

TABLE 7.—LOCAL DEBT IN LONDON.—Amounts owing by each of the principal classes of Local Authorities—Years 1851-2 to 1906-7.

| Year. | Poor Law Authorities. | | Corporation of London and the (late) Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. | Metropolitan Borough Councils and their predecessors.* | Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District (estimated amounts in respect of portion of district situate in London).† | London County Council (excluding amounts in Col. 8) and their predecessors (the Metropolitan Board of Works).‡ | Elementary Education Authorities [London County Council and (late) School Board for London.] | Miscellaneous Authorities. | Total. |
|------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|----------------------------|---------------|
| | Fever and small-pox hospitals belonging to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. | Other purposes (mainly connected with relief of the poor.) | | | | | | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) |
| 1851-2 ... | — | †252 | § | § | — | † | — | § | § |
| 1860-1 ... | — | § | 1,593 | 687 | — | †1,059 | — | 69 | § |
| 1865-6 ... | — | § | 2,109 | 926 | — | †1,134 | — | 44 | § |
| 1869-70... | — | § | 4,521 | †1,463 | — | †7,893 | — | 32 | § |
| 1870-1 ... | 179 | ‡950 | 4,823 | 1,537 | — | †8,190 | — | 29 | § |
| 1873-4 ... | 229 | 1,555 | 5,362 | 1,652 | — | †8,986 | 498 | 23 | 18,305 |
| 1874-5 ... | 224 | 1,648 | 5,334 | 1,660 | — | †11,174 | 1,068 | 20 | 21,128 |
| 1879-80... | 304 | 2,289 | 5,406 | 2,270 | — | †14,646 | 3,346 | 17 | 28,278 |
| 1884-5 ... | 411 | 3,109 | 6,098 | 2,168 | — | †18,434 | 5,582 | 54 | 35,856 |
| 1889-90... | 560 | 3,298 | 6,601 | 2,270 | 232 | 21,127 | 7,165 | 41 | 41,294 |
| 1890-1 ... | 537 | 3,305 | 6,420 | 2,338 | 345 | 20,834 | 7,279 | 40 | 41,098 |
| 1891-2 ... | 524 | 3,220 | 6,518 | 2,571 | 348 | 20,371 | 7,337 | 38 | 40,927 |
| 1892-3 ... | 548 | 3,278 | 6,366 | 2,784 | 345 | 20,981 | 7,588 | 35 | 41,925 |
| 1893-4 ... | 677 | 3,297 | 6,235 | 3,081 | 342 | 21,676 | 7,830 | 56 | 43,194 |
| 1894-5 ... | 833 | 3,354 | 6,160 | 3,291 | 338 | 22,646 | 8,209 | 63 | 44,894 |
| 1895-6 ... | 1,190 | 3,299 | 6,101 | 3,585 | 334 | 22,476 | 8,574 | 62 | 45,621 |
| 1896-7 ... | 1,515 | 3,294 | 5,977 | 3,895 | 333 | 22,188 | 9,127 | 62 | 46,391 |
| 1897-8 ... | 1,789 | 3,485 | 5,816 | 4,229 | 409 | 23,526 | 9,316 | 71 | 48,641 |
| 1898-9 ... | 1,827 | 3,885 | 5,751 | 4,801 | 403 | 24,624 | 9,592 | 70 | 50,953 |
| 1899-1900 | 1,826 | 4,125 | 5,696 | 5,677 | 397 | 25,543 | 9,854 | 71 | 53,189 |
| 1900-1 ... | 1,828 | 4,546 | 5,910 | 6,794 | 388 | 28,402 | 10,194 | 69 | 58,131 |
| 1901-2 ... | 1,897 | 5,144 | 5,936 | 7,893 | 385 | 31,112 | 10,528 | 67 | 62,962 |
| 1902-3 ... | 2,336 | 5,657 | 6,285 | 8,760 | 378 | 33,000 | 11,053 | 46 | 67,515 |
| 1903-4 ... | 2,317 | 5,672 | 6,715 | 9,496 | 371 | 35,901 | 11,339 | 48 | 71,859 |
| 1904-5 ... | 2,310 | 5,751 | 6,600 | 11,397 | 436 | 41,671 | 11,561 | 47 | 79,773 |
| 1905-6 ... | 2,262 | 5,597 | 6,459 | 12,213 | 429 | 44,237 | 11,570 | 46 | 82,813 |
| 1906-7 ... | 2,151 | 5,407 | 6,536 | 12,602 | 427 | 48,672 | 11,353 | 80 | 87,228 |
| | | | | | | | | **38,453 | **38,453 |

* Col. 5.—See note (*) to Table 3 on page 96.

† Not including for 1884-5 and earlier years the amounts owing by the County Authorities of Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex in respect of areas which since 1889-90 have formed part of the County of London.

‡ Amount owing in respect of money borrowed and charged on Poor Rates in each Union or Parish not in Union for defraying the cost of building or altering the Workhouse: not including the capitalised value of certain annuities (Parliamentary Paper 989 of 1852-53).

§ Amounts not ascertained.

¶ Excluding outstanding debt (small in amount) of Metropolitan Burial Boards.

|| Not including outstanding debt of Managers of Poor Law School and Sick Asylum Districts which cannot be ascertained.

** Proportion of debt of the Metropolitan Water Board. For purposes of comparison these amounts have been excluded from Chart 8.

SECTION VI.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

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SECTION VI.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

MEMORANDUM.

In this Section have been grouped a few figures bearing on subjects which require notice, but which cannot conveniently be included in any of the previous Sections.

Education.

Elementary Education.—Chart 1 illustrates the development of elementary education so far as this comes within the cognizance of the Board of Education.

Reference has been made in Section V., paragraphs 12 and 21, to the Education Act, 1870, and subsequent legislation under which elementary education has been promoted. Chart 1 shows the steady increase in the number of children attending public elementary schools in England and Wales in each year since 1870. In 1870, before the Elementary Education Act had come into operation, the average number of children attending the various voluntary schools ('National' and other Church of England Schools, 'British' and Nonconformist Schools) was 1,152,389, or 19 per cent. of the population between 3 and 15 years of age. In 1907 the average attendance had risen to 5,286,776, or 64 per cent. of the child population of school age, whose numbers may be estimated at 8,300,000.*

Chart 1 also shows the relative growth in the average number of children attending the two classes of public elementary school—the voluntary or "non-provided" schools and the "provided" schools, termed in the chart "Board and Council Schools." By 1880, ten years after the passing of the first Education Act, 1 child was to be found in attendance at a rate-supported or Board School to 2.6 children attending a voluntary school. The growth of "provided" schools has been very rapid since that date, and by 1907 the number of children attending such schools exceeded by 19 per cent. the number in attendance at voluntary or "non-provided" schools.

Illiteracy.—The growth of education may also be illustrated by the decrease in the number of men and women who could only sign the marriage registers by mark. From Table 2, the figures of which are graphically illustrated in Chart 2, it will be seen that in every 1,000 men married in England and Wales in 1865, 225 could not sign their names; by 1907 the number had fallen to 14. The improvement in the education of women is equally striking, since in 1861, 312 women in every 1,000 married could not sign the registers, while in 1907 only 17 in a 1,000 were unable to do so. Scotland and Ireland show a similar improvement.

Thrift and Wealth.

The reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies furnish valuable information as to the various forms of co-operation for mutual aid—the Friendly Societies and Trade Unions—and for industrial production and distribution—the Co-operative Societies. Chart 3 affords graphic illustrations of the growth of the membership and funds of Friendly Societies, and Chart 4 illustrates in a similar manner the development of Trade Unions.

Friendly Societies.—The various Mutual Aid Societies which have applied for registration under the Friendly Societies Acts are grouped in nine classes in the reports of the Chief Registrar (*see* Table 3 appended), but of these the most important are

* The number of children in average attendance is not of course equivalent to the total number receiving education in the course of a year, which would be more nearly represented by the number of scholars on the registers during the school year. For 1906-7 this number was 5,978,478. It must also be remembered that a certain number of children obtain total exemption from school attendance before 15 years of age, and that the above figures do not include children to the number of over 35,000 who are in higher elementary schools or in special schools for blind, deaf and defective, &c., children, or over 14,000 children who are educated in poor law schools. At the census of 1901, 566,532 children between 10 and 15 years old were returned as occupied.

(a) the ordinary or local Friendly Societies, (b) the affiliated Orders, *i.e.*, Friendly Societies with a central organization and branches, and (c) Collecting Societies. These three groups in 1905 together accounted for 94 per cent. of the total membership and for 96 per cent. of the accumulated funds of all societies registered under the Friendly Societies Acts. Collecting societies provide, as a rule, for the payment of sums at death only; the two former classes of societies provide also for sickness, frequently for old age, and other risks.

