - - -	107	129	82	30	17	—
Hull - - - - -	145	127	66	32	27	2
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns) -	1,003	1,027	513	286	203	25
Wigan - - - - -	247	235	131	65	37	2
Auckland - - - - -	390	382	183	106	90	3
Merthyr Tydfil - - - - -	207	190	97	59	39	1
3 Mining Unions - - -	844	813	411	230	166	6
Milton - - - - -	132	131	51	36	44	—
Cuckfield - - - - -	88	116	51	39	26	—
Dunmow - - - - -	479	408	140	122	139	7
Walsingham - - - - -	397	376	140	122	113	1
Pewsey - - - - -	235	165	71	44	49	1
Axminster - - - - -	195	155	69	26	60	—
Redruth - - - - -	89	85	29	30	20	—
Penzance - - - - -	160	139	64	29	45	1
Taunton - - - - -	223	184	64	59	61	—
Garstang - - - - -	175	177	68	51	58	—
Thirsk - - - - -	354	352	151	89	111	1
Haverfordwest - - - - -	206	178	64	44	67	3
Ruthin - - - - -	222	213	101	57	54	1
Carnarvon - - - - -	274	255	115	77	62	1
14 Rural Unions - - -	3,220	2,934	1,178	825	915	16
TOTAL (28 Unions) - - -	6,023	5,496	2,478	1,532	1,400	77
					5,406	

\* Column 2 is omitted, as the numbers of Males and Females enumerated in 1891 at all ages within the selected areas were not separately abstracted.

APPENDIX II.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 Years and upwards.

TABLE (2).—MALES.

STATED WEEKLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.					In receipt of Poor Law Relief. *(3e and 6. †
Above 20s.	20s. and above 10s.	10s. or less.	Amount not Stated.		
			Maintained by Relations or Friends.	No Information.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
56	19	13	2	3	2
65	15	23	8	4	2
61	34	89	10	8	39
38	32	56	5	5	33
62	58	45	11	—	10
282	158	226	36	20	86
67	32	56	16	9	33
72	73	58	8	15	26
50	43	61	23	10	11
33	36	96	10	3	27
45	33	35	9	7	13
52	16	44	8	7	24
319	233	350	74	51	134
62	40	99	14	20	34
104	62	160	47	9	75
45	50	72	9	20	19
211	152	331	70	49	128
31	58	23	6	13	12
43	36	29	4	4	18
72	106	207	2	21	86
60	84	207	15	10	107
27	35	100	—	3	40
49	10	60	7	20	28
22	8	45	3	7	5
38	24	60	1	16	6
20	20	106	17	12	35
65	31	67	7	7	18
111	53	161	12	15	60
30	18	63	8	50	31
40	54	116	3	—	28
70	87	93	3	2	20
687	642	1,337	88	180	494
1,499	1,185	2,244	268	300	842
5,490					

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.  
† Excluding inmates of workhouses.

## APPENDIX II.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (3).—FEMALES.

SELECTED AREAS DEALT WITH IN 28 POOR LAW UNIONS	ENUMERATED POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		AGES.			
	1891.	1899.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 Years and upwards.	Not Stated.
	3.*	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Paddington . . . . .	270	162	60	38	43	21
Marylebone . . . . .	327	166	70	46	49	1
Poplar . . . . .	276	303	131	85	85	2
St. Olave . . . . .	214	200	109	50	39	2
Woolwich . . . . .	244	217	100	68	48	1
5 Metropolitan Unions . . . . .	1,331	1,048	470	287	264	27
Brighton . . . . .	330	257	101	64	70	22
Portsea Island . . . . .	347	345	127	117	99	2
Liverpool . . . . .	262	229	103	69	46	11
Manchester . . . . .	229	245	129	78	37	1
Sheffield . . . . .	162	182	101	41	39	1
Hull . . . . .	239	162	76	41	43	2
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns) . . . . .	1,569	1,420	637	410	334	39
Wigan . . . . .	272	297	151	86	58	2
Auckland . . . . .	367	417	210	121	83	3
Merthyr Tydfil . . . . .	237	253	114	72	63	4
3 Mining Unions . . . . .	876	967	475	279	204	9
Milton . . . . .	140	115	41	35	39	—
Cuckfield . . . . .	112	122	48	41	33	—
Dunmow . . . . .	517	488	161	139	180	8
Walsingham . . . . .	503	490	196	126	164	4
Pewsey . . . . .	216	191	67	62	61	1
Axminster . . . . .	204	191	83	45	60	2
Redruth . . . . .	186	187	69	35	60	3
Penzance . . . . .	216	233	109	56	66	2
Taunton . . . . .	275	216	80	53	83	—
Garstang . . . . .	142	155	63	53	39	—
Thirsk . . . . .	385	340	130	100	106	4
Haverfordwest . . . . .	245	235	86	74	74	1
Ruthin . . . . .	230	235	93	61	80	1
Carnarvon . . . . .	349	322	124	101	97	—
14 Rural Unions . . . . .	3,730	3,500	1,350	981	1,142	27
TOTAL (28 Unions) . . . . .	7,506	6,635	2,932	1,957	1,944	102
			6,935			

\* Col. 2 is omitted, as the numbers of Males and Females enumerated in 1891 at all ages within the selected areas were not separately abstracted.

APPENDIX II.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (3.)—FEMALES.

STATED WEEKLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.					In receipt of Poor Law Relief. *(3c and 6.) †
Above 20s. 9.	20s. and above 10s. 10.	10s. or less. 11.	Amount not Stated.		
			Maintained by Relations or Friends. 12.	No Information. 13.	
					14.
55	13	41	36	17	3
37	12	63	43	11	9
29	11	153	95	15	112
7	20	130	34	9	84
14	6	109	87	1	60
<i>142</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>277</i>
55	8	118	64	12	79
21	16	175	83	50	120
21	15	98	72	23	52
12	10	154	49	20	38
11	22	91	47	11	41
36	13	74	32	7	50
<i>156</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>380</i>
56	21	127	29	64	90
43	18	156	197	3	117
10	4	81	124	34	48
<i>109</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>255</i>
12	—	26	25	52	13
28	4	29	28	33	21
48	10	233	119	78	138
55	16	257	126	36	178
14	7	100	60	10	80
18	2	100	17	54	56
10	2	85	59	11	34
22	4	125	27	55	28
9	5	107	78	17	46
31	10	71	36	7	23
76	14	160	72	18	65
19	5	98	17	96	88
23	5	127	77	3	65
22	4	206	85	5	122
<i>387</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>1,724</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>957</i>
<i>794</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>3,294</i>	<i>1,818</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>1,860</i>
<i>6,935</i>					

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.  
† Excluding inmates of workhouses.



## APPENDIX II.—2.

## REPORT ON THE PRECEDING TABLES BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Selected areas.

THE areas selected by the Local Government Board Inspectors for the purpose of this Census are situated in 28 Poor Law unions of England and Wales. They included selections from five metropolitan unions, from six unions representing six other large towns, from three coal mining unions, and from 14 rural unions, including a few small towns. The enumerated population of these areas in 1891 was 285,250, including 142,340 residing in seven large English towns, 51,377 in coal mining districts, and 91,533 in rural districts. The aggregate population of these areas may therefore be accepted as fairly representative, as regards urban and rural distribution, of the general population of England and Wales.

Number and proportion of persons aged 65 years and upwards.

An examination of the Census enumeration records for 1891 showed that, of the 285,250 persons then enumerated within the selected areas, 13,529 or 4·7 per cent. were aged upwards of 65 years; this percentage was 3·3 in the metropolitan areas, 3·5 in the other large towns, 3·3 in the mining areas, and 7·6 in the rural areas. The enumerators employed at the recent experimental Census were instructed to visit every house within the area allotted to them, and to fill up a card for each person aged upwards of 65 years. The aggregate number of cards received as the result of the Census was 12,431, equal to 92 per cent. of the number of persons aged upwards of 65 years, enumerated in 1891 within the same areas. In London the cards were only 81 per cent. of the enumerated persons in 1891; in the six other large towns the proportion was 92 per cent.; in the mining areas the collected cards exceeded the 1891 numbers by 3 per cent.; and in the rural districts the cards were equal to 93 per cent. of the number in 1891. Thus the results of the Census, as regards the number of cards collected, must be regarded as satisfactory, for it may be presumed that the difference in the cards was mainly due to the failure to obtain cards for a certain proportion of elderly persons belonging to the well-to-do classes who would not be eligible for pensions. This assumption is supported by the fact that the largest deficiency of cards was shown in parts of Paddington, Marylebone and Brighton, where the population included a large proportion of residents of this class. If, moreover, the population of the selected areas be estimated to the middle of 1899 on the basis of the known rate of increase or decrease that prevailed between 1881 and 1891, the proportions of persons aged upwards of 65 years enumerated in 1891 and 1899 respectively may be compared in the following Table:—

TABLE A.

Selected Areas in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Percentage of total Population aged upwards of 65 Years.	
	National Census, 1891.	Test Census, 1899.
5 Metropolitan Unions - - - - -	3·3	2·6
6 Urban Unions (large Towns) - - - - -	3·5	3·2
3 Mining Unions - - - - -	3·3	3·2
14 Rural Unions - - - - -	7·6	7·3
TOTAL, 28 Unions - - - - -	4·7	4·3

It must be concluded from these figures that, except in those districts in which the population included a considerable proportion of the well-to-do classes, the enumerators at the recent Census must have succeeded in filling up cards for all but a very few of the residents aged upwards of 65 years

The 12,431 cards received from the local enumerators stated the age of the persons enumerated in all but 179, or 1·4 per cent. of the cases; 5,410 were aged between 65 and 70; 3,489 between 70 and 75, and 3,353 upwards of 75 years. The following table shows the percentage of those aged upwards of 65 years at each age period, and in each of the groups of selected areas :—

TABLE B.

Selected Areas in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Proportion per Cent. of Persons aged upwards of 65 Years, at different age periods.											
	Persons.				Males.				Females.			
	65-70.	70-75.	75 and upwards.	Not stated.	65-70.	70-75.	75 and upwards.	Not stated.	65-70.	70-75.	75 and upwards.	Not stated.
5 Metropolitan Unions -	47·8	27·0	22·0	3·2	52·0	26·5	17·3	4·2	44·8	27·4	25·2	2·6
6 Urban Unions (large Towns).	47·0	28·4	22·0	2·6	50·0	27·8	19·8	2·4	44·8	28·9	23·5	2·8
3 Mining Unions - -	49·8	28·6	20·8	0·8	50·6	28·3	20·4	0·7	49·1	28·9	21·1	0·9
14 Rural Unions - -	39·2	28·1	32·0	0·7	40·2	28·1	31·2	0·5	38·6	28·0	32·6	0·8
TOTAL, 28 Unions -	43·5	28·1	27·0	1·4	45·1	27·9	25·6	1·4	42·3	28·2	28·0	1·5

It is noteworthy that the same districts showing the largest deficiency of cards (namely, those in which the population included the largest proportion of the well-to-do classes) also showed the largest proportion of not stated ages. It should also be noted that while the total number aged upwards of 65 years included only 22 per cent. above the age of 75 years in London and in the six other large towns, and 21 per cent. in the three mining districts, the proportion at this age period in the rural districts was equal to 32 per cent. This greater longevity of elderly persons in the rural districts partly accounts for the large percentage of persons aged upwards of 65 years to the total population in these districts which has already been noticed. The percentage of not stated ages was almost the same in the case of men and of women, 1·4 and 1·5 respectively. The age distribution, however, in the stated cases differed somewhat in consequence of the greater longevity of women. Thus among men, 45·1 per cent. were aged 65—70, 27·9 aged 70—75, and 25·6 per cent. were aged upwards of 75 years; among women the percentages in the three age periods were 42·3, 28·2, and 28·0, respectively. Thus, of those aged upwards of 65 years, 25·6 per cent. of the men and 28·0 per cent. of the women were aged more than 75 years. Among men, the percentage above 75 years was 17·3 in London, 19·8 in the other large towns, 20·4 in the mining districts, and 31·2 in the rural districts; among women, the percentages in the same groups of selected districts were 25·2, 23·5, 21·1, and 32·6, respectively. From these figures it appears fair to conclude that town life and occupations affect men far more unfavourably than they do women, as there is a far greater difference between urban and rural longevity, measured by these figures, among men than among women.

The enumerator was instructed to record in each case the best information he could obtain as to the weekly income from all sources, inserting the words "above 20s." in any case where the stated income exceeded 20s. These statements were tabulated under three headings: "Above 20s.," "20s. and above 10s.," and "10s. or less." As this information was not fully given on a considerable proportion of the cards, it was found necessary to use two additional columns for tabulation purposes, one for cases stated to be supported by relations or friends without any statement of income, and the other for cases where no information as to source of income or maintenance was given. The 12,431 cases reported on the cards included 2,293, or 18 per cent., with an admitted income exceeding 20s.; 1,462, or 11·8 per cent., with an income between 20s. and 10s.; 5,538, or 44·5 per cent. with an income not exceeding 10s.; 2,086, or 16·8 per cent., said to be

maintained by relations or friends, but without statement of income ; and 1,052, or 8·5 per cent., in which the card gave no information as to source of income or maintenance.

The varying proportions of weekly incomes of different amount for persons in the several groups of selected areas are shown in the following Table :—

TABLE C.

Selected Areas in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Weekly Income from all Sources. Proportion per Cent. of total cases.				
	Above 20s.	20s. and above 10s.	10s. and less.	Not stated.	
				Maintained by Relations or Friends.	No Information.
5 Metropolitan Unions - - -	24·0	12·4	40·8	18·7	4·1
6 Urban Unions (large Towns) -	19·4	13·0	43·3	17·2	7·1
3 Mining Unions - - - -	18·0	11·0	39·0	23·6	8·4
14 Rural Unions - - - -	16·7	11·3	47·7	14·2	10·1
TOTAL, 28 Unions - - -	18·4	11·8	44·5	16·8	8·5

It may be noted that, as might be expected, the largest proportion of weekly income exceeding 20s. was returned in London, 24·0 per cent., and there is reason to believe, as has been stated, that this proportion is understated ; the percentage in the other large towns was 19·4, while in the mining and rural areas it was only 18·0 and 16·7 respectively. The percentages of cases with stated incomes between 20s. and 10s. ranged from 11·0 in the mining areas to 13·0 in the six urban areas (large towns). The proportion of cases in which the weekly income was returned as not exceeding 10s., which averaged 44·5 per cent. in the 28 selected areas, was lowest (39·0) in the three mining districts, and was highest (47·7 per cent.) in the rural areas, a result suggesting the least real poverty in the mining districts and in London, and the most in rural districts.

With regard to this comparison, however, it should be noted (1), that a total income of 10s. in London implies a greater degree of poverty than an equal income in the rural districts ; and (2), that the value of these proportions for comparative purposes are considerably discounted by the varying proportions of cases in which maintenance by relations or friends was admitted, without any statement of income, which must now be referred to.

The 2,086 cases of maintenance by relations or friends, without any statement of income, included 268 males and 1,818 females. The percentage of persons so returned was equal to 16·8 per cent. of the total cases ; in the groups of selected areas the largest percentage was 23·6 in the mining districts, while in the other groups it was 18·7 in London, 17·2 in the six other large towns, and only 14·2 in the rural districts. The cases now under notice included a few in which Poor Law relief, present or past, was admitted ; but with these exceptions, it has been assumed, for the purpose of this Report, that in all these 2,086 cases the income does not exceed 10s.

Of the 1,052 cards which contained no definite information as to income or means of maintenance, 300 related to males and 752 to females. The 300 cases of men included 202 in which the information was marked "refused," and 98 in which no information as to income susceptible of tabulation was given. The 752 cards relating to women included 284 cases of refusal ; while of the remainder 411 contained no information and 57 only imperfect information. The result of this Census as regards the information relating

to income appears to corroborate the experience of Mr. Charles Booth in his investigations, namely, that such inquiries can be more successfully made in rural districts, where the collecting agents have better means for obtaining personal information than in towns.

The following Table affords the means for comparing the information as to weekly income given on the cards relating to males and females respectively:—

TABLE D.

Selected Areas in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Weekly Income from all Sources. Proportion per Cent. of total cases of Males and Females, respectively.									
	Above 20s.		20s. and above 10s.		10s. and less.		Not stated.			
							Maintained by Relations or Friends.		No Information.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5 Metropolitan Unions - - -	39.0	13.6	21.9	5.9	31.3	47.3	5.0	28.1	2.8	5.1
6 Urban Unions (large Towns) - -	31.1	11.0	22.7	5.9	34.0	50.0	7.2	24.4	5.0	8.7
3 Mining Unions - - - - -	26.0	11.3	18.7	4.4	40.7	37.7	8.6	36.2	6.0	10.4
14 Rural Unions - - - - -	23.4	11.1	21.9	2.5	45.6	49.2	3.0	23.6	4.1	13.6
TOTAL, 28 Unions - - -	27.3	11.4	21.6	4.0	40.7	47.6	4.9	26.2	5.5	10.8

It will be no matter for surprise that the figures for males and females show such wide variations. The percentage of cases above 20s. is 27.3 for males, and only 11.4 for females; of cases from 20s. to 10s. is 21.6 for males, and only 4.0 for females; while of those not exceeding 10s. it is 40.7 for males, and 47.6 for females. The cases in which maintenance by relations or friends was admitted, without any statement of income, did not exceed 4.9 per cent. for men, whereas they were equal to 26.2 per cent. for women. The percentage moreover of cards without any information as to maintenance or income was only 5.5 per cent. for men, and was nearly double, 10.8, for women.

The amount of reliance that can be placed upon the statements upon the cards relating to the receipt of Poor Law relief, past or present, by the enumerated persons aged upwards of 65 years, is of course an open question. The following Table shows the proportional results of the Census on this point among persons, males and females, in the various groups of selected areas:—

TABLE E.

Selected Areas in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Cases in which past or present Poor Law Out-Relief was admitted.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
5 Metropolitan Unions - - -	20.5	11.9	26.4
6 Urban Unions (large Towns) - -	21.0	13.0	26.8
3 Mining Unions - - - - -	21.5	15.7	26.4
14 Rural Unions - - - - -	22.6	16.8	27.3
TOTAL, 28 Unions - - -	21.8	15.3	27.0

The percentage of the admitted cases of past or present Poor Law out-relief was 21·8 among persons, 15·3 among males, and 27·0 among females. These percentages of persons in the various groups of selected areas ranged from 20·5 in London to 22·6 in the rural districts. Among males the range of percentages was wider, namely, from 11·9 in London to 16·8 in the rural districts. Among females the percentages showed but very slight variations, and only ranged from 26·4 in London and in the mining districts, to 27·3 in the rural districts. There seems, however, by analogy, to be some ground for believing that the facts relating to Poor Law relief would be more correctly returned in rural than in urban districts ; and it should, moreover, be noted that the percentages of admitted Poor Law relief, on the cards dealt with, are decidedly below the proportions resulting from Mr. Charles Booth's investigations.

28 October 1899.

General Register Office,  
Somerset House, W.C.

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APPENDIX II.--3.

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## APPENDIX II.—3.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and not to be in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (1).—PERSONS.

