Statistics of crime in England and Wales for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844 / by F.G.P. Neison.

Contributors

Neison, F. G. P.
Royal College of Surgeons of England

Publication/Creation

[London] : [publisher not identified], [1846]

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/huqu4qfq

Provider

Royal College of Surgeons

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The original may be consulted at The Royal College of Surgeons of England. where the originals may be consulted. This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

STATISTICS of CRIME in ENGLAND and WALES

FOR THE

YEARS 1842, 1843, AND 1844.

BY F. G. P. NEISON, Esq., F.L.S., F.S.S., &c.

Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Southampton,
15th September, 1846.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

In the present paper, an analysis is attempted to be made of the state of Crime in England and Wales, from the returns furnished by the Home Office, for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844.

The first point to which attention will be directed, is the influence of age in the production of crime, which is a necessary element in all inquiries concerning the amount and progress of crime, in various districts and during various periods.

As the census of the population was taken in the year 1841, and as the return of criminals is for the three succeeding years, it will be necessary to calculate the population for those years, and the following formula was employed for that purpose:—

$$\lambda \pi + \left(\frac{\lambda \pi - \lambda \beta}{20} \right) \theta = \text{log. of the population at the given term of life for the mean time of the period required,}$$

in which

$\beta =$ the corrected population at the given age on the day of the census in 1821,

$\pi =$ the same for 1841, and

$\theta =$ the period elapsed in years and days since the day of the census in 1841.

Previous to applying the above, the following correction was made for the unenumerated ages in the respective censuses of 1821 and 1841, viz.—

$a =$ population whose ages were ascertained,

$b =$ total population, and

$x =$ the number enumerated at any particular period of life; let

$\lambda b - \lambda a = y$, then

$y + \lambda x = \text{log. of the actual number alive at the period of life } x,$
provided the age of every person had been ascertained.

The same correction was also applied to the enumeration of ages in the criminal returns for the respective years.

The preceding corrections having been applied to the numbers given in the Reports of the Census Commissioners, and also to the numbers given in the Home Office Returns of criminals, Tables A and B have been produced*.

In the second column of each table will be found the corrected population for England and Wales at the respective ages, for each of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844; and in the third column the total populations for those years at each term of life: the fourth column represents the number of criminal offenders in England and Wales during each of the same three years, and at each term of life; and the fourth column contains the totals for the three years. These lead to the consideration of the fifth column, which shows the ratio per cent. of criminal offenders at each term of life, to the population at the same term of life. An examination of this column will imme-

---

* For these and the other tables see Appendix.

diately show its importance and its bearing on criminal statistics. The tendency to crime among the male population at various terms of life, will be found in Table A to vary from ·7702 per cent. to ·1694 per cent.; or, in other words, the tendency to crime at one period of life is more than quadruple that at another. In Table B, similar results will be found for the female population, but with a lower specific and absolute intensity to crime. Over the whole male population of England and Wales, the tendency to crime will be found to be ·2978 per cent., but for the female sex it will be found to be ·0633 per cent.

One very striking and important feature in Table A is the fact, that more than one-fourth of all the criminal offenders in England and Wales, will be found to be at the quinquennial period of life, 20 to 25; and, further, that the number of criminals in the same period, exceed those in the succeeding quinquennial period by at least 63 per cent. On a comparison of Tables A and B, it will be found that the tendency to crime in the female population is only 21 per cent. of that in the male population, and if the term of life, 20 to 25, be taken, the amount of crime among females will be seen to be only 19 per cent. of that among males, or, in other words, there is five times more crime in the male population than among a like number of the female population of the country. Two most important facts thus disclose themselves, first, that the great amount of crime is committed at a given term of life, and second, that while 1 in every 336 of the male population is yearly guilty of a criminal offence, in the female sex the number is 1 in every 1581 only.

These facts being established, it will follow that, although in two different districts, the tendency to crime in each sex, at the respective terms of life, may be precisely the same, still should there be a difference in the distribution of the population over the various periods of life, or a higher proportion of males in the one district than in the other, the usual methods of investigating such questions, in which the element of age is not considered, would lead to the fallacious conclusion, that in the one place there was a greater tendency to crime than in the other. In order to more fully establish this point, Tables C and D have been prepared, containing the male and female population in England and Wales, for the respective terms of life recognized in the Home Office Returns for criminal offenders. These numbers are collected and arranged from the census returns for 1841; and in Table E the same facts in relation to the male sex will be found set forth in a different form, with an additional column, representing the ratio per cent. of the population at each term of life to the whole population of the male sex in every county.

The peculiar results arising out of the three preceding tables, and the influence which a difference in the distribution of the population, according to age, has in altering the ratio of crime to the population, when the element of age does not enter into the inquiry, will at once become evident. In Tables A and B it was shown, that the tendency to crime at some periods of life was more than quadruple that at other periods, and by Table E it appears, that the ratio of the population alive at the respective periods differs widely in the several counties. In Anglesea, Carmarthen, and Dorset, the proportion of the population alive at the quinquennial term of life, 20 to 25, is

under 8 per cent. of the whole, but in the counties of Lancaster, Middlesex, and Monmouth, the proportion varies from 10 per cent. to upwards of 11 per cent. It hence follows, that if even the tendency to crime were precisely the same at the respective terms of life in those districts, there would still be, in reference to the whole population, an apparent excess of crime in the three latter counties, from the fact that they contain a greater proportion of their population at that term of life at which the tendency to crime is the greatest, and, consequently, any method of investigating crime, in which the element of age is not introduced, can never show the relative amount of crime in different districts, nor in the same district at different periods of time.

To still further establish this truth, Table G has been constructed on the hypothesis that in the various counties and districts the tendency to crime was the same as prevailed in England and Wales during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, as represented in Table A. The actual populations of those places were taken as given in Table C. In Table A it will be seen that the actual proportion of male criminals in England and Wales during those three years was 1 in every 336 of the whole male population. If the population of the kingdom, however, during those years, had been under the same distribution in regard to age as in the year 1821, the proportion of criminals would have been 1 in every 365 only of the population; but, on the other hand, if under the same distribution as the city of Glasgow, crime would appear to have been as high as 1 in every 304. Again, the difference of distribution of even two districts in the metropolis is such as to produce in Bethnal Green the proportion of 1 in 338, while in St. George's, Hanover Square, the ratio would be as high as 1 in 280, showing a difference or error in the method of inquiry, thus resorted to, of about 21 per cent. An inspection of the results for the several counties will furnish evidence of similar irregularities. In Anglesea, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Dorset, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Pembroke, the ratio of crime is 1 in 360 and upwards; but in Glamorgan, Lancaster, Middlesex, and Monmouth, the average is from 1 in 325 to 1 in 313, being a difference of at least 18 per cent. It is therefore evident that the element of age is an essential item in every inquiry or investigation into the relative amount and progress of crime in different districts, and that calculations in which that element is neglected cannot be relied on, for we have here examples of districts in which the same ratio of crime is assumed to prevail, and yet there would appear to be an excess of crime in some places of 20 per cent. above that which would seem to prevail in others.

The arguments and illustrations now brought forward to show the necessity of viewing age as an element in all inquiries into the prevalence of crime, it will be seen, apply with equal force to the question of sex.

Over the whole male population of the country the tendency to crime is nearly five times greater than in the female sex; and since in some districts of the country the proportion of the population of the two sexes at the various periods of life is very different, the results of any inquiry in which the sexes are not distinguished must be subject to very great fallacies, showing errors to a greater extent than even those connected with the element of age, as that element would equally

affect the present case, and be further vitiated by the disturbing influence of sex. It is therefore obvious that in every properly conducted inquiry in criminal statistics a separate analysis must be made for each sex.

Some very curious and interesting features will be found to connect themselves with Tables A and B. From the age of 20 it will be found that in the male sex crime in each successive term of life, given in the tables, decreases at the rate of 33·333 per cent., and in the female sex, at the rate of 25 per cent.; so that if two tables were formed, in one of which the numbers resulting from such a law were given, and in the other the actual number of criminals, the one table, particularly in reference to the female sex, would be almost identical with the other. The following abstract will show the ratio of criminals according to the actual results for England and Wales during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, and also according to the theoretical law just alluded to; and it will be seen that in only one of the terms of the male sex is there any material difference between the two classes of results, while for the female sex, the actual and the theoretical results are almost identical throughout the whole of the table.

Proportion per cent. of Crime to the Population.

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	Actual Results.	Law.	Actual Results.	Law.
20—25	·7702	·8536	·1459	·1452
25—30	·5989	·5691	·1141	·1089
30—40	·3794	·3794	·0817	·0817
40—50	·2504	·2529	·0643	·0613
50—60	·1694	·1686	·0466	·0460

In statistical inquiries the discovery of any such law as that now pointed out is of the first importance, for it gives evidence of the existence of some very powerful and intense element connected with the determination of the particular class of results, and but little influenced or disturbed by external circumstances, which, if once clearly eliminated, may admit of such modifications in its conditions as will lead to practical and highly beneficial modes of administration tending to elevate the moral and political condition of the people. It is only from a properly determined series of results, developing general principles, in the truth and safety of which confidence can be placed, that any effective legislation can result; and without the appearance of some numerical laws those principles themselves must remain comparatively obscure, and legislation continue impeded. It will be found that this theoretical law is not peculiar to the three years to which the preceding facts relate, but is a proper and distinctive feature in the conditions of society under which crime appears in other years. The preceding tables have relation to the years 1842, 1843, and 1844 only, because prior to the year 1842 the Criminal Returns published, by the Home Office, gave the ages of criminals for a division of ages which could not be assimilated with the periods of life recognised in the

census; and to have introduced them would only have lessened the value of the facts now presented; but from the following Table it will be seen that so far as the Criminal Returns for the four years 1838–1841 go, traces of the same law of crime are clearly observable.

Ages.	Males.					Mean of 4 years.	Per cent. to whole population of		Mean of 4 years.	Females.				
	1838	1839	1840	1841	Total		Males	Females		Total	1841	1840	1839	1838
Under 12	317	363	409	416	1,505	376	..	..	68	272	82	80	61	49
12—16	1,933	2,062	2,177	2,240	8,412	2,103	..	..	428	1,711	474	477	402	358
16—21	5,562	5,602	6,239	6,188	23,591	5,898	·7587	·1621	1,303	5,212	1,385	1,403	1,259	1,165
21—30	5,935	6,184	6,815	7,286	26,220	6,555	·4939	·0992	1,484	5,935	1,625	1,609	1,421	1,280
30—40	2,733	2,935	3,366	3,413	12,447	3,112	·3129	·0723	759	3,038	849	800	716	673
40—50	1,226	1,300	1,495	1,543	5,564	1,391	·1867	·0551	428	1,714	451	465	402	396
50—60	545	612	656	656	2,469	617	·1249	·0331	175	700	175	194	185	146
60 and upwards	289	298	342	332	1,261	315	..	..	83	331	86	87	81	77
Unknown.	365	475	476	486	1,802	450	..	..	75	300	73	97	85	45

It must thus appear evident that whatever means may be employed for the prevention of crime, or the treatment of criminals, they ought to show their influence and bearing in the male sex chiefly between the ages of 20 and 25. The following abstract will show the relative tendency to crime in the two sexes at the various terms of life.

Ages.	Ratio per cent. of Criminals to the Population, yearly.		Number of the Population to which there is one crime yearly.		Excess per cent. of Crime among Males.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Under 15	·0494	·0080	2024·7	12500·0	475·1
15—20	·6841	·1495	146·2	668·9	350·7
20—25	·7702	·1459	129·8	770·4	493·3
25—30	·5989	·1141	167·0	876·4	424·8
30—40	·3794	·0817	263·6	1224·0	364·3
40—50	·2504	·0643	399·4	1555·2	289·4
50—60	·1694	·0466	590·3	2145·9	265·2
60 and upwards	·0813	·0186	1230·0	5373·5	336·8

It will be observed that in the male sex the tendency to crime at ages 15–20 is somewhat less than in the next quinquennial period of life; but a similar result does not appear for the female sex, as the tendency to crime at those two periods of life is nearly equal. In the Home Office Returns the ages of the offenders under 15 years is not distinguished; but if the age of criminals under 15 be held to be between the ages of 10–15, it will alter the expressions at that term of life in Tables A and B, and in the above abstract from ·0494 per cent. to ·1607 per cent. for the male sex, and from ·0080 per cent. to ·0266 per cent. for the female sex.