The growth of the membership and funds of these bodies between 1877 and 1905 is illustrated in Chart 3. It will be seen that the membership and funds of the group of Collecting Societies show the largest percentage increases in the period: but the relative importance of this group is diminished if regard is had to the amount of the accumulated funds of Friendly Societies. Collecting societies possess but slightly more than a third of the funds standing to the credit of the affiliated Orders, while their average funds per member amount only to £1 1s. 6d. as compared with £8 18s. 9d. in the case of the affiliated orders. The relative position of the three groups of societies may be briefly indicated by the following figures:—

| | Number of Members. | | Amount of Funds. | | Amount of Funds per Member. | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | 1877. | 1905. | 1877. | 1905. | 1877. | 1905. |
| Ordinary Friendly Societies ... | 1,287,670 | 3,226,672 | £ 5,211,052 | £ 18,056,640 | £ s. d. 4 0 11 | £ s. d. 5 11 11 |
| Branches of Registered Orders ... | 1,528,216 | 2,673,246 | 7,752,050 | 23,888,491 | 5 1 5 | 8 18 9 |
| Collecting Friendly Societies ... | 2,439,988 | 7,884,307 | 1,172,363 | 8,469,767 | 0 9 7 | 1 1 6 |

Trade Unions.—Chart 4 illustrates the increase of (a) membership, (b) annual income, and (c) balance of funds at the end of each year, of registered trade unions for each year from 1872, the year after the passing of the Trade Union Act, 1871. The remarkable growth of these bodies within the period can be seen from the following figures:—

| | Number of Members. | Annual Income. | Balance of Funds at end of Year. |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1872 ... | 203,732 | £ 120,977 | £ 107,290 |
| 1890 ... | 645,451 | 990,872 | 1,102,147 |
| 1906 ... | 1,719,031 | 2,709,665 | 5,864,342 |

The average annual income per member has risen from 11s. 11d. in 1872 to £1 11s. 6d. in 1906, and the accumulated funds from 10s. 6d. to £3 8s. 3d. per member.

Savings Banks.—The two classes of general Savings Bank in the United Kingdom are the Post Office and the Trustee Savings Banks, the latter being under private management but subject to State control. There is a third class of Savings Bank, namely, those organized by railway companies for the benefit of their employees; but this may be ignored for the present purpose.

The Post Office Savings Bank, which now holds by far the larger share of deposits, was opened in 1861, interest on deposits being then fixed at the rate of 2½ per cent., from which figure it has never varied. The limits of deposit were at first fixed at a minimum of 1s. (which is still maintained) and a maximum of £30 in one year and £150 in all, but interest was allowed to accumulate until the balance reached £200. The maximum limit of deposit was raised in 1891 to £200. Friendly Societies, however, may deposit without limit, and Provident and Charitable Societies within the limits of £100 a year and £300 in all.

In the case of Trustee Savings Banks the rate of interest actually paid to depositors varies according to the different banks, but the rate of interest payable to trustees by the National Debt Commissioners is at present fixed at 2¾ per cent. The limits of deposits for individuals are the same as in the case of the Post Office Savings Banks.

For accounts exceeding the limits of deposit, or otherwise at the desire of the depositor, the banks are allowed to purchase and hold Government stock on behalf of depositors. This privilege has been widely used, especially in the case of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Chart 5 shows for the United Kingdom the aggregate amount of deposits due to depositors at the close of certain years since 1850, and of the stock held by the banks on behalf of depositors. The total deposits in the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks increased from nearly 29 to over 209½ millions sterling between 1850 and 1907, or from £1 1s. to £4 15s. 1d. per head of population; while if the value of Government stock held for depositors be included, the figure for 1907 becomes 232½ millions, or £5 5s. 6d. per head of population.

Income tax returns.—The annual returns of income liable to income tax and the produce of the tax itself are a valuable index to the growth of national income, but they can only be used with considerable qualification. In Chart 6 is shown the average produce of a 1d. of income tax in each year since 1870-1. Thus measured, it would appear that the aggregate national income liable to taxation has increased 68 per cent. since 1870-1, and that 1d. produced £2,667,000 in 1906-7 as compared with £1,592,000 in 1870-1. But this comparison is materially affected by successive alterations in the scale of both exemptions and abatements allowed by the Finance Acts. These are set out in the notes to Table 6, and it will be apparent that their net effect has been to reduce the amount derived by the State for each penny of tax levied. This effect would not be wholly counterbalanced by any increased stringency in the collection of the tax, and, hence, it is practically certain that the true increase of taxable income is materially greater than is indicated by the chart.

Crime.

Complete statistics of criminal and other offences tried or known to the police are available for a period of 50 years as regards England and Wales, but any comparison of the later with the earlier figures can only be made with considerable qualification.

Chart 7 shows for each of the years 1857-1907 the number of persons tried for (a) indictable, and (b) non-indictable offences per 1,000 of the population and, at the same time, the percentage increase or decrease in the two classes of offences since 1857. The actual number of persons annually sent for trial and those tried summarily for indictable offences—a term embracing all the more serious crimes—has varied comparatively slightly; the average number in the five years 1857-1861 was 52,346, and the average for the years 1903-1907 was 60,065. But since the population has risen in this period from 19¼ millions to 34½ millions, the proportion to population of persons tried for indictable offences has fallen from 2·66 per 1,000 in 1857-61 to 1·76 in 1903-07. The total of indictable offences depends mainly on the number of larcenies which form about five-sixths of the aggregate, and though these figures vary somewhat from year to year, the averages over a course of years are fairly constant—a fact which in view of the increase in the police force within the half century may fairly be taken as evidence of a real decrease in crime.

The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences has risen from 342,048 in the quinquennium 1857-61 to 721,742 in 1903-07, or, measured by the growth of population, from 17·4 per 1,000 to 21·1 per 1,000. But comparison is altogether vitiated by the fact that the non-indictable offences consist (apart from cases of drunkenness), largely of breaches of municipal and sanitary regulations of local authorities, offences against the Education Acts, breaches of police regulations, and offences against the Highway, Vagrancy, and Diseases of Animals Acts, which have only become offences since the development of local government (largely within the period since 1857), and are constantly being added to as the necessity for further local regulation arises. Offences of this character, which make up about 40 per cent. of the aggregate of non-indictable offences, are of a non-criminal character.

A large section (30 per cent.) of non-indictable offences consists of cases of drunkenness—the statistics of which are of sufficient importance to warrant the separate illustration of them in Chart 7. Cases of drunkenness have increased over the period as a whole from an annual average of 84,358 in 1857-61 to 219,675 in 1903-7, or from 4 to 6 per 1,000 of the population. It will be apparent that the number of cases of drunkenness fluctuates considerably. To some extent these fluctuations correspond with periods of industrial prosperity or depression, the number of cases showing a general tendency to increase in times of prosperity. This was the case, e.g., in the few years prior to 1875, and more recently in 1895-99. But other factors, such as increased stringency of police control, legislation or practice affecting licensing and the conditions under which liquor may be served, affect the number of cases of drunkenness in a still greater degree.

CHART I. EDUCATION — ENGLAND & WALES. (1870 — 1907)

POPULATION BETWEEN 3 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(For the figures on which this Chart is based see Table I.)

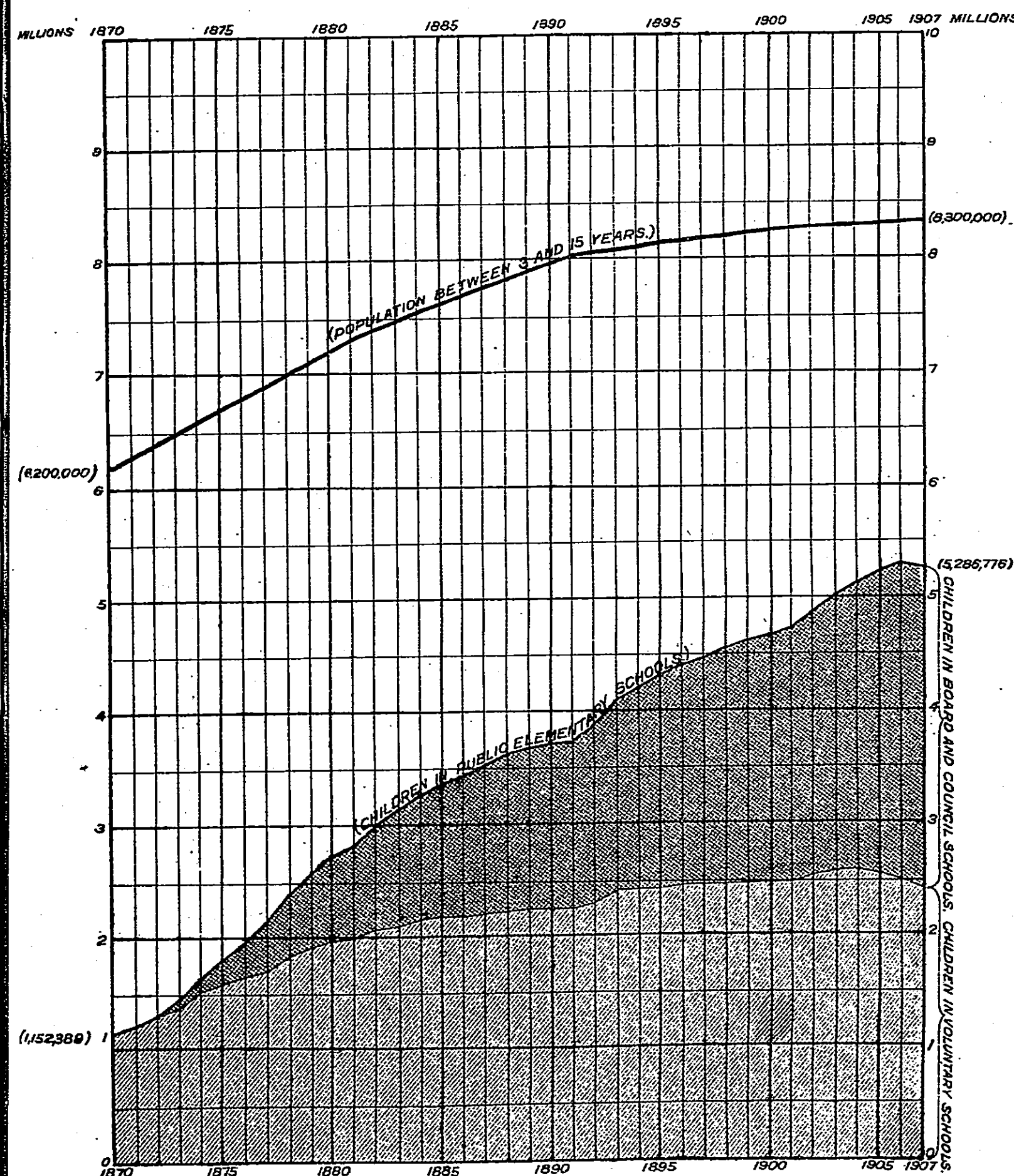


CHART 2. ILLITERACY IN ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.
(NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER BY MARK PER 1000 OF PERSONS MARRIED.)