Selected Areas dealt with in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Enumerated Population, 1891. All Ages.	TOTAL Weekly Income 10s. or less, and not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not stated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Paddington . . . . .	10,085	88	6	30	50	2
Marylebone . . . . .	14,513	127	12	31	84	—
Poplar . . . . .	14,673	211	9	88	113	1
St. Olave . . . . .	12,657	115	7	50	58	—
Woolwich . . . . .	13,541	177	10	77	90	—
5 Metropolitan Unions . . . . .	65,469	718	44	276	395	3
Brighton . . . . .	10,098	145	9	58	77	1
Portsea Island . . . . .	13,126	180	11	49	117	3
Liverpool . . . . .	15,022	201	9	74	115	3
Manchester . . . . .	16,294	248	20	45	182	1
Sheffield . . . . .	9,999	132	4	61	66	1
Hull . . . . .	10,332	88	3	35	50	—
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns) . . . . .	76,871	994	56	322	607	9
Wigan . . . . .	15,061	149	13	44	89	3
Auckland . . . . .	20,225	308	11	179	173	5
Merthyr Tydfil . . . . .	16,091	219	2	85	109	23
3 Mining Unions . . . . .	51,377	796	26	308	371	31
Milton . . . . .	5,125	61	4	26	31	—
Cuckfield . . . . .	4,258	54	3	28	23	—
Dunmow . . . . .	10,112	349	19	178	148	4
Walsingham . . . . .	10,767	320	21	181	124	3
Pewsey . . . . .	5,097	142	10	84	43	5
Axminster . . . . .	4,961	101	6	43	52	—
Redruth . . . . .	3,965	153	10	58	79	6
Penzance . . . . .	5,766	179	23	73	69	14
Taunton . . . . .	5,323	228	5	118	97	8
Garstang . . . . .	5,191	144	19	64	61	—
Thirsk . . . . .	10,188	282	32	107	139	4
Haverfordwest . . . . .	5,090	71	5	28	32	6
Ruthin . . . . .	5,188	231	14	121	96	—
Carmarvon . . . . .	10,502	249	6	108	134	1
14 Rural Unions . . . . .	91,533	1,573	177	1,217	1,128	61
TOTAL (28 Unions) . . . . .	285,250	5,021‡	303	2,123	2,501	94
			5,021			

‡ For explanation of this figure see Report of Registrar General at p. 28.

APPENDIX II.—3.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and not to be in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (1).—PERSONS.

WEEKLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.				SOURCES OF INCOME.					
Under 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	Income not stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer. * <i>(a. and b.)</i>	Benefit, Trade, or Friendly Societies. * <i>(c.)</i>	Assistance from Children or Others. * <i>(d.)</i>	Other Sources. * <i>(f.)</i>	Means. * <i>(4 and 5.)</i>	Not stated.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
15	18	17	38	27	4	59	9	8	—
7	33	30	48	52	5	84	2	3	1
32	35	33	91	77	8	148	11	11	—
9	28	41	37	45	8	71	14	4	—
24	23	35	95	47	9	124	2	10	—
37	137	185	309	248	34	486	38	36	1
21	31	29	64	66	3	100	9	4	1
25	25	40	90	55	5	121	12	9	1
38	35	37	91	84	4	120	4	10	3
48	92	50	49	128	9	128	15	14	—
35	17	22	58	38	6	81	16	13	1
17	13	19	39	31	3	62	3	7	—
184	213	206	391	402	30	612	59	57	6
32	42	31	44	41	17	72	14	21	2
51	61	33	223	49	54	267	27	39	—
28	26	36	129	27	38	153	2	26	10
111	129	100	396	117	109	492	43	86	13
7	13	16	25	19	3	37	2	1	—
4	7	14	20	15	—	33	5	1	1
121	66	57	105	159	40	175	23	26	1
96	56	58	119	141	27	145	18	20	17
30	19	42	51	66	16	65	4	13	3
32	25	21	23	47	8	26	6	15	1
52	27	16	58	45	3	101	6	8	3
79	44	29	27	78	8	78	14	45	2
73	46	30	79	107	—	101	4	50	1
15	39	50	40	62	8	67	1	35	1
57	62	78	85	123	10	119	54	58	3
19	15	14	23	32	1	27	5	8	6
46	57	64	64	105	9	101	50	31	1
52	66	49	82	98	32	126	48	57	1
683	542	538	810	1,097	165	1,201	240	368	41
1,065	1,021	1,029	1,906	1,864	338	2,791	380	547	* 60
5,021				5,980†					

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.  
 † The same case is often returned under more than one heading.



## APPENDIX II.—3.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and not to be in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (2).—MALES.

Selected Areas dealt with in 28 Poor Law Unions.	TOTAL Weekly Income 10s. or less, and not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not stated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Paddington . . . . .	14	—	9	5	—
Marylebone . . . . .	29	—	15	14	—
Poplar . . . . .	75	3	47	25	—
St. Olave . . . . .	32	—	18	14	—
Woolwich . . . . .	48	2	25	21	—
5 Metropolitan Unions . . . . .	198	5	114	79	—
Brighton . . . . .	30	—	21	18	—
Portsea Island . . . . .	42	2	20	18	2
Liverpool . . . . .	76	5	38	32	1
Manchester . . . . .	81	7	18	55	1
Sheffield . . . . .	33	2	19	12	—
Hull . . . . .	30	2	15	13	—
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns) . . . . .	301	18	131	148	4
Wigan . . . . .	80	6	30	43	1
Auckland . . . . .	132	8	68	58	3
Merthyr Tydfil . . . . .	62	1	29	19	13
3 Mining Towns . . . . .	274	15	127	115	17
Milton . . . . .	21	1	13	7	—
Cuckfield . . . . .	17	2	10	5	—
Dunmow . . . . .	134	7	81	46	—
Walsingham . . . . .	118	3	72	40	3
Pewsey . . . . .	61	5	34	20	2
Axminster . . . . .	40	1	24	15	—
Redruth . . . . .	43	1	26	14	2
Penzance . . . . .	55	9	35	6	5
Taunton . . . . .	89	—	62	23	4
Garstang . . . . .	59	10	26	23	—
Thirsk . . . . .	115	12	47	53	3
Haverfordwest . . . . .	43	4	22	14	3
Ruthin . . . . .	92	6	53	33	—
Carnarvon . . . . .	70	4	33	41	1
14 Rural Unions . . . . .	966	65	538	340	23
TOTAL (28 Unions) . . . . .	1,739	103	910	682	44
		1,739			

APPENDIX II.—3.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and not to be in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (2).—MALES.

WEEKLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.				SOURCES OF INCOME.					
Under 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	Income not stated but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer. *(a. and b.)	Benefit, Trade, or Friendly Societies. *(c.)	Assistance from Children or Others. *(d.)	Other Sources. *(f.)	Means. *(4 and 5.)	Notstated.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	6	6	1	8	1	7	1	1	—
—	8	13	8	17	—	15	—	2	—
11	19	34	11	38	7	27	—	1	—
1	12	15	4	16	5	14	3	2	—
4	9	25	10	29	5	17	1	2	—
17	54	93	34	108	18	80	5	8	—
4	10	15	10	25	3	20	—	2	—
5	11	17	9	25	4	16	2	1	1
16	14	24	22	47	4	29	—	4	3
3	37	33	8	53	6	23	4	7	—
5	10	9	9	15	6	13	2	2	—
3	8	13	6	16	3	15	—	—	—
35	90	111	64	181	26	116	8	16	4
17	27	21	15	30	16	31	6	10	1
30	37	21	44	26	52	63	12	21	—
16	6	31	9	12	28	21	2	11	8
63	70	73	68	68	96	115	20	42	9
1	2	14	4	10	2	7	2	—	—
1	4	8	4	10	—	5	2	1	—
43	43	46	2	93	37	21	4	10	1
30	36	44	8	84	21	17	5	5	1
14	11	36	—	43	16	4	1	7	2
5	13	15	7	28	4	10	1	2	—
13	15	12	3	28	3	13	2	2	—
17	18	19	1	36	5	8	8	19	—
22	32	21	4	63	—	20	2	24	1
8	18	25	8	33	7	17	1	18	—
19	29	55	12	80	9	21	18	25	2
11	13	11	8	27	—	10	3	6	3
12	32	45	3	67	6	13	26	15	—
15	28	33	3	58	32	8	19	22	1
211	294	384	77	660	142	174	94	156	11
327	508	661	243	1,017	282	485	127	222	24
1,739				2,157†					

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.  
 † The same case is often returned under more than one heading.

## APPENDIX II.—3.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and not to be in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (3).—FEMALES.

SELECTED AREAS DEALT WITH IN 28 POOR LAW UNIONS.	TOTAL Weekly Income 10s. or less, and not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not stated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Paddington . . . . .	74	6	21	45	2
Marylebone . . . . .	98	12	16	70	—
Poplar . . . . .	136	6	41	88	1
St. Olave . . . . .	83	7	32	44	—
Woolwich . . . . .	129	8	52	69	—
5 Metropolitan Unions . . . . .	520	39	162	316	3
Brighton . . . . .	106	9	37	59	1
Portsea Island . . . . .	138	9	20	99	1
Liverpool . . . . .	125	4	36	83	2
Manchester . . . . .	167	13	27	127	—
Sheffield . . . . .	99	2	42	54	1
Hull . . . . .	58	1	20	37	—
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns) . . . . .	693	38	191	459	6
Wigan . . . . .	69	7	14	46	2
Auckland . . . . .	236	3	111	120	2
Merthyr Tydfil . . . . .	157	1	56	90	10
3 Mining Unions . . . . .	462	11	181	256	14
Milton . . . . .	40	3	13	24	—
Cuckfield . . . . .	37	1	18	18	—
Dunmow . . . . .	215	12	97	102	4
Walsingham . . . . .	211	18	109	84	—
Pewsey . . . . .	81	5	50	3	3
Axminster . . . . .	61	5	19	37	—
Redruth . . . . .	110	9	32	66	4
Penzance . . . . .	124	14	—	63	9
Taunton . . . . .	139	5	56	74	4
Garstang . . . . .	85	9	38	38	—
Thirsk . . . . .	167	20	60	86	1
Haverfordwest . . . . .	28	1	6	18	3
Ruthin . . . . .	139	8	68	63	—
Carnarvon . . . . .	170	2	75	93	—
14 Rural Unions . . . . .	1,607	112	679	788	38
TOTAL (28 Unions) . . . . .	3,282	200	1,213	1,819	50
		3,282			

APPENDIX II.—3.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and not to be in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (3).—FEMALES.

WEEKLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.				SOURCES OF INCOME.					
Under 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	Income not stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer. *(a. and b.)	Benefit, Trade, or Friendly Societies. *(c.)	Assistance from Children or Others. *(d.)	Other Sources. *(f.)	Means. *(4 and 5.)	Notstated.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
14	12	11	37	19	3	52	8	7	—
7	25	26	40	35	5	69	2	1	1
21	16	19	80	39	1	121	11	10	—
8	16	26	33	29	3	57	11	2	—
20	14	10	85	18	4	107	1	8	—
70	88	92	275	140	16	406	33	28	1
17	21	14	54	41	—	80	9	2	1
20	14	23	81	30	1	105	10	8	—
22	21	13	69	37	—	91	4	6	—
45	55	26	41	75	3	105	11	7	—
30	7	13	49	28	—	68	14	11	1
14	5	6	33	15	—	47	3	7	—
148	123	95	327	221	4	396	51	41	2
15	15	10	29	11	1	41	8	11	1
21	24	12	179	23	2	204	15	18	—
12	20	5	120	15	10	132	—	15	2
48	59	27	328	49	13	377	23	44	3
6	11	2	21	9	1	30	—	1	—
3	3	6	25	5	—	28	3	—	1
78	23	11	103	66	3	154	19	16	—
66	20	14	111	57	6	128	13	15	16
16	8	6	51	23	—	61	3	6	1
27	12	6	16	19	4	16	5	13	1
39	12	4	55	17	—	88	4	6	3
62	26	10	26	42	3	70	6	26	2
51	14	9	65	44	—	81	2	26	—
7	21	25	32	29	1	59	—	17	1
38	33	23	73	43	1	98	36	33	1
8	2	3	15	5	1	17	2	2	3
34	25	19	61	38	3	88	24	16	1
37	38	16	79	40	—	118	29	35	—
472	243	154	733	437	23	1,027	146	212	30
738	513	368	1,693	847	56	2,306	253	325	36
3,282				3,823†					

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 9.

† The same case is often returned under more than one heading.

## APPENDIX II.—4.

## REPORT ON THE PRECEDING TABLES BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

It will be found on referring to the figures at the foot of the Table on pages 10-11, that of the 12,431 (*see* Col. 4) collected and tabulated cards, 5,538 (*see* Col. 11) related to cases in which the stated weekly income did not exceed 10s. As has been stated, it has been assumed for the purposes of this Report that in the 2,086 cases (*see* Col. 12) stated to be maintained by relations and friends the weekly income also did not exceed 10s.; these cases added to the 5,538 in Col. 11, raise the number with incomes not exceeding 10s. to 7,624. The total 12,431 collected cards included 2,711 cases (*see* Col. 14) in which Poor Law relief, past or present, was admitted; of this number, however, 108 cases related to persons with stated weekly incomes exceeding 10s. Thus only 2,603 cases of admitted Poor Law relief have to be deducted from the 7,624 cases in which the weekly income was stated, or assumed, not to exceed 10s., thus leaving the net number of these cases not admitting Poor Law relief as 5,021. This is the number of cards that have been separately dealt with, and analysed, as regards condition as to marriage, and source of income. The numerical results of this analysis are shown in the Tables on pp. 22-27 of Appendix II.—3. It is clear that the remaining 7,410 cases, or 59·6 per cent. of the 12,431 collected cards related to persons who would not be eligible for pensions under the conditions suggested by the Select Committee, either on account of the weekly income exceeding 10s., or on account of admitted Poor Law relief, past or present.

Weekly income stated not to exceed 10s. without record of Poor Law Relief.

The number of cases, among the 12,431 collected cards, in which the weekly income was stated not to exceed 10s., and in which there was no admission of Poor Law relief past or present, was, therefore, 5,021, or 40·4 per cent.; the percentage of males being 31·6, and of females 47·3.

The following Table shows the relative percentages of persons, males and females, tabulated under this heading in each of the four groups of selected areas :—

TABLE F.

Selected Areas in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Weekly Income not exceeding 10s., without admission of Poor Law Relief.		
	Proportion per Cent. to Total Enumerated Cases of Persons, Males and Females.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
5 Metropolitan Unions - - -	40·6	27·4	49·6
6 Urban Unions (large Towns) -	40·6	29·3	48·8
3 Mining Unions - - - -	41·3	33·7	47·8
14 Rural Unions - - - -	40·0	32·9	45·9
TOTAL, 28 Unions - - -	40·4	31·6	47·3

The most noteworthy feature of these figures is the remarkably small variation of the percentages for persons in the various groups. The variation, as is shown in the Table, is, however, somewhat greater, both among males and among females, but it should be noted that the groups showing the highest percentage of income not exceeding 10s. (exclusive of those admitting Poor Law relief) among males, showed the lowest percentage among females, the percentages for persons being thus nearly equalised.

The 5,021 cases were, as has been stated, equal to 40 per cent. of the total number enumerated as aged upwards of 65 years; they were also equal to 17·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population of the selected areas in the middle of 1899.

The 5,021 cards now under notice included 303 relating to persons described as single, 2,123 as married, 2,501 as widowed, and in 94 cases the condition as to marriage was not stated. The following Table shows the varying percentages returned under each of these headings in each of the groups of selected areas, separately for persons, males and females, as the proportions naturally differ widely among men and women.

TABLE G.

Selected Areas in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Proportion per cent. to Total Cases of Persons, Males, Females.											
	Single.			Married.			Widowed.			Not stated.		
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
5. Metropolitan Unions -	6·1	2·5	7·5	38·5	57·6	31·2	55·0	39·9	60·7	0·4	-	0·6
6 Urban Unions (large Towns).	5·6	6·0	5·5	32·4	43·5	27·6	61·1	49·2	66·2	0·0	1·3	0·7
3 Mining Unions - -	3·5	5·5	2·4	41·9	46·3	39·2	50·4	42·0	55·4	4·2	6·2	3·0
14 Rural Unions - -	6·9	6·7	7·0	47·2	55·7	42·3	43·9	35·2	49·0	2·0	2·4	1·7
TOTAL (28 Unions) -	6·0	5·9	6·1	42·3	52·3	37·0	49·8	39·2	55·4	1·9	2·5	1·5

The figures in the total line at the foot of the above Table show that in the aggregate of the selected areas the proportion of single men and women is almost identical, the percentage being 5·9 and 6·1 respectively. In the several groups of areas, however, some wide differences are shown. In London, for instance, the proportion of single men was only 2·5 per cent., whereas the percentage of single women was 7·5; while in the mining areas the proportion of single men considerably exceeded that of single women, the percentages being 5·5 and 2·4 respectively. Bearing upon this point is the fact that mining populations are of abnormal constitution, the total men often exceeding the total women; the percentage of single men in these mining areas at the advanced ages corresponds nearly with the general average, but that of single women is much below the average.

The average proportion of the married is 52·3 for men and 37·0 for women; whereas the percentage of the widowed is 39·2 for men and 55·4 for women. These figures for married and widowed nearly balance, which is accounted for by the well-known facts of the greater longevity of women and of the far higher marriage rate among widowers than among widows. The proportion of the married ranged among men from 43·5 per cent. in the group of six large provincial towns to 55·7 in the rural districts and 57·6 in London; among women the lowest percentage was 27·6 in the six towns, and the highest 42·3 in the rural districts. The percentage of widowed ranged among men from 35·2 in the rural districts to 49·2 in the six provincial towns; and among women from 49·0 in the rural districts to 66·2 in the six provincial towns. The not stated cases, which averaged 1·9 per cent. in the aggregate areas ranged from 0·4 in London to 4·2 in the mining districts.

The information given on the cards as to income from all sources, and the source of maintenance, has been tabulated under four headings: (1) under 5s., (2) 5s. to 7s. 6d., (3) 7s. 6d. to 10s., and (4) Income not stated, but maintained by relations and friends. The following Table

Range of weekly income from all sources.

shows the relative proportion of the 5,021 cards tabulated under each of these headings, in each of the groups of selected areas :—

TABLE H.

Selected Areas in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Proportion per cent. to Total Cases of Persons (5,021).			
	Under 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	Income not stated, but Maintained by Relations or Friends.
5 Metropolitan Unions . . . . .	12.1	19.1	25.8	43.0
6 Urban Unions (large Towns) . . . . .	18.5	21.4	20.7	39.4
3 Mining Unions . . . . .	15.1	17.5	13.6	53.8
14 Rural Unions . . . . .	26.6	21.1	20.9	31.4
TOTAL (28 Unions) . . . . .	21.2	20.3	20.5	38.0

It will be seen from this Table that in the aggregate of the selected areas the cases of stated weekly income were about equally divided among the three headings, about a fifth of the whole being returned under each heading; the remaining two-fifths were returned simply as maintained by relations or friends, without the amount of income or assistance being stated. The percentage of incomes stated to be under 5s. ranged from 12.1 in London to 26.6 in the rural districts; between 5s. and 7s. 6d. it ranged from 17.5 in the mining districts to 21.4 in the provincial towns; and the percentage of weekly incomes from 7s. 6d. to 10s. was lowest (13.6) in the mining districts, and highest (25.8) in London. The percentage of cases which were stated to be maintained by relations or friends, without statement of income, averaged 38.0 per cent. in the aggregate selected areas, but ranged from 31.4 in the rural districts to 53.8 in the mining districts.

It is specially necessary to analyse separately the information as to weekly income given for men and women, as obviously the sources of income, as well as the earning power, differs widely in the two sexes. The figures in the following Table afford the means for this analysis and comparison :—

TABLE I.