In Table F is given the number of criminal offenders in each county of England and Wales, at the respective terms of life recog-

nized in the Home Office Returns, for each of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844; also the total number of criminals in the various counties, at each term of life for the three years, as well as the average number for the three years.

The next table to which attention is directed (Table H) is one of some importance, as it shows the actual yearly average number of criminals in each county of England and Wales, during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, and for every term of life. In a parallel column is given what would have been the number of criminals at the same terms of life, provided the same tendency to crime had prevailed in each county as over the whole kingdom. A comparison of the parallel columns will at once show, whether the actual crime in any county be above or below the average of the whole kingdom, and also at what term of life the increase or decrease of crime prevails. A further analysis of the same facts will be found in Table J, in which a correction is applied for the increase of population to the mean times of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844; and in the last column of that table will be found the difference per cent. between the actual amount of crime in each county, and that which would have resulted if the same tendency to crime had prevailed as over the whole of England and Wales.

Having thus found the actual amount of crime in each county, in relation to the ages of the population, as well as the average crime in each county at the same ages, according to the ratio for the whole kingdom, and observing the marked differences in the amount of crime in various districts; some having an excess of crime of more than 52 per cent. above the average of the country, while other districts are below the average by at least 80 per cent., it becomes an important problem for solution, to discover, if possible, the nature and character of that element in the condition of the respective districts which shows so remarkable a disparity, and exercises so powerful an influence in the development of crime.

Various methods suggest themselves of effecting such an analysis as could possibly lead to the discovery of any agent, so materially influencing the moral and social state of society. The first arrangement adopted is that supposed to connect itself with the manufacturing or agricultural interest of a district. In Table I the manufacturing and mining counties are divided into four groups,—the northern mining districts; the cotton and woollen manufacturing districts; the cotton, woollen, silk, and lace-fabric districts; and the hardware, pottery, and glass manufacturing districts. Again, the agricultural counties will be found to be divided into three groups,—the North-Eastern and Eastern, the Midland, and the South and South-Western districts. In each of these combinations the actual number of criminals at the respective periods of life is shown, as well as the number that would result in those districts at the same ages, if the same tendency to crime prevailed as over the whole of the kingdom.

In Table K the same facts will be found under a more convenient arrangement. The first column of each group shows the amount of crime at each period of life, assuming the intensity to be the same as over the whole country, and also that the population of each group was the same as at the period of the census in 1841. Under the total

of these results will be found the corrected total, making allowance for the increase of population during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844. These corrections were taken from Table J, and in the early part of this paper the formula for the correction is given. In the next column of each group will be found the actual number of criminals at the same ages, and in the third column is set forth the difference per cent. between the calculated and actual amount of crime. The results of this column are of the utmost importance, as they show not only whether the total amount of crime in a given district be above or below the average for the whole kingdom, but they also point out what are the periods of life at which the most marked and important differences exist, thus leading the way to more definite and intelligible views on criminal jurisprudence. For example, if the whole group of the Great Northern and Midland mining and manufacturing districts be taken, it will be seen that there is exactly 2·3 per cent. less crime than would be according to the average for all England and Wales, while in the agricultural counties there is an excess of 5·9 per cent. Again, if the various groups of the manufacturing and mining districts be examined, it will be found that in the northern mining district, which includes Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, crime is 52·1 per cent. below the average, and in the cotton and woollen manufacturing district, which includes Lancashire and Yorkshire, crime is 7·0 per cent. under the average of the whole country; but, on the other hand, in the two remaining districts, the one composing the cotton, woollen, silk, and lace-fabric district, including Chester, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, and in the other, composing the hardware, pottery, and glass manufacturing district, including Staffordshire, Warwick, and Worcester, there is an increase of crime, the former being 8·5 per cent. and the latter 33·5 per cent. above the average for the whole kingdom. Contrasting the various sections of the agricultural group with them, they will be seen to present a remarkable uniformity, the excess of crime in the first division being 5·3 per cent., in the second 5·7 per cent., and in the third 6·8 per cent., while the excess for the whole of the agricultural districts combined has been shown to be 5·9 per cent.

It is, therefore, evident that there is something in the mining and manufacturing condition of the people, having a powerful influence in regulating the amount of crime, as in one portion there is an excess of 33·5 per cent., while in another, crime is 52·1 per cent. below the average; and although the whole combined shows a less degree of crime than the average of the whole agricultural districts, and also less than the average of all England and Wales; still the remarkable disparity existing between particular manufacturing groups bears evidence that there must be some peculiar element operating in the social and moral state of the people, which it is highly important to understand. Before, however, entering further into that part of the subject, it may be better to refer to another feature of importance in Table K, and for the first time admitting of anything like a clear view of the question.

It has been usual of late to refer to juvenile delinquency as an explanation of the increase of crime in many districts; in fact, so powerfully has this been felt in some quarters, that the most strenuous efforts have been made, with a view of reducing the cases on the criminal

calendar, and yet it will be seen that the facts of the case do not support the supposition, that either the increase or decrease of crime in particular districts is materially, if at all, affected by fluctuations in juvenile crime. This will appear most evident by an inspection of any one of the nine groups, or combinations, given in Table K. If the general result for any one, or all of them, whether in connexion with an increase or decrease of crime, be compared with the corresponding features at the juvenile ages, there will not be found a single instance, in which the character of the general result is so strongly confirmed by the facts at the younger ages, as by those at the more advanced periods of life. Should any change or movement be found in the criminal returns of any particular district, that change will be discovered to be promoted, not so much by fluctuations at the terms of life 10—15 or 15—20, as by the increase or decrease among those persons of more advanced ages. The general total for the mining and manufacturing districts shows a difference of + ·4 per cent., but at the juvenile ages under 15 and 15—20, the differences are −1·9 per cent. and −7·6 per cent. respectively, so that while the gross results are positive, those at the younger ages are negative. Again, the general total for the agricultural districts is + 9·1 per cent., but the result for under 15 is −12·3 per cent., and for 15—20 only +3·2 per cent. Relations precisely similar will be found in each of the other groups, thus leading to the conclusion that, in the juvenile period of life, the tendency to crime is within the influence of more constant laws or elements, and therefore shows less fluctuation than in mature life, when the conduct and disposition of individuals come more under the control of external circumstances.

In such groups of counties and districts as those given in Table K, it is evidently of the first importance, that the manufacturing or agricultural character of the districts should, in reality, be a decided and prevailing feature, otherwise their supposed relation and influence on crime, can never be determined. There are no counties or great districts of the kingdom, in which either agriculture or manufactures prevail to the entire exclusion of other interests, but still there are many districts in which either agriculture or manufactures form so decided a feature, that if the moral and social conditions thence arising have any influence, on the amount of crime, the evidence of that supposed influence must be observable. In England and Wales, at the period of the last census, the average ratio of agriculturists to the whole population was 7·9 per cent., and the first group of Table L contains the results for the ten counties in which there was found to be the least proportion of agriculturists, and the second group of the same table contains the results for the eleven counties in which the highest ratio of agriculturists was found. It will be seen that the ratio of agriculturists for each county is set forth in the second column, in the third is given the average annual ratio of crime for the whole kingdom, and in the fourth, the actual crime in the given county. These results are taken from Table J, and a comparison of the total of the two last columns will show whether the crime in each group or section is above or below the average for the whole kingdom. If then the greater or less prevalence of agriculturists in a community has any material influence on the degree of crime, it might reasonably

be looked for in the results of those two sections, but it will be found that in the group of most agriculturists there is an excess of 6·0 per cent. of crime above the average of England and Wales, and by excluding the county of Lancaster, which is of sufficient magnitude to form a group of itself, the excess will still be 4·6 per cent.; compare this with the results for the section containing the highest average of agriculturists, and the excess of crime will in that also be found to be exactly 4·6 per cent., and so far therefore as a maximum or a minimum ratio of agriculturists in a community is concerned, there seems to be little or no difference in the amount of crime. On reflection, it will appear that a high ratio of agriculturists in any district does not necessarily imply a low ratio of manufacturers, and *vice versâ*, as both interests may co-exist in maximum or minimum in any district; another combination was therefore adopted, in order to determine the influence of manufactures.

In England and Wales the average ratio of manufacturers to the whole population is 16·5 per cent., and in the third group of Table L will be found the results for the eight counties in which there is the highest ratio of manufacturers. It then appears that the actual crime exceeds the average of the whole country by 18·2 per cent., and, exclusive of Lancashire and Middlesex, by 17·7 per cent.; but in the fourth group of the same table, which is composed of the counties having the least average of manufacturers, the actual crime is under the average by 2·9 per cent.

It is evident that the preceding combinations are liable to the objection that the influence of the high or low ratio of agriculturists may be neutralized by a corresponding high or low ratio of manufacturers, and hence the preceding curious results. To meet this objection groups fifth and sixth have been formed.

It has already been stated that the ratio of agriculturists to manufacturers in England and Wales is 7·9 per cent. to 16·5 per cent.; difference, 8·6 per cent. In order to obtain a group of counties in which the manufacturing interests formed a proper and decidedly prevailing feature, group 5 has been formed of those counties only in which the manufacturing interest exceeds the agricultural interest by at least 33·33 per cent. more than the above difference for the whole kingdom; and the result arrived at is, that the actual crime exceeds the average of the country by 15·0 per cent., and excluding the counties of Lancashire and Middlesex, the excess is 10·8 per cent. Again, in the sixth group of Table L the results of those counties are given, in which the agriculturists are above the average ratio by at least 50 per cent.; and therefore those two last groups must exhibit the most striking contrast between each other in respect to their manufacturing and agricultural populations. If then the predominance of either the one or the other interest has any influence on the amount of crime, it should manifest itself in the results of these two groups; but it will appear that the actual crime in the last of these groups also exceeds the average of the whole kingdom; the excess being 4·2 per cent.; and although this difference falls somewhat short of the other, it is not of so marked a nature as to demand further investigation.

Carrying out the same mode of classification, group 7 has been

formed of the seven counties in England and Wales, in which the manufacturing and agricultural interests were as nearly as possible equal, in no instance differing by more than ·6 per cent. ; and it is somewhat remarkable to find that in this case the excess of crime is 4·5 per cent., differing from the result in the preceding group by only ·3 per cent. It is therefore evident that the mere fact of the difference in the habits and condition of agriculturists and manufacturers can have very little to do with the increase or decrease of crime, and that some other solution of the very great disparity found to prevail between particular districts must be sought for. The following abstract shows the difference per cent. between the actual amount of crime in each of the districts or groups of Table L, and the average for the whole of England and Wales:—

MALES.

GROUP.	Average Crime.	Actual Crime.	Difference per cent.
Least Ratio of Agriculturists (1)	4934·86	5,163	+ 4·6
Highest Ratio of Ditto (2)	3009·05	3,150	+ 4·6
Highest Ratio of Manufacturers (3)	3053·01	3,593	+17·7
Least Ratio of Ditto (4)	2601·25	1,941	− 2·9
Manufacturers 33⅓ per cent. above the average (5)	3897·17	4,321	+10·8
Agriculturists, 50 per cent. above the average (6)	3411·13	3,555	+ 4·2
Agriculturists and Manufacturers nearly equal (7)	2348·68	2,456	+ 4·5
Greatest Wealth (8)	2527·31	2,303	− 8·8
Least Wealth (9)	2541·67	2,512	− 1·1

The preceding combinations have shown that in the least as well as the highest agricultural districts the excess of crime was precisely equal, namely, 4·6 per cent. It was likewise seen that in the districts in which there is the highest average of manufacturers, as well as that in which there is the highest average of agriculturists, and also that in which the two interests are equal, the tendency to crime differs very little. It may therefore be safely concluded that neither of them give any clue to work out the problem :—What is the element or feature in the condition of life and social state of society which produces in one great community an excess of crime amounting to 52·1 per cent., and in another community reduces crime below the average 33·5 per cent. ?

Another of the arguments usually adduced in explanation of the greater or less prevalence of crime is the comparative wealth or poverty of particular districts. No very exact means exist by which to determine in what districts or counties there is the highest or least proportion of wealth; but so far as means are available, an attempt has been made to test the value of the argument advanced.

In England and Wales, according to the last census returns, the average ratio of persons of independent means is 2·8 per cent. ; and by taking those counties as given in group 8, in which the proportion is increased at least 33 per cent., it will be found that the actual crime is below the average of the whole kingdom by 8·8 per cent. ; but in connexion with this it is curious to observe the results of group 9, which is made up of those counties in which the proportion of persons of

independent means is 33 per cent. under the general average, for in that case also crime is below the average of the whole country, although to the extent of 1·1 per cent. only. No powerful or active element can therefore be traced in connexion with this feature sufficient to account for some of the widely different results already arrived at.