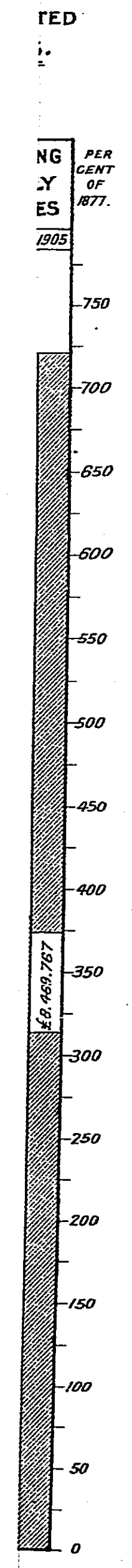
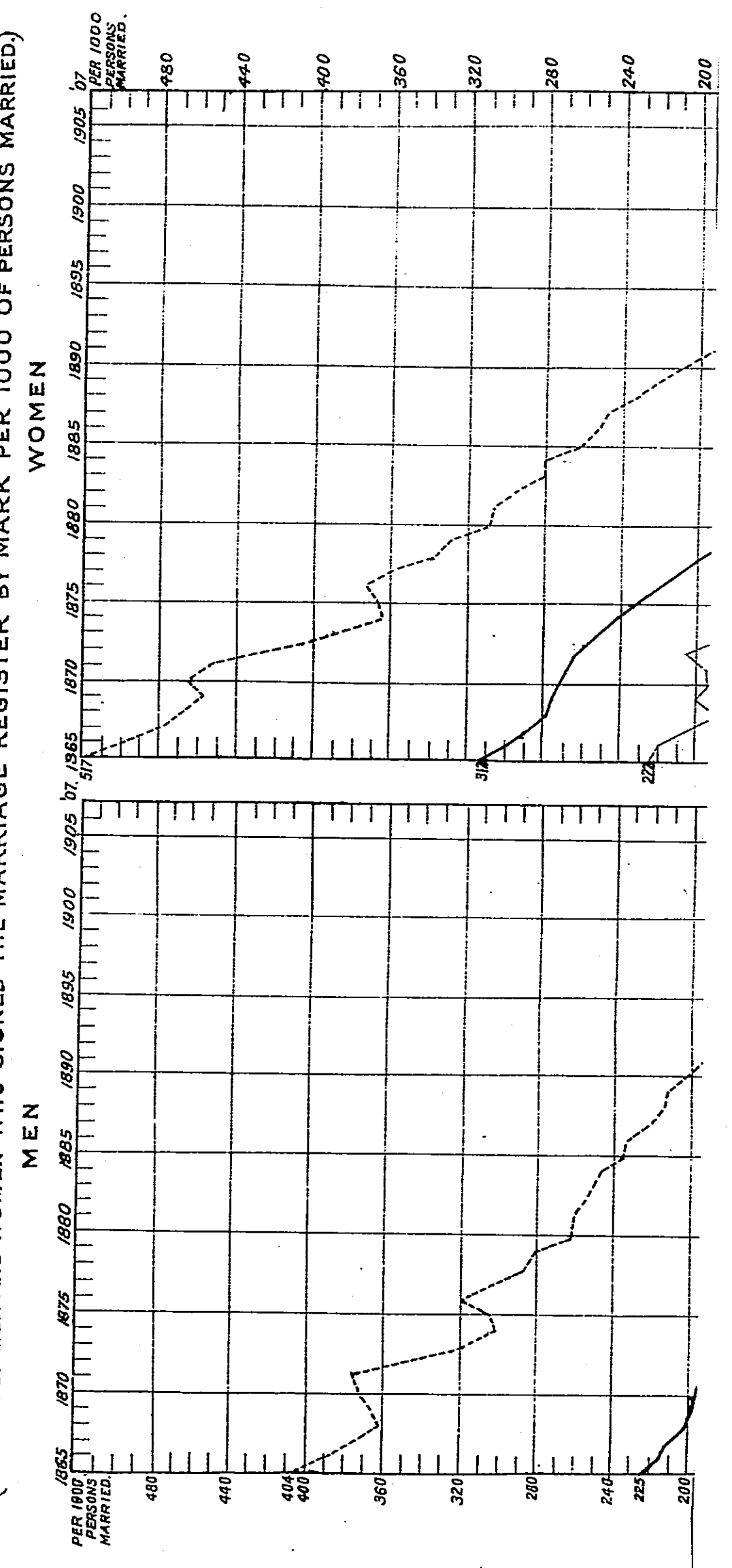
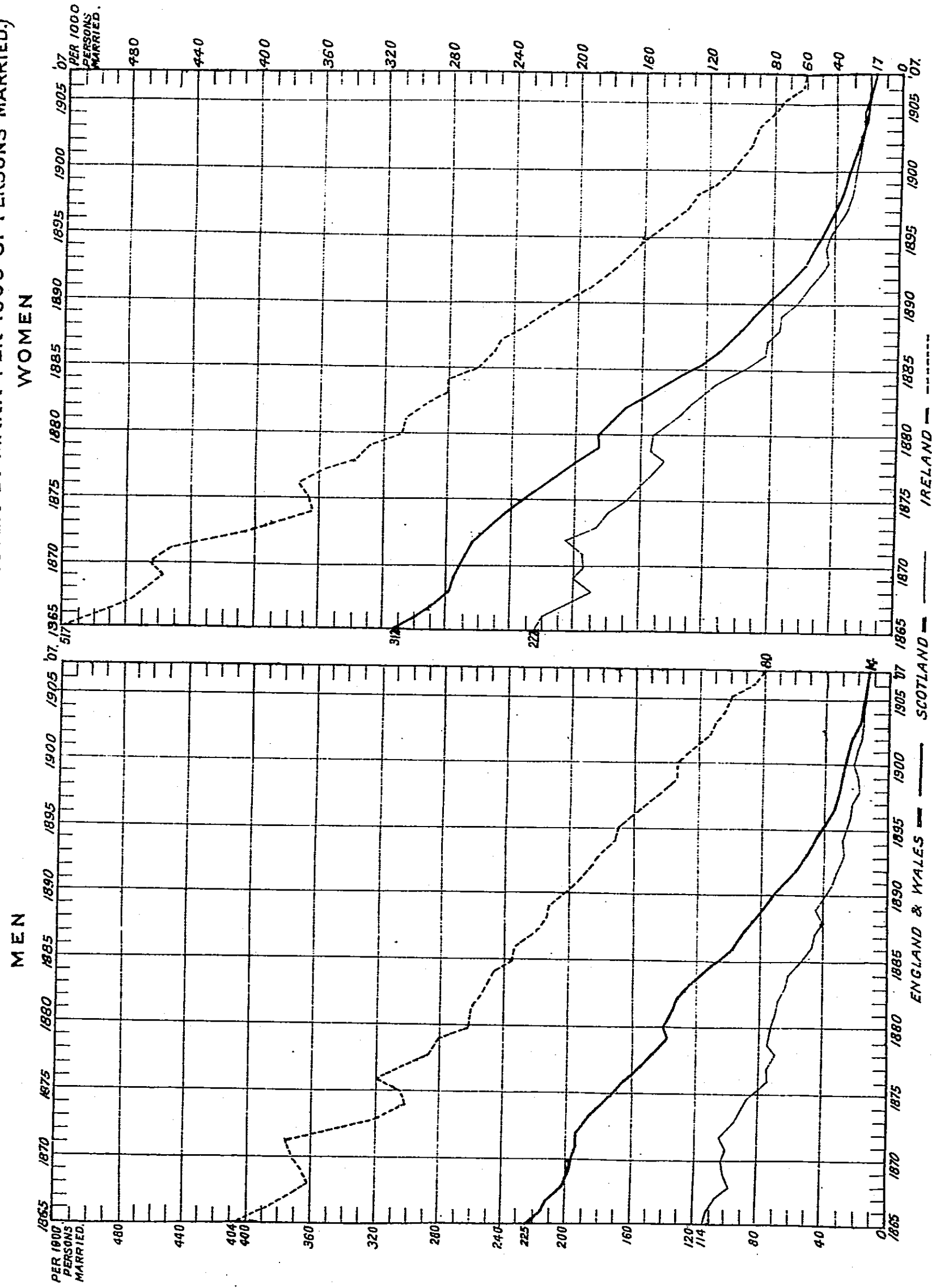


CHART 2. ILLITERACY IN ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.
(NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER BY MARK PER 1000 OF PERSONS MARRIED.)