Selected Areas in 28 Poor Law Unions.	Proportion per cent. to Total of 1,739 Male, and 3,282 Female Cases.							
	Under 5s.		5s. to 7s. 6d.		7s. 6d. to 10s.		Income not stated, but Maintained by Relations or Friends.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5 Metropolitan Unions . . . . .	8.6	13.5	27.3	16.0	46.9	17.7	17.2	52.8
6 Urban Unions (large Towns) . . . . .	12.0	21.4	29.9	17.7	36.8	18.7	21.3	47.2
3 Mining Unions . . . . .	23.0	10.4	25.5	12.8	26.7	5.8	24.8	71.0
14 Rural Unions . . . . .	21.8	29.4	30.4	15.4	39.8	9.6	8.0	45.6
TOTAL (28 Unions) . . . . .	18.8	22.5	29.2	15.6	38.0	11.2	14.0	50.7

The figures in the above Table show that the proportion of men and women stated to be in receipt of weekly incomes under 5s. does not vary very widely, and was 18.8 and 22.5 per cent. respectively; between 5s. and 7s. 6d., however, the range was much wider, the percentage being 29.2 for men and only 15.6 for women; and, as might be expected, the range between 7s. 6d. and 10s. was still wider, the percentage for men being 38.0 and for women only 11.2. On the other hand, only 14.0 per cent. of the men were stated to be maintained by relations or friends, without statement of income; whereas the corresponding proportion among women was no less than 50.7 per cent. Among men stated to be supported by relations and friends the percentage

ranged from 8.0 in rural districts to 24.8 in mining districts; and among women the range was from 45.6 per cent. in rural districts to 71.0 in mining districts. It is noteworthy, and it is not surprising to find, that the earning capacity of elderly men appears to be highest in London; it is not so easy to explain the fact that the earnings of both men and women aged over 65 years in the mining districts is not only below the average but also below those recorded in the rural districts.

For the purpose of tabulating the sources of income and the evidence of thrift it was decided to adopt the six following headings:—

1. Earnings, including pension from former employer.
2. Benefit, trade, or friendly society.
3. Assistance from children, relations or friends.
4. Other sources of income or maintenance.
5. Means, including investments and property.
6. Source of income not stated.

Sources of income, and evidence of thrift.

It should be noted that a certain proportion of the cards recorded income derived from more than one source, and these are therefore included under more than one of the above headings.

The aggregate of the numbers under each heading therefore exceed the total number of cards by nearly a fifth, or 19 per cent. Thus while the number of cards dealt with was 5,021, the aggregate number returned under the six headings was 5,980. (See cols. 11-16 in Table on p. 23.) This fact, however, does not materially affect the value of the figures for comparative purposes.

TABLE J.

	Percentage of Total cases in which the Weekly Income was stated not to exceed 10s., and in which receipt of Poor Law Relief was not admitted.					
	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer.	Benefit, Trade, or Friendly Society.	Assistance from Children, Relations, or Friends.	Other sources of Income or Maintenance.	Means, including Investments and Property.	Source of Income not Stated.
Persons . . . . .	37.1	6.7	55.6	7.6	10.9	1.2
Males . . . . .	58.5	16.2	27.9	7.3	12.8	1.4
Females . . . . .	25.8	1.7	70.3	7.7	9.9	1.1

The above table shows that in 37.1 per cent. of the 5,021 cards, earnings, including pensions, were admitted, the percentage being 58.5 for men and 25.8 for women.

As evidence of thrift, the information given on the cards bearing upon membership in friendly, trade, or benefit societies, is by far the most important. In Table J, which is now specially under consideration, the percentage of the 5,021 cards on which income from these societies was recorded did not exceed 6.7 for persons, the proportion for men and women being 16.2 and 1.7 per cent. respectively; the actual numbers being 282 men and 56 women. Having regard, however, to the importance of this point, it has been considered desirable to tabulate all the information given on the whole of the 12,431 cards. The card asked for a statement of the amount of weekly income, derived from these benefit, trade, or friendly societies; and also for a statement of the number of years during which the man or woman had been a member of a friendly society. The 12,431 cards included 476 on which a varying amount of weekly income from this source was admitted—of these 476 cards, 416 related to men and only 60 to women. In addition to these, however, 745 men and 177 women stated that they had been members of a friendly society for a varying number of years. Thus the total number of cards giving direct evidence of this form of thrift was 1,398 (including 1,161 for men and 237 for women) which showed a proportion of 11.1 per cent. Of the 5,496 cards for men 21.1 gave evidence

Membership of trade, benefit, or friendly societies.



of this form of thrift, while only 3·4 per cent. of the 6,935 cards for women afforded similar evidence.

It will be noted that these recorded cases of connection with benefit, trade, or friendly societies, show a proportion considerably below the estimate made by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, based upon official returns in his possession. (*See Appendix VI., pp. 83-89.*) It may be calculated from the above-mentioned proportions, that if the information on the cards collected at the recent census can be accepted as fairly trustworthy, and if the selected areas are approximately representative of the whole country, there are in the present year 168,947 of the 1,502,279 persons estimated to be aged upwards of 65 years in England and Wales, who are either deriving more or less benefit from membership in friendly societies, or are, or have been, members of such societies. On similar bases it may be estimated that of this number 140,306 were men and only 28,641 women.

Assistance from relations and friends.

The 2,791 cases (*see col. 13 of the Table on p. 23*) in which assistance from children, relations, or friends was admitted, were equal to 55·6 per cent. of the 5,021 cases under notice; the percentage being 27·9 for men, and 70·3 for women. In 7·6 per cent. of the total cases, income from other sources was recorded; the proportion being 7·3 per cent. for men and 7·7 for women. Income derived from means, including investments and property, was admitted in 10·9 per cent. of the cases; the percentage was 12·8 for men and 9·9 for women. The cases in which the amount of income was stated, but its source was omitted, were but 60, equal to 1·2 per cent. of the total cases; the proportion being 1·4 and 1·1 per cent. respectively for men and women. On the whole, the evidence of thrift afforded by the results of the recent census is disappointing, as of the 5,021 cases which, in accordance with the suggestions of the Select Committee, fulfilled the preliminary conditions for pension, only 885 afforded positive evidence of thrift, namely, 338 in which income from benefit, trade, or friendly societies, and 547 in which income from investments or property was admitted. (*See cols. 12 and 15 of the Table on p. 23.*)

A comparison of the returns under these six headings relating to source of income, in the several groups of selected areas, although of somewhat doubtful value for the actual purpose in view, may possess interest, and the following Table is added in order to facilitate such comparison.

TABLE K.

	Percentage to Total Cases, of Males and of Females, in which the Weekly Income was stated not to exceed 10s., and in which receipt of Poor Law Relief was not admitted.											
	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer.		Benefit, Trade, or Friendly Society.		Assistance from Children, Relations or Friends.		Other Sources of income or Maintenance.		Means, including Investments and Property.		Source of Income not stated.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5 Metropolitan Unions	54·5	26·0	9·1	3·1	40·4	78·1	2·5	0·3	4·0	5·4	—	0·2
6 Urban Unions (large Towns).	60·1	31·9	8·6	0·6	38·5	71·6	2·7	7·4	5·3	5·9	1·3	0·3
3 Mining Unions	24·8	10·6	35·0	2·8	42·0	81·6	7·3	5·0	15·3	9·5	3·3	0·6
14 Rural Unions	68·3	27·2	14·7	1·4	18·0	63·9	9·7	9·1	16·1	13·2	1·1	1·9
TOTAL (28 Unions)	58·5	25·8	16·2	1·7	27·9	70·3	7·3	7·7	12·8	9·9	1·4	1·1

Without attempting an analysis of the figures in Table K., it may be pointed out as specially noteworthy, that while the average percentage of cases in which men admitted some weekly income from benefit, trade, or friendly societies was 16·2 in the aggregate of the selected areas, it ranged from 8·6 in the large provincial towns, to 35·0 in the mining districts. The admitted cases of income from investments and property averaged 12·8 generally for men while it ranged from 4·0 in London, to 15·3 in the mining districts and 16·1 in rural districts.

28 October 1899.

General Register Office,  
Somerset House, W.C.

APPENDIX II.—5.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 70 years and upwards.

TABLE (1).—PERSONS.\*

Selected Areas dealt with in 28 Poor Law Unions. (1.)	Aged 70 years and upwards. Enumerated 1899. (2.)	Income over 10s. (3.)	Income 10s. and under. (4.)	Amount not Stated.		In receipt of Poor Law Relief (3s and 6.) (7.) †	Weekly Income 10s. or less, and not in receipt of Poor Law Relief. (8.)
				Maintained by Relations or Friends. (5.)	No Information. (6.)		
Paddington . . . . .	124	63	34	18	9	2	50
Marylebone . . . . .	149	62	51	30	9	11	70
Poplar . . . . .	256	42	149	53	12	101	105
St. Olave . . . . .	147	30	91	15	11	53	59
Woolwich . . . . .	191	54	94	43		60	78
<b>5 Metropolitan Unions</b> . . . . .	<b>867</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>362</b>
Brighton . . . . .	235	75	115	41	4	88	68
Portsea Island . . . . .	346	105	149	58	34	106	102
Liverpool . . . . .	197	55	81	51	10	36	99
Manchester . . . . .	185	95	111	34	15	32	113
Sheffield . . . . .	127	38	55	29	5	36	48
Hull . . . . .	143	58	61	20	4	48	34
<b>6 Urban Unions (Large Towns)</b> . . . . .	<b>1,233</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>464</b>
Wigan . . . . .	246	38	129	23	36	83	69
Auckland . . . . .	400	92	181	119	8	114	187
Merthyr Tydfil . . . . .	233	45	90	69	29	46	113
<b>3 Mining Unions</b> . . . . .	<b>879</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>369</b>
Milton . . . . .	154	56	36	23	39	24	40
Cuckfield . . . . .	139	63	42	16	18	26	34
Dannow . . . . .	580	121	339	58	62	202	200
Walsingham . . . . .	525	107	325	72	21	226	177
Pewsey . . . . .	216	36	147	28	5	100	76
Axminster . . . . .	191	42	99	8	42	58	65
Redruth . . . . .	151	29	85	28	9	24	60
Penzance . . . . .	196	38	107	13	38	27	93
Taunton . . . . .	256	41	147	49	19	72	125
Garstang . . . . .	201	73	93	23	12	29	87
Thirsk . . . . .	406	127	211	47	21	99	160
Haverfordwest . . . . .	259	25	116	18	100	85	51
Ruthin . . . . .	252	53	153	44	2	72	128
Carnarvon . . . . .	337	85	202	45	5	97	152
<b>14 Rural Unions</b> . . . . .	<b>3,863</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,478</b>
<b>TOTAL (28 Unions)</b> . . . . .	<b>6,842</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>2,673</b>
				6,842			

\* Excluding those cases in which the precise age was not stated.  
 † Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.  
 ‡ Excluding the inmates of workhouses.

## APPENDIX II.—5.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 70 years and upwards.

TABLE (3).—MALES.\*

Selected Areas dealt with in 28 Poor Law Unions. (1.)	Aged 70 years and upwards. Enumerated 1899. (2.)	Income over 10s. (3.)	Income 10s. and under. (4.)	Amount not Stated.		In receipt of Poor Law Relief. † (3e and 6.) (7.)‡	Weekly Income 10s. or less, and not in receipt of Poor Law Relief. (8.)
				Maintained by Relations or Friends. (5.)	No Information. (6.)		
Paddington - - - -	43	30	11	1	1	1	11
Marylebone - - - -	54	37	11	4	2	2	13
Poplar - - - -	86	28	48	8	2	26	32
St. Olave - - - -	58	19	34	-	5	17	21
Woolwich - - - -	75	45	22	8	-	8	22
5 Metropolitan Unions -	316	159	126	21	10	54	100
Brighton - : - - -	101	48	44	8	1	28	24
Portsea Island - - - -	130	82	36	7	5	21	23
Liverpool - - - -	82	35	31	11	5	5	39
Manchester - - - -	70	18	46	5	1	13	38
Sheffield - - - -	47	23	15	5	4	8	12
Hull - - - -	59	29	24	5	1	18	12
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns)	489	235	196	41	17	93	148
Wigan - - - -	102	27	55	7	13	23	39
Auckland - - - -	196	69	87	34	6	44	78
Merthyr Tydfil - - - -	98	39	45	3	11	13	35
3 Mining Unions - - -	396	135	187	44	30	80	152
Milton - - - -	80	48	18	5	9	12	14
Cuckfield - - - -	65	37	23	3	2	15	12
Dunmow - - - -	261	81	161	3	16	77	89
Walsingham - - - -	235	70	147	12	6	86	75
Pewsey - - - -	93	21	70	-	2	32	39
Axminster - - - -	86	30	40	4	12	22	31
Redruth - - - -	56	20	28	3	5	4	27
Penzance - - - -	74	24	38	-	12	5	33
Taunton - - - -	120	31	68	13	8	29	52
Garstang - - - -	109	52	46	5	6	14	37
Thirsk - - - -	200	80	99	10	11	46	64
Haverfordwest - - - -	111	17	47	6	41	23	32
Ruthin - - - -	111	36	71	3	1	26	51
Carnarvon - - - -	139	70	65	2	2	14	55
14 Rural Unions - - -	1,740	617	921	69	133	406	611
TOTAL (28 Unions) - - -	2,941	1,146	1,430	175	190	632	1,011
				2,041			

\* Excluding those cases in which the precise age was not stated.

† Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.

‡ Excluding inmates of workhouses.

APPENDIX II.—5.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 70 years and upwards.

TABLE (3).—FEMALES.\*

Selected Areas dealt with in 28 Poor Law Unions. (1.)	Aged 70 years and upwards. Enumerated 1899. (2.)	Income over 10s. (3.)	Income 10s. and under. (4.)	Amount not Stated.		In receipt of Poor Law Relief. †(3e and 6.) (7.)‡	Weekly Income 10s. or less and not in receipt of Poor Law Relief. (8.)
				Maintained by Relations or Friends. (5.)	No Information. (6.)		
Paddington . . . . .	81	33	23	17	8	1	39
Marylebone . . . . .	95	25	40	26	4	9	57
Poplar . . . . .	170	14	101	45	10	75	72
St. Olave . . . . .	89	11	57	15	6	36	38
Woolwich . . . . .	116	9	72	35	—	52	55
5 Metropolitan Unions . . . . .	551	92	293	138	28	173	292
Brighton . . . . .	134	27	71	33	3	60	44
Portsea Island . . . . .	216	23	113	51	29	35	79
Liverpool . . . . .	115	20	50	40	5	31	60
Manchester . . . . .	115	7	65	29	14	19	75
Sheffield . . . . .	80	15	40	24	1	28	36
Hull . . . . .	84	29	37	15	3	30	22
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns)	744	121	376	192	55	253	316
Wigan . . . . .	144	31	74	16	23	60	30
Auckland . . . . .	204	23	94	85	2	70	109
Merthyr Tydfil . . . . .	135	6	45	66	18	33	78
3 Mining Unions . . . . .	483	60	213	167	43	163	217
Milton . . . . .	74	8	18	18	30	12	26
Cuckfield . . . . .	74	26	19	13	16	11	22
Dunmow . . . . .	319	40	178	55	46	125	111
Walsingham . . . . .	290	37	178	60	15	140	102
Pewsey . . . . .	123	15	77	28	3	68	37
Axminster . . . . .	105	12	59	4	30	36	34
Redruth . . . . .	95	9	57	25	4	20	63
Penzance . . . . .	122	14	69	13	26	22	60
Taunton . . . . .	136	10	79	36	11	43	73
Garstang . . . . .	92	21	47	18	6	15	50
Thirsk . . . . .	206	47	112	37	10	53	96
Haverfordwest . . . . .	148	8	69	12	59	62	19
Ruthin . . . . .	141	17	82	41	1	46	77
Carnarvon . . . . .	108	15	137	43	3	83	97
14 Rural Unions . . . . .	2,123	279	1,181	403	260	336	867
TOTAL (28 Unions) . . . . .	3,901	552	2,063	900	386	1,325	1,632

\* Excluding those cases in which the precise age was not stated.  
 † Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.  
 ‡ Excluding inmates of workhouses.

## APPENDIX II.—6.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 75 years and upwards.

TABLE (1).—PERSONS.\*

Selected Areas dealt with in 28 Poor Law Unions. (1.)	Aged 75 years and upwards. Enumerated 1899. (2.)	Income over 10s. (3.)	Income 10s. and under. (4.)	Amount not Stated.		In receipt of Poor Law Relief. †(3e and 6.) (7.)‡	Weekly Income 10s. or less, and not in receipt of Poor Law Relief. (8.)
				Maintained by Relations or Friends. (5.)	No. Information. (6.)		
Paddington - - - - -	61	31	17	10	3	1	26
Marylebone - - - - -	72	24	24	21	3	10	35
Poplar - - - - -	120	14	78	21	7	53	49
St. Olave - - - - -	60	11	39	6	4	22	26
Woolwich - - - - -	76	15	43	18	—	33	28
5 Metropolitan Unions -	389	95	201	76	17	119	164
Brighton - - - - -	115	40	55	19	1	47	27
Portsea Island - - - - -	153	43	77	23	10	57	43
Liverpool - - - - -	81	22	37	19	3	23	35
Manchester - - - - -	62	5	43	13	1	8	48
Sheffield - - - - -	56	11	28	14	3	23	19
Hull - - - - -	70	29	32	8	1	24	16
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns)	537	160	272	96	19	182	188
Wigan - - - - -	95	21	51	6	17	33	25
Auckland - - - - -	173	37	81	52	3	52	81
Merthyr Tydfil - - - - -	102	13	43	33	13	26	50
3 Mining Unions - - -	370	71	175	91	33	111	156
Milton - - - - -	83	26	24	13	20	16	23
Cuckfield - - - - -	59	25	19	9	6	14	14
Dunmow - - - - -	319	60	204	27	28	133	100
Walsingham - - - - -	277	45	189	83	5	142	88
Pewsey - - - - -	110	17	87	6	—	64	31
Axminster - - - - -	120	30	61	8	21	38	44
Redruth - - - - -	86	13	54	13	6	16	51
Penzance - - - - -	111	14	61	11	25	14	58
Taunton - - - - -	144	21	92	26	5	49	69
Garstang - - - - -	97	32	53	7	5	16	44
Thirsk - - - - -	217	64	123	24	6	61	86
Haverfordwest - - - - -	141	16	61	13	51	47	29
Ruthin - - - - -	134	25	84	24	1	48	63
Carnarvon - - - - -	159	24	117	16	2	55	79
14 Rural Unions - - -	2,057	412	1,229	235	181	713	779
TOTAL (28 Unions) - - -	3,353	728	1,877	498	250	1,125	1,287
				3,353			

\* Excluding those cases in which the precise age was not given.

† Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.

‡ Excluding inmates of workhouses.

APPENDIX II.—6.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 75 years and upwards.

TABLE (2).—MALES.\*

Selected Areas dealt with in 28 Poor Law Unions. (1)	Aged 75 years and upwards. Enumerated 1899. (2)	Income over 10s. (3)	Income 10s. and under. (4)	Amount not Stated.		In receipt of Poor Law Relief. (3c and 6.) (7) †	Weekly Income 10s. or less, and not in receipt of Poor Law Relief. (8)
				Maintained by Relations or Friends. (5)	No Information. (6)		
Paddington - - - - -	18	13	5	—	—	—	5
Marylebone - - - - -	23	15	4	3	1	2	5
Poplar - - - - -	35	10	21	2	2	14	11
St. Olave - - - - -	21	7	12	—	2	4	10
Woolwich - - - - -	28	13	10	5	—	7	8
5 Metropolitan Unions -	125	58	52	10	5	27	39
Brighton - - - - -	45	20	20	5	—	13	12
Portsea Island - - - - -	54	28	19	4	3	13	10
Liverpool - - - - -	35	14	14	5	2	4	16
Manchester - - - - -	25	4	18	2	1	3	17
Sheffield - - - - -	17	5	6	3	3	5	4
Hull - - - - -	27	12	11	4	—	8	7
6 Urban Unions (Large Towns)	203	83	88	23	9	46	66
Wigan - - - - -	37	10	19	3	5	8	14
Auckland - - - - -	90	25	44	18	3	23	30
Merthyr Tydfil - - - - -	39	11	20	3	5	8	15
3 Mining Unions - - - - -	166	46	83	24	13	39	68
Milton - - - - -	44	22	13	5	4	8	10
Cuckfield - - - - -	26	13	11	2	—	8	5
Dunmow - - - - -	130	33	93	2	11	53	43
Walsingham - - - - -	113	24	81	7	1	52	37
Pewsey - - - - -	49	9	40	—	—	23	17
Axminster - - - - -	60	22	26	4	8	16	22
Redruth - - - - -	26	6	15	2	3	2	16
Penzance - - - - -	45	11	25	—	9	6	20
Taunton - - - - -	61	14	40	5	2	17	28
Garstang - - - - -	58	22	30	2	4	10	22
Thirsk - - - - -	111	41	61	7	2	30	38
Haverfordwest - - - - -	67	9	27	4	27	18	15
Ruthin - - - - -	54	17	34	2	1	16	23
Carnarvon - - - - -	62	18	41	2	1	8	36
14 Rural Unions - - - - -	915	261	537	44	73	266	331
TOTAL (28 Unions) - - - - -	1,409	448	760	101	100	378	504

\* Excluding those cases in which the precise age was not given.  
 † Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.  
 ‡ Excluding inmates of workhouses.