In this country no satisfactory test can at this time be employed in order to discover those districts in which the people generally receive a greater or a less degree of instruction; but perhaps the very best available test is that furnished by the returns of the Registrar-General. Under the New Marriage Act every person married must sign the Marriage Register, and an abstract has been made for each county showing the number of persons signing such Register with their names, and the number signing with their marks; so that if the mere mechanical qualification of an individual being able to sign his name be regarded as evidence of the relative degree of education which he has received, it becomes possible to classify the several counties in England and Wales according to the degree of education of its population. This test is of the more value from the fact that at that period of life at which the greatest amount of crime takes place there is also the greatest number of marriages; and, consequently, both classes of facts will have a more immediate and direct relation to each other.

If the term education were held to signify the culture and elevation of the moral character, it is evident that its immediate and essential influence is to destroy crime, in fact in this sense, education and freedom from crime must bear the relation to each other of cause and effect, and therefore when education is at a maximum, crime must of necessity be at a minimum; but if the term education be used in its ordinary acceptation, and merely imply instruction, it then becomes a fit and important question, whether education in this limited sense has any influence on the development of crime.

The proportion of the male population in England and Wales signing their marriage certificates with marks is 33 per cent. The first group in Table M is made up of those counties in which the proportion signing with marks exceeded the general average by at least 33·33 per cent., and may be called the counties of least degree of education. The second group in the same table is composed of those counties in which the proportion is at least 25 per cent. under the average, and may be termed the group of highest degree of education. On comparing the results of these two groups, it is found that where there is the least degree of education there is an excess of crime of 13·2 per cent.; but in the group of the highest degree of education the actual crime is 30·7 per cent. under the average of the whole kingdom. To this extent the influence of education is evident.

But it may be held, that in the two groups now referred to the difference in the amount of crime may be owing to the influence of some other element than simply education. In so far as the subject is yet interrogated it may be fairly said, that a high state of education is always found accompanied with a reduced rate of crime, and that a low state of education carries with it an increased amount of crime; but it still remains to be determined whether that difference may not arise through the agency of some other element. It may be argued that a high state of education is generally the concomitant of wealth

or more advanced position in the social scale of society, and hence the reduced rate of crime; and that a low state of education is usually associated with a peculiar grade of employments and manufactures, subject to marked fluctuations in prosperity, exposing those engaged in them to deprivation, temptation, and vice, and thus directly increasing the amount of crime, which is falsely believed to have arisen from want of education instead of the poverty and distress co-existing with it.   To try the strength of this objection a still further analysis of the facts presented will be necessary.

If it were possible to arrange the several counties or districts into sections, so that when any two sections were compared the communities composing them were as much as possible similarly circumstanced in regard to manufactures, in regard to agriculture, in regard to wealth, in fact that the two differed from each other only in the degree of instruction or education, it might then be said, at least so far as statistical tests are at present available, that the two sections or classes compared are, with the exception of education, placed under exactly the same social and political conditions of society; and should the ratio of crime prevailing in those two districts differ from each other, that must of necessity arise from the differences existing in their degrees of education.

On referring to Table N it will be seen that each group is composed of the same counties which formed the various classes or combinations in Table L; but it will be further seen that each of these groups is divided into two sections; the right-hand section of which, section (*b*), will be found to contain those counties in which there is the highest degree of education, and the left-hand section, or section (*a*), those counties with the least degree of education; and as the counties in each differ in respect of education only, the difference, if any, in the results of the respective sections of these groups will furnish the argument for or against the influence which education may have on the amount of crime.

In group 1, Table N, being the class of "least agricultural" counties, it will be found that in the section of least education there is an excess of 16·6 per cent. of crime; and excluding Lancashire, the excess of crime above the average of the country will be 25·8 per cent., but in the section of most education the actual crime will be found under the average, at least 12·8 per cent.   Again, in the group of "greatest agricultural" counties, there is an excess of 8·4 per cent. in the section of least education, and in the section of most education the excess of crime is only ·9 per cent.

In the third group, representing the "greatest manufacturing" counties, where there is least education the excess of crime is 24·8 per cent., and excluding Lancashire, the excess is 48·4 per cent; but in the section of highest education the excess is 24·2 per cent., and excluding Middlesex, the excess of crime is not more than 16·4 per cent.   In the next group in order, that consisting of the "least manufacturing" counties, there is an excess of 4·3 with least education, and crime is 8·7 below the average where a higher degree of education prevails.

On referring, however, to groups 5 and 6 of Table N, more decidedly manufacturing and agricultural counties will be found, and in them very striking evidence of the influence of education will

appear. In the manufacturing group it will be seen that in the section of least education crime is above the average 15·8 per cent. ; but in the section of most education crime is below the average 7·2 per cent., and in the least education section, if Lancaster be excluded, the excess of crime will be 23·2 per cent. Again, in the decidedly agricultural counties, with the lowest grade of education crime is in excess 10·4 per cent. ; but with the higher scale of education, there is less crime than the average of the country by 2·6 per cent. In the 7th group of the same table, containing the counties in which the manufacturing and agricultural interests are nearly equal, it will be found to bear similar evidence as to the influence of education on crime, for with the inferior degree of education there is an excess of crime of 15·8 per cent. ; but with the comparatively higher degree of instruction crime is 9·3 per cent. under the average.

The 8th and 9th groups in Table N furnish a still more remarkable proof of the same principle. On referring to Table L it will be found that crime in both of these groups was under the average of the whole kingdom ; but here when subdivided according to the means of education, it is found in the group of greatest wealth that the section of least education shows an excess of crime amounting to 9·2 per cent., and that the section of most education is 29·4 per cent. below the average in crime. The results for the group of least wealth go to establish the same fact, there being an excess of 11·3 per cent. with the least degree of education, and with the best education a less amount of crime than the average by 13·5 per cent.

It is thus found that in every instance an increase of crime is associated with a low state of education, but where a better state of education prevails there is as constantly found to be a less amount of crime. The following abstracts will give a condensed view of the results obtained in Table N.

Group of Counties.	Inferior Degree of Education.		Higher degree of Education.	
	Calculated crime.	Actual crime.	Calculated crime.	Actual crime.
Least Agricultural	2009·89	2,780	2724·97	2,381
Greatest ditto	1503·00	1,630	1506·05	1,520
Greatest Manufacturing	1737·38	2,579	1315·63	1,532
Least ditto	868·85	906	1134·40	1,035
Manufacturing interest, 33⅓ per cent. above the average	2334·46	2,886	1562·71	1,435
Agricultural interest, 50 per cent. above the average	1788·74	1,975	1622·41	1,580
Manufacturing and Agricultural interests nearly equal	1296·58	1,502	1052·10	954
Greatest wealth	1343·44	1,467	1183·87	836
Least wealth	1261·04	1,405	1280·63	1,107
Total	14343·38	17,130	13382·77	12,380

An examination of the preceding figures cannot fail to render manifest the powerful influence which even the simple qualification of indi-

viduals being able to affix their signatures, with or without marks, has
on the amount of crime in the various districts of the country. Con-
trasting the totals for the various sections of each group of counties, it
will be seen that, in the section of inferior education, the excess of
crime is 19·4 per cent., while in the section of higher education there
is 7·5 per cent. less crime than the average of the kingdom.

In the next abstract, the difference per cent. between the actual
crime in each of the preceding groups, and the average rate for the
whole of England and Wales is given. When the amount of crime is
above the average, the result will be represented by the sign +, but
when the actual crime is below the average, that will be expressed by
the sign —.

Group of Counties.	Difference of crime.		Difference per cent. in favour of Education.
	Inferior degree of Education	Higher degree of Education	
Least Agricultural..	+ 28·8	— 12·6	38·4
Greatest ditto	+ 8·4	+ 0·9	7·5
Greatest Manufacturing	+ 48·4	+ 16·4	32·0
Least ditto...	+ 4·3	— 8·7	13·0
Manufacturing Interest 33⅓ per cent. above the average	23·2	— 7·2	30·4
Agricultural Interest 50 per cent. above the average	+ 10·4	— 2·6	13·0
Manufacturing and Agricultural Interest, nearly equal	+ 15·8	— 9·3	25·1
Greatest wealth..	+ 9·2	— 29·4	38·6
Least Wealth..	+ 11·3	— 13·5	24·8
Total average of preceding groups	+ 19·4	— 7·5	26·9
Group in which those signing with "marks" exceeds the average by 33⅓ per cent. (Table M).....	+ 13·2	....	43·9
Group in which those signing with "marks" is less than the average 25 per cent. (Table M)................	....	— 30.7	

The last column of the preceding abstract shows the difference per
cent. in the rate of crime in the badly-educated sections of each group,
over that which prevails in the better educated sections of the same
group: and it must be regarded as a powerful argument in favour of
even the small degree of education or instruction here recognised, that
not a single instance has appeared in which a marked, and generally a
most striking difference, averaging above 25 per cent., does not show
itself in favour of the better educated districts. All the other com-
binations and arrangements made to determine the active element in
the increase and decrease of crime were unsuccessful, and produced no
satisfactory result; in fact, they did not lead to the discovery of any
condition or circumstance of life which was peculiar to one district
more than another; but, as soon as the educational test is introduced,
it immediately analyzes groups and districts into a uniform and regular
series, which before showed the most contradictory results. If a few
exceptions appeared, they might suggest the propriety of a still further
refinement in the analysis, but the regularity is so remarkable, that it
immediately becomes evident that one very powerful element at least

in the question has been determined, and one on which legislative and preventive measures may easily be founded for the reduction of crime and the elevation of the moral condition of the people.

On a careful consideration of the evidence and facts brought forward, it will be seen that, although the peculiarities in the mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and other conditions of the population are not sufficient to account for the great differences in the degree of crime prevailing in various districts, still it is clear, that the results arising out of those peculiar conditions are such as to show that they exercise a secondary influence on the question of crime, and therefore ought not to be overlooked in any complete investigation.

Table O was formed in order to show, that in those districts in which there was an equal difference in the amount of crime from the average of the country, no peculiar element could be traced which was common to the whole counties composing each group.

It is not the object of the present contribution to enter at greater length on this all-important field of statistical inquiry. The original purpose was more to offer a few suggestions on the methods which should be followed in such researches, than to elicit any valuable truths on the causes, motives, and extent of crime. It will at once be seen, that to give sufficient weight to an investigation like the present, it should have been carried over a longer series of years, but, as already stated, the Home Office Returns do not admit of the methods employed being carried further back than the year 1842.

The latter portion of this inquiry has had exclusive reference to the state of crime in the male sex, but as all the elementary facts for both sexes are given in the early part of the paper, and as the same methods are equally applicable, individual inquiries can easily answer any questions relative to the female sex for themselves. To have gone over the whole subject for the female sex would have exceeded the limits assigned to this paper.

The question of recommittals is also a highly important one in the determination of the ratio of criminals to the population, but defects in the system of registration, as well as the difficulties in respect of age, present themselves, and interfere with any attempt at a proper analysis.

Nothing has yet been said on the nature and extent of the various description of crimes and offences. In the early part of this communication it was shown, that in investigating the question of crime in its aggregate character, no satisfactory or true results could possibly be obtained, unless the element of age entered into the inquiry. If it be then so essential an element, in discussing the question of crime in its general aspect, it must be evident that in its specific form there is still less chance of success, when without the means of employing the element of age. It is, therefore, to be lamented, that although in the Home Office Returns the number of criminals guilty of particular offences is given, no mention is made of their ages in connexion with specific forms of crime. This defect might be easily remedied. Local and provincial police-courts and districts have seen the value of such information, and it is to be regretted that the authorities at headquarters should still be indifferent to the great advantages that must result from affording inquirers into criminal statistics, a means of introducing so important an element into their investigations.

TABLE A.

Criminal Offenders in England and Wales in 1842, 1843, and 1844, with the ratio of Crime to the Population at the various Terms of Life calculated to the corrected Population for the respective Periods.—Males.