(For the figures on which this Chart is based see Table 2.)
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To follow page 104.

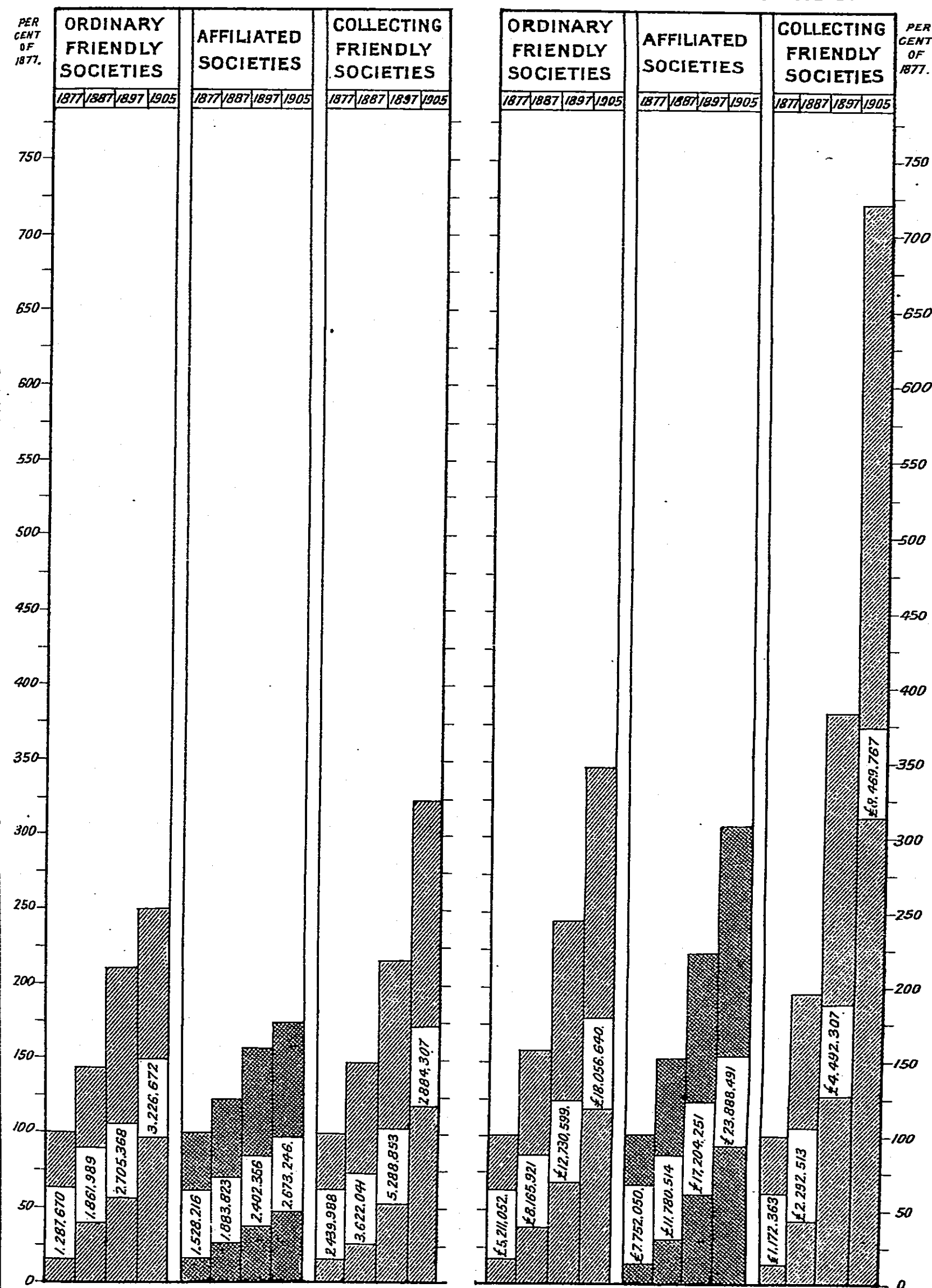
CHART 3. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (UNITED KINGDOM).

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS OF (A) ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (B) AFFILIATED ORDERS, AND (C) COLLECTING FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1877, 1887, 1897, AND 1905.

(FIGURES FOR 1877=100. OTHER YEARS IN PERCENTAGES OF FIGURES FOR THAT YEAR.)

MEMBERSHIP

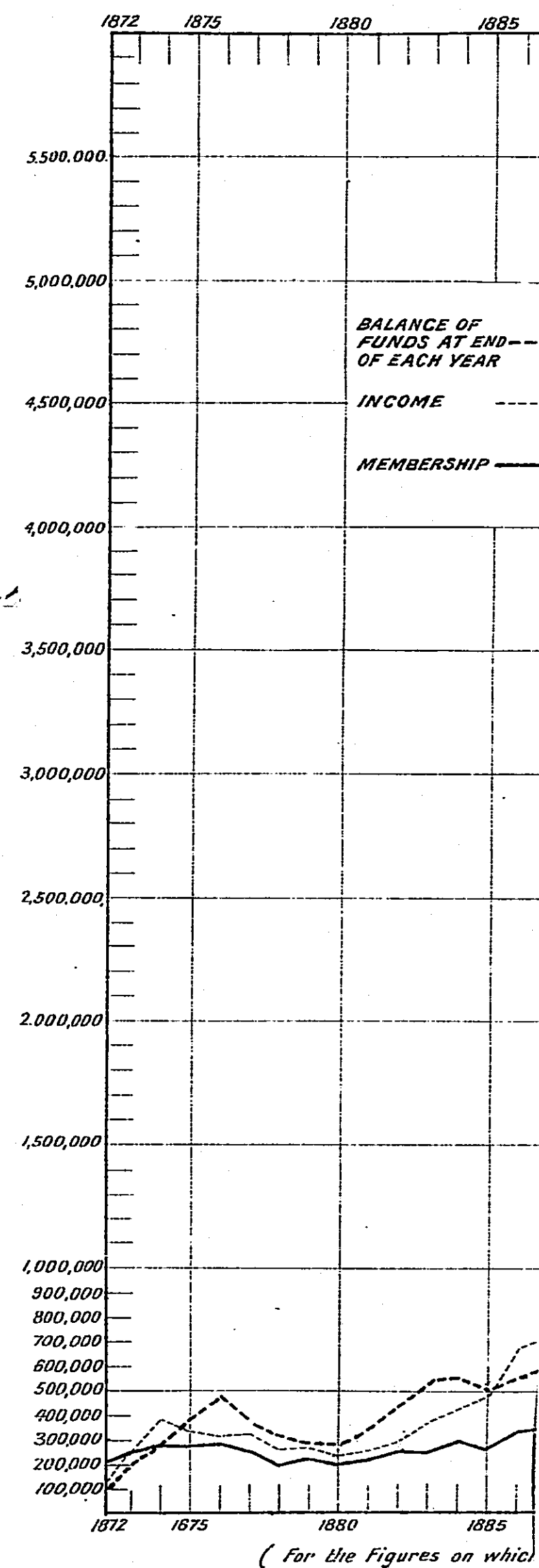
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.



(For the Figures on which this Chart is based see Table 3.)

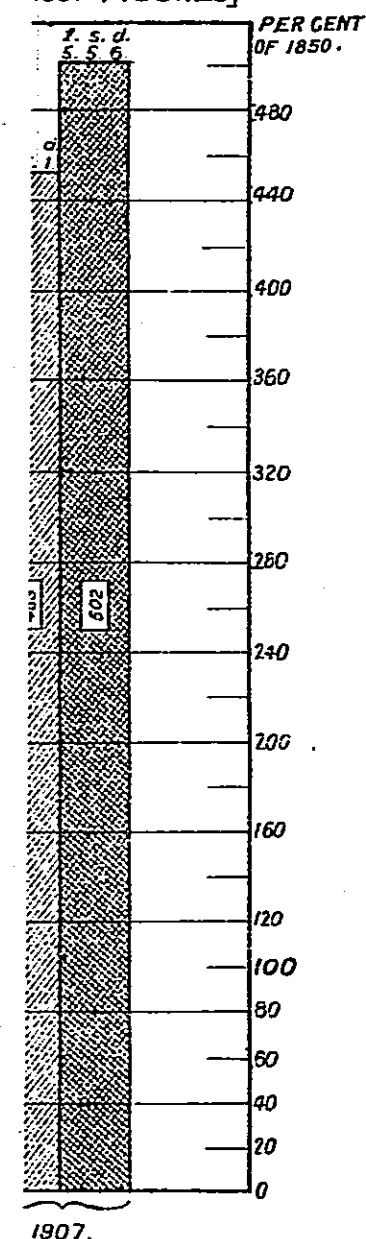
CHART 4. TRADE UN

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF REGIST
AND BALANCE OF FUNDS AT TH