## APPENDIX II.—6.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 75 years and upwards.

TABLE (3).—FEMALES.\*

Selected Areas dealt with in 98 Poor Law Unions. (1)	Aged 75 years and upwards. Enumerated 1899. (2)	Income over 10s. (3)	Income 10s. and under. (4)	Amount not Stated.		In receipt of Poor Law Relief. †(3e and 6.) (7) ‡	Weekly Income 10s. or less, and not in receipt of Poor Law Relief. (8)
				Maintained by Relations or Friends. (5)	No Information. (6)		
Paddington - - - - -	43	18	12	10	3	1	21
Marylebone - - - - -	49	9	20	18	2	8	30
Poplar - - - - -	85	4	57	19	5	39	38
St. Olave - - - - -	39	4	27	6	2	18	16
Woolwich - - - - -	48	2	33	13	—	26	20
5 Metropolitan Unions -	264	37	149	66	12	92	125
Brighton - - - - -	70	20	35	14	1	34	15
Portsea Island - - - - -	99	15	58	19	7	44	33
Liverpool - - - - -	46	8	23	14	1	19	19
Manchester - - - - -	37	1	25	11	—	5	31
Sheffield - - - - -	39	6	22	11	—	18	15
Hull - - - - -	43	17	21	4	1	16	9
6. Urban Unions (Large Towns) -	321	67	184	73	10	186	122
Wigan - - - - -	58	11	32	3	12	25	11
Auckland - - - - -	83	12	37	34	—	29	42
Merthyr Tydfil - - - - -	63	2	23	30	8	18	35
3 Mining Unions - - - - -	204	25	92	67	20	72	88
Milton - - - - -	39	4	11	8	16	8	13
Cuckfield - - - - -	33	12	8	7	6	6	9
Dunmow - - - - -	180	27	111	25	17	80	57
Walsingham - - - - -	104	21	108	31	4	90	51
Pewsey - - - - -	61	8	47	6	—	41	14
Axminster - - - - -	60	8	35	4	13	22	22
Redruth - - - - -	60	7	39	11	3	14	36
Penzance - - - - -	66	3	36	11	16	9	38
Taunton - - - - -	83	7	52	21	3	32	41
Garstang - - - - -	39	10	23	5	1	6	22
Thirsk - - - - -	106	23	62	17	4	31	48
Haverfordwest - - - - -	74	7	34	9	24	29	14
Ruthin - - - - -	80	8	50	22	—	32	40
Carnarvon - - - - -	97	6	76	14	1	47	43
14 Rural Unions - - - - -	1,142	151	692	191	108	447	448
TOTAL (28 Unions) - - - - -	1,944	280	1,117	397	150	747	783

\* Excluding those cases in which the precise age was not stated.  
† Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, p. 8.  
‡ Excluding inmates of workhouses.

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APPENDIX III.

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Relating to the results of the Test Census in Scotland,

pp. 40—64.

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## APPENDIX III.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (1).—SUMMARY OF ALL SELECTED AREAS.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Population in 1891.	PERSONS AGED OVER 65 YEARS.		AGES.		
		1891.	1899.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
South-Western District -	Males - - - -	43,889	1,552	1,384	692	374
	Females - - - -	48,232	2,366	2,205	922	632
	TOTAL - - - -	92,121	3,918	3,589	1,614	1,006
South-Eastern District -	Males - - - -	34,205	1,464	1,350	504	357
	Females - - - -	36,300	1,917	1,674	737	429
	TOTAL - - - -	70,505	3,381	3,024	1,331	786
Northern Highland District	Males - - - -	14,414	919	881	374	241
	Females - - - -	16,711	1,360	1,364	572	375
	TOTAL - - - -	31,125	2,279	2,245	946	616
Southern Highland District	Males - - - -	32,786	1,902	1,609	627	489
	Females - - - -	38,184	2,662	2,284	874	662
	TOTAL - - - -	70,970	4,564	3,893	1,501	1,151
GRAND TOTAL -	Males - - - -	125,294	5,837	5,224	2,287	1,461
	Females - - - -	139,427	8,305	7,527	3,105	2,008
	TOTAL - - - -	264,721	14,142	† 12,751	5,392	3,559

## SUPERINTENDENTS' DISTRICTS.

## MR. BARCLAY'S DISTRICT.

Comprises the Counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown, and all the Poorhouses in Scotland.

## MR. MACKENZIE'S DISTRICT.

Comprises the Counties of Aberdeen, Clackmannan, Fife, Forfar, Kincardine, Kinross, and Perth.

## MR. PENNEY'S DISTRICT.

Comprises the Counties of Banff, Caithness, Elgin, Inverness, Nairn, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Zetland.

## MR. STUART'S DISTRICT.

Comprises the Counties of Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Peebles, Roxburgh Selkirk, and Stirling.

† In addition, 282 males and 420 females over 65 years of age refused information ; in 150 cases the houses were closed, and 20 persons "refused to open door."

APPENDIX III.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (1).—SUMMARY OF ALL SELECTED AREAS.

AGES.		WEEKLY INCOME.					In receipt of Poor Law Relief. § (3 <sup>a</sup> and 6). * 14.
75 years and upwards. 7.	Not stated. 8.	Above 20s. 9.	20s. and above 10s. 10.	10s. or Less. 11.	Not stated.		
					No income stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends. 12.	Not stated. 13.	
308	10	542	254	393	95	100	120
631	20	412	133	971	451	238	362
939	30	954	387	1,364	546	338	482
381	18	437	260	485	120	48	123
496	12	219	39	733	556	127	246
877	30	656	299	1,218	676	175	369
265	1	132	102	451	175	21	63
416	1	402	21	740	400	101	245
681	2	234	123	1,191	575	122	308
482	11	446	296	640	95	132	116
727	21	239	61	1,075	725	184	275
1,209	32	685	357	1,715	820	316	391
1,436	40	1,557	912	1,969	485	301	422
2,270	54	972	254	3,519	2,132	650	1,128
3,706	94	2,529	1,166	5,488	2,617	951	1,550 ¶

§ Reference to the questions in the enumeration card, p. 8.

\* Excluding inmates of poorhouses.

¶ This number includes (1) 27 persons who, though they admitted having received Poor Law Relief, returned their incomes at over 10s. a week (Column 10), and (2) 81 persons who, while admitting receipt of Poor Law Relief, declined to state their incomes (Column 13).

## APPENDIX III.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (2).—SUMMARY of South-Western District.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Population, 1891.	PERSONS AGED OVER 65 YEARS.		AGES.	
		1891.	1899.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.
L.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>MR. BARCLAY'S DISTRICT (SOUTH WESTERN).</b>					
<b>Males :</b>					
Paisley (part of) (Industrial.)	12,195*	399*	(19) 332	160	95
Ayr (Residential, Industrial, &c.)	12,952	573	(43) 426	211	110
Hamilton (part of) (Mining, &c.)	12,640*	262*	(22) 300	160	78
Dryfesdale (Agricultural with small Burgh.)	1,545	67	(1) 85	42	26
Lochmaben (Agricultural with small Burgh.)	1,190	99	(2) 95	43	30
Kilbarchan (Industrial.)	3,367	152	(2) 146	76	35
<i>Total</i>	43,889	1,552	1,384	692	374
<b>Females :</b>					
Paisley (part of)	15,183*	646*	(40) 613	264	176
Ayr	14,504	851	(37) 709	268	216
Hamilton (part of)	11,781*	407*	(34) 401	189	103
Dryfesdale	1,688	122	(1) 108	37	37
Lochmaben	1,332	126	(1) 126	63	22
Kilbarchan	3,744	214	248	101	78
<i>Total</i>	48,232	2,366	2,205	922	632
<i>Males - Total</i>	43,889	1,552	1,384	692	374
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	92,121	3,918	3,589 †	1,614	1,006

\* Estimated.

† In addition, 89 males and 113 females over 65 years of age, shown in brackets against each parish, refused information in 95 cases the houses were "closed," and in 20 cases persons "refused to open door."

APPENDIX III.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (2).—SUMMARY of South-Western District.

AGES.		WEEKLY INCOME.					In receipt of Poor Law Relief. §(3 <sup>e</sup> and 6.) ¶
75 years and upwards.	Not stated.	Above 20s.	20s. and above 10s.	10s. or Less.	Not stated.		
					No Income stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Not stated.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
72	5	126	69	108	19	10	16
101	4	169	85	105	42	25	31
61	1	106	60	51	29	54	47
17	—	45	15	21	4	—	2
22	—	47	12	36	—	—	7
35	—	49	13	72	1	11	17
308	10	542	254	393	95	100	120
168	5	104	70	295	110	34	97
214	11	167	29	279	145	89	85
105	4	61	14	123	155	48	107
34	—	22	6	44	36	—	11
41	—	28	5	92	1	—	18
69	—	30	9	138	4	67	44
631	20	412	133	971	451	238	362
308	10	542	254	393	95	100	120
939	30	954	387	1,364	546	†338	482

† Includes 31 persons who, though declining to state their incomes, admitted to be in receipt of Poor Law relief  
 § Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, page 8.  
 ¶ Excluding inmates of poorhouses.

## APPENDIX III.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Tenth Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (3).—SUMMARY of South-Eastern District.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Population, 1891.	PERSONS AGED OVER 65 YEARS.		AGES.	
		1891.	1899.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>SUMMARY.—MR. STUART'S (SOUTH EASTERN) DISTRICT.</b>					
<b>Males :</b>					
Bothkennar . . . . .	2,287	42	(1) 49	32	11
(Shipping.)					
Campbeltown . . . . .	4,976	220	(8) 181	90	48
(Distilling, fishing, and general.)					
Currie . . . . .	1,263	50	50	27	13
(Agricultural and paper-making.)					
Dumbarton . . . . .	7,229	197	(2) 171	80	53
(Ship-building.)					
Dunbar . . . . .	2,452	120	(1) 144	65	30
(Residential, fishing, and agricultural.)					
Haddington . . . . .	2,505	135	(3) 134	54	44
(Agricultural.)					
Hawick . . . . .	9,357	391*	(28) 346	160	83
(Manufacturing.)					
Kilfinichen . . . . .	870	95	105	44	23
(Crofting and agricultural.)					
St. Ninians . . . . .	3,206	214*	(9) 170	42	52
(Mining and agricultural.)					
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	34,205	1,464	1,350	594	357
<b>Females :</b>					
Bothkennar . . . . .	1,847	65	(2) 57	24	13
Campbeltown . . . . .	5,284	316	(26) 272	119	67
Currie . . . . .	1,317	65	(1) 60	27	17
Dumbarton . . . . .	6,836	215	(6) 197	96	49
Dunbar . . . . .	2,758	182	(5) 187	77	53
Haddington . . . . .	2,711	198	(5) 174	82	41
Hawick . . . . .	11,199	500*	(27) 441	200	118
Kilfinichen . . . . .	875	122	(2) 114	45	22
St. Ninians . . . . .	3,473	254*	(21) 172	67	49
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	36,300	1,917	1,674	737	429
<i>Males—Total</i> . . . . .	34,205	1,464	1,350	594	357
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	70,505	3,381	3,024	1,331	786

\* Estimated.

‡ In addition 52 males and 95 females over 65 years of age, shown in brackets against each parish, refused information, and in 54 cases the houses were closed or unoccupied.

APPENDIX III.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (3).—SUMMARY of South-Eastern District.

AGES.		WEEKLY INCOME.					In receipt of Poor Law Relief §(3 <sup>a</sup> and 6). †
75 years and upwards.	Not stated.	Above 20s.	20s. and above 10s.	10s. or Less.	Not stated.		
					No Income stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Not stated.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
5	1	15	14	16	3	1	5
43	—	75	21	40	22	23	9
10	—	25	17	7	—	1	2
37	1	31	36	17	31	6	12
41	8	51	24	62	1	6	18
36	—	47	28	54	5	—	12
101	2	92	84	115	52	3	36
35	3	4	16	31	1	3	9
73	3	47	20	93	5	5	20
381	18	437	280	485	120	48	123
20	—	3	1	29	14	10	7
84	2	61	8	96	64	43	43
16	—	17	4	21	18	—	4
50	2	24	5	34	113	21	17
55	2	25	7	109	3	43	38
50	1	23	6	99	45	1	19
120	3	41	7	133	257	3	63
46	1	1	—	112	—	1	27
55	1	24	1	100	42	5	28
496	12	219	39	733	556	127	246
381	18	437	280	485	120	48	123
877	30	656	299	1,218	676	†175	309

§ Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, page 8.  
 † Includes 2 persons who, though declining to state their incomes admitted to be in receipt of Poor Law Relief.  
 ‡ Excluding inmates of poorhouses.

## APPENDIX III.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (4).—SUMMARY of Northern Highland District.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Population, 1891.	PERSONS AGED OVER 65 YEARS.		AGES.	
		1891.	1899.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>SUMMARY.—MR. PENNEY'S (NORTHERN HIGHLAND) DISTRICT :</b>					
<b>Males :</b>					
Avoch (East Coast fishing.)	934	45	(16) 32	16	6
Elgin (Agricultural.)	4,131	275	(7) 224	91	69
Stornoway (Crofting and fishing.)	5,417	319	336	156	82
Strath (Crofting.)	1,179	98	(4) 107	45	31
Thurso (Residential, stone quarrying, fishing, &c.)	2,753	182	(11) 182	66	53
<i>Total</i>	14,414	919	881	374	241
<b>Females :</b>					
Avoch	883	73	(15) 52	22	13
Elgin	5,154	435	(15) 374	161	100
Stornoway	6,382	420	(2) 492	207	136
Strath	1,220	127	167	81	48
Thurso	3,072	296	(22) 279	101	78
<i>Total</i>	16,711	1,300	1,364	572	375
<i>Males.—Total</i>	14,414	919	881	374	241
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	31,125	2,279	2,245†	946	616

† In addition to this number, 38 males and 54 females, over 65 years of age, shown in brackets against each parish, refused information, and in 1 case the information could not be obtained, occupant of house being from home.





## APPENDIX III.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (5).—SUMMARY of Southern Highland District.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Population 1891.	PERSONS AGED OVER 65 YEARS.		AGES.	
		1891.	1899.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>SUMMARY.—MR. MACKENZIE'S (SOUTHERN HIGHLAND) DISTRICT.</b>					
<b>Males :</b>					
Aberfoyle - - - - - ( <i>Quarrying.</i> )	561	16	23	9	7
Abernethy - - - - - ( <i>Salmon Fishing.</i> )	682	64	(10) 39	9	19
Brechin - - - - - ( <i>Industrial.</i> )	4,537	293	(24) 237	98	67
Deer, New - - - - - ( <i>Agricultural.</i> )	2,166	152	(2) 119	35	40
Deer, Old - - - - - ( <i>Agricultural.</i> )	2,207	150	(4) 166	64	50
Dunfermline - - - - - ( <i>Industrial, &amp;c.</i> )	13,152	622	(37) 492	218	141
Fraserburgh - - - - - ( <i>Fishing.</i> )	3,890	138	118	54	32
Kirriemuir - - - - - ( <i>Industrial.</i> )	2,751	238	(12) 200	64	68
Laurencekirk - - - - - ( <i>Auction Marts.</i> )	920	75	(4) 81	29	23
Lonmay - - - - - ( <i>Agricultural.</i> )	1,104	79	69	25	20
Methven - - - - - ( <i>Agricultural.</i> )	810	75	(10) 65	22	22
<i>Total</i> - - -	32,786	1,902	1,609	627	489
<b>Females :</b>					
Aberfoyle - - - - -	462	23	24	8	8
Abernethy - - - - -	868	85	(12) 53	12	21
Brechin - - - - -	5,916	465	(48) 374	156	96
Deer, New - - - - -	2,208	192	(10) 162	58	41
Deer, Old - - - - -	2,487	211	(6) 213	65	66
Dunfermline - - - - -	15,515	834	(53) 692	281	205
Fraserburgh - - - - -	4,196	172	169	78	42
Kirriemuir - - - - -	3,339	351	(18) 309	122	92
Laurencekirk - - - - -	1,014	125	(8) 112	30	44
Lonmay - - - - -	1,182	98	(1) 77	25	24
Methven - - - - -	937	106	(2) 99	39	23
<i>Total</i> - - -	38,184	2,602	2,234	874	602
<i>Males.—Total</i> - - -	32,786	1,902	1,609	627	489
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> -	70,970	4,504	3,893 ‡	1,501	1,151

‡ In addition, 103 males and 158 females, over 65 years of age, shown in brackets against each parish, refused information.

APPENDIX III.—1.

Tables giving the results of the information elicited by the Test Census regarding Persons aged 65 years and upwards.

TABLE (5).—SUMMARY of Southern Highland District.

AGES.		WEEKLY INCOME.					In receipt of Poor Law Relief. §(3* and 6.)
75 years and upwards.	Not stated.	Above 20s.	20s. and above 10s.	10s. or less.	Not stated.		
					No income stated, but maintained by Relations and Friends.	Not stated	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
7	—	10	3	4	1	5	1
11	—	4	4	19	4	8	3
72	—	68	44	68	—	57	34
44	—	44	14	60	1	—	5
52	—	42	37	76	10	1	9
126	7	105	117	185	48	37	30
32	—	48	11	42	—	17	8
66	2	60	28	80	28	4	19
28	1	30	11	35	3	2	—
24	—	14	7	48	—	—	2
20	1	21	20	23	—	1	5
482	11	446	296	640	95	132	116
8	—	7	1	7	2	7	5
18	2	1	—	14	21	17	7
122	—	59	4	147	147	17	49
61	2	18	4	104	36	—	9
82	—	18	6	102	83	4	36
194	12	37	24	317	183	131	96
46	3	24	4	80	57	4	23
93	2	35	7	134	132	1	26
38	—	23	8	66	12	3	6
28	—	9	1	39	28	—	9
37	—	8	2	65	24	—	9
727	21	239	61	1,075	725	184	275
482	11	446	296	640	95	132	116
1,209	32	685	357	1,715	820	† 316	391

† Includes 43 persons who, though declining to state their incomes, admitted to be in receipt of Poor Law relief.

§ Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, page 8.

\* Excluding inmates of poorhouses.

## APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those Persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have Incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (1).—SUMMARY OF ALL SELECTED AREAS.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not stated.	WEEKLY INCOME	
						Under 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
South Western District - -	1,471	177	397	764	133	338	302
South Eastern District - -	1,537	140	534	783	80	413	289
Northern Highland District -	1,465	176	619	652	18	232	557
Southern Highland District -	2,190	328	788	1,044	30	584	476
<i>Total of Selected Areas</i> -	* 6,663	821	2,338	3,243	261	1,567	1,624

\* This figure is arrived at thus: columns 11 and 12 of the Table at p. 41 are added together :  
 viz, 5,488 + 2,617 = 8,105  
 and from this total there are deducted those found to be, or to have been, in receipt of  
 Poor Law Relief: viz. 1,550 (column 14) — (27 + 81) = 1,442

The resultant is (as above) - - - - - 6,663

APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those Persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have Incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (1.)—SUMMARY OF ALL SELECTED AREAS.