Ages.		Population.		Criminals.		Ratio of Criminals to total Population.
Under 5	1842	1,056,117				
	1843	1,064,261				
	1844	1,072,470				
			3,192,848			
5—10	1842	962,144				
	1843	971,341				
	1844	980,625				
			2,914,110			
10—15	1842	891,542				
	1843	902,764				
	1844	914,128				
			2,708,434			
Under 15	1842	2,909,803		1,463		
	1843	2,938,366		1,465		
	1844	2,967,223		1,423		
			8,815,392		4,351	·0494
15—20	1842	793,575		5,755		
	1843	805,586		5,633		
	1844	817,778		5,146		
			2,416,939		16,534	·6841
20—25	1842	739,960		6,531		
	1843	756,457		6,145		
	1844	847,932		5,380		
			2,344,349		18,056	·7702
25—30	1842	624,834		4,008		
	1843	638,765		3,750		
	1844	578,397		3,273		
			1,841,996		11,031	·5989
30—40	1842	1,020,198		4,437		
	1843	1,040,491		4,058		
	1844	1,061,190		3,348		
			3,121,879		11,843	·3794
40—50	1842	761,076		2,117		
	1843	773,078		1,935		
	1844	785,268		1,755		
			2,319,422		5,807	·2504
50—60	1842	503,017		960		
	1843	509,233		814		
	1844	515,525		814		
			1,527,775		2,588	·1694
60 & upwards	1842	539,606		469		
	1843	545,488		451		
	1844	551,435		410		
			1,636,529		1,330	·0813
Proportion, 1 in 336			24,024,281		71,540	·2978

TABLE B.

Criminal Offenders in England and Wales in 1842, 1843, and 1844, with the ratio of Crime to the Population at the various Terms of Life calculated to the corrected Population for the respective Periods.—Females.

Ages.		Population.		Criminals.		Ratio of Criminals to total Population.
Under 5	1842	1,068,046				
	1843	1,077,628				
	1844	1,087,296				
			3,232,970			
5—10	1842	961,863				
	1843	971,510				
	1844	981,252				
			2,914,625			
10—15	1842	863,979				
	1843	875,707				
	1844	887,595				
			2,627,281			
Under 15	1842	2,893,888		243		
	1843	2,924,845		249		
	1844	2,956,143		209		
			8,774,876		701	·0080
15—20	1842	816,962		1,268		
	1843	828,259		1,266		
	1844	839,711		1,182		
			2,484,932		3,716	·1495
20—25	1842	843,544		1,356		
	1843	859,533		1,243		
	1844	875,824		1,164		
			2,578,901		3,763	·1459
25—30	1842	685,508		869		
	1843	698,501		784		
	1844	711,741		738		
			2,095,750		2,391	·1141
30—40	1842	1,071,235		944		
	1843	1,090,081		907		
	1844	1,109,258		821		
			3,270,574		2,672	·0817
40—50	1842	790,308		527		
	1843	802,515		525		
	1844	814,910		496		
			2,407,733		1,548	·0643
50—60	1842	537,073		247		
	1843	544,494		256		
	1844	552,018		258		
			1,633,585		761	·0466
60 & upwards	1842	620,788		115		
	1843	628,893		110		
	1844	637,103		125		
			1,886,784		350	·0186
Proportion, 1 in 1,581		25,133,135		15,902		·0633

TABLE C. *Population.—England and Wales.—1841.—Males.*

	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and above.	Total.
Bedford	20,684	5,286	4,584	3,713	6,270	4,819	3,065	3,710	52,131
Berks	29,361	7,853	7,184	5,886	9,934	7,694	5,343	6,341	79,596
Bucks	29,242	7,790	6,449	5,430	8,912	7,207	5,018	6,179	76,227
Cambridge	31,194	8,203	7,887	6,116	9,839	7,786	4,910	5,396	81,331
Cheshire........	73,390	20,302	18,470	15,309	24,738	17,617	11,494	11,206	192,526
Cornwall........	67,108	17,517	13,770	11,158	18,605	14,761	10,066	11,310	164,295
Cumberland	32,256	8,855	7,792	6,247	10,195	8,112	5,948	6,513	85,918
Derby	50,695	13,755	12,026	10,484	17,095	12,719	8,769	9,680	135,223
Devon	95,058	25,727	21,277	17,604	29,491	23,864	18,206	20,822	252,049
Dorset........	32,656	8,206	6,670	5,722	9,749	7,760	5,559	7,137	83,459
Durham........	61,202	16,430	15,837	13,244	20,345	13,881	9,086	9,677	159,702
Essex	64,617	16,647	15,362	12,722	20,708	17,107	11,304	12,843	171,310
Gloucester	75,469	20,142	18,346	15,441	25,916	20,285	13,432	15,299	204,330
Hereford........	19,586	5,502	4,782	4,169	7,125	5,956	4,270	5,476	56,866
Hertford........	29,630	7,814	6,853	5,634	9,395	7,255	4,970	5,569	77,120
Huntingdon	11,075	3,005	2,693	2,163	3,352	2,756	1,802	2,099	28,945
Kent	98,569	26,710	25,731	19,715	33,474	25,299	18,058	21,928	269,484
Lancaster	303,779	85,122	81,057	69,472	113,866	75,441	44,921	39,419	813,077
Leicester........	39,389	10,749	9,061	7,603	12,812	10,379	7,050	8,434	105,477
Lincoln........	66,780	18,202	16,813	13,744	21,936	17,494	11,674	13,823	180,466
Middlesex	237,999	66,724	75,832	69,575	113,609	82,375	48,145	39,286	733,545
Monmouth	23,931	6,810	7,903	6,702	10,008	6,709	4,166	4,238	70,467
Norfolk	74,832	20,150	16,554	13,608	23,375	20,071	13,122	17,060	198,772
Northampton ...	36,439	10,169	9,008	7,197	12,112	9,495	6,465	7,777	98,662
Northumberland	44,474	12,234	11,668	9,746	15,458	11,144	7,803	8,345	120,872
Nottingham ...	45,795	11,811	10,216	8,789	15,554	11,957	8,112	9,147	121,381

TABLE C.—*continued. Population.—England and Wales.—1841.—Males.*

	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and above.	Total.
Oxford	29,853	8,092	7,453	5,699	9,604	7,609	5,326	6,540	80,176
Rutland	3,961	1,110	895	708	1,283	1,030	716	956	10,659
Salop	43,315	12,330	10,586	9,002	14,844	11,462	7,965	9,533	119,037
Somerset	77,906	21,562	18,398	15,093	24,974	20,341	13,978	16,666	208,918
Southampton	63,786	17,329	16,244	13,192	20,873	16,442	12,534	13,944	174,344
Stafford	98,920	26,193	24,633	21,616	33,266	23,298	14,908	14,752	257,586
Suffolk	58,982	15,555	12,962	10,598	17,961	14,505	10,166	13,103	153,832
Surrey	98,513	25,057	25,399	22,971	39,077	29,010	18,094	17,086	275,207
Sussex	56,936	13,991	12,475	10,385	17,907	14,022	9,625	11,211	146,552
Warwick	71,682	19,198	18,491	16,010	25,729	19,220	12,035	12,417	194,782
Westmoreland	10,219	3,023	2,526	1,972	3,268	2,619	1,972	2,475	28,074
Wilts	48,088	13,282	11,435	8,842	14,777	12,234	8,272	10,524	127,454
Worcester	42,754	10,927	10,073	8,628	14,581	11,264	7,378	8,614	114,249
York	297,615	82,535	74,064	61,876	97,820	72,260	49,010	50,229	785,409
Anglesea	9,586	2,366	1,902	1,605	2,613	2,275	1,781	2,165	24,293
Brecon	9,604	2,844	2,775	2,362	3,722	2,572	1,897	2,247	28,023
Cardigan	12,811	3,333	2,639	2,212	3,589	2,762	2,200	2,637	32,183
Carmarthen	20,524	5,196	4,009	3,411	5,859	4,215	3,274	4,079	50,567
Carnarvon	14,931	3,939	3,497	3,135	4,880	3,474	2,646	2,935	39,437
Denbigh	16,535	4,691	3,842	3,166	5,307	4,119	3,131	3,582	44,373
Flint	12,746	3,599	3,077	2,507	4,090	3,084	2,130	2,223	33,456
Glamorgan	31,177	8,797	9,476	8,006	12,406	7,720	4,810	5,022	87,414
Merioneth	7,027	1,817	1,611	1,515	2,342	1,697	1,436	1,817	19,262
Montgomery	12,932	3,547	2,850	2,359	3,948	3,089	2,579	2,941	34,245
Pembroke	16,175	4,067	3,160	2,592	4,485	3,615	2,649	3,376	40,119
Radnor	4,731	1,305	1,217	914	1,359	1,188	937	1,153	12,804

TABLE D. *Population.—England and Wales.—1841.—Females.*

	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and above.	Total.
Bedford	20,213	5,763	5,738	4,344	6,804	5,293	3,461	4,118	55,734
Berks	28,708	7,773	7,686	6,407	9,957	7,698	5,494	6,868	80,591
Bucks	28,614	7,723	7,415	6,180	9,639	7,726	5,419	6,652	79,368
Cambridge	31,091	8,128	8,522	6,473	9,833	7,612	4,957	6,144	82,760
Chester	73,263	21,886	21,384	16,815	25,672	18,189	12,239	12,250	201,698
Cornwall	65,226	17,477	16,657	13,008	20,720	16,508	11,995	14,880	176,471
Cumberland	31,696	9,342	8,912	7,107	11,052	8,696	6,582	8,138	91,525
Derby	50,625	13,800	12,935	10,735	17,009	12,687	8,847	9,775	136,413
Devon	94,527	27,246	27,754	22,330	34,347	27,473	21,021	25,877	280,575
Dorset	32,579	8,701	8,792	6,922	11,165	8,752	6,282	8,239	91,432
Durham	60,304	16,184	16,395	13,334	21,073	14,553	10,270	11,955	164,068
Essex	64,564	16,512	16,474	13,105	20,492	16,536	11,179	13,317	172,179
Gloucester	75,917	22,460	23,463	18,588	29,043	22,445	15,048	18,710	225,674
Hereford	19,436	5,375	5,122	4,227	6,916	5,533	4,267	5,962	56,838
Hertford	28,854	7,661	7,811	6,254	9,948	7,671	5,210	6,029	79,448
Huntingdon	11,041	2,950	2,928	2,205	3,402	2,744	1,854	2,288	29,412
Kent	96,865	26,192	27,703	22,597	35,197	26,315	18,346	21,285	274,500
Lancaster	304,112	89,897	93,520	75,845	117,577	77,117	48,360	45,201	851,629
Leicester	39,656	11,009	10,730	8,652	13,716	10,689	7,228	8,532	110,212
Lincoln	66,177	17,848	17,649	13,924	21,539	16,831	11,716	14,797	180,481
Middlesex	243,998	78,046	98,080	84,472	132,187	90,821	54,890	54,009	836,503
Monmouth	23,347	6,126	6,806	5,449	8,324	5,575	3,709	4,344	63,680
Norfolk	74,956	21,011	20,900	16,089	25,364	20,812	14,266	20,109	213,507
Northampton	36,280	9,715	9,458	7,595	12,185	9,591	6,811	8,482	100,117
Northumberland	44,002	12,952	13,306	10,832	16,567	11,978	8,744	10,385	128,766
Nottingham	46,253	12,783	12,154	10,157	16,639	12,409	8,272	9,479	128,146

TABLE D.—*continued. Population.—England and Wales.—1841.—Females.*

	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and above.	Total.
Oxford	29,635	8,090	7,531	6,068	9,829	7,671	5,296	6,963	81,083
Rutland	3,885	938	895	778	1,261	1,045	692	1,047	10,541
Salop	43,011	11,613	11,167	9,190	14,497	11,255	8,122	10,711	119,566
Somerset	77,487	22,278	22,587	17,582	27,839	22,048	16,137	20,503	226,461
Southampton	62,711	17,536	18,213	14,562	22,392	17,419	12,586	14,382	179,801
Stafford	98,718	24,068	24,567	20,208	30,930	22,156	14,721	15,864	251,232
Suffolk	58,552	15,693	15,496	12,086	18,816	15,010	10,681	14,527	160,861
Surrey	98,768	27,616	32,363	27,581	44,380	31,700	19,810	22,436	303,654
Sussex	56,579	14,641	14,756	11,986	18,881	14,319	9,674	10,841	151,677
Warwick	72,544	20,387	21,488	17,616	26,855	19,712	12,615	14,464	205,681
Westmoreland	10,296	2,749	2,428	2,097	3,262	2,570	2,018	2,689	28,109
Wilts	47,500	12,694	12,165	9,225	15,220	12,660	8,984	11,953	130,401
Worcester	42,891	11,687	11,358	9,264	14,892	11,453	7,482	9,479	118,506
York	296,369	82,937	79,526	63,861	99,462	73,056	50,662	55,387	801,260
Anglesea	9,153	2,585	2,324	1,948	3,039	2,543	2,128	2,792	26,512
Brecon	9,664	2,788	2,671	2,202	3,267	2,405	1,897	2,596	27,490
Cardigan	12,623	3,697	3,358	2,858	4,370	3,308	2,828	3,500	36,542
Carmarthen	20,016	5,766	5,023	4,073	6,562	4,877	3,814	5,512	55,643
Carnarvon	14,775	4,129	3,805	3,143	4,988	3,908	2,973	3,729	41,450
Denbigh	15,901	4,561	3,942	3,202	5,168	4,116	3,216	4,311	44,417
Flint	12,405	3,162	2,932	2,401	3,913	3,163	2,254	2,836	33,066
Glamorgan	30,554	8,184	8,359	7,034	10,684	7,219	4,958	6,262	83,254
Merioneth	6,798	1,818	1,724	1,524	2,319	1,876	1,615	2,365	20,039
Montgomery	12,973	3,554	2,921	2,388	3,910	3,102	2,614	3,456	34,918
Pembroke	16,403	4,910	4,667	3,599	5,596	4,469	3,374	4,760	47,778
Radnor	4,712	1,314	1,112	854	1,323	1,090	910	1,211	12,516

TABLE E.