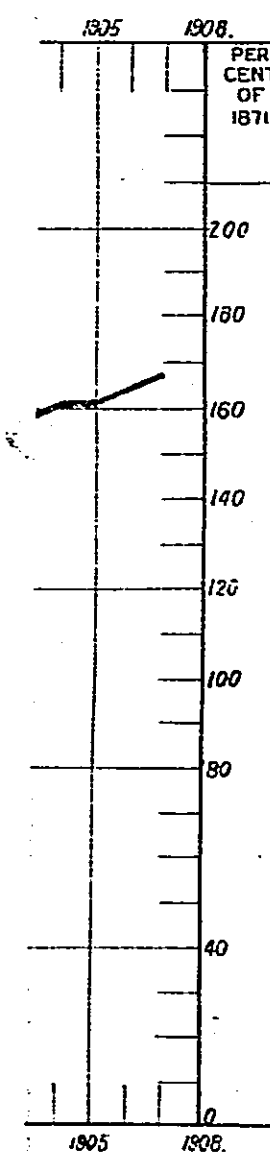


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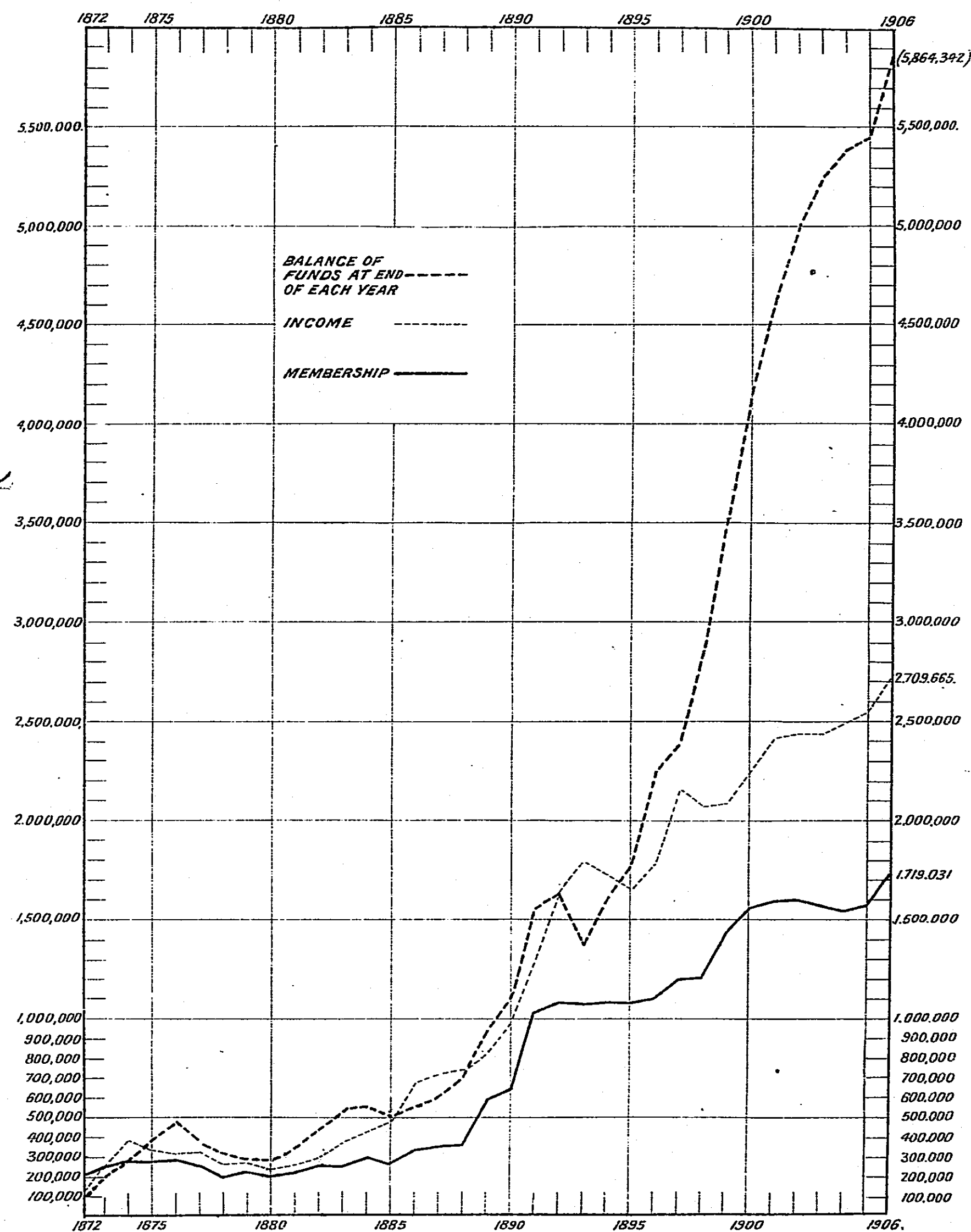


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To follow page 104.

CHART 4. TRADE UNIONS, (UNITED KINGDOM)

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS, ANNUAL INCOME
AND BALANCE OF FUNDS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR, 1872 - 1906.



(For the Figures on which this Chart is based see Table 4.)

CHART 5. SAVINGS BANKS.

AMOUNT OF (A) DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE & TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS AND
(B) DEPOSITS PLUS STOCK HELD FOR DEPOSITORS, PER HEAD OF POPULATION.
[FIGURES FOR 1850 TAKEN AS 100: THOSE FOR LATER YEARS IN PERCENTAGE OF 1850 FIGURES]

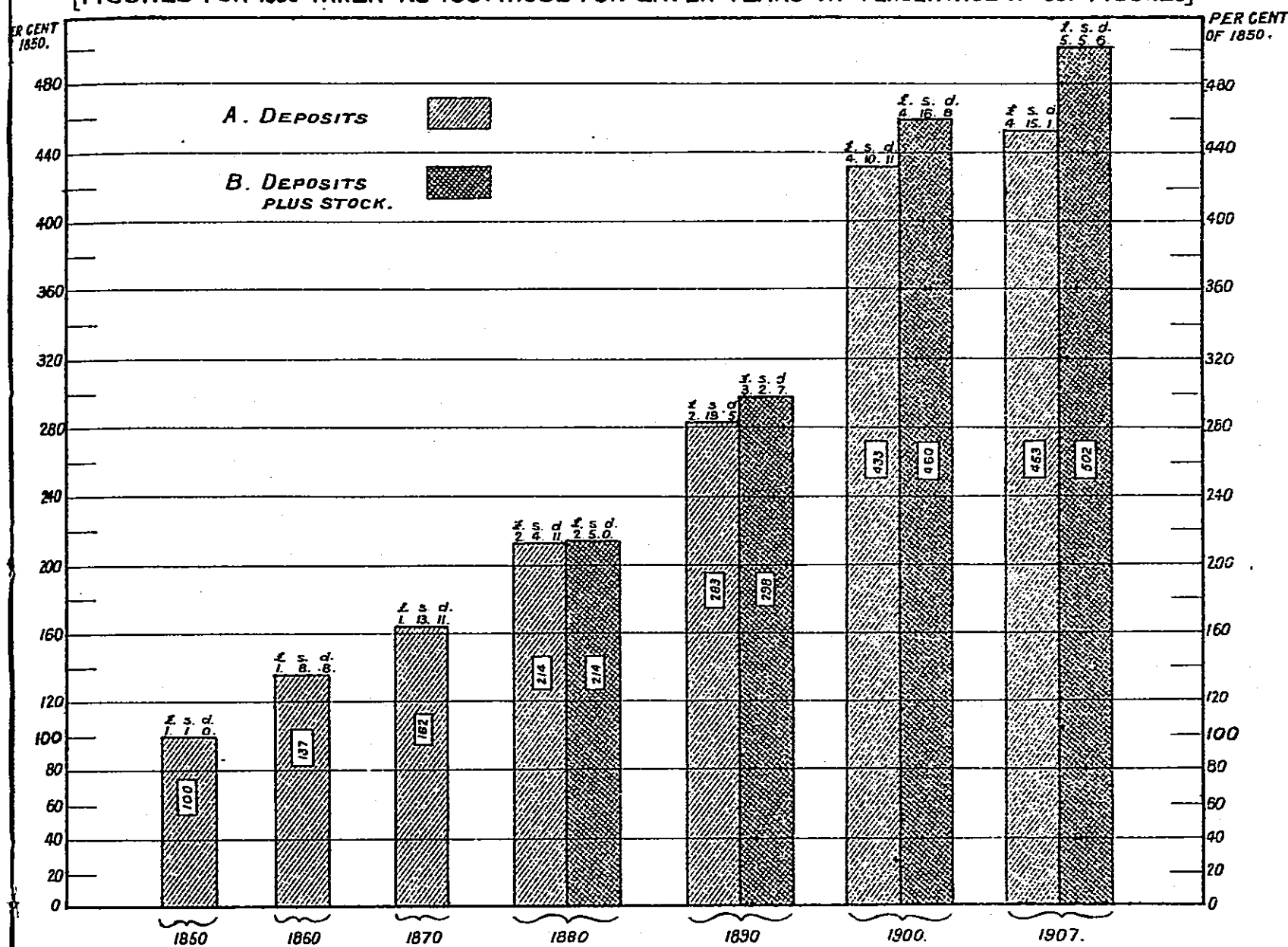
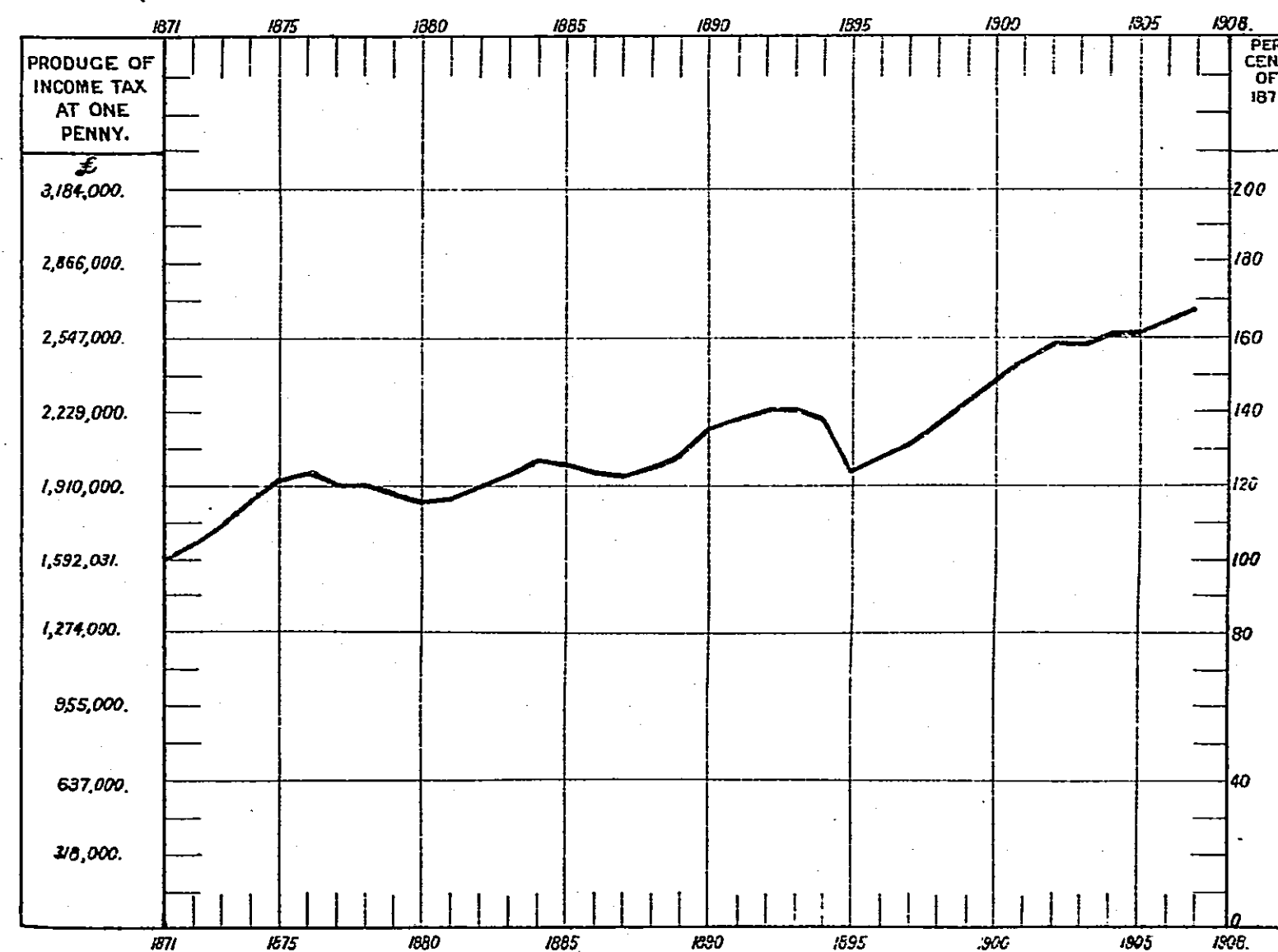