FROM ALL SOURCES.		SOURCES OF INCOME.					
7s. 6d. to 10s.	Income not stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer. (a) and (b)*	Benefit, Trade, or Friendly Societies. (c) *	Assistance from Children or Others. (d) *	Other Sources. (f)*	Means. (4 and 5.)*	Not stated.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
315	516	477	52	958	182	155	6
191	644	406	23	1,053	154	183	14
116	560	281	14	799	511	177	11
324	806	763	22	1,254	213	416	19
946	2,526	1,927	111	4,064	1,060	931	50

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, page 8.

## APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those Persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have Incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (2).—SUMMARY of South-Western District.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not stated.	WEEKLY INCOME	
						Under 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
L	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8.
<b>MR. BARCLAY'S DISTRICT.</b>							
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN.</b>							
<b>Males :</b>							
Paisley ( <i>part of</i> ) ( <i>Industrial.</i> )	113	5	48	57	3	23	35
Ayr ( <i>Residential, Industrial.</i> )	118	5	54	54	5	26	23
Hamilton ( <i>part of</i> ) ( <i>Mining.</i> )	57	1	19	13	24	7	9
Dryfesdale ( <i>Agricultural with small Burgh.</i> )	24	4	13	7	—	1	6
Lochmaben ( <i>Agricultural with small Burgh.</i> )	29	7	16	6	—	4	11
Kilbarchan ( <i>Industrial</i> )	57	4	20	19	14	11	22
TOTAL	398	26	170	156	46	72	100
<b>Females :</b>							
Paisley ( <i>part of</i> )	311	43	68	191	9	61	69
Ayr	340	54	67	202	17	105	52
Hamilton ( <i>part of</i> )	179	6	41	101	31	12	17
Dryfesdale	70	15	23	32	—	4	15
Lochmaben	75	20	13	42	—	28	19
Kilbarchan	98	13	15	40	30	56	24
TOTAL	1,073	151	227	608	87	266	196
MALES, TOTAL	398	26	170	156	46	72	100
GRAND TOTAL	1,471	177	397	764	133	338	302

APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (2).—SUMMARY of South-Western District.

FROM ALL SOURCES.		SOURCES OF INCOME.					
7s. 6d. to 10s.	Income not stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer, (a) and (b).*	Benefit, Trade, or Friendly Societies. (c)*	Assistance from Children or Others. (d)*	Other Sources. (f)*	Means. (4 and 5).*	Not stated.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
36	19	45	14	64	7	10	—
30	39	54	6	60	8	7	—
12	29	12	6	39	—	5	2
13	4	13	2	12	1	3	—
14	—	14	1	12	12	18	—
23	1	39	9	9	15	18	—
128	92	177	38	196	43	61	2
75	106	82	3	243	26	9	—
44	139	109	8	229	44	30	—
12	138	14	2	157	12	4	2:
15	36	13	—	50	13	18	—
27	1	17	—	44	26	15	—
14	4	65	1	39	18	18	2
187	424	300	14	762	139	94	4
128	92	177	38	196	43	61	2
215	516	477	52	958	182	155	6

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, page 8.

## APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (3).—SUMMARY of South-Eastern District.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not stated.	WEEKLY INCOME	
						Under 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>MR. STUART'S DISTRICT.</b>							
<b>SOUTH-EASTERN.</b>							
<b>Males:</b>							
Bothkennar - - - - - (Shipping.)	15	1	8	6	—	6	5
Campbeltown - - - - - (Distilling, Fishing, and General.)	54	8	25	19	2	6	15
Currie - - - - - (Agricultural and Paper Making.)	6	—	4	2	—	1	2
Dumbarton - - - - - (Shipbuilding.)	40	1	16	21	2	4	3
Dunbar - - - - - (Residential, Fishing and Agricultural.)	45	2	15	13	15	16	16
Haddington - - - - - (Agricultural.)	48	3	25	18	2	8	20
Hawick - - - - - (Manufacturing.)	134	5	70	59	—	22	19
Kilfinichen - - - - - (Crafting and Agricultural.)	73	11	44	14	4	39	23
St. Ninians - - - - - (Mining and Agricultural.)	78	9	23	39	7	42	11
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Females:</b>							
Bothkennar - - - - -	36	3	7	26	—	8	12
Campbeltown - - - - -	117	13	31	68	5	22	21
Currie - - - - -	35	3	15	14	3	—	13
Dumbarton - - - - -	130	5	30	91	4	7	10
Dunbar - - - - -	74	9	13	32	20	41	24
Haddington - - - - -	125	14	38	70	3	26	42
Hawick - - - - -	327	24	118	185	—	40	23
Kilfinichen - - - - -	85	15	20	43	7	61	23
St. Ninians - - - - -	115	14	32	63	6	64	7
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>MALES, TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>289</b>

APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (3).—SUMMARY of South-Eastern District.

FROM ALL SOURCES.		SOURCES OF INCOME.					
7s. 6d. to 10s.	Income not stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer. (a) and (b)*	Benefit, Trade, or Friendly Societies. (c)*	Assistance from Children or Others. (d)*	Other Sources. (f)*	Means. (4 and 5.)*	Not stated.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	3	3	3	6	2	2	1
11	22	24	—	30	—	2	1
3	—	4	—	1	1	1	—
6	27	8	3	32	—	4	—
13	—	20	4	20	4	6	—
16	4	14	5	30	4	5	—
43	50	63	—	78	19	26	—
10	1	32	—	43	8	27	3
20	5	30	2	18	27	13	—
123	112	198	17	258	65	86	5
2	14	8	—	20	13	5	—
12	62	30	—	87	9	4	—
5	17	2	—	32	2	2	1
8	105	14	1	116	10	10	—
7	2	22	1	50	4	7	—
15	42	37	1	84	18	24	—
16	248	48	—	269	25	29	1
1	—	20	1	56	4	2	5
2	42	27	2	81	4	14	2
68	532	208	6	795	80	97	9
123	112	198	17	258	65	86	5
191	644	406	23	1,053	154	183	14

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, page 8.



## APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (4).—SUMMARY of Northern Highland District.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not stated.	WEEKLY INCOME.	
						Under 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>SUMMARY.—Mr. PENNEY'S DISTRICT (NORTHERN HIGHLAND).</b>							
<b>Males :</b>							
Avoch (East Coast fishing.)	20	3	14	3	—	6	10
Elgin (Agricultural.)	74	6	44	24	—	12	24
Stornoway (Crofting and fishing.)	285	11	189	85	—	19	158
Strath (Crofting.)	89	6	60	19	4	3	40
Thurso (Residential, stone quarrying, fishing, &c.)	98	12	56	28	2	17	36
<i>Total</i>	566	38	363	159	6	57	268†

(†) Includes cases with incomes (not specified, but presumably under 10s.) derived solely from crofts as follows:—Stornoway, 148; Strath, 25; Thurso, 12. In Strath there are also 8 with incomes from fishing, or croft and fishing.

<b>Females :</b>							
Avoch	43	3	13	27	—	31	9
Elgin	185	49	24	109	3	57	60
Stornoway	348	28	118	201	1	26	169
Strath	133	21	36	70	6	2	30
Thurso	190	37	65	86	2	59	21
<i>Total</i>	899	138	256	493	12	175	280‡
<i>Males, Total</i>	566	38	363	159	6	57	268
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1,465	176	619	652	18	232	557§

‡ Includes cases with incomes (not specified, but presumably under 10s.) derived solely from crofts, as follows:—Stornoway, 135; Strath, 30; Thurso, 4.

§ Includes cases with incomes (not specified, but presumably under 10s.) derived solely from crofts as follows:—Stornoway, 263; Strath, 55; Thurso, 16. In Strath 8 derive income from fishing, or croft and fishing

APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (4).—SUMMARY of Northern Highland District.

FROM ALL SOURCES.		SOURCES OF INCOME.					
7s. 6d. to 10s.	Income not stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer. (a) and (b) *	Benefit, Trade or Friendly Societies. (c) *	Assistance from Children or Others. (d) *	Other Sources. (f) *	Means. 4 and 5. *	Not stated.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
4	—	16	—	9	1	9	—
29	9	41	1	30	12	11	1
12	96	30	3	105	169	44	—
2	44	11	—	44	61	6	2
23	22	46	—	38	18	9	4
70	†171	144	4	226	261	79	7

(b) Includes in Stornoway 74, and in Strath 27 cases where persons cultivate crofts, and are only partly maintained.

3	—	14	—	32	3	10	—
22	46	66	5	107	32	20	—
10	143	16	5	186	151	45	3
2	99	4	—	99	53	7	1
9	101	37	—	149	11	16	—
46	‡389	137	10	373	250	98	4
70	171	144	4	226	261	79	7
116	‡560	261	14	799	511	177	11

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, page 8.

† Includes in Stornoway, 60; and in Strath, 99 cases where persons cultivate crofts, and are only partly maintained.

‡ Includes in Stornoway, 134; and in Strath, 126 cases where persons cultivate crofts, and are only partly maintained.

APPENDIX :

APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (5).—SUMMARY of Southern Highland District.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Stated.	WEEKLY INCOME	
						Under 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>SUMMARY.—MR. MACKENZIE'S DISTRICT (SOUTHERN HIGHLAND).</b>							
<b>Males :</b>							
Aberfoyle - - - - - ( <i>Quarrying</i> ).	4	1	2	1	—	—	—
Abernethy - - - - - ( <i>Salmon Fishing</i> ).	20	—	11	9	—	4	5
Brechin - - - - - ( <i>Industrial</i> ).	58	4	36	16	2	11	24
Deer, New - - - - - ( <i>Agricultural</i> ).	56	5	31	20	—	11	26
Deer, Old - - - - - ( <i>Agricultural</i> ).	77	8	45	24	—	15	31
Dunfermline - - - - - ( <i>Industrial, &amp;c.</i> )	204	12	104	79	9	52	56
Fraserburgh - - - - - ( <i>Fishing</i> ).	34	2	21	11	—	11	9
Kirriemuir - - - - - ( <i>Industrial</i> ).	90	9	50	31	—	12	21
Laurencekirk - - - - - ( <i>Auction Marts</i> ).	38	4	20	12	2	11	11
Lonmay - - - - - ( <i>Agricultural</i> ).	46	2	25	17	—	27	13
Methven - - - - - ( <i>Agricultural, &amp;c. &amp;c.</i> )	19	5	10	4	—	4	10
<b>TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>646</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Females :</b>							
Aberfoyle - - - - -	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
Abernethy - - - - -	29	6	2	21	—	6	1
Brechin - - - - -	262	52	75	132	3	58	35
Deer, New - - - - -	131	22	42	67	—	36	46
Deer, Old - - - - -	149	27	54	68	—	41	22
Dunfermline - - - - -	404	32	81	280	11	115	74
Fraserburgh - - - - -	114	13	41	60	—	28	18
Kirriemuir - - - - -	241	70	61	109	1	53	33
Laurencekirk - - - - -	72	23	13	34	2	30	19
Lonmay - - - - -	58	7	33	18	—	24	4
Methven - - - - -	80	22	29	29	—	35	18
<b>TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>1,544</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>MALES, TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>646</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>2,190</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>476</b>

APPENDIX III.—2.

Tables analysing the cases of those persons aged 65 years and upwards who were found to have incomes of 10s. a week or less, and to be not in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

TABLE (5).—SUMMARY of Southern Highland District.

FROM ALL SOURCES.		SOURCES OF INCOME.					
7s. 6d. to 10s.	Income not stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Earnings, including Pension from former Employer. (a) and (b) *	Benefit, Trade, or Friendly Societies. (c) *	Assistance from Children or others. (d) *	Other Sources. (f) *	Means. 4 and 5. *	Not stated.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
3	1	3	—	1	—	1	—
7	4	16	—	4	—	13	—
23	—	44	—	9	3	16	2
18	1	23	1	18	14	22	5
21	10	48	—	23	20	14	—
52	44	95	6	80	14	47	3
14	—	21	—	10	3	3	—
31	26	52	1	38	7	22	—
13	3	24	—	11	10	10	—
6	—	29	—	24	—	17	—
5	—	9	—	4	3	8	—
193	89	364	8	222	74	173	10
2	2	2	—	2	—	3	—
1	21	4	—	23	2	7	—
22	147	78	1	181	12	43	—
15	34	26	6	88	27	30	—
3	83	28	—	110	33	26	—
34	181	98	4	283	22	41	2
12	56	33	—	56	4	5	—
26	120	72	—	148	25	35	7
11	12	25	2	43	6	18	—
2	28	12	—	48	4	9	—
3	24	21	1	50	4	26	—
131	717	309	14	1,032	130	243	9
193	89	364	8	222	74	173	10
324	806	703	22	1,254	213	416	19

\* Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, page 8.

## APPENDIX III.—3.

Table giving the summary of the results of the Test Census regarding Persons aged 70 years and upwards.

TABLE.—SUMMARY of all Selected Areas.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Population, 1891.	PERSONS AGED OVER 70 YEARS.		WEEKLY
		1891.	1899.	Above 10s.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>South-Western District :</b>				
Males	43,839	881	682	335
Females	48,232	1,406	1,263	286
Total	92,121	2,287	1,945	621
<b>South-Eastern District :</b>				
Males	34,205	858	738	302
Females	36,300	1,186	925	142
Total	70,505	2,044	1,663	444
<b>Northern Highland District :</b>				
Males	14,414	563	506	120
Females	16,711	903	791	76
Total	31,125	1,466	1,297	196
<b>Southern Highland District :</b>				
Males	32,780	1,165	971	369
Females	38,184	1,699	1,389	1
Total	70,970	2,864	2,360	537
TOTAL, MALES	125,294	3,467	2,897	1,126
TOTAL, FEMALES	139,427	5,194	4,368	672
GRAND TOTAL	264,721	8,661	7,265	1,798

‡ In addition, 163 males and 233 females over 70 years of age refused information.

APPENDIX III.—3.

3. Table giving the summary of the results of the Test Census regarding Persons aged 70 years and upwards.

TABLE.—SUMMARY of all Selected Areas.

INCOME.			In receipt of Poor Law Relief. § (3* and 6.)
10s. and under 10s.	Not stated.		
	Not stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends.	Not stated.	
6.	7.	8.	9.
249	65	33	83
569	251	157	224
818	316	190	307
318	88	30	86
446	278	59	159
764	366	39	245
256	116	14	45
439	220	56	174
695	336	70	210
429	76	97	80
694	427	100	200
1,123	503	197	289
1,252	345	174	294
2,148	1,176	372	766
3,400	1,521	546	1,000 †

\* Excluding inmates of poorhouses.

§ Reference to the questions on the enumeration card, page 8.

† This number includes 51 persons who, while admitting receipt of Poor Law Relief, declined to state their incomes (column 8).

## APPENDIX III.—4.

4. Table giving the summary of the results of the Test Census regarding Persons aged 75 years and upwards.

TABLE—SUMMARY of all Selected Areas.

AREA DEALT WITH.	Population, 1891.	PERSONS AGED OVER 75 YEARS.		WEEKLY
		1891.	1899.	Above 10s.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>South-Western District :</b>				
Males - - - - -	43,889	424	308	131
Females - - - - -	48,232	726	631	137
Total - - - - -	92,121	1,150	939	268
<b>South-Eastern District :</b>				
Males - - - - -	34,205	416	381	128
Females - - - - -	36,300	578	406	71
Total - - - - -	70,505	994	877	199
<b>Northern Highland District :</b>				
Males - - - - -	14,414	298	265	58
Females - - - - -	16,711	500	416	35
Total - - - - -	31,125	798	681	93
<b>Southern Highland District :</b>				
Males - - - - -	32,786	595	482	166
Females - - - - -	38,184	895	727	90
Total - - - - -	70,970	1,490	1,209	256
TOTAL, MALES - - -	125,294	1,733	1,436	483
TOTAL, FEMALES - - -	139,427	2,699	2,270	333
GRAND TOTAL - - -	264,721	4,432	3,706	816

‡ In addition, 75 males and 117 females over 75 years of age refused information.

APPENDIX III.—4.

4. Table giving the summary of the results of the Test Census regarding Persons aged 75 years and upwards.

TABLE.—SUMMARY of all Selected Areas.

INCOME.			In receipt of Poor Law Relief, § (3* and 6.) *
10s. and under 10s. 6.	Not stated.		
	Not stated, but maintained by Relations or Friends. 7.	Not stated. 8.	
130	30	17	42
292	128	74	127
422	158	91	160
191	52	10	52
255	142	28	100
446	194	38	152
135	65	7	32
234	115	32	102
369	180	39	134
211	51	54	40
386	205	46	141
597	256	100	190
667	198	88	175
1,167	590	180	470
1,834	788	268	645 ‡

\* Excluding inmates of poorhouses.

§ Reference to the question on the enumeration card, page 8.

‡ This number includes 33 persons who, while admitting receipt of Poor Law Relief, declined to state the incomes (column 8).



APPENDIX III.— 5.

## MEMORANDUM by the Local Government Board for Scotland on Scottish Pauperism.

Generally, it is to be kept in view that there are several very important differences between the Poor Law systems of Scotland and England. In Scotland (1) the existing system of poor relief is mainly an out-door system ; (2) no relief is given to the able-bodied ; (3) every pauper has a right of appeal to the Local Government Board if the relief afforded him by the parish council (who are charged with the administration of the Poor Law in Scotland) is, in his opinion, inadequate.

The fact that there is an entire absence of evidence and information from Scotland at the recent inquiries into the subject of old age pensions seems to make the above explanation necessary. The only allusion to Scotland in the proceedings before Lord Rothschild's Departmental Committee and the Select Committee of 1899 is contained in the official communication which the Local Government Board made to the Departmental Committee to the effect that, in their opinion, there were no old age pension schemes in Scotland falling within the reference to that Committee.

Dealing with the calculations based on the test census which the Board have taken and the results thereof as set out above, it must further be borne in mind that in Scotland, although not in England, the receipt of medical relief pauperises the recipient. The figures also confirm the view which has hitherto prevailed that in Scotland, particularly in the Highlands and the poorer districts, the strength of the family tie and the prevalent feeling of aversion to be dependent on the rates make the younger members of the family support the elder who are past work. The figures which show the numbers of those over 65 whose income is below 20s. a week and who are not in receipt of relief, are sufficient proof of this important fact.

Local Government Board for Scotland,  
27 October 1899.

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APPENDIX, No. IV.

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Relating to Pauperism and Poverty in Ireland.

pp. 66—72.

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## APPENDIX IV—I.

1. Table giving results of inquiries, instituted by Local Government Board for Ireland, about Poor Persons aged 65 and upwards.