Population of England and Wales.—1841.—With the Proportionate Numbers at each Term of Life.—Males.

Ages.	Bedford.		Berks.		Bucks.		Cambridge.	
	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.
Under 15	20,684	39·677	29,361	36·887	29,242	38·362	31,194	38·354
15—20	5,286	10·139	7,853	9·866	7,790	10·219	8,203	10·086
20—25	4,584	8·793	7,184	9·026	6,449	8·460	7,887	9·697
25—30	3,713	7·122	5,886	7·395	5,430	7·123	6,116	7·520
30—40	6,270	12·027	9,934	12·480	8,912	11·691	9,839	12·098
40—50	4,819	9·224	7,694	9·666	7,207	9·455	7,786	9·573
50—60	3,065	5·879	5,343	6·713	5,018	6·583	4,910	6·037
60 & upwards	3,710	7·116	6,341	7·967	6,179	8·106	5,396	6·635
Total........	52,131		79,596		76,227		81,331	
Ages unknown	59		635		255		280	
Grand Total	52,190		80,231		76,482		81,611	

Ages.	Cheshire.		Cornwall.		Cumberland.		Derby.	
Under 15	73,390	38·119	67,108	40·846	32,256	37·543	50,695	37·576
15—20	20,302	10·545	17,517	10·662	8,855	10·306	13,755	10·195
20—25	18,470	9·594	13,770	8·381	7,792	9·069	12,026	8·914
25—30	15,309	7·952	11,158	6·791	6,247	7·271	10,484	7·771
30—40	24,738	12·849	18,605	11·324	10,195	11·866	17,095	12·671
40—50	17.617	9·150	14,761	8·984	8,112	9·442	12,719	9·428
50—60	11,494	5·970	10,066	6·127	5,948	6·916	8,769	6·500
60 & upwards	11,206	5·821	11,310	6·884	6,513	7·581	9,680	7·175
Total........	192,526		164,295		85,918		135,223	
Ages unknown	1,120		462		374		397	
Grand Total	193,646		164,757		86,292		135,620	

Ages.	Devon.		Dorset.		Durham.		Essex.	
Under 15	95,058	37·714	32,656	39·128	61,202	38·323	64,617	37·719
15—20	25,727	10·207	8,206	9·832	16,430	10·288	16,647	9·718
20—25	21,277	8·442	6,670	7·992	15,837	9·917	15,362	8·967
25—30	17,604	6·984	5,722	6·856	13,244	8·293	12,722	7·426
30—40	29,491	11·700	9,749	11·681	20,345	12·739	20,708	12·088
40—50	23,864	9·468	7,760	9·298	13,881	8·692	17,107	9·986
50—60	18,206	7·223	5,559	6·661	9,086	5·689	11,304	6·599
60 & upwards	20,822	8·261	7,137	8·552	9,677	6·059	12,843	7·497
Total........	252,049		83,459		159,702		171,310	
Ages unknown	711		95		371		1,038	
Grand Total	252,760		83,554		160,073		172,348	

TABLE E.—*continued.   Population of England and Wales.—1841.—Males.*

Ages.	Gloucester.		Hereford.		Hertford.		Huntingdon.	
	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.
Under 15	75,469	36·935	19,586	34·442	29,630	38·421	11,075	38·262
15—20	20,142	9·858	5,502	9·675	7,814	10·132	3,005	10·382
20—25	18,346	8·979	4,782	8·409	6,853	8·886	2,693	9·304
25—30	15,441	7·557	4,169	7·331	5,634	7·306	2,163	7·473
30—40	25,916	12·683	7,125	12·529	9,395	12·182	3,352	11·581
40—50	20,285	9·928	5,956	10·474	7,255	9·407	2,756	9·522
50—60	13,432	6·574	4,270	7·509	4,970	6·444	1,802	6·226
60 & upwards	15,299	7·487	5,476	9·630	5,569	7·221	2,099	7·252
Total........	204,330		56,866		77,120		28,945	
Ages unknown	1,213		112		497		127	
Grand Total	205,543		56,978		77,617		29,072	

Ages.	Kent.		Lancaster.		Leicester.		Lincoln.	
Under 15	98,569	36·577	303,779	37·362	39,389	37·343	66,780	37·004
15—20	26,710	9·912	85,122	10·469	10,749	10·191	18,202	10·086
20—25	25,731	9·548	81,057	9·969	9,061	8·591	16,813	9·316
25—30	19,715	7·316	69,472	8·544	7,603	7·208	13,744	7·616
30—40	33,474	12·421	113,866	14·004	12,812	12·147	21,936	12·155
40—50	25,299	9·388	75,441	9·279	10,379	9·840	17,494	9·694
50—60	18,058	6·701	44,921	5·525	7,050	6·684	11,674	6·469
60 & upwards	21,928	8·137	39,419	4·848	8,434	7·996	13,823	7·660
Total........	269,484		813,077		105,477		180,466	
Ages unknown	3,048		1,770		139		1,292	
Grand Total	272,532		814,847		105,616		181,758	

Ages.	Middlesex.		Monmouth.		Norfolk.		Northampton.	
Under 15	237,999	32·445	23,931	33·961	74,832	37·647	36,439	36·934
15—20	66,724	9·096	6,810	9·664	20,150	10·137	10,169	10·307
20—25	75,832	10·338	7,903	11·215	16,554	8·328	9,008	9·130
25—30	69,575	9·485	6,702	9·511	13,608	6·846	7,197	7·295
30—40	113,609	15·487	10,008	14·202	23,375	11·760	12,112	12·276
40—50	82,375	11·230	6,709	9·521	20,071	10·097	9,495	9·624
50—60	48,145	6·563	4,166	5·912	13,122	6·602	6,465	6·553
60 & upwards	39,286	5·356	4,238	6·014	17,060	8·583	7,777	7·883
Total........	733,545		70,467		198,772		98,662	
Ages unknown	5,359		139		329		315	
Grand Total	738,904		70,606		199,101		98,977	

TABLE E.—*continued.* *Population of England and Wales.—1841.—Males.*

Ages.	Northumberland.		Nottingham.		Oxford.		Rutland.	
	Popula-tion.	Per centage to the total living.	Popula-tion.	Per centage to the total living.	Popula-tion.	Per centage to the total living.	Popula-tion.	Per centage to the total living.
Under 15	44,474	36·795	45,795	37·728	29,853	37·234	3,961	37·161
15—20	12,234	10·122	11,811	9·731	8,092	10·093	1,110	10·414
20—25	11,668	9·653	10,216	8·417	7,453	9·296	895	8·397
25—30	9,746	8·063	8,789	7·241	5,699	7·108	708	6·642
30—40	15,458	12·789	15,554	12·814	9,604	11·979	1,283	12·036
40—50	11,144	9·220	11,957	9·851	7,609	9·499	1,030	9·663
50—60	7,803	6·456	8,112	6·683	5,326	6·643	716	6·717
60 & upwards	8,345	6·904	9,147	7·536	6,540	8·157	956	8·969
Total........	120,872		121,381		80,176		10,659	
Ages unknown	396		350		260		62	
Grand Total	121,268		121,731		80,436		10,721	

Ages.	Salop.		Somerset.		Southampton.		Stafford.	
Under 15	43,315	36·388	77,906	37·290	63,786	36·586	98,920	38·403
15—20	12,330	10·599	21,562	10·321	17,329	9·940	26,193	10·169
20—25	10,586	8·893	18,398	8·806	16,244	9·317	24,633	9·563
25—30	9,002	7·562	15,093	7·224	13,192	7·567	21,616	8·392
30—40	14,844	12·470	24,974	11·954	20,873	11·972	33,266	12·915
40—50	11,462	9·629	20,341	9·736	16,442	9·431	23,298	9·045
50—60	7,965	6·691	13,978	6·691	12,534	7·189	14,908	5·788
60 & upwards	9,533	8·008	16,666	7·977	13,944	7·998	14,752	5·727
Total........	119,037		208,918		174,344		257,586	
Ages unknown	318		465		679		1,278	
Grand Total	119,355		209,383		175,023		258,864	

Ages.	Suffolk.		Surrey.		Sussex.		Warwick.	
Under 15	58,982	38·342	98,513	35·796	56,936	38·850	71,682	36·801
15—20	15,555	10·112	25,057	9·105	13,991	9·547	19,198	9·856
20—25	12,962	8·426	25,399	9·229	12,475	8·512	18,491	9·493
25—30	10,598	6·874	22,971	8·347	10,385	7·086	16,010	8·220
30—40	17,961	11·703	39,077	14·199	17,907	12·191	25,729	13·209
40—50	14,505	9·429	29,010	10·541	14,022	9·568	19,220	9·867
50—60	10,166	6·609	18,094	6·575	9,625	6·568	12,035	6·178
60 & upwards	13,103	8·518	17,086	6·208	11,211	7·650	12,417	6·375
Total........	153,832		275,207		146,552		194,782	
Ages unknown	263		2,996		1,052		897	
Grand Total	154,095		278,203		147,604		195,679	

TABLE E.—*continued.*   *Population of England and Wales.—1841.—Males.*

Ages.	Westmoreland.		Wilts.		Worcester.		York.	
	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.
Under 15	10,219	36·400	48,088	37·730	42,754	37·422	297,615	37·893
15—20	3,023	10·768	13,282	10·421	10,927	9·564	82,535	10·509
20—25	2,526	8·998	11,435	8·972	10,073	8·817	74,064	9·430
25—30	1,972	7·024	8,842	6·937	8,628	7·552	61,876	7·878
30—40	3,268	11·641	14,777	11·594	14,581	12·762	97,820	12·456
40—50	2,619	9·329	12,234	9·599	11,264	9·859	72,260	9·200
50—60	1,972	7·024	8,272	6·490	7,378	6·458	49,010	6·240
60 & upwards	2,475	8·816	10,524	8·257	8,644	7·566	50,229	6·395
Total	28,074		127,454		114,249		785,409	
Ages unknown	139		786		415		3,384	
Grand Total	28,213		128,240		114,664		788,793	

Ages.	Anglesea.		Brecon.		Cardigan.		Carmarthen.	
Under 15	9,586	39·460	9,604	34·272	12,811	39·807	20,524	40·588
15—20	2,366	9·739	2,844	10·149	3,333	10·356	5,196	10·275
20—25	1,902	7·829	2,775	9·903	2,639	8·200	4,009	7·928
25—30	1,605	6·607	2,362	8·429	2,212	6·873	3,411	6·746
30—40	2,613	10·756	3,722	13·282	3,589	11·152	5,859	11·587
40—50	2,275	9·365	2,572	9·178	2,762	8·582	4,215	8·336
50—60	1,781	7·331	1,897	6·769	2,200	6·836	3,274	6·475
60 & upwards	2,165	8·912	2,247	8·018	2,637	8·194	4,079	8·067
Total	24,293		28,023		32,183		50,567	
Ages unknown	81		51		32		109	
Grand Total	24,374		28,074		32,215		50,676	