CHART 6. INCOME TAX.

(PRODUCE OF ONE PENNY OF INCOME TAX 1871-1908 SEE NOTES TO TABLE 6.)



For the figures on which the above Charts are based see Tables 5 and 6.

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To follow page 104.

CHART 7. CRIME.

SECTION VI.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ANNUALLY TRIED FOR (A) INDICTABLE (B) NON INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND (C) DRUNKENNESS (INCLUDED IN NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES) PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND & WALES. YEARS 1857-1907.

(FOR THE FIGURES ON WHICH THIS CHART IS BASED SEE TABLE 7).



NOTE:—The above chart is so constructed as to show for any given year both the proportion of each class of offence per 1000 of population (by reference to the three columns on the left hand side of the chart), and the increase or decrease of this proportion as compared with the proportion in 1857, by reference to the figures on the right hand side.)

To follow page 104.

SECTION VI.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

TABLES SHOWING THE DATA ON WHICH THE CHARTS IN THIS SECTION ARE BASED.

TABLE 1.—EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES). NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

| Year. | Voluntary and Non-Provided Schools. | School Board and Council Schools. | Total. | Year. | Voluntary and Non-Provided Schools. | School Board and Council Schools. | Total. |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1870 ... | 1,152,389 | — | 1,152,389 | 1896 ... | 2,465,919 | 1,956,992 | 4,422,911 |
| 1875 ... | 1,609,895 | 227,235 | 1,837,180 | 1897 ... | 2,471,996 | 2,016,547 | 4,488,543 |
| 1880 ... | 1,981,664 | 769,252 | 2,750,916 | 1898 ... | 2,481,254 | 2,072,911 | 4,554,165 |
| 1885 ... | 2,183,870 | 1,187,455 | 3,371,325 | 1899 ... | 2,499,133 | 2,137,805 | 4,636,938 |
| 1890 ... | 2,260,559 | 1,457,358 | 3,717,917 | 1900 ... | 2,488,877 | 2,177,253 | 4,666,130 |
| 1891 ... | 2,258,385 | 1,491,571 | 3,749,956 | 1901* ... | 2,492,536 | 2,239,375 | 4,731,911 |
| 1892 ... | 2,300,377 | 1,570,897 | 3,870,774 | 1902 ... | 2,546,217 | 2,344,020 | 4,890,237 |
| 1893 ... | 2,411,362 | 1,688,668 | 4,100,030 | 1903 ... | 2,587,318 | 2,442,901 | 5,030,219 |
| 1894 ... | 2,448,037 | 1,777,797 | 4,225,834 | 1904 ... | 2,590,284 | 2,554,418 | 5,144,702 |
| 1895 ... | 2,445,812 | 1,879,218 | 4,325,030 | 1905 ... | 2,552,303 | 2,697,243 | 5,249,546 |
| | | | | 1906 ... | 2,489,841 | 2,813,680 | 5,303,521 |
| | | | | 1907 ... | 2,411,975 | 2,874,801 | 5,286,776 |

* For 1901 and later years the average attendance disallowed under Article 13 of the Code is omitted.

NOTE.—For the above figures up to 1902 and those for intermediate years see Statistics of Public Elementary Schools, &c., 1901-2 (Cd. 1476, Session 1903), and, for later years, Statistics of Public Education in England and Wales issued by the Board of Education.

TABLE 2.—ILLITERACY—UNITED KINGDOM. The number of persons who signed the Marriage Registers by mark.

| Year. | England and Wales. | | Scotland. | | Ireland. | |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Per 1,000 men married. | Per 1,000 women married. | Per 1,000 men married. | Per 1,000 women married. | Per 1,000 men married. | Per 1,000 women married. |
| 1865 | 225 | 312 | 114 | 222 | 404 | 517 |
| 1870 | 198 | 273 | 103 | 195 | 372 | 465 |
| 1875 | 172 | 232 | 86 | 169 | 303 | 367 |
| 1880 | 140 | 186 | 74 | 152 | 262 | 309 |
| 1885 | 107 | 129 | 54 | 97 | 235 | 262 |
| 1890 | 72 | 83 | 39 | 64 | 204 | 209 |
| 1891 | 64 | 73 | 34 | 57 | 194 | 194 |
| 1892 | 56 | 66 | 32 | 50 | 186 | 182 |
| 1893 | 50 | 57 | 27 | 44 | 180 | 173 |
| 1894 | 46 | 54 | 28 | 45 | 171 | 165 |
| 1895 | 40 | 48 | 26 | 43 | 170 | 157 |
| 1896 | 37 | 43 | 23 | 38 | 161 | 145 |
| 1897 | 33 | 40 | 22 | 33 | 152 | 133 |
| 1898 | 31 | 36 | 18 | 30 | 140 | 127 |
| 1899 | 29 | 34 | 19 | 28 | 132 | 114 |
| 1900 | 28 | 32 | 22 | 28 | 132 | 107 |
| 1901 | 25 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 124 | 98 |
| 1902 | 23 | 26 | 18 | 26 | 115 | 94 |
| 1903 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 23 | 111 | 91 |
| 1904 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 104 | 80 |
| 1905 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 22 | 100 | 76 |
| 1906 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 86 | 62 |
| 1907 | 14 | 17 | — | — | 80 | 60 |

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Registrar Generals of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

TABLE 3.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Registered Friendly and Benefit Societies in Great Britain and Ireland at end of years 1877, 1887, 1897 and 1905, as shewn by the Annual Returns furnished to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, under the provisions of the Friendly Societies Acts.