NAME OF UNION.	Population in 1891.	Number of Persons over 65 years of age according to Census of 1891.	Approximate yearly number of Persons over 65 years of age in receipt of In- door and Outdoor Relief.	Estimated number of Persons over 65 years of age who are in receipt of less than 10s. a week from all sources (In-door and Out-door Paupers in- cluded).
Abbeyleix . . . . .	19,080	1,482	401	900
Antrim . . . . .	29,655	2,316	304	650
Ardee . . . . .	16,772	1,135	373	670
Armagh . . . . .	53,857	3,947	277	1,500
Athlone . . . . .	29,789	1,807	497	800
Athy . . . . .	25,635	1,634	628	900
Bailieborough . . . . .	16,751	1,122	181	500
Ballina . . . . .	27,394	1,656	383	1,200
Ballinasloe . . . . .	20,739	1,340	393	900
Ballinrobe . . . . .	24,694	1,975	390	1,550
Ballycastle . . . . .	14,470	1,282	115	500
Ballymahon . . . . .	14,640	1,154	541	800
Ballymena . . . . .	58,897	4,145	1,000	1,500
Ballymoney . . . . .	31,692	2,618	334	1,600
Ballyshannon . . . . .	23,280	1,782	299	1,400
Ballyvaughan . . . . .	4,387	405	188	250
Balrothery . . . . .	17,119	1,071	229	560
Baltinglass . . . . .	16,070	1,299	238	600
Banbridge . . . . .	47,541	3,443	591	1,700
Bandon . . . . .	20,180	1,404	358	500
Bantry . . . . .	14,940	1,026	254	400
Bawnboy . . . . .	20,904	1,211	171	950
Belfast * . . . . .	289,860	8,669	2,798	7,000
Belmullet . . . . .	14,333	913	146	860
Borrisokane . . . . .	9,180	824	190	350
Boyle . . . . .	35,352	2,323	629	1,300
Caherciveen . . . . .	23,854	1,778	798	1,200
Cailan . . . . .	15,245	1,215	350	500
Carlow . . . . .	36,067	2,473	699	1,000
Carrickmacross . . . . .	16,414	1,105	181	750
Carrick-on-Shannon . . . . .	22,161	1,453	638	1,000
Carrick-on-Suir . . . . .	19,699	1,405	291	450
Castel . . . . .	22,183	1,612	539	750
Castlebar . . . . .	28,921	1,785	391	1,200
Castleblayney . . . . .	29,574	2,167	344	650
Castlesomer . . . . .	11,499	794	230	450
Castleberg . . . . .	13,528	957	52	350
Castlereagh . . . . .	37,474	2,441	370	1,700
Castletown . . . . .	12,389	828	180	400
Cavan . . . . .	41,974	2,789	660	1,300
Cellbridge . . . . .	14,981	815	251	400
Claremorris . . . . .	28,424	1,713	478	1,200
Clifden . . . . .	20,569	1,681	414	1,400
Clogheen . . . . .	17,022	1,130	196	400
Clogher . . . . .	18,951	1,380	114	600
Clonakilty . . . . .	21,955	1,626	349	650
Clones . . . . .	17,836	1,357	73	450
Clonmel . . . . .	20,774	1,196	370	500
Coleraine . . . . .	32,887	2,558	217	800
Cookstown . . . . .	27,161	2,153	184	1,000
Cootahill . . . . .	25,670	1,776	160	1,000
Cork . . . . .	132,792	6,191	1,128	3,800
Corrofin . . . . .	5,699	489	190	290
Croom . . . . .	12,539	1,004	400	450
Delvin . . . . .	9,365	630	158	300
Dingle . . . . .	10,021	1,278	275	475
Donegal . . . . .	22,891	1,839	80	500
Dowpatrick . . . . .	43,236	3,589	508	900

\* Present population of Belfast estimated at 350,000.

1. Table giving results of inquiries, instituted by Local Government Board for Ireland, about Poor Persons aged 65 and upwards.

OBSERVATIONS AS TO CHARACTERISTICS OF UNION.	Estimated number of Persons over 65 Years of Age, who derive Income from (1) Occupation of Land; (2) Pensions from former Employers; (3) Benefit Societies; (4) Assistance from Children or others; and (5) Money invested in Savings Banks or elsewhere.					NAME OF UNION.
	Land.	Pensions.	Benefit Societies.	Assistance from Children or Others.	Savings Banks or elsewhere.	
Agricultural - - - -	150	10	—	100	—	Abbeyleix.
Agricultural and Manufactur- ing.	40	20	25	270	10	Antrim.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	10	10	—	300	—	Ardee.
Agricultural and (slightly) Manufacturing.	310	20	—	290	—	Armagh.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	350	5	—	300	—	Athlone.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	10	10	—	40	—	Athy.
Agricultural - - - -	50	5	—	20	—	Bailieborough.
Agricultural - - - -	600	—	—	400	—	Ballina.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	300	5	—	250	—	Ballinasloe.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	700	—	—	500	—	Ballinrobe.
Agricultural and (slightly) Manufacturing.	60	120	50	330	—	Ballycastle.
Agricultural - - - -	200	5	—	200	—	Ballymahon.
Agricultural and Manufactur- ing.	25	10	10	80	5	Ballymena.
Agricultural and Manufactur- ing.	550	10	—	400	—	Ballymoney.
Agricultural - - - -	300	30	—	200	—	Ballyshannon.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	100	—	—	100	—	Ballyvaughan.
Agricultural - - - -	10	20	—	190	—	Bahrothery.
Agricultural - - - -	50	—	—	20	—	Baltinglass.
Agricultural and Manufactur- ing.	60	—	—	25	—	Banbridge.
Agricultural - - - -	10	—	—	70	—	Bandon.
Agricultural - - - -	70	—	—	80	—	Bantry.
Agricultural - - - -	80	—	—	100	—	Bawnboy.
City and Manufacturing	—	240	140	3,800	—	Belfast.
Agricultural and Waste -	600	—	—	200	—	Belmullet.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	120	10	—	40	30	Borrisokane.
Pastoral and Agricultural	600	—	—	200	—	Boyle.
Agricultural and Waste -	150	25	—	250	—	Caherciveen.
Agricultural - - - -	150	—	—	100	—	Callan.
Agricultural - - - -	100	—	—	100	—	Carlow.
Agricultural - - - -	80	—	—	100	—	Carrickmacross.
Agricultural - - - -	500	—	—	200	—	Carrick-on-Shannon.
Agricultural - - - -	200	—	—	50	—	Carrick-on-Suir.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	200	—	—	100	50	Cashel.
Agricultural - - - -	600	—	—	150	—	Castlebar.
Agricultural - - - -	140	5	—	100	20	Castleblayney.
Agricultural, with some An- thracite Coal Pits.	150	—	—	50	—	Castlecomer.
Agricultural - - - -	50	5	—	20	—	Castlederg.
Pastoral and Agricultural	800	—	—	400	—	Castlereagh.
Agricultural - - - -	140	—	—	100	—	Castletown.
Agricultural - - - -	200	—	—	150	—	Cavan.
Pastoral and Agricultural	15	10	—	10	—	Cellbridge.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	550	—	—	350	—	Claronorris.
Agricultural and Waste -	650	—	—	400	—	Clifden.
Agricultural - - - -	150	—	—	50	—	Clogheen.
Agricultural - - - -	90	15	—	200	—	Clogher.
Agricultural - - - -	50	—	—	200	—	Clonakilty.
Agricultural - - - -	100	20	—	200	—	Clones.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	100	10	—	50	—	Clonmel.
Agricultural and Manufactur- ing.	35	27	—	380	—	Coleraine.
Agricultural and partly Manu- facturing.	800	40	10	650	150	Cookstown.
Agricultural - - - -	140	30	—	100	—	Cootehill.
City—Agricultural	—	200	—	500	—	Cork.
Pastoral and Agricultural	100	10	—	90	30	Corrofin.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	150	25	—	70	20	Croom.
Pastoral and Agricultural	70	20	—	70	10	Delvin.
Agricultural - - - -	100	—	—	20	—	Dingle.
Agricultural - - - -	200	5	—	100	10	Donegal.
Agricultural and Manufactur- ing.	—	23	—	180	—	Downpatrick.

1. Table giving results of inquiries, instituted by Local Government Board for Ireland, about Poor Persons aged 65 and upwards—(continued).

NAME OF UNION.	Population in 1891.	Number of Persons over 65 years of age according to Census of 1891.	Approximate yearly number of Persons over 65 years of age in receipt of In- door and Out-door Relief.	Estimated number of Persons over 65 years of age who are in receipt of less than 10s. a week from all sources (In-door and Out-door Paupers in- cluded).
Drogheda - . . . . .	29,212	1,647	702	1,000
Dromore, West - . . . . .	15,019	986	198	700
Dublin, North - . . . . .	148,996	5,433	2,096	4,300
Dublin, South - . . . . .	200,709	8,675	1,810	2,600
Dundalk - . . . . .	40,144	2,313	584	1,250
Dunfanaghy - . . . . .	15,674	1,100	49	700
Dungannon - . . . . .	34,889	2,497	271	950
Dungarvan - . . . . .	17,021	1,277	438	800
Dunmanway - . . . . .	15,197	1,111	247	600
Dunshaughlin - . . . . .	9,136	570	134	300
Enniskerry - . . . . .	16,621	1,224	421	500
Ennis - . . . . .	21,771	1,620	709	1,050
Enniscorthy - . . . . .	33,941	2,473	687	1,000
Enniskillen - . . . . .	36,255	2,608	131	900
Eanistynon - . . . . .	20,108	1,817	427	1,040
Fermoy - . . . . .	25,533	1,665	425	1,000
Galway - . . . . .	38,719	2,570	543	1,900
Glennamaddy - . . . . .	18,486	1,286	221	750
Glenties - . . . . .	34,219	2,552	245	1,950
Gorey - . . . . .	18,156	1,415	223	600
Gort - . . . . .	14,201	1,111	385	700
Granard - . . . . .	26,944	1,969	581	1,300
Inishowen - . . . . .	30,459	2,128	251	900
Irvinestown - . . . . .	15,268	1,213	90	350
Kanturk - . . . . .	26,171	1,975	645	900
Kells - . . . . .	16,875	1,274	425	650
Kenmare - . . . . .	16,319	1,128	365	700
Kilkeel - . . . . .	18,181	1,443	104	750
Kilkenny - . . . . .	25,457	1,652	755	1,000
Killadysert - . . . . .	10,503	835	220	450
Killala - . . . . .	9,290	585	149	450
Kilarney - . . . . .	40,558	2,497	537	800
Kilmacthomas - . . . . .	8,342	773	199	400
Kilmallock - . . . . .	28,168	1,926	783	880
Kilrush - . . . . .	31,423	2,644	993	1,500
Kinsale - . . . . .	18,823	1,077	262	400
Larne - . . . . .	33,370	2,143	201	500
Letterkenny - . . . . .	13,950	978	82	300
Limavady - . . . . .	23,389	1,792	57	400
Limerick - . . . . .	68,992	3,601	1,420	2,800
Lisburn - . . . . .	50,660	3,344	367	900
Lismore - . . . . .	15,124	1,143	271	475
Lisnaskea - . . . . .	18,074	1,441	138	400
Listowel - . . . . .	39,121	2,680	766	1,800
Londonderry - . . . . .	60,021	2,811	284	500
Longford - . . . . .	24,964	1,699	429	1,100
Loughrea - . . . . .	22,244	1,645	320	950
Lurgan - . . . . .	58,155	3,302	1,046	2,100
Macroom - . . . . .	26,088	1,774	424	550
Magherafelt - . . . . .	44,976	3,562	224	1,200
Mallow - . . . . .	23,405	1,528	620	1,000
Manorhamilton - . . . . .	25,465	1,837	160	1,400
Middleton - . . . . .	23,993	1,692	477	900
Milford - . . . . .	21,808	1,494	334	1,100
Millstreet - . . . . .	12,163	984	326	580
Mitchelstown - . . . . .	15,742	998	247	350
Moahill - . . . . .	22,471	1,410	381	1,000
Monaghan - . . . . .	30,452	2,329	97	450
Mount Bellew - . . . . .	16,477	1,131	129	600
Mountmelick - . . . . .	31,451	2,352	550	1,200
Mullingar - . . . . .	30,614	2,024	689	1,400

1. Table giving results of inquiries, instituted by Local Government Board for Ireland, about Poor Persons aged 65 and upwards—(continued).

OBSERVATIONS AS TO CHARACTERISTICS OF UNION.	Estimated number of Persons over 65 Years of Age who derive Income from (1) Occupation of Land; (2) Pensions from former Employers; (3) Benefit Societies; (4) Assistance from Children or others; and (5) Money invested in Savings Banks or elsewhere.					NAME OF UNION.
	Land.	Pensions.	Benefit Societies.	Assistance from Children or others.	Savings Banks or Elsewhere.	
Agricultural and Pastoral	25	20	20	60	—	Drogheda.
Agricultural	300	—	—	100	—	Dromore, West.
City	—	100	—	100	—	Dublin, North.
City	—	100	50	100	—	Dublin, South.
Agricultural	300	90	5	400	—	Dundalk.
Agricultural and Waste	500	—	—	350	—	Dunfanaghy.
Agricultural and Manufacturing.	180	25	—	360	32	Dungannon.
Agricultural	400	—	—	100	—	Dungarvan.
Agricultural	180	—	—	150	—	Dunmanway.
Pastoral and Agricultural	—	10	—	50	—	Dunshaughlin.
Pastoral and Agricultural	150	30	—	150	—	Edenderry.
Agricultural and Pastoral	300	100	—	200	60	Ennis.
Agricultural	200	—	—	100	—	Enniscorthy.
Agricultural	150	40	—	300	—	Enniskillen.
Agricultural and Pastoral	300	30	—	245	50	Ennistymon.
Agricultural and Pastoral	150	30	—	50	—	Fermoy.
Agricultural	600	50	—	500	—	Galway.
Agricultural	400	—	—	350	—	Glennamaddy.
Agricultural, Cottages Industries, and Pastoral.	550	—	—	350	—	Glenties.
Agricultural	50	—	—	100	—	Gorey.
Agricultural and Pastoral	300	—	—	250	—	Gort.
Agricultural	500	—	—	300	—	Granard.
Agricultural	400	10	—	150	—	Inishowen.
Agricultural	80	10	—	100	—	Irvinestown.
Agricultural	20	—	—	180	—	Kanturk.
Pastoral and Agricultural	200	20	—	170	—	Kells.
Agricultural	60	—	—	200	—	Kenmare.
Agricultural	70	15	7	100	—	Kilkeel.
Agricultural	100	20	—	50	—	Kilkenny.
Agricultural	150	10	—	50	20	Killadysert.
Agricultural and Pastoral	250	—	—	100	—	Killala.
Agricultural	50	—	—	150	—	Killarney.
Agricultural	100	—	—	50	—	Kilmaethomas.
Pastoral and Agricultural	150	30	—	150	40	Kilmallock.
Agricultural	350	20	—	250	50	Kilrush.
Agricultural	20	—	—	70	—	Kinsale.
Agricultural and Manufacturing.	2	8	—	95	—	Larne.
Agricultural	20	5	—	30	—	Letterkenny.
Agricultural	100	10	—	150	—	Limavady.
City—Pastoral and Agricultural.	200	200	—	500	350	Limerick.
Agricultural and Manufacturing.	70	17	8	152	25	Lisburn.
Agricultural and Pastoral	50	40	—	50	—	Lismore.
Agricultural	100	20	—	200	—	Lisnaskea.
Agricultural	1,000	30	—	450	50	Listowel.
City—Agricultural	20	50	20	100	—	Londonderry.
Agricultural	500	20	—	300	—	Longford.
Agricultural and Pastoral	450	—	—	250	—	Loughrea.
Agricultural and Manufacturing.	188	130	12	800	80	Lurgan.
Agricultural	30	—	—	50	—	Macroom.
Agricultural and Manufacturing.	200	30	—	170	—	Magherafelt.
Agricultural and Pastoral	230	—	—	150	—	Mallow.
Agricultural	750	—	—	100	—	Manorhamilton.
Agricultural	10	—	—	120	—	Middleton.
Agricultural	250	5	—	150	—	Millford.
Agricultural	80	—	—	170	—	Millstreet.
Agricultural	200	—	—	100	—	Mitchelstown.
Agricultural	500	—	—	100	—	Mohill.
Agricultural	210	4	—	—	—	Monaghan.
Agricultural and Pastoral	350	—	—	300	—	Mount Bellew.
Agricultural	150	—	—	30	—	Mountmelick.
Pastoral and Agricultural	400	—	—	250	—	Mullingar.

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1. Table giving results of inquiries, instituted by Local Government Board for Ireland, about Poor Persons aged 65 and upwards—(continued).

NAME OF UNION.	Population in 1891.	Number of Persons over 65 years of age according to Census of 1891.	Approximate yearly number of Persons over 65 years of age in receipt of In- door and Out-door Relief.	Estimated number of Persons over 65 years of age who are in receipt of less than 10s. a week from all sources (In-door and Out-door Paupers in- cluded).
Naa - . . . . .	36,978	1,908	770	1,200
Navan - . . . . .	16,099	856	350	500
Nenagh - . . . . .	27,382	1,787	641	800
Newcastle - . . . . .	26,505	1,558	513	630
New Ross - . . . . .	33,544	2,386	484	1,200
Newry - . . . . .	58,134	4,155	889	2,100
Newtownards - . . . . .	41,286	3,199	607	1,350
Oldcastle - . . . . .	17,247	1,114	287	700
Omagh - . . . . .	44,387	3,173	315	900
Oughterard - . . . . .	18,975	1,232	124	900
Parsonstown - . . . . .	28,044	1,934	192	950
Portlanna - . . . . .	10,363	759	85	400
Rathdown - . . . . .	56,079	3,076	344	850
Rathdrum - . . . . .	27,626	1,923	578	650
Rathkeale - . . . . .	17,627	1,303	579	600
Roscommon - . . . . .	17,561	1,251	290	800
Roscrea - . . . . .	19,359	1,584	262	600
Scariff - . . . . .	11,715	908	244	520
Shillelagh - . . . . .	14,109	1,070	244	350
Skibbereen - . . . . .	28,450	2,099	627	850
Skull - . . . . .	11,233	867	244	350
Sligo - . . . . .	41,154	2,536	669	2,000
Strabane - . . . . .	39,123	2,545	200	700
Stranorlar - . . . . .	15,108	1,173	159	750
Stroketown - . . . . .	18,458	1,490	407	1,000
Swineford - . . . . .	48,261	2,742	538	2,300
Thomastown - . . . . .	14,876	1,084	344	600
Thurles - . . . . .	25,613	1,913	1,202	830
Tipperary - . . . . .	35,736	2,177	862	920
Tobercurry - . . . . .	22,210	1,366	495	1,000
Tralee - . . . . .	44,787	2,694	800	950
Trim - . . . . .	16,011	1,076	430	550
Tuam - . . . . .	34,630	2,600	786	1,700
Tulla - . . . . .	11,695	976	323	500
Tullamore - . . . . .	24,851	1,802	579	1,200
Urlingford - . . . . .	10,081	887	259	350
Waterford - . . . . .	50,358	3,140	1,125	1,400
Westport - . . . . .	37,381	2,492	367	2,100
Wexford - . . . . .	35,142	2,517	711	900
Youghal - . . . . .	16,769	1,248	249	650
<b>TOTAL FOR IRELAND</b> . . . . .	<b>4,704,750</b>	<b>300,553</b>	<b>69,754</b>	<b>154,770</b>

1. Table giving results of inquiries, instituted by Local Government Board for Ireland, about Poor Persons aged 65 and upwards—(continued).

OBSERVATIONS AS TO CHARACTERISTICS OF UNION.	Estimated number of Persons over 65 Years of Age who derive Income from (1) Occupation of Land; (2) Pensions from former Employers; (3) Benefit Societies; (4) Assistance from Children or others; and (5) Money invested in Savings Banks or elsewhere.					NAME OF UNION.
	Land.	Pensions.	Benefit Societies.	Assistance from Children or others.	Savings Banks or Elsewhere.	
Pastoral and Agricultural -	200	25	—	300	—	Naas.
Pastoral and Agricultural -	200	10	—	100	—	Navan.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	150	20	—	150	40	Nenagh.
Agricultural - - - -	150	10	—	150	40	Newcastle.
Agricultural - - - -	200	—	—	100	—	New Ross.
Agricultural and Manufac- turing.	350	30	10	380	30	Newry.
Agricultural and Manufac- turing.	30	15	5	—	35	Newtownards.
Agricultural - - - -	50	30	—	50	—	Oldcastle.
Agricultural - - - -	200	20	—	250	—	Omagh.
Agricultural and Waste -	600	—	—	500	—	Oughterard.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	350	—	—	200	—	Parsonstown.
Agricultural - - - -	200	—	—	150	—	Portumna.
Includes several towns—Agri- cultural.	30	50	—	80	—	Rathdown.
Agricultural - - - -	—	—	—	50	—	Rathdrum.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	80	20	—	100	30	Rathkeale.
Pastoral and Agricultural -	300	—	—	150	—	Roscommon.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	150	30	—	130	40	Roscrea.
Agricultural - - - -	250	20	—	80	30	Scariff.
Agricultural - - - -	30	10	—	80	—	Shillelagh.
Agricultural - - - -	80	—	—	100	—	Skibbereen.
Agricultural - - - -	50	—	—	50	—	Skull.
Agricultural - - - -	1,100	—	—	300	—	Sligo.
Agricultural - - - -	220	20	—	200	—	Strabane.
Agricultural - - - -	20	5	—	30	—	Stianorlar.
Pastoral and Agricultural -	400	—	—	100	—	Strokestown.
Agricultural - - - -	2,000	—	—	1,500	—	Swineford.
Agricultural - - - -	200	—	—	50	—	Thomastown.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	180	40	—	100	40	Thurles.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	250	100	—	150	50	Tipperary.
Agricultural - - - -	600	—	—	400	—	Tobercurry.
Agricultural - - - -	30	—	—	400	—	Tralee.
Pastoral and Agricultural -	100	—	—	250	—	Trim.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	600	—	—	500	—	Tuam.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	150	10	—	70	30	Tulla.
Pastoral and Agricultural -	350	—	—	150	—	Tullamore.
Agricultural - - - -	100	—	—	50	—	Urlingford.
City—Agricultural - - - -	100	—	—	200	—	Waterford.
Agricultural and Waste -	1,600	—	—	600	—	Westport.
Agricultural - - - -	100	—	—	200	—	Wexford.
Agricultural and Pastoral -	150	—	—	50	—	Youghal.
	37,500	—	—	33,627	—	

29th September 1899.