Ages.	Carnarvon.		Denbigh.		Flint.		Glamorgan.	
Under 15	14,931	37·860	16,535	37·264	12,746	38·098	31,177	35·666
15—20	3,939	9·988	4,691	10·572	3,599	10·757	8,797	10·064
20—25	3,497	8·867	3,842	8·658	3,077	9·197	9,476	10·840
25—30	3,135	7·949	3,166	7·135	2,507	7·493	8,006	9·159
30—40	4,880	12·374	5,307	11·960	4,090	12·225	12,406	14·192
40—50	3,474	8·809	4,119	9·283	3,084	9·218	7,720	8·832
50—60	2,646	6·709	3,131	7·056	2,130	6·367	4,810	5·503
60 & upwards	2,935	7·442	3,582	8·073	2,223	6·645	5,022	5·745
Total	39,437		44,373		33,456		87,414	
Ages unknown	188		55		352		455	
Grand Total....	39,625		44,428		33,808		87,869	

Table E.—*continued.*   *Population of England and Wales.—1841.—Males.*

Ages.	Merioneth.		Montgomery.		Pembroke.		Radnor.	
	Popula-tion.	Per centage to the total living.	Popula-tion.	Per centage to the total living.	Popula-tion.	Per centage to the total living.	Popula-tion.	Per centage to the total living.
Under 15	7,027	36·481	12,932	37·763	16,175	40·317	4,731	36·949
15—20	1,817	9·433	3,547	10·358	4,067	10·137	1,305	10·192
20—25	1,611	8·364	2,850	8·322	3,160	7·877	1,217	9·505
25—30	1,515	7·865	2,359	6·889	2,592	6·461	914	7·138
30—40	2,342	12·159	3,948	11·529	4,485	11·179	1,359	10·614
40—50	1,697	8·810	3,089	9·020	3,615	9·011	1,188	9·278
50—60	1,436	7·455	2,579	7·531	2,649	6·603	937	7·318
60 & upwards	1,817	9·433	2,941	8·588	3,376	8·415	1,153	9·005
Total	19,262		34,245		40,119		12,804	
Ages unknown	17		38		131		22	
Grand Total....	19,279		34,283		40,250		12,826	

Males. England and Wales.		Females. England and Wales.		
Population.	Per centage to the total living.	Population.	Per centage to the total living.	
8,815,392	36,693	8,774,876	34,913	
2,416,939	10,064	2,484,932	9,887	
2,344,349	9.758	2,578,901	10,261	
1,841,996	7,667	2,095,750	8,338	
3,121,879	12,994	3,270,574	13,013	
2,319,422	9,654	2,407,733	9,580	
1,527,775	6,359	1,633,585	6,500	
1,636,529	6,812	1,886,784	7,854	
24,024,281		25,133,135		

TABLE F.

Criminal Offenders in each County of England and Wales during 1842, 1843, and 1844.—Males.

	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and upwards.	Ages not known.	Total.
Bedford........1842	6	42	64	32	29	13	10	6	1	203
1843	8	31	37	35	33	27	5	2	2	180
1844	13	42	39	19	31	16	5	3	....	168
Total	27	115	140	86	93	56	20	11	3	551
Average	9	38	47	29	31	19	7	4	....	184
Berks 1842	12	60	59	31	55	36	16	5	4	278
1843	17	56	71	37	47	19	5	5	28	285
1844	8	57	66	35	37	21	15	4	....	243
Total	37	173	196	103	139	76	36	14	32	806
Average	12	58	65	34	46	19	12	5	....	269
Bucks 1842	4	51	81	45	39	17	9	5	3	254
1843	11	61	76	39	56	26	4	7	2	282
1844	14	68	49	43	49	17	14	4	5	263
Total	29	180	206	127	144	60	27	16	10	799
Average	10	60	69	42	48	20	9	5	....	266
Cambridge..1842	9	47	64	30	35	18	8	1	1	213
1843	12	48	59	29	43	16	11	2	4	224
1844	11	47	75	53	29	25	11	1	3	255
Total	32	142	198	112	107	59	30	4	8	692
Average	11	47	66	37	36	20	10	1	....	231
Chester 1842	50	196	220	134	169	76	48	18	4	915
1843	61	158	177	133	163	79	41	25	11	848
1844	73	127	145	100	84	62	21	16	2	630
Total	184	481	542	367	416	217	110	59	17	2,393
Average	61	160	181	122	139	72	37	20	....	798
Cornwall 1842	14	46	51	35	32	16	7	6	8	215
1843	18	48	54	33	41	17	8	7	....	226
1844	16	49	45	34	32	24	9	2	2	213
Total	48	143	150	102	105	57	24	15	10	654
Average	16	48	50	34	35	19	8	5	....	218
Cumberland 1842	2	16	12	10	16	10	4	5	1	76
1843	4	11	12	12	12	8	9	3	....	71
1844	6	9	17	21	20	14	4	4	3	98
Total	12	36	41	43	48	32	17	12	4	245
Average	4	12	14	14	16	11	6	4	....	82

TABLE F. Continued.	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and upwards.	Ages not known.	Total.
Derby 1842	10	32	83	45	57	37	15	8	9	296
1843	6	46	67	61	65	23	6	7	7	288
1844	7	42	59	45	49	19	14	7	4	246
Total	23	120	209	151	171	79	35	22	20	830
Average	8	40	70	50	57	26	18	7	....	277
Devon 1842	20	110	126	88	89	49	22	13	5	522
1843	21	125	136	98	105	45	25	6	2	563
1844	35	96	143	101	91	61	23	13	1	564
Total	76	331	405	287	285	155	70	32	8	1,649
Average	19	110	135	96	95	52	17	11	....	550
Dorset 1842	7	44	47	30	38	11	9	13	8	207
1843	6	43	48	30	43	12	8	10	10	210
1844	8	31	41	17	26	18	5	5	11	162
Total	21	118	136	77	107	41	22	28	29	579
Average	7	39	45	26	36	14	7	9	....	193
Durham 1842	16	38	45	44	33	22	4	4	3	209
1843	7	52	59	42	47	18	4	4	9	242
1844	13	61	86	55	46	30	13	5	2	311
Total	36	151	190	141	126	70	21	13	14	762
Average	12	50	63	47	42	23	7	4	....	254
Essex 1842	24	155	189	99	102	56	27	13	8	673
1843	33	147	151	88	106	48	17	15	6	611
1844	34	133	114	69	88	39	16	6	8	507
Total	91	435	454	256	296	143	60	34	22	1,791
Average	30	145	151	85	99	48	20	11	....	597
Gloucester....1842	98	267	226	131	150	71	42	14	32	1,031
1843	104	253	208	122	141	70	30	19	15	962
1844	65	245	206	105	118	65	34	15	20	873
Total	267	765	640	358	409	206	106	48	67	2,866
Average	89	255	213	119	136	69	35	16	....	955
Hereford 1842	8	24	50	57	33	19	13	6	....	210
1843	7	30	53	38	35	17	6	7	....	193
1844	4	35	56	35	37	12	5	5	3	192
Total	19	89	159	130	105	48	24	18	3	595
Average	6	30	53	43	35	16	8	6	....	198
Hertford 1842	16	58	76	44	64	29	9	4	4	304
1843	8	40	75	41	34	20	12	7	4	241
1844	5	55	66	32	53	20	4	3	6	244
Total	29	153	217	117	151	69	25	14	14	789
Average	10	51	72	39	50	23	8	5	....	263

TABLE F. Continued.	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and upwards.	Ages not known.	Total.
Huntingdon 1842	2	13	17	11	11	3	....	1	2	60
1843	4	10	12	12	12	3	2	2	1	58
1844	1	14	20	13	8	6	2	....	....	64
Total	7	37	49	36	31	12	4	3	3	182
Average	2	12	16	12	10	4	1	1	....	61
Kent 1842	41	209	234	138	163	99	36	23	29	972
1843	34	198	212	117	137	67	36	18	11	830
1844	31	169	214	137	105	54	17	17	11	755
Total	106	576	660	392	405	220	89	58	51	2,557
Average	35	192	220	131	135	73	30	19	....	852
Lancaster 1842	208	759	861	589	652	280	91	42	68	3,550
1843	155	613	658	446	494	272	95	27	70	2,830
1844	191	540	497	310	359	175	61	33	38	2,204
Total	554	1912	2016	1345	1505	727	247	102	176	8,584
Average	185	637	672	448	502	242	82	34	....	2,861
Leicester 1842	29	90	108	66	72	32	11	14	1	423
1843	21	115	114	75	82	20	10	14	3	454
1844	26	111	98	57	70	37	12	7	7	425
Total	76	316	320	198	224	89	33	35	11	1,302
Average	25	105	107	66	75	30	11	12	....	434
Lincoln 1842	5	66	107	89	73	32	15	7	13	407
1843	11	90	143	68	91	42	16	6	10	477
1844	16	70	138	86	80	38	10	2	10	450
Total	32	226	388	243	244	112	41	15	33	1,334
Average	11	75	129	81	81	37	14	5	....	445
Middlesex 1842	240	878	710	387	441	231	81	51	86	3,105
1843	307	991	725	381	418	222	91	32	113	3,280
1844	238	869	694	373	406	228	129	42	100	3,079
Total	785	2738	2129	1141	1265	681	301	125	299	9,464
Average	262	913	730	380	422	227	100	42	....	3,155
Monmouth 1842	7	34	44	38	51	22	12	2	3	213
1843	7	31	57	41	43	14	5	4	6	208
1844	4	38	51	31	39	13	6	9	10	201
Total	18	103	152	110	133	49	23	15	19	622
Average	6	34	51	37	44	16	8	5	....	207
Norfolk 1842	67	180	166	84	91	47	29	13	4	681
1843	31	179	162	93	112	44	20	15	9	665
1844	63	168	164	91	72	45	26	19	13	661
Total	161	527	492	268	275	136	75	47	26	2,007
Average	54	176	164	89	92	45	25	16	....	669

TABLE F. Continued.	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and upwards.	Ages not known.	Total.
Northamp. 1842	19	56	79	35	55	25	14	6	19	308
1843	6	38	81	47	34	19	8	7	5	245
1844	9	43	65	52	39	29	10	6	7	260
Total	34	137	225	134	128	73	32	19	31	813
Average	11	46	75	45	43	24	11	6	....	271
Northumb. 1842	18	50	46	22	34	14	7	....	2	193
1843	28	55	45	24	27	10	8	4	23	224
1844	19	42	57	31	30	14	4	3	17	217
Total	65	147	148	77	91	38	19	7	42	634
Average	22	49	49	26	30	13	6	2	....	211
Nottingham 1842	10	75	87	52	51	27	12	3	8	325
1843	18	64	105	32	53	23	8	6	1	310
1844	28	67	71	38	47	32	11	1	2	297
Total	56	206	263	122	151	82	31	10	11	932
Average	19	69	88	41	50	27	10	3	....	311
Oxford 1842	15	56	66	43	58	26	13	5	4	286
1843	15	35	77	53	50	21	7	9	9	276
1844	15	54	68	40	40	20	6	6	10	259
Total	45	145	211	136	148	67	26	20	23	821
Average	15	48	70	45	49	22	9	7	....	274
Rutland 1842	1	2	17	9	7	4	4	....	....	44
1843	1	3	12	5	5	4	....	....	2	32
1844	....	3	3	2	9	2	....	1	....	20
Total	2	8	32	16	21	10	4	1	2	96
Average	1	3	11	5	7	3	1	....	....	32
Salop............1842	18	74	98	56	78	35	23	10	3	395
1843	20	87	93	80	85	45	17	13	5	445
1844	19	61	87	54	66	39	23	15	1	365
Total	57	222	278	190	229	119	63	38	9	1,205
Average	19	74	93	63	76	40	21	13	....	402
Somerset 1842	52	219	237	144	143	61	32	14	80	982
1843	51	204	214	117	106	54	24	26	35	831
1844	47	238	221	122	98	51	33	20	49	879
Total	150	661	672	383	347	166	89	60	164	2,692
Average	50	220	224	128	116	55	30	20	....	897
Southamp. 1842	27	109	149	83	102	45	38	16	6	575
1843	24	115	150	92	87	48	19	10	7	552
1844	28	87	122	74	45	33	18	10	7	424
Total	79	311	421	249	234	126	75	36	20	1,551
Average	26	104	140	83	78	42	25	12	....	517