| Description of Society. | Number of Members. | | | | Amount of Funds. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1877. | 1887. | 1897. | 1905. | 1877. | 1887. | 1897. | 1905. |
| Ordinary Friendly Societies ... | 1,287,670 | 1,861,989 | 2,705,368 | 3,226,672 | £ 5,211,052 | £ 8,165,921 | £ 12,730,599 | £ 18,056,640 |
| Branches of Registered Orders ... | 1,528,216 | 1,883,823 | 2,402,356 | 2,673,246 | 7,752,050 | 11,780,514 | 17,204,251 | 23,888,491 |
| Collecting Friendly Societies ... | 2,439,988 | 3,622,041 | 5,288,853 | 7,884,307 | 1,172,363 | 2,292,513 | 4,492,307 | 8,469,767 |
| Medical, Shipwreck, etc., Societies | 23,985 | 182,417 | 279,984 | 326,833 | 26,663 | 37,013 | 67,405 | 62,550 |
| Benevolent Societies ... | 3,698 | 11,748 | 20,050 | 28,787 | 122,755 | 265,619 | 279,328 | 324,418 |
| Working Men's Clubs ... | 8,019 | 50,046 | 142,231 | 243,521 | 14,800 | 60,001 | 163,542 | 334,589 |
| Specially Authorised Societies ... | 228 | 13,495 | 32,399 | 80,494 | 41 | 118,401 | 354,301 | 678,003 |
| Specially Authorised Loan Societies. | 756 | 27,503 | 59,437 | 126,849 | 938 | 148,420 | 437,924 | 796,659 |
| Cattle Insurance Societies ... | 1,919 | 2,334 | 3,466 | 4,819 | 3,006 | 4,329 | 6,593 | 8,275 |

Index numbers used for purposes of Chart 3.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Ordinary Friendly Societies ... | 100 | 145 | 210 | 251 | 100 | 157 | 244 | 347 |
| Branches of Registered Orders.. | 100 | 123 | 157 | 175 | 100 | 152 | 222 | 308 |
| Collecting Friendly Societies ... | 100 | 148 | 217 | 323 | 100 | 196 | 383 | 722 |

TABLE 4.—REGISTERED TRADES UNIONS, 1872 to 1906 (Great Britain and Ireland), as shewn by the Annual Returns furnished to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies under the provisions of the Trade Unions Acts.

| Year. | Number of Registered Trades Unions at end of year. | Number of Returns received. | Number of Members. | Annual Income. | Balance of Funds at end of year. |
|---------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1872... | 83 | 64 | 203,732 | £ 120,977 | £ 107,290 |
| 1875... | 219 | 151 | 282,245 | 331,205 | 405,755 |
| 1880... | 231 | 156 | 211,091 | 240,448 | 284,962 |
| 1885... | 252 | 187 | 278,866 | 486,673 | 505,265 |
| 1890... | 490 | 235 | 645,451 | 990,872 | 1,102,147 |
| 1891... | 590 | 437 | 1,032,308 | 1,302,935 | 1,550,071 |
| 1892... | 530 | 503 | 1,092,880 | 1,632,162 | 1,614,540 |
| 1893... | 583 | 542 | 1,080,465 | 1,790,197 | 1,378,007 |
| 1894... | 631 | 568 | 1,089,663 | 1,733,798 | 1,607,443 |
| 1895... | 660 | 585 | 1,077,890 | 1,656,200 | 1,789,285 |
| 1896... | 687 | 595 | 1,106,507 | 1,788,159 | 2,248,021 |
| 1897... | 709 | 604 | 1,210,195 | 2,164,723 | 2,382,936 |
| 1898... | 713 | 630 | 1,219,474 | 2,083,692 | 2,856,354 |
| 1899... | 738 | 646 | 1,436,283 | 2,097,863 | 3,515,067 |
| 1900... | 745 | 661 | 1,572,861 | 2,256,291 | 4,137,660 |
| 1901... | 759 | 676 | 1,598,809 | 2,416,932 | 4,635,292 |
| 1902... | 754 | 665 | 1,604,812 | 2,441,427 | 5,016,408 |
| 1903... | 742 | 672 | 1,575,375 | 2,439,734 | 5,260,186 |
| 1904... | 739 | 646 | 1,544,461 | 2,485,838 | 5,385,924 |
| 1905... | 685 | 660 | 1,567,519 | 2,557,180 | 5,449,763 |
| 1906... | 674 | 645 | 1,719,031 | 2,709,665 | 5,864,342 |

NOTE.—The above tables are derived from statements furnished by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

TABLE 5.—SAVINGS BANKS.—UNITED KINGDOM.—Amount of (a) Deposits (open accounts) at end of each year, and (b) of Deposits plus Stock held for Depositors, by Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks.

| | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. | 1900. | 1907. |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) | £ (thousands) |
| (a) Amount of deposits at end of each year :— | | | | | | | |
| In Post Office Savings Banks ... | — | — | 15,099 | 33,745 | 67,635 | 135,550 | 157,500 |
| In Trustee Savings Banks ... | 28,931 | 41,258 | 53,058 | 77,721 | 111,285 | 187,006 | 209,654 |
| Total ... | 28,931 | 41,258 | 53,058 | 77,721 | 111,285 | 187,006 | 209,654 |
| Total per head of population ... | £1 1s. 0d. | £1 8s. 8d. | £1 13s. 11d. | £2 4s. 11d. | £2 19s. 5d. | £4 10s. 11d. | £4 15s. 1d. |
| Percentage of rate in 1850 ... | 100 | 137 | 162 | 214 | 283 | 433 | 453 |
| (b) Amount of Government Stock held for depositors :— | | | | | | | |
| By Post Office Savings Banks ... | — | — | — | 128 | 4,680 | 10,468 | 20,534 |
| By Trustee Savings Banks ... | — | — | — | — | 1,280 | 1,366 | 2,481 |
| Total ... | — | — | — | 128 | 5,960 | 11,834 | 23,015 |
| Grand Total of (a) and (b) ... | 28,931 | 41,258 | 53,058 | 77,849 | 117,245 | 198,840 | 232,669 |
| Grand Total per head of population ... | £1 1s. 0d. | £1 8s. 8d. | £1 13s. 11d. | £2 5s. 0d. | £3 2s. 7d. | £4 16s. 8d. | £5 5s. 6d. |
| Percentage of rate in 1850 ... | 100 | 137 | 162 | 214 | 298 | 460 | 502 |

NOTE.—Compiled from the Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom.

TABLE 6.—INCOME TAX.—UNITED KINGDOM.—The Total Net Produce of the Tax; the Rate in the £; the Produce of a Penny.

| Year. | Total net Produce. | Rate in the £. | Produce for each penny. | Index numbers (1870-1=100). |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | £ | s. d. | £ | |
| 1870-1 | 6,368,125 | 0 4 | 1,592,031 | 100 |
| 1871-2 | 9,925,664 | 0 6 | 1,654,277 | 104 |
| 1872-3 | 6,964,353 | 0 4 | 1,741,088 | 109 |
| 1873-4 | 5,563,934 | 0 3 | 1,854,644 | 116 |
| 1874-5 | 3,890,520 | 0 2 | 1,945,260 | 122 |
| 1875-6 | 3,956,169 | 0 2 | 1,978,084 | 124 |
| 1876-7 | 5,714,309 | 0 3 | 1,904,770 | 120 |
| 1877-8 | 5,727,017 | 0 3 | 1,909,005 | 120 |
| 1878-9 | 9,395,365 | 0 5 | 1,879,073 | 118 |
| 1879-80 | 9,233,322 | 0 5 | 1,846,664 | 116 |
| 1880-1 | 11,199,816 | 0 6 | 1,866,636 | 117 |
| 1881-2 | 9,573,414 | 0 5 | 1,915,683 | 120 |
| 1882-3 | 12,758,661 | 0 6½ | 1,962,871 | 123 |
| 1883-4 | 10,083,927 | 0 5 | 2,016,785 | 127 |
| 1884-5 | 12,013,332 | 0 6 | 2,002,222 | 126 |
| 1885-6 | 15,843,065 | 0 8 | 1,980,395 | 124 |
| 1886-7 | 15,723,555 | 0 8 | 1,965,440 | 123 |
| 1887-8 | 13,948,844 | 0 7 | 1,992,690 | 125 |
| 1888-9 | 12,273,521 | 0 6 | 2,045,587 | 128 |
| 1889-90 | 12,849,349 | 0 6 | 2,141,558 | 135 |
| 1890-1 | 13,295,136 | 0 6 | 2,215,856 | 139 |
| 1891-2 | 13,428,780 | 0 6 | 2,238,130 | 141 |
| 1892-3 | 13,439,135 | 0 6 | 2,239,856 | 141 |
| 1893-4 | 15,337,000 | 0 7 | 2,191,000 | 138 |
| 1894-5 | 15,856,000 | 0 8 | 1,982,000 | 124 |
| 1895-6 | 16,265,296 | 0 8 | 2,033,162 | 128 |
| 1896-7 | 16,788,821 | 0 8 | 2,098,602 | 132 |
| 1897-8 | 17,507,040 | 0 8 | 2,188,380 | 137 |
| 1898-9 | 18,274,315 | 0 8 | 2,284,289 | 143 |
| 1899-1900 | 18,828,958 | 0 8 | 2,353,619 | 148 |
| 1900-1 | 29,705,312 | 1 0 | 2,475,442 | 155 |
| 1901-2 | 35,440,470 | 1 2 | 2,531,462 | 159 |
| 1902-3 | 38,037,931 | 1 3 | 2,535,862 | 159 |
| 1903-4 | 28,188,067 | 0 11 | 2,562,551 | 161 |
| 1904-5 | 30,966,404 | 1 0 | 2,580,533 | 162 |
| 1905-6 | 31,601,237 | 1 0 | 2,633,436 | 165 |
| 1906-7 | 32,002,412 | 1 0 | 2,666,867 | 168 |

NOTES:—

Total Exemptions.—For years 1870-1 to 1875-6 incomes not exceeding £100 exempt; for years 1876-7 to 1893-4 incomes not exceeding £150 exempt; for later years incomes not exceeding £160 exempt.