## APPENDIX IV.—2.

## MEMORANDUM of LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for IRELAND on preceding Table.

THE figures in columns 2 and 3 of this Table are taken from the Census of 1891. The figures in column 4 are based upon a House of Commons Return made in 1892 (No. 360), but in some Unions where large numbers of vagrants are admitted into the workhouses a deduction has now been made from the figures in the Parliamentary Return; time did not, however, permit of a uniform and accurate deduction in this respect. The figures in column 5 and in the final subdivided column have been obtained through the eight General Inspectors of the Board, who, after receiving instructions, conferred together both before and after their local inquiries and prior to handing in their estimates. Attempts were made in about half-a-dozen areas to collect information by house-to-house visitation; but the officials, although they proceeded courteously, were received with abuse in a great number of cases. The observations in column 6 indicate in general terms the manner in which the inhabitants of each Union, not merely those over 65 years of age, make their livelihood.

The Inspectors made their estimates after minute inquiries from clerks of unions, relieving officers, poor rate collectors, and other officials. At the conferences of the Inspectors in Dublin it was obvious that some of them were inclined to underestimate and others to over-estimate the resources of people in similarly circumstanced Unions in the several districts in their charge; but, as far as time permitted, such personal tendencies were taken into account in revising the figures for the accompanying Table. Though the estimates can only be regarded as *rough*, much care has been taken to ensure accuracy as far as possible. A divergence between results, when comparing Unions of a somewhat similar character, may cause surprise and perhaps a want of confidence in the estimates; but many of such variations have been inquired into, with the result that they were easily accounted for by those who had intimate knowledge of all the local circumstances.

As regards the figures in the final subdivided column, the estimate as to the number of landholders is considered fairly accurate. Very few persons receive pensions from former employers, and, as the number of those who do can only be guessed, no weight need be attached to this estimate. Similarly, information could not in the time be obtained as to Benefit or Friendly societies; but even as regards the few societies that do exist the Inspectors are of opinion that hardly any of the members are over 65 years of age. It is also considered that very few people over 65 years of age, and who are in receipt of less than 10s. a week, are depositors in savings banks; the Post Office officials have not, however, been consulted by our Inspectors.

The figures in the column as to "*Assistance from Children or others*" are no more than careful *guesses* by intelligent men who are intimately acquainted with the habits and resources of the people. In the western half of Ireland each family has a common purse, and sons and daughters who earn money at home or in Great Britain pay their earnings over as a matter of course to the head of the house. What is earned at home is practically always paid over as received, and it is believed that sons or daughters who go to England or Scotland for harvest or other periodical work support themselves frugally, and send or take home all the rest of their wages. Any other conduct would be regarded as unnatural by everybody concerned.

In considering whether a landholder over 65 years of age is in receipt of less than 10s. a week, a proportionate share of the money value of the produce of the farm has been taken into account in considering the weekly "wage" for the purposes of this Table.

29 September 1899.

WM. L. MICKS.

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**APPENDIX V.**

Relating to the Population of the United Kingdom,

pp. 75—80.

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APPENDIX V.—1.

ESTIMATE (BY VARIOUS METHODS) OF THE NUMBER OF AGED PERSONS IN 1899, 1901, 1911 AND 1921, BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

ALL estimates of population in years subsequent to the latest Census enumeration must inevitably be based on some assumption or hypothesis, the value of which necessarily decreases with the lapse of time since the Census. In proof of the difficulty of finding a suitable hypothesis, it is only necessary to point out that the increase of the enumerated population of England and Wales was 11·90 per cent. during the ten years 1851-61, rose to 13·21 per cent. in 1861-71, further rose to 14·36 per cent. in 1871-81, and fell to 11·65 per cent. in 1881-91.

As the result of long experience and investigation, the Registrar General has come to the conclusion that, failing complete and satisfactory statistics of emigration and immigration, the safest (or rather the least dangerous) hypothesis for estimating the population of England and Wales in current decennial periods, is to assume that the ascertained rate of increase during the last intercensal period has since been maintained. But it is recognised that even this hypothesis gives results of doubtful value in the latter part of a decennium; and, *a fortiori*, very little reliance can be placed on estimates obtained by this hypothesis for years which range from 10 to 30 years since the last census. In order to show that a small change in the hypothesis may result in widely diverging estimates for the more distant years, figures based on the change in the ratio of increase in 1881-91 as compared with 1871-81 have been added in Table B. These figures show that the two hypotheses give results for the year 1921 differing by more than five millions.

It follows that the estimates of persons over 65, 70, and 75 years of age, given in Table D., show similarly wide variations, if based on the estimate of total population.

Table A. shows enumerated population (1891) at all ages.

- „ B. shows estimates of total population (1899 and later years).
- „ C. shows enumerated population (1891) at ages 65 and upwards, 70 and upwards, 75 and upwards.
- „ D. shows estimates of population, 65 and upwards, &c. (1899 and later years).
- „ E. „ „ „ by special methods.

TABLE A.—Population of *England and Wales* at the Census of 1891.

Males - - - - -	14,052,901
Females - - - - -	14,949,624
TOTAL - - -	29,002,525

TABLE B.—Provisional Estimates of the Population of *England and Wales*, in 1899, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

YEAR.	On the assumption of a constant Ratio of Increase equal to the Mean Ratio between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.			On the assumption that the Ratio of Increase changed uniformly through the two Intercensal Periods of 1871-1881 and 1881-91, and will continue to change at the same uniform rate until 1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1899	31,742,588	15,380,573	16,362,015	31,235,360	15,134,800	16,100,560
1901	32,445,092	15,720,963	16,724,129	31,723,882	15,371,509	16,352,373
1911	34,198,832	17,539,802	16,659,030	33,806,742	16,380,739	17,426,003
1921	40,388,704	19,569,965	20,818,739	35,195,244	17,053,525	18,141,719

TABLE C.—Numbers enumerated in 1891 at Ages over 65, over 70, and over 75 Years respectively.

Ages.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per cent. of number at All Ages.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.
65 and upwards	1,372,602	606,588	766,014	4.73	4.32	5.12
70 and upwards	800,654	346,913	453,741	2.76	2.47	3.04
75 and upwards	382,740	161,692	221,048	1.32	1.15	1.48

*Note.*—The proportion of persons aged upwards of 65 years to persons of All Ages, showed at the last Census in 1891 very wide variations in the population of different parts of England and Wales. As is shown in Table C., the proportion in the whole of England and Wales was 4.73 per cent. In eight of the largest English towns, with an aggregate population of nearly seven millions, the mean proportion was only 3.65 per cent., the percentage ranging from 2.62 in West Ham, 2.78 in Manchester, and 2.97 in Liverpool to 3.97 in Registration London and 4.65 in Bristol. On the other hand, in eleven mainly agricultural counties, with an aggregate population of rather more than two and a-half millions, the mean proportion of persons upwards of 65 years was 7.03 per cent., the percentage ranging in these counties from 6.15 in Westmorland and 6.22 in Bedfordshire to 7.44 in Suffolk, 7.59 in Herefordshire, and 7.68 in Norfolk.

TABLE D.—Provisional Estimates of the Numbers of Persons in England and Wales who will be over 65, over 70, and over 75 years of age, respectively, in the years 1899, 1901, 1911, and 1921; the proportion at each Age-group to total Population being assumed to be the same as at the Census of 1891.

YEAR AND AGES.	On the assumption that the Total Population will increase in a constant Ratio equal to the Mean Ratio between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.			On the assumption that the Ratio of Increase of the Total Population changed uniformly through the two Intercensal Periods, 1871-81, and 1881-91, and will continue to change at the same uniform rate until 1921.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1899	65 and upwards	1,502,279	663,594	838,685	1,478,278	653,285	824,993
	70 and upwards	862,366	374,505	487,861	848,587	368,521	480,066
	75 and upwards	418,899	176,907	241,992	412,205	174,139	238,066
1901	65 and upwards	1,355,525	678,586	676,939	1,501,394	693,508	807,886
	70 and upwards	881,452	362,794	518,658	801,850	374,285	427,564
	75 and upwards	428,169	180,583	247,586	418,051	170,802	247,249
1911	65 and upwards	1,712,179	757,096	955,083	1,509,008	707,065	801,943
	70 and upwards	983,432	427,051	556,381	918,445	398,859	519,586
	75 and upwards	477,706	201,810	275,896	446,118	188,474	257,644
1921	65 and upwards	1,911,472	844,726	1,066,746	1,605,612	738,108	867,504
	70 and upwards	1,097,280	476,514	620,766	1,051,106	415,240	635,866
	75 and upwards	532,999	225,189	307,810	404,462	166,215	238,247

TABLE E.—Provisional Estimates of the Numbers of Persons in England and Wales who will be over 65, over 70, and over 75 years of age respectively, in the years 1899, 1901, 1911, and 1921, deduced (a) from the Census of 1891 and the English Life Table 1881-90, and (b) from the Census Enumerations of 1881 and 1891.

YEAR AND AGES.	(a) On the assumption that the numbers living at various Ages in 1891 will be subject to the Rates of Survivorship shown by the English Life Table 1881-90, and will not be affected by the balance of Emigration and Immigration.			(b) Deduced from the numbers at various Ages at the Census of 1881 and the numbers 10 years older at the Census of 1891, on the assumption that the aggregate effect of Death and Migration, as shown by the ratio between these numbers, will be maintained at the various ages until 1921.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1899	65 and upwards -	1,446,402	630,840	815,643	1,480,108	644,117	835,991
	70 and upwards -	840,234	353,405	481,879	872,856	372,717	500,139
	75 and upwards -	410,732	173,275	243,457	440,248	183,309	256,879
1901	65 and upwards -	1,470,697	640,298	830,399	1,516,589	650,692	865,897
	70 and upwards -	848,982	360,927	488,035	880,055	378,787	510,268
	75 and upwards -	422,800	174,841	247,959	444,679	184,376	260,304
1911	65 and upwards -	1,700,807	738,846	961,961	1,715,920	748,400	967,520
	70 and upwards -	942,272	398,840	543,032	968,434	418,081	550,453
	75 and upwards -	440,322	183,368	256,956	483,602	197,504	286,198
1921	65 and upwards -	1,980,034	858,077	1,121,957	1,947,043	850,186	1,096,857
	70 and upwards -	1,111,928	470,534	641,892	1,124,780	479,298	645,572
	75 and upwards -	532,094	217,105	314,899	552,837	220,687	326,150

*Note.*—The Table (E. (b)) was constructed as follows:—The number at ages 25 to 30 in the Census year 1881 was compared with the number at ages 35 to 40 in the Census year 1891. The number at ages 25 to 30 in the latter year was then multiplied by the proportions thus obtained, and the product was adopted as the estimated number at ages 35 to 40 in the year 1901. Similarly, the proportions between the numbers at ages 30 to 35 in 1881, and at ages 40 to 45 in 1891, was used, in conjunction with the number at ages 30 to 35 in 1891, to make an estimate for ages 40 to 45 in 1901; and so on for later age groups, the final result being an estimate of population at age groups from 45 years onward in 1901. Applying the same method to these figures, estimates at 55 years and upwards in 1911, and at 65 and upwards in 1921, were successively obtained. This method assumes that the combined effect of death and migration on the population at the ages which enter into the calculation, will remain the same in the decennia 1891-1901, 1901-1911, and 1911-1921, as it was in 1881-1891. The figures are given as the result of certain arithmetical processes, and not as an expression of opinion as to the probable members that will be living at the several dates. No really trustworthy method could be devised, but after careful examination of several methods, this has been adopted for the purpose of this Report as open to the least objection for the desired object.

20 September 1899.

General Register Office,  
Somerset House, W.C.

## APPENDIX V.—2.

ESTIMATE (by various methods) of the Numbers of Aged Persons in 1899, 1901, 1911, and 1921, made by the Registrar General for Scotland.

TABLE I.—POPULATION of SCOTLAND at the CENSUS of 1891.

Males	-	-	-	-	1,942,717
Females	-	-	-	-	2,082,930
Total	-	-	-	-	4,025,647

TABLE II.—PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES of the POPULATION of SCOTLAND in 1899, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Year.	On the assumption of a constant Ratio of Increase equal to the Mean Ratio between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.			On the assumption that the Ratio of Increase changed uniformly through the two Intercensal Periods of 1871-81 and 1881-91, and will continue to change at the same uniform rate until 1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1899	4,281,850	2,069,438	2,212,412	4,189,154	2,021,623	2,167,531
1901	4,346,376	2,101,382	2,244,994	4,216,246	2,034,697	2,181,549
1911	4,683,910	2,268,659	2,415,251	4,275,672	2,063,275	2,212,297
1921	5,047,670	2,449,250	2,598,420	4,206,131	2,029,816	2,176,315

TABLE III.—NUMBERS ENUMERATED in 1891, at AGES over 65, over 70, and over 75 years, respectively.

Age.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per cent. of Number at all Ages.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.
65 and upwards	203,096	82,945	120,151	5·05	4·27	5·77
70 and upwards	123,895	49,225	74,670	3·08	2·53	3·58
75 and upwards	63,177	24,395	38,782	1·57	1·26	1·86

TABLE IV.—PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES of the NUMBERS of PERSONS in SCOTLAND who will be over 65, over 70, and over 75 years of age, respectively, in the years 1899, 1901, 1911 and 1921; the proportion of each Age-group to total Population being assumed to be the same as at the Census of 1891.

Year and Ages.	On the assumption that the Total Population will increase in a constant Ratio equal to the Mean Ratio between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.			On the assumption that the Ratio of Increase of the Total Population changed uniformly through the two Intercensal Periods, 1871-81 and 1881-91, and will continue to change at the same uniform rate until 1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1899						
(65 and upwards	215,975	88,355	127,620	211,345	86,314	125,031
70 and upwards	131,747	52,435	79,312	128,927	51,224	77,703
75 and upwards	67,179	25,986	41,193	65,743	25,386	40,357
1901						
(65 and upwards	219,218	89,719	129,499	212,712	86,872	125,840
70 and upwards	133,725	53,245	80,480	129,761	51,556	78,205
75 and upwards	68,186	26,387	41,799	66,168	25,550	40,618
1911						
(65 and upwards	236,181	96,861	139,320	215,709	88,096	127,613
70 and upwards	144,067	57,484	86,583	131,590	52,282	79,308
75 and upwards	73,457	28,488	44,969	67,101	25,910	41,191
1921						
(65 and upwards	254,458	104,572	149,886	212,202	86,664	125,538
70 and upwards	155,210	62,080	93,130	129,450	51,432	78,018
75 and upwards	79,136	30,756	48,380	66,010	25,489	40,521

\* There is no Scottish Life Table corresponding to the English Life Table, 1881-1890.

TABLE V.—PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES of the NUMBERS of PERSONS in SCOTLAND who will be over 65, over 70, and over 75 years of age, respectively, in the years 1899, 1901, 1911 and 1921, deduced from the numbers at various Ages at the Census of 1881 and the numbers 10 years older at the Census of 1891, on the assumption that the aggregate effect of Death and Migration, as shown by the ratio between these numbers, will be maintained at the various ages until 1921.

Year and Ages.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1899	{ 65 and upwards	216,781	88,386	128,395
	{ 70 and upwards	131,963	52,483	79,480
	{ 75 and upwards	68,126	26,030	42,096
1901	{ 65 and upwards	221,550	90,383	131,167
	{ 70 and upwards	134,655	53,498	81,157
	{ 75 and upwards	69,123	26,363	42,760
1911	{ 65 and upwards	245,264	101,353	143,911
	{ 70 and upwards	147,516	58,903	88,613
	{ 75 and upwards	75,286	28,738	46,548
1921	{ 65 and upwards	268,423	114,194	154,229
	{ 70 and upwards	159,042	64,909	94,133
	{ 75 and upwards	83,765	32,535	51,230

*Note.*—The population of Scotland is primarily divided into five groups of Registration Districts, three of these being Urban and two Rural. The former are the \*Principal Town Districts, with, at the Census of 1891, a population of 1,583,246; the Large Town Districts, with a population of 507,513; and the Small Town Districts, with a population of 852,645. The latter are the Mainland Rural Districts, with a population of 956,291, and the Insular Rural Districts, with a population of 125,952. The proportion of the inhabitants above 65 years of age in each varies, this being in the Principal Town Districts, 3·5 per cent.; in the Large Town Districts, 4·22 per cent.; in the Small Town Districts, 5·23 per cent.; in the Mainland Rural Districts, 7·19 per cent.; and in the Insular Rural Districts, 9·37 per cent., the corresponding rate for all Scotland being 5·05 per cent. *Vide* Table III

- \* Principal Town Districts.—Towns with a population of 25,000 and over.
- Large Town Districts.—Towns with a population above 10,000 and under 25,000.
- Small Town Districts.—Towns with a population above 2,000 and under 10,000.
- Mainland Rural Districts.—All the Mainland less the above towns.
- Insular Rural Districts.—All the Insular, except the Small Town Districts of Lerwick, Kirkwall, Stornoway, and Rothesay.

H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh,  
2 October 1899.

STAIR AGNEW.

## APPENDIX V—3.

ESTIMATE of the numbers of aged persons in 1899, 1901, 1911 and 1921 made by the Registrar General for Ireland.

This Estimate is deduced from the numbers at various ages at the Census of 1891 and the numbers ten years older at the Census of 1891, irrespective of fluctuations in the movement of the Population.

The assumption is, for example, that the number of the Population of each sex aged 65 years and upwards in 1901 will bear the same proportion to those aged 55 and upwards in 1891, that the number aged 65 and upwards in the latter year bore to the living aged 55 and upwards in 1881; numbers at ages under 55 in 1881 and 1891, being used, in addition, where necessary, in the calculations for ascertaining the numbers aged 65 and upwards, &c. in 1911 and 1921

Year and Ages.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1899	65 and upwards - - - - -	282,508	138,096	144,412
	70 and upwards - - - - -	194,837	94,034	100,803
	75 and upwards - - - - -	103,553	49,866	53,687
1901	65 and upwards - - - - -	278,143	136,174	141,969
	70 and upwards - - - - -	190,762	92,165	98,657
	75 and upwards - - - - -	102,149	48,985	53,164
1911	65 and upwards - - - - -	269,284	131,626	137,658
	70 and upwards - - - - -	182,219	88,419	93,800
	75 and upwards - - - - -	94,487	45,671	48,816
1921	65 and upwards - - - - -	252,243	122,838	129,405
	70 and upwards - - - - -	171,599	82,817	88,782
	75 and upwards - - - - -	91,480	44,146	47,334

## ESTIMATED Population of Ireland in the middle of the year 1901.

Persons.	Males.	Females.
4,505,667	2,255,737	2,249,870

*Note.*—The above, a provisional continuation of the Estimates adopted for years since 1891 by the Registrar General for Ireland, in his Reports, is given on the assumption that the decrease in each of the years July 1899—June 1900 and July 1900—June 1901 will be equal to the Registrar General's estimate of the decrease in the year July 1898—June 1899, deduced from the recorded Births, Deaths, and Emigration.