TABLE F. Continued.	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 6'' years and upwards.	Ages not known.	Total.
Stafford........1842	58	238	355	202	252	100	43	26	21	1,295
1843	45	166	244	189	151	71	40	17	55	978
1844	44	125	169	113	136	60	32	12	19	710
Total	147	529	768	504	539	231	115	55	95	2,983
Average	49	176	256	168	180	77	38	18	....	994
Suffolk 1842	22	85	135	55	76	36	18	11	9	447
1843	39	111	142	79	75	32	18	12	9	517
1844	18	153	145	78	74	33	15	12	10	538
Total	79	349	422	212	225	101	51	35	28	1,502
Average	26	116	141	71	75	34	17	12	....	501
Surrey 1842	49	194	200	124	106	58	31	10	9	781
1843	34	167	182	104	97	54	30	12	10	690
1844	49	225	194	103	87	33	28	14	14	747
Total	132	586	576	331	290	145	89	36	33	2,218
Average	44	195	192	110	97	48	30	12	....	739
Sussex 1842	19	109	126	65	79	36	21	14	....	469
1843	32	97	88	53	71	43	14	10	2	410
1844	22	70	77	45	66	32	19	9	....	340
Total	73	276	291	163	216	111	54	33	2	1,219
Average	24	92	97	54	72	37	18	11	....	406
Warwick 1842	60	230	206	105	141	72	18	13	1	846
1843	75	256	211	109	129	51	19	11	7	868
1844	54	191	183	120	122	59	26	12	8	775
Total	189	677	600	334	392	182	63	36	16	2,489
Average	63	226	200	111	131	61	21	12	....	830
Westmor. 1842	....	3	7	10	5	2	1	1	1	30
1843	2	5	13	7	3	3	....	1	....	34
1844	1	4	5	2	5	....	1	....	....	18
Total	3	12	25	19	13	5	2	2	1	82
Average	1	4	8	6	4	2	1	1	....	27
Wilts............1842	20	123	122	69	84	35	22	10	6	491
1843	14	92	105	56	75	52	15	8	2	399
1844	25	84	97	44	59	32	19	7	6	373
Total	59	299	324	169	218	119	56	25	14	1,263
Average	20	100	108	56	73	40	19	8	....	421
Worcester....1842	23	117	110	86	85	33	24	7	22	507
1843	32	117	159	95	91	48	17	3	13	575
1844	30	115	134	70	82	45	26	9	11	516
Total	85	349	403	251	258	126	61	19	46	1,598
Average	28	116	134	84	86	42	20	6	....	533

Table F. Continued.	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and upwards.	Ages not known.	Total.
York..........1842	105	399	580	427	398	179	80	26	24	2,218
1843	78	415	543	337	328	124	53	31	20	1,929
1844	76	298	332	246	226	100	46	28	16	1,368
Total	259	1112	1455	1010	952	403	179	85	60	5,515
Average	86	371	485	337	317	134	60	28	....	1,838
Anglesea 1842	....	2	3	2	3	4	2	1	....	17
1843	....	2	4	1	4	....	1	....	4	16
1844	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	6
Total	....	7	7	4	8	4	3	1	5	39
Average	....	2	2	1	3	1	1	....	....	13
Brecon 1842	....	4	14	12	9	10	2	2	....	53
1843	2	7	12	9	12	11	....	1	2	56
1844	....	4	12	6	12	6	3	....	3	46
Total	2	15	38	27	33	27	5	3	5	155
Average	1	5	13	9	11	9	2	1	....	52
Cardigan 1842	1	2	4	3	2	1	....	....	1	14
1843	2	....	3	5	5	1	....	3	3	22
1844	....	2	10	9	1	2	....	....	1	25
Total	3	4	17	17	8	4	....	3	5	61
Average	1	1	6	6	3	1	....	1	....	20
Carmarthen 1842	2	5	7	3	10	5	2	....	8	42
1843	3	13	24	10	17	15	3	....	76	161
1844	3	6	24	15	18	7	5	2	12	92
Total	8	24	55	28	45	27	10	2	96	295
Average	3	8	18	9	15	9	3	1	....	98
Carnarvon 1842	....	4	7	6	5	2	1	1	....	26
1843	2	....	8	2	2	3	....	1	1	19
1844	1	4	9	2	3	....	1	1	4	25
Total	3	8	24	10	10	5	2	3	5	70
Average	1	3	8	3	3	2	1	1	....	23
Denbigh 1842	3	8	17	12	10	5	....	1	9	65
1843	2	9	23	8	9	9	4	2	7	73
1844	9	11	13	13	9	14	1	2	6	78
Total	14	28	53	33	28	28	5	5	22	216
Average	5	9	18	11	9	9	2	2	....	72
Flint 1842	1	7	12	4	12	4	1	2	6	49
1843	....	7	8	4	15	7	1	1	3	46
1844	1	5	8	7	14	2	1	1	3	42
Total	2	19	28	15	41	13	3	4	12	137
Average	1	6	9	5	14	4	1	1	....	46

TABLE F. *Continued.*	Aged under 15 years.	Aged 15 years and under 20.	Aged 20 years and under 25.	Aged 25 years and under 30.	Aged 30 years and under 40.	Aged 40 years and under 50.	Aged 50 years and under 60.	Aged 60 years and upwards.	Ages not known.	Total.
Glamorgan 1842	12	29	31	28	25	12	4	3	9	153
1843	5	11	25	32	26	12	6	2	12	131
1844	6	32	40	25	28	15	7	2	13	168
Total	23	72	96	85	79	39	17	7	34	452
Average	8	24	32	28	26	13	6	2	....	151
Merioneth....1842	2	1	4	....	1	....	2	....	1	11
1843	....	1	2	4	3	5	1	1	....	17
1844	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	7
Total	3	3	7	6	5	5	4	1	1	35
Average	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	....	....	12
Montgomery1842	....	8	20	3	7	8	5	3	1	55
1843	2	16	18	10	13	5	7	2	2	75
1844	1	16	15	15	14	9	5	5	....	80
Total	3	40	53	28	34	22	17	10	3	210
Average	1	13	18	9	11	7	6	3	....	70
Pembroke 1842	....	5	10	3	3	3	....	....	2	26
1843	....	6	14	10	7	2	4	....	27	70
1844	2	6	9	6	7	4	5	....	2	41
Total	2	17	33	19	17	9	9	....	31	137
Average	1	6	11	6	6	3	3	....	....	46
Radnor 1842	....	3	3	3	6	4	1	....	....	20
1843	....	3	5	2	6	1	2	2	1	22
1844	1	5	4	3	5	4	....	1	2	25
Total	1	11	12	8	17	9	3	3	3	67
Average	....	4	4	3	6	3	1	1	....	22

TABLE G.

Amount of Crime in the following places, assuming the Ratio to be the same as that for England and Wales, during 1842, 1843, and 1844.—Males.

Ages.	England and Wales. 1841.	England and Wales. 1821.	Metropolis. 1841.	Glasgow. 1841.	United States, America. Males and Females.	Ireland. 4 Counties where the proportion of mud-hovels is lowest.	Ireland. 4 Counties where the proportion of mud-hovels is highest.	Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield.	Devon, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Hereford.	Bethnal Green.	St. George's, Hanover Square.	Middlesex.	Cornwall.
Under 15	1,422	1,171	140	23	2	92	181	56	155	7	3	118	33
15—20	5,343	3,956	541	94	7	347	683	214	572	24	18	456	120
20—25	5,565	3,582	691	119	8	296	576	240	546	23	29	584	106
25—30	3,655	2,352	493	77	5	232	478	168	352	17	22	417	67
30—40	3,790	2,556	513	72	4	193	377	173	374	19	21	431	71
40—50	1,874	1,371	243	30	2	103	167	78	204	9	9	206	37
50—60	841	658	97	10	...	48	89	29	97	4	3	82	17
60 and upwards	434	349	39	4	...	20	26	11	56	2	1	32	9
Total	22,924	15,995	2,757	429	28	1,331	2,577	969	2,356	105	106	2,326	460
Population........	7,771,094	5,845,676	876,956	130,478	10,000	459,728	870,058	310,869	832,829	35,552	29,651	733,545	164,295
Proportion, 1 in	339	365	314	304	357	345	338	321	353	338	280	315	357

TABLE G.—*continued.*

Ages.	Bedford.	Berks.	Bucks.	Cambridge	Cheshire.	Cornwall.	Cumberland.	Derby.	Devon.	Dorset.	Durham.	Essex.	Gloucester.
Under 15	10	15	14	15	36	33	16	25	47	16	30	32	37
15—20	36	54	53	56	139	120	61	94	176	56	112	114	138
20—25	35	55	50	61	142	106	60	93	164	51	122	118	141
25—30	22	35	33	37	92	67	37	63	105	34	79	76	93
30—40	24	38	34	37	94	71	39	65	112	37	77	79	98
40—50	12	19	18	20	44	37	20	32	60	19	35	43	51
50—60	5	9	9	8	19	17	10	15	31	9	15	19	23
60 and upwards	3	5	5	4	9	9	5	8	17	6	8	10	12
Total	147	230	216	238	575	460	248	395	712	228	478	491	593
Population	52,131	79,596	76,227	81,331	192,526	164,295	85,918	135,223	252,049	83,459	159,702	171,310	204,330
Proportion, 1 in	355	346	353	342	334	357	346	342	354	366	334	348	344

Ages.	Hereford.	Hertford.	Hunting-don.	Kent.	Lancaster.	Leicester.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.	Mon-mouth.	Norfolk.	Northamp-ton.	Northum-berland.	Notts.
Under 15	10	15	5	49	150	19	33	118	12	37	18	22	23
15—20	38	54	21	183	582	74	125	456	47	138	70	84	81
20—25	37	53	21	198	624	70	129	584	61	128	69	90	79
25—30	25	34	13	118	416	46	82	417	40	81	43	58	53
30—40	27	36	13	127	432	49	83	431	38	89	46	59	59
40—50	15	18	7	63	189	26	44	206	17	50	24	28	30
50—60	7	8	3	31	76	12	20	82	7	22	11	13	14
60 and upwards	4	5	2	18	32	7	11	32	3	14	6	7	7
Total	163	223	85	787	2,501	303	527	2,326	225	559	287	361	346
Population	56,866	77,120	28,945	269,484	813,077	105,477	180,466	733,545	70,467	198,772	98,662	120,872	121,381
Proportion, 1 in	349	346	341	342	325	348	342	315	313	356	344	335	351

TABLE G.—*continued.*

Ages.	Oxford.	Rutland.	Salop.	Somerset.	Southampton.	Stafford.	Suffolk.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwick.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.
Under 15	15	2	21	39	32	49	29	49	28	35	5	24	21
15—20	55	8	84	148	119	179	106	171	96	131	21	91	75
20—25	57	7	82	178	125	190	100	196	96	142	20	88	78
25—30	34	4	54	90	79	129	63	138	62	96	12	53	52
30—40	36	5	56	95	79	126	68	148	68	98	12	56	55
40—50	19	3	29	51	41	58	36	73	35	48	7	31	28
50—60	9	1	14	24	21	25	17	31	16	20	3	14	12
60 and upwards	5	0	8	14	11	12	11	14	9	10	2	9	7
Total	230	30	348	639	507	768	430	820	410	580	82	366	328
Population	80,176	10,659	119,037	208,918	174,344	257,586	153,832	275,207	146,552	194,782	28,074	127,454	114,249
Proportion, 1 in	348	355	342	327	344	335	358	336	357	335	342	348	348

Ages.	York.	Anglesea.	Brecon.	Cardigan.	Carmar-then.	Carnarvon.	Denbigh.	Flint.	Glamor-gan.	Merioneth.	Mont-gomery.	Pembroke.	Radnor.
Under 15	147	5	5	6	10	7	8	6	15	3	6	8	2
15—20	565	16	19	23	36	27	32	25	60	12	24	28	9
20—25	570	15	21	20	31	27	30	24	73	12	22	24	9
25—30	371	0	14	13	20	19	19	15	48	9	14	16	5
30—40	371	10	14	14	22	19	20	16	47	9	15	17	5
40—50	181	6	6	7	11	9	10	8	19	4	8	9	3
50—60	83	3	3	4	6	4	5	4	8	2	4	4	2
60 and upwards	41	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	1	2	3	1
Total	2,329	57	84	89	139	114	127	100	274	52	95	109	36
Population	785,409	24,293	28,023	32,183	50,567	39,437	44,373	33,456	87,414	19,262	34,245	40,119	12,804
Proportion, 1 in	337	363	334	362	363	346	349	335	319	370	360	368	355

TABLE H. *Showing the actual amount of Crime in each County, according to the average of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, and also the calculated amount supposing the ratio to be the same as that for the whole of England and Wales during the same years.—Males.*