Abatements.—For years 1870-1 to 1871-2 incomes not exceeding £200 allowed an abatement of £60; 1872-3, incomes under £300 allowed an abatement of £80; 1876-7 to 1893-4 incomes under £400 allowed an abatement of £120; 1894-5 to 1897-8, incomes under £400 allowed an abatement of £160, and incomes exceeding £400 and not exceeding £500 an abatement of £100. For 1898-9 to 1906-7 incomes under £400 allowed an abatement of £160; incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500 an abatement of £150; incomes exceeding £500 but not exceeding £600 an abatement of £120; and incomes exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700 an abatement of £70.

The figures in the above Table are compiled from the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

TABLE 7.—CRIME.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Number of Persons tried annually for (a) Indictable, (b) Non-indictable Offences, and (c) Drunkenness (included in Non-indictable Offences).

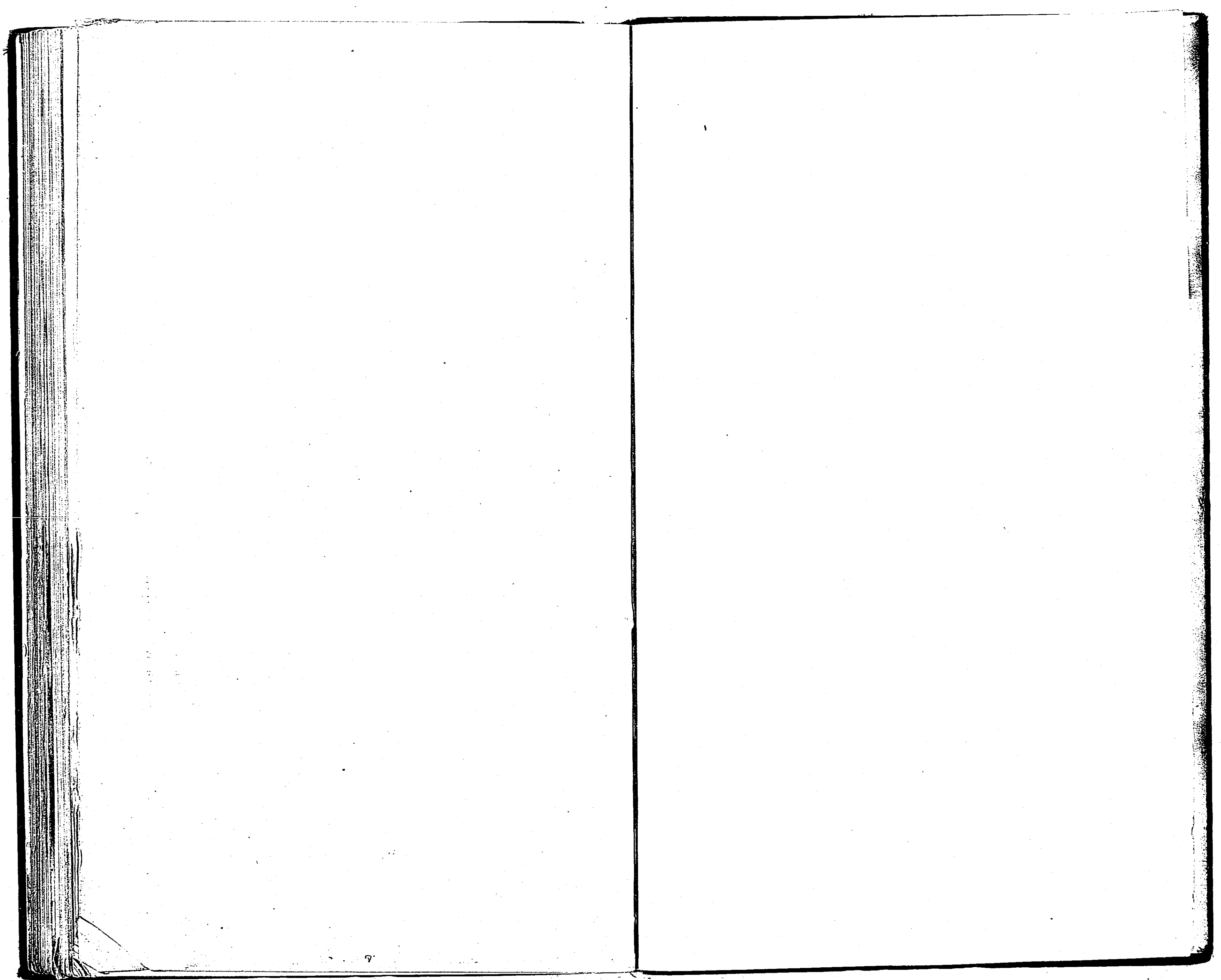
| Year | Indictable Offences (including persons tried summarily). | | | Non-indictable Offences. | | | Drunkenness (included in Non-indictable Offences). | | |
|------|--|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Number. | Per 1,000 of Population. | Index Number. | Number. | Per 1,000 of Population. | Index Number. | Number. | Per 1,000 of Population. | Index Number. |
| 1857 | 54,667 | 2·84 | 100 | 329,019 | 17·1 | 100 | 75,859 | 3·94 | 100 |
| 1860 | 48,453 | 2·43 | 85 | 338,680 | 17·0 | 99 | 88,361 | 4·44 | 113 |
| 1865 | 59,886 | 2·83 | 100 | 402,583 | 19·0 | 111 | 105,310 | 4·98 | 126 |
| 1870 | 56,138 | 2·49 | 88 | 467,449 | 20·8 | 122 | 131,870 | 5·86 | 149 |
| 1875 | 49,996 | 2·08 | 74 | 589,632 | 24·5 | 143 | 203,989 | 8·48 | 215 |
| 1880 | 60,724 | 2·36 | 83 | 589,087 | 22·9 | 134 | 172,859 | 6·72 | 171 |
| 1885 | 56,437 | 2·07 | 73 | 613,199 | 22·5 | 132 | 183,221 | 6·73 | 171 |
| 1890 | 55,020 | 1·91 | 67 | 667,807 | 23·2 | 136 | 189,746 | 6·60 | 168 |
| 1891 | 54,087 | 1·86 | 65 | 663,158 | 22·8 | 133 | 187,293 | 6·44 | 163 |
| 1892 | 58,309 | 1·98 | 70 | 640,603 | 21·8 | 127 | 173,929 | 5·91 | 150 |
| 1893 | 57,357 | 1·93 | 68 | 604,310 | 20·3 | 119 | 168,927 | 5·68 | 144 |
| 1894 | 56,281 | 1·87 | 66 | 634,330 | 21·1 | 123 | 178,722 | 5·94 | 151 |
| 1895 | 50,818 | 1·67 | 59 | 628,200 | 20·6 | 120 | 169,298 | 5·56 | 141 |
| 1896 | 50,679 | 1·65 | 58 | 669,762 | 21·7 | 127 | 187,258 | 6·08 | 154 |
| 1897 | 50,736 | 1·63 | 58 | 698,980 | 22·4 | 131 | 193,276 | 6·20 | 157 |
| 1898 | 52,524 | 1·67 | 59 | 744,318 | 23·6 | 138 | 202,498 | 6·43 | 163 |
| 1899 | 50,494 | 1·58 | 56 | 761,322 | 23·9 | 140 | 214,298 | 6·72 | 171 |
| 1900 | 53,628 | 1·66 | 59 | 717,225 | 22·2 | 130 | 204,286 | 6·33 | 161 |
| 1901 | 55,453 | 1·70 | 60 | 736,966 | 22·6 | 132 | 210,342 | 6·45 | 164 |
| 1902 | 57,068 | 1·73 | 61 | 730,613 | 22·1 | 129 | 209,908 | 6·36 | 161 |
| 1903 | 58,444 | 1·75 | 62 | 745,252 | 22·3 | 130 | 230,150 | 6·90 | 175 |
| 1904 | 59,960 | 1·78 | 63 | 747,179 | 22·1 | 129 | 227,403 | 6·74 | 171 |
| 1905 | 61,463 | 1·80 | 64 | 729,727 | 21·4 | 125 | 219,276 | 6·42 | 163 |
| 1906 | 59,079 | 1·71 | 60 | 700,978 | 20·3 | 119 | 211,493 | 6·12 | 155 |
| 1907 | 61,381 | 1·76 | 62 | 685,574 | 19·6 | 115 | 210,024 | 6·01 | 153 |

NOTES:—

Indictable offences comprise murder and other offences against the person, offences against property with or without violence, larcenies, forgery, etc.

Non-indictable offences comprise criminal and non-criminal offences, the former including assaults, cruelty to animals, malicious damage, unlawful possession, and other miscellaneous crimes, whilst non-criminal offences include offences against the Elementary Education Acts, drunkenness, offences against the Highway Acts, sanitary laws, and police regulations, and vagrancy.

The particulars in the above table are compiled from Part I. of Judicial Statistics (Criminal Statistics) [Cd. 3929, Session 1908] and [Cd. 4544, Session 1909].



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