General Register Office, Charlemont House, Dublin,  
21 October 1899.

T. W. GRIMSHAW,  
Registrar General.



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APPENDIX VI.

Relating to Tests of Thrift,

pp. 83—9.

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APPENDIX VI.

MEMORANDUM, WITH TABLES, FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ON TESTS OF THRIFT AMONG PERSONS AGED 65 AND UPWARDS.

Condition 7 of paragraph 66 of the Select Committee's Report is as follows:—

“That the person has endeavoured, to the best of his ability, by his industry or by the exercise of reasonable providence, to make provision for himself and those immediately dependent on him.”

With reference to “the exercise of reasonable providence,” the Select Committee “think that the authority should be bound to take into consideration whether and how far it has been shown, either by membership of a benefit society for a period of years, or by the endeavour of the applicant to make some provision for his own support by means of savings or investments or some other definite mode of thrift.”

The expression “person” means either man or woman.

1. We have first to inquire the number of members of *Benefit* (which for this purpose we interpret to mean Friendly) *Societies* who attain 65 years of age and upwards. Materials for this inquiry are afforded by the quinquennial returns of sickness and mortality made by registered Friendly Societies between the years 1835, when the returns were first required and 1882, when the law requiring them was repealed. Those from 1835 to 1845 were used by Mr. F. G. P. Neison, the elder, for his work on Vital Statistics. Those for 1850 and 1855 were entrusted to Mr. A. G. Finlaison, then the actuary to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for tabulation, but he adopted the principle of excluding all claims which, in his opinion, arose only from old age, and the results of his tabulation are therefore not available for the present purpose. The returns for the years from 1856 to 1880 completing the series, were referred to the late Mr. William Sutton, actuary to the Registry of Friendly Societies, whose report upon them (filling 1,367 pages), is Parliamentary Paper 303 of Session 1896. From that report are derived the Tables subjoined to this memorandum from which we gather the following results:—

Years to which Returns relate.	Percentage of Male Members of Friendly Societies who attain the age of 65.
(a) 1856 to 1860 . . . . .	2·0354
(b) 1861 to 1870 . . . . .	2·4730
(c) 1876 to 1880 . . . . .	3·5330

It would seem from these figures that there has been a steady increase in the proportion of the members of Friendly Societies who attain 65 years of age during the 25 years in question. This inference is confirmed by the figures for 70, 75, and 80 years of age, as follows:—

Years.	Age 70.	Age 75.	Age 80.
(a) 1856 to 1860 . . . . .	·8359	·2888	·0851
(b) 1861 to 1870 . . . . .	·9913	·3462	·0984
(c) 1876 to 1880 . . . . .	1·5407	·5424	·1271

Assuming that the increase has been uniform, upon a method of an equal second order of differences for each five years of the period, the following Table might be constructed, the formula for obtaining the second order of differences being to deduct eight times the difference between (a) and (b) from three times the difference between (a) and (c), and divide by 14; and that for obtaining the first difference of the first order to deduct the second difference from twice the difference between (a) and (b) and divide by three.

Assumed increase upon the principle of equal second differences :—

Middle Year of the Quinquennium.	Percentage who attain Age			
	65.	70.	75.	80.
1858 . . . . .	2·0354	·8359	·2888	·0851
1863 . . . . .	2·3035	·9188	·3199	·0935
1868 . . . . .	2·6426	1·0639	·3725	·1033
1873 . . . . .	3·0527	1·2712	·4467	·1145
1878 . . . . .	3·5339	1·5407	·5424	·1271

Assuming the increase to have continued according to the same order of second difference during the four subsequent periods of five years, we should have for the five years 1896–1900 a percentage at age 65 of 6·1687; 70, 3·2407; 75, 1·1407; 80, 1915.

This estimate is not altogether to be relied upon, as it assumes that the growing increment remains the same during the 20 years subsequent to 1880 as it was during the 25 years previous; whereas it is clear that that increment must stop when the proportion of members above the given age in friendly societies approaches the proportion of persons above that age in the general population. The proportion of males 65 years of age and upwards to males 16 years of age and upwards in the general population is 6·99 per cent., and the figure 6·1687 approaches that limit very closely. On the other hand, the growing tendency which the foregoing statistics show to exist in the older members of friendly societies towards the continuance of membership will tend to be further increased if the recommendations of the Select Committee be adopted. Moreover, a certain number (though small in proportion to the whole) of members of friendly societies are women, and that number appears to be increasing.

From Table I, it appears that the percentage of female members of friendly societies who, according to the quinquennial returns for 1856 to 1875, are of the age of

65 and upwards is 4·9016

70 „ 2·3314

75 „ ·9616

80 „ ·3287

These percentages considerably exceed the maximum male percentages for the same period. So also the proportion of females in the general population 65 years of age and upwards to those 16 years of age and upwards, viz. 8·03, considerably exceeds that of males. The proportion of persons, male and female included, in the general population 65 years of age and upwards to those 16 years of age and upwards is 7·54.

Proceeding to apply these figures to the actual number of members of registered friendly societies, we find from Table VI. that according to the nearest approximation to accuracy of which the case admits, there were in England and Wales on 31st December 1897, 4,686,954 members of registered friendly societies, other than collecting societies, and of branches of registered friendly societies. From these should be deducted the members of 1,051 juvenile societies, numbering 182,874, and the members of 847 dividing societies or slate clubs, numbering 115,192, as these bodies are not of a permanent character. The net remainder is 4,388,888.

If it be assumed that 6·1687 per cent. of these are of the age of 65 and upwards, we have 270,737 as the number of individuals who will be able to satisfy the authority as to the exercise of reasonable providence by membership of a registered friendly society.

For Scotland, the number of members is 347,721, and for Ireland 73,049; giving 21,448 and 4,506 as the number above 65 respectively, making the total for the United Kingdom 296,691, or in round numbers 300,000.

This inference is only correct if it is true that the progressive increase in the proportion of aged members found to exist between 1856 and 1880 has continued to the present time. It is possible that that increase may not have continued; it is even possible that a decrease may have taken place; but in a statistical inquiry there is no safer rule than to infer the unknown from the known, and we are therefore of opinion that the probabilities are in favour of the increase we have assumed. It is true that, as is mentioned in a previous Appendix (II.—4, p. 32) a proportion derived from the amount given to the enumerators in

the Committee's test census would give a much smaller number of persons in England and Wales than the 270,737 before mentioned; but that is not surprising, as the information voluntarily given to those enumerators would not be likely to be complete. Moreover, they were expressly directed (*See* Appendix I.—2, Instruction 4) not to attempt to obtain the information in cases where the weekly income from all sources was above 20s., and in other cases (*See* Instruction 8) the information was refused. Again, the circumstance that the women enumerated under this head were more than one in five of the men, whereas the real proportion of women to men in friendly societies is much less, shows that the answers of the men to the enumerators must have been incomplete. There is nothing, therefore, in this test census in contradiction of our inference.

The only other information of recent date bearing upon the question of which we are aware is that furnished by some of the affiliated Orders to Lord Rothschild's Committee, of which a summary is given at page 188 of their Report. From this it would appear that the proportion of persons returned as over 65 years of age to the total number of members returned is only 3 per cent. That statement, however, taken by itself, would be misleading. It is shown by the details given at subsequent pages of the Report that while the aged members returned are those in the United Kingdom only, the total number of members returned includes those in foreign countries, and is brought down to a much later date. Thus, in the case of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, the correct proportion is 4·1 instead of 3 per cent.; and in that of the Ancient Order of Foresters, where the ratio of aged members to the total number was surprisingly low, it is 2·6 instead of 2 per cent. On the other hand, in the 16 smaller orders by which the information asked for was given, it rose as high as 6·8 per cent. It is obvious that, in progressive bodies, like the Manchester Unity, and the Foresters, which are being constantly recruited by the addition of younger members, the ratio of the older members to the total number will be much less than in more stationary bodies; and therefore the returns made to Lord Rothschild's Committee are in no way contradictory of the assumptions on which we have proceeded.

On the question of duration of membership, as the generality of friendly societies do not admit members after a given age, a person of 65 years of age will in general have been a member for a considerable term of years. Tables III. and IV. however show that a certain proportion of the members, even at advanced ages, have been members for a short period only. Combining the information given in these Tables, we arrive at the following results:—

AGE.	Percentage of Members at the given Age who have been Members.			
	10 years or less.		15 years or less, according to Table III., 1861-1870.	20 years or less, according to Table III., 1861-1870.
	According to Table IV., 1876-1880.	According to Table III., 1861-1870.		
65	1·1	1·7	3·3	5·1
70	·6	·9	2·4	6·3
75	·3	1·7	2·8	5·9
80	·3	1·3	2·5	4·2

It thus appears that all but a small minority of those who are members at advanced ages have been members for a long term of years, and that the minority is even smaller in the later returns than in the earlier.

Two other matters are to be observed:—That the estimated number includes comparatively few females, and that the wives and daughters of those whose husbands and fathers are members ought to be considered as equally provident; and that it includes only those who are members of registered bodies, whereas there are a vast number of shop clubs and other unregistered bodies, the members of which have given like evidence of reasonable providence.

2. The Friendly Societies Commissioners of 1874 estimated that the *Shop Clubs* and other *Unregistered Bodies* were co-extensive with the registered bodies, and nothing has since occurred which has diminished the relative proportions of the unregistered to the registered societies, but rather the reverse. Hence, the estimated number, when arrived at, would have to be doubled.

3. With regard to other means of saving or investment, there is no information as to the sexes or ages of members. The total number of members of *Building Societies* in 1897 was

England	-	-	-	-	-	-	560,605
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,158
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,978
							619,741

Assuming that these were distributed according to age in the same proportion as the general population above 16 years of age, 46,728 persons might qualify as being members above 65 years of age.

4. The number of members of *Co-operative Societies* on 31st December 1897 was

England	-	-	-	-	-	1,310,122	
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	258,940	
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	11,105	
							1,580,167

This might give 119,046 persons as qualified.

5. The members of registered *Trade Unions* were on 31st December 1897

England	-	-	-	-	-	1,130,595	
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	71,073	
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	8,527	
							1,210,195

They might yield a proportion of 91,249.

6. At the same date, the number of *Depositors in Savings Banks* was

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	TOTAL.
Post Office	6,612,639	304,036	322,486	7,239,761
Trustee	1,026,804	450,895	49,518	1,527,217
	7,639,443	755,531	372,004	8,766,978

It is estimated that the female depositors are 60·59 per cent. ; from which the following figures may be deduced :—

	FEMALES.		MALES.	
	TOTAL.	Above 65.	TOTAL.	Above 65.
England	4,628,738	219,064	3,010,705	142,487
Scotland	457,777	23,321	297,754	15,168
Ireland	225,397	14,371	146,607	9,347
	5,311,912	256,756	3,455,066	167,002

The return of the Post Office Savings Bank for the year 1898 shows an increase during that year of 348,356 depositors in England, 22,801 in Scotland, and 19,584 in Ireland, which would raise the total number of female depositors to 5,548,663 and the total number of male depositors to 3,609,056. Of these, it may be estimated that 268,200 females and 174,445 males, or in round numbers 450,000 altogether, are above 65 years of age.

As the depositors belong to all classes, and include many having an income exceeding 10s. per week, it is not possible to deduce from these figures any even approximate estimate of the number of those depositors who are 65 years and upwards, and could qualify as having by their deposits exercised reasonable providence; nor can any estimate be deduced from them of the number of persons who possess more than one of the qualifications already dealt with. The general inference to be drawn from this branch of the inquiry is that few of those who are qualified under the previous six heads will be unable to show some ground of qualification under the seventh.

E. W. B.  
J. D. S. S.

TABLE I.

Proportion of Members of Friendly Societies of 60 and upwards to 80 and upwards Years of Age, to the Total Number of Members.

Quinquennial Returns of Sickness and Mortality Experience from which the Information is derived.	Number of Members recorded who attained the undermentioned Ages.					Total Number of Members Recorded.	Percentage of Members attaining the undermentioned Ages to the Total Number Recorded.				
	60 and upwards.	65 and upwards.	70 and upwards.	75 and upwards.	80 and upwards.		60 and upwards.	65 and upwards.	70 and upwards.	75 and upwards.	80 and upwards.
1850-60.—England - - - Males -	32,852	16,475	6,365	2,196	647	700,270	4.3210	2.0354	0.9350	0.3088	0.0851
1856-75.—England and Wales - Females	13,188	7,039	3,348	1,381	472	143,007	9.1834	4.9010	2.3314	0.9010	0.3287
1856-75.—Wales - - - Males -	12,700	6,547	2,811	907	300	174,007	7.2769	3.7405	1.6009	0.5338	0.1718
1861-65, 1866-70.—England - Males -	121,614	57,065	23,115	8,074	2,205	2,331,709	5.2162	2.4730	0.9013	0.3402	0.0884
1870-80.—England and Wales - Males -	112,360	50,005	20,020	6,162	2,147	1,680,228	6.6450	3.5330	1.4607	0.4624	0.1271
TOTALS - - -	292,620	146,421	61,055	21,730	5,861	5,000,520	5.7382	2.8713	1.2000	0.4271	0.1149

TABLE II.

Proportion of Members of Friendly Societies of 60 to 80 Years of Age to the Total Number above 18 Years of Age.

Quinquennial Returns of Sickness and Mortality Experience from which the Information is derived.	Number of Members Living at the Undermentioned Ages.					Total Number of Members above the Age of 18 Years.	Percentage of Members Living at the undermentioned Ages to the Total Number.				
	60 and not 61.	65 and not 66.	70 and not 71.	75 and not 76.	80 and not 81.		60 and not 61.	65 and not 66.	70 and not 71.	75 and not 76.	80 and not 81.
1. 1850-60.—England - - - Males	4,530	2,301	1,168	458	152	<i>760,270</i> 730,011	0.6155	0.3208	0.1687	0.0622	0.0206
2. 1856-75.—England and Wales Females	1,411	937	510	253	102	<i>113,007</i> 132,333	1.0622	0.7054	0.3830	0.1904	0.0768
3. 1856-75.—Wales - - - Males	1,453	643	502	204	61	<i>174,007</i> 170,073	0.8408	0.5515	0.2930	0.1103	0.0357
4. 1861-65, 1866-70.—England - Males	16,468	8,001	4,280	1,700	577	<i>2,331,709</i> 2,272,424	0.6802	0.3050	0.1887	0.0748	0.0254
5. 1870-80.—England and Wales - -	12,315	8,146	4,504	2,033	607	<i>1,680,228</i> 1,600,000	0.7370	0.4879	0.2007	0.1218	0.0364
	35,107	21,377	10,973	4,648	1,409	<i>5,000,520</i> 4,931,010	0.6806	0.4192	0.2152	0.0911	0.0296
							0.7050	0.4201	0.2203	0.0933	0.0301

\* NOTE.—The Italic figures denote the total number of members including those joining up to 18 years of age, as in Table I.

TABLE III.

Duration of Membership in Friendly Societies of Members from 60 to 80 Years of Age derived from the Quinquennial Returns for 1861-65, 1866-70.

## MALES, ENGLAND.

Age.	YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP.										Number of Members, as in Table II.
	0-5.	6-10.	11-15.	16-20.	21-25.	26-30.	31-35.	36-40.	41-45.	46 and over.	
60 . .	145	170	409	1,409	3,653	4,250	3,027	2,038	345	12	15,458
65 . .	77	80	141	524	1,349	2,288	1,791	1,431	1,093	217	8,991
70 . .	21	36	45	170	389	797	858	675	648	650	4,289
75 . .	7	21	19	54	113	170	270	213	227	606	1,706
80 . .	4	4	7	9	32	33	57	64	68	209	577

TABLE IV.

Duration of Membership, from the Quinquennial Returns for 1876-80.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age.	YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP.		Number of Members, as in Table II.
	3-10.	11 and over.	
60 . . . .	190	12,125	12,315
65 . . . .	90	8,055	8,145
70 . . . .	26	4,478	4,504
75 . . . .	7	2,026	2,033
80 . . . .	2	605	607

TABLE V.

Deduced from the Quinquennial Returns of Friendly Societies, 1856-1880.

Age at Entry.	Percentage of the Total Number of Persons Entering, who Enter at the Ages stated, and attain the Age of 65.	Age at Entry.	Percentage of the Total Number of Persons Entering, who Enter at the Ages stated, and attain the Age of 65.
5-9 . . . .	24	35-39 . . . .	3.45
10-14 . . . .	78	40-44 . . . .	1.46
15-19 . . . .	3.07	45-49 . . . .	.45
20-24 . . . .	21.07	50-54 . . . .	.20
25-29 . . . .	12.11	55-59 . . . .	.10
30-34 . . . .	6.71	60-64 . . . .	.02

By adding these percentages together, it appears that 49.66 per cent. of the total number of persons entering from age five attain 65 years of age. The total number of persons entering from which this Table is derived is 422,415; and of these 190,045 or 45 per cent. enter at the ages 20-24. Of that 46, 21 live to be 65.



TABLE VI.

Deduced from the Annual Returns of Friendly Societies.

		Number of Societies and Branches included in the Returns.	Number of Members.	Annual Income.	Annual Expenditure.	Accumulated Funds.
				£.	£.	£.
Registered Friendly Societies other than Collecting Societies, 1897 -	England and Wales	6,637	2,528,092	2,891,984	2,309,789	12,083,492
	Scotland - - -	272	139,400	159,383	127,267	600,451
	Ireland - - -	175	37,876	43,303	34,578	46,655
	TOTAL - - -	7,084	2,705,368	3,094,670	2,471,634	12,730,599
Branches of Registered Orders, 1897 -	England and Wales	19,310	2,158,862	3,172,704	2,531,962	16,179,848
	Scotland - - -	1,417	208,321	290,111	211,118	950,140
	Ireland - - -	378	35,173	53,965	39,464	74,263
	TOTAL - - -	21,105	2,402,356	3,516,780	2,782,544	17,204,251
TOTAL of Societies and Branches -		28,189	5,107,724	6,611,450	5,254,178	29,934,850

27 September 1899.

Registry of Friendly Societies,  
Abingdon Street, Westminster



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**APPENDIX VII.**

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Relating to Pauper Lunatics,  
p. 93.

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## APPENDIX VII.

## PAUPER LUNATICS.

1. *England and Wales.*

THE number of pauper lunatics in England and Wales, according to a Local Government Board count on 1st July 1899, was 94,056. No figures are available for showing how many of these are aged 65 and upwards, but it is reasonable to assume that the proportion is the same as that given on page lxii of Vol. III. of the Census of 1891, which contains a classification of the ages of the mentally deranged in public asylums, private asylums and workhouses, and elsewhere. Of these the number was 97,383, and those over 65 were 11,821. The number of pauper lunatics now over 65 would therefore be 11,400.

2. *Scotland.*

On 15th May 1899 there were 12,978 pauper lunatics in Scotland, according to a count by the Local Government Board for Scotland. At the Census of 1891 there were 15,462 persons returned as imbeciles or lunatics, of whom 1,762 were 65 years old and upwards (Vol. II., Part 1, of the Census of 1891, C. 6937—93, p. 58). Assuming that the proportion of aged pauper lunatics in 1899 was the same as that of the aged mentally deranged in 1891, the pauper lunatics of 65 and upwards in 1899 numbered 1,480.

3. *Ireland.*

According to the report of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Parliamentary Paper, C. 9479—99, p. 1), the pauper lunatics on 1st January 1899 were 15,160.

According to the Summary of the Irish Census of 1891, p. 36, the mentally deranged in Ireland in 1891 were 21,188, of whom 1,806 were aged 65 and upwards.

Assuming that the proportion of pauper lunatics aged 65 now is the same as that of the mentally deranged at the Census, we get 1,300 pauper lunatics.

4th November 1899.

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