Ages.	Bedford.		Berks.		Bucks.		Cambridge.		Cheshire.		Cornwall.		Cumberland.	
	Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.	
	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.
Under 15	10	9	15	12	14	10	15	11	36	61	33	16	16	4
15—20	36	38	54	58	53	60	56	47	139	160	120	48	61	12
20—25	35	47	55	65	50	69	61	66	142	181	106	50	60	14
25—30	22	29	35	34	33	42	37	37	92	122	67	34	37	14
30—40	24	31	38	46	34	48	37	36	94	139	71	35	39	16
40—50	12	19	19	19	18	20	20	20	44	72	37	19	20	11
50—60	5	7	9	12	9	9	8	10	19	37	17	8	10	6
60 and upwards	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	1	9	20	9	5	5	4
Total	147	184	230	251	216	263	238	228	575	792	460	215	248	81
Population	52,131	....	79,596	....	76,227	....	81,331	....	192,526	....	164,295	....	85,918	....
Proportion, 1 in	355	283	346	317	353	290	342	357	334	243	357	764	346	1,061

Ages.	Derby.		Devon.		Dorset.		Durham.		Essex.		Gloucester.		Hereford.	
	Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.		Proportion.	
	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.
Under 15	25	8	47	19	16	7	30	12	32	30	37	89	10	6
15—20	94	40	176	110	56	39	112	50	114	145	138	255	38	30
20—25	93	70	164	135	51	45	122	63	118	151	141	213	37	53
25—30	63	50	105	96	34	26	79	47	76	85	93	119	25	43
30—40	65	57	112	95	37	36	77	42	79	99	98	136	27	35
40—50	32	26	60	52	19	14	35	23	43	48	51	69	15	16
50—60	15	18	31	17	9	7	15	7	19	20	23	35	7	8
60 and upwards	8	7	17	11	6	9	8	4	10	11	12	16	4	6
Total	395	276	712	535	228	183	478	248	491	589	593	932	163	197
Population	135,223	....	252,049	....	83,459	....	159,702	....	171,310	....	204,330	....	56,866	....
Proportion, 1 in	342	489	354	471	366	456	334	644	348	291	344	219	349	290

TABLE H.—*continued.*

Ages.	Hertford. Calculated	Hertford. Actual	Hunts. Calculated	Hunts. Actual	Kent. Calculated	Kent. Actual	Lancaster. Calculated	Lancaster. Actual	Leicester. Calculated	Leicester. Actual	Lincoln. Calculated	Lincoln. Actual	Middlesex. Calculated	Middlesex. Actual
Under 15	15	10	5	2	49	35	150	185	19	25	33	11	118	262
15—20	54	51	21	12	183	192	582	637	74	105	125	75	456	913
20—25	53	72	21	16	198	220	624	672	70	107	129	129	584	730
25—30	34	39	13	12	118	131	416	448	46	66	82	81	417	380
30—40	36	50	13	10	127	135	432	502	49	75	83	81	431	422
40—50	18	23	7	4	63	73	189	242	26	30	44	37	206	227
50—60	8	8	3	1	31	30	76	82	12	11	20	14	82	100
60 and upwards	5	5	2	1	18	19	32	34	7	12	11	5	32	42
Total	223	258	85	58	787	835	2,501	2,802	303	431	527	433	2,326	3,076
Population	77,120	....	28,945	....	269,484	....	813,077	....	105,477	....	180,466	....	733,545	....
Proportion, 1 in	346	299	345	499	342	323	325	290	348	245	342	417	315	238

Ages.	Monmouth. Calculated	Monmouth. Actual	Norfolk. Calculated	Norfolk. Actual	Northampton. Calculated	Northampton. Actual	Northumberland. Calculated	Northumberland. Actual	Notts. Calculated	Notts. Actual	Oxford. Calculated	Oxford. Actual	Rutland. Calculated	Rutland. Actual
Under 15	12	6	37	54	18	11	22	22	23	19	15	15	2	1
15—20	47	34	138	176	70	46	84	49	81	69	55	48	8	3
20—25	61	51	128	164	69	75	90	49	79	88	57	70	7	11
25—30	40	37	81	89	43	45	58	26	53	41	34	45	4	5
30—40	38	44	89	92	46	43	59	30	59	50	36	49	5	7
40—50	17	16	50	45	24	24	28	13	30	27	19	22	3	3
50—60	7	8	22	25	11	11	13	6	14	10	9	9	1	1
60 and upwards	3	5	14	16	6	6	7	2	7	3	5	7	....	....
Total	225	201	559	661	287	261	361	197	346	307	230	265	30	31
Population	70,467	....	198,772	....	98,662	....	120,872	....	121,381	....	80,176	....	10,659	....
Proportion, 1 in	313	351	356	301	344	378	335	614	351	395	348	302	355	344

TABLE H.—*continued.*

Ages.	Surrey. Proportion.		Suffolk. Proportion.		Stafford. Proportion.		Southampton. Proportion.		Somerset. Proportion.		Salop. Proportion.	
	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.
Under 15	49	44	29	26	49	49	32	26	39	50	21	19
15—20	171	195	106	116	179	176	119	104	148	220	84	74
20—25	196	192	100	141	190	256	125	140	178	224	82	93
25—30	138	110	63	71	129	168	79	83	90	128	54	63
30—40	148	97	68	75	126	180	79	78	95	116	56	76
40—50	73	48	36	34	58	77	41	42	51	55	29	40
50—60	31	30	17	17	25	38	21	25	24	30	14	21
60 and upwards	14	12	11	12	12	18	11	12	14	20	8	13
Total	820	728	430	492	768	962	507	510	639	843	348	399
Population	275,207	....	153,832	....	257,586	....	174,344	....	208,918	....	119,037	....
Proportion, 1 in	336	378	358	313	335	268	344	342	327	248	342	298

Ages.	York. Proportion.		Worcester. Proportion.		Wilts. Proportion.		Westmoreland. Proportion.		Warwick. Proportion.		Sussex. Proportion.	
	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.
Under 15	147	86	21	28	24	20	5	1	35	63	28	24
15—20	565	371	75	116	91	100	21	4	131	226	96	92
20—25	570	485	78	134	88	108	20	8	142	200	96	97
25—30	371	337	52	84	53	56	12	6	96	111	62	54
30—40	371	317	55	86	56	73	12	4	98	131	68	72
40—50	181	134	28	42	31	40	7	2	48	61	35	37
50—60	83	60	12	20	14	19	3	1	20	21	16	18
60 and upwards	41	28	7	6	9	8	2	1	10	12	9	11
Total	2,329	1,818	328	516	366	424	82	27	580	825	410	405
Population	785,409	....	114,249	....	127,454	....	28,074	....	194,782	....	146,552	....
Proportion, 1 in	337	432	348	221	348	301	342	1,040	335	236	357	362

TABLE H.—*continued.*

Ages.	Anglesea. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Brecon. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Cardigan. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Carmarthen. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Carnarvon. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Denbigh. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.
Under 15	5	….	5	1	6	1	10	3	7	1	8	5
15—20	16	2	19	5	23	1	36	8	27	3	32	9
20—25	15	2	21	13	20	6	31	18	27	8	30	18
25—30	10	1	14	9	13	6	20	9	19	3	19	11
30—40	10	3	14	11	14	3	22	15	19	3	20	9
40—50	6	1	6	9	7	1	11	9	9	2	10	9
50—60	3	1	3	2	4	….	6	3	4	1	5	2
60 and upwards	2	….	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2
Total	67	10	84	51	89	19	139	66	114	22	127	65
Population	24,293	….	28,023	….	32,183	….	50,567	….	39,437	….	44,373	….
Proportion, 1 in	363	2,429	334	549	362	1,694	363	766	346	1,656	349	683

Ages.	Flint. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Glamorgan. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Merioneth. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Montgomery. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Pembroke. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.	Radnor. Proportion. Calculated.	Actual.
Under 15	6	1	15	8	3	1	6	1	8	1	2	….
15—20	25	6	60	24	12	1	24	13	28	6	9	4
20—25	24	9	73	32	12	2	22	18	24	11	9	4
25—30	15	5	48	28	9	2	14	9	16	6	5	3
30—40	16	14	47	26	9	2	15	11	17	6	5	6
40—50	8	4	19	13	4	2	8	7	9	3	3	3
50—60	4	1	8	6	2	1	4	6	4	….	2	1
60 and upwards	2	1	4	2	1	….	2	3	3	….	1	1
Total	100	41	274	139	52	11	95	68	109	36	36	22
Population	33,456	….	87,414	….	19,262	….	34,245	….	40,119	….	12,804	….
Proportion, 1 in	335	816	319	629	370	1,751	360	504	368	1,114	355	582

TABLE I.—Males.

Showing the Actual Amount of Crime for the average of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, contrasted with the ratio for the whole of England and Wales during the same years in each Group of the Great Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing District.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.	Under 15.		15—20.		20—25.		25—30.		30—40.		40—50.		50—60.		60 & up.		Total.	
	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.
Northern Mining District { Cumberland	16	4	61	12	60	14	37	14	39	16	20	11	10	6	5	4	248	81
Northumb.	22	22	84	49	90	49	58	26	59	30	28	13	13	6	7	2	361	197
Durham	30	12	112	50	122	63	79	47	77	42	35	23	15	7	8	4	478	248
	68	38	257	111	272	126	174	87	175	88	83	47	38	19	20	10	1,087	526
Cotton and Woollen Manufacture { Lancashire	150	185	582	637	624	672	416	448	432	502	189	242	76	82	32	34	2,501	2,802
Yorkshire....	147	86	565	371	570	485	371	337	371	317	181	134	83	60	41	28	2,329	1,818
	297	271	1,147	1,008	1,194	1,157	787	785	803	819	370	376	159	142	73	62	4,830	4,620
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Lace Fabrics { Chester.......	36	61	139	160	142	181	92	122	94	139	44	72	19	37	9	20	575	792
Derby	25	8	94	40	93	70	63	50	65	57	32	26	15	18	8	7	395	276
Nottingham	23	19	81	69	79	88	53	41	59	50	30	27	14	10	7	3	346	307
Leicester	19	25	74	105	70	107	46	66	49	75	26	30	12	11	7	12	303	431
	103	113	388	374	384	446	254	279	267	321	132	155	60	76	31	42	1,619	1,806
Hardware, Pottery, and Glass Manufacture { Stafford	49	49	179	176	190	256	129	168	126	180	58	77	25	38	12	18	768	962
Warwick....	35	63	131	226	142	200	96	111	98	131	48	61	20	21	10	12	580	825
Worcester	21	28	75	116	78	134	52	84	55	86	28	42	12	20	7	6	328	516
	105	140	385	518	410	590	277	363	279	397	134	180	57	79	29	36	1,676	2,303
Total, forming the Great Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing District	573	562	2,177	2,011	2,260	2,319	1,492	1,514	1,524	1,625	719	758	314	316	153	150	9,212	9,255

TABLE I.—*Males.—continued. For the Agricultural Counties.*

County and District.	Under 15. Calculated.	Under 15. Actual.	15—20. Calculated.	15—20. Actual.	20—25. Calculated.	20—25. Actual.	25—30. Calculated.	25—30. Actual.	30—40. Calculated.	30—40. Actual.	40—50. Calculated.	40—50. Actual.	50—60. Calculated.	50—60. Actual.	60 & upwards. Calculated.	60 & upwards. Actual.	Total. Calculated.	Total. Actual.
North Eastern and Eastern { Lincoln	33	11	125	75	129	129	82	81	83	81	44	37	20	14	11	5	527	433
Norfolk	37	54	138	176	128	164	81	89	89	92	50	45	22	25	14	16	559	661
Suffolk	29	26	106	116	100	141	63	71	68	75	36	34	17	17	11	12	430	492
Essex	32	30	114	145	118	151	76	85	79	99	43	48	19	20	10	11	491	589
	131	121	483	512	475	585	302	326	319	347	173	164	78	76	46	44	2,007	2,175
Midland { Cambridge	15	11	56	47	61	66	37	37	37	36	20	20	8	10	4	1	238	228
Northampton	18	11	70	46	69	75	43	45	46	43	24	24	11	11	6	6	287	261
Hertford	15	10	54	51	53	72	34	39	36	50	18	23	8	8	5	5	223	258
Bedford	10	9	36	38	35	47	22	29	24	31	12	19	5	7	3	4	147	184
Bucks	14	10	53	60	50	69	33	42	34	48	18	20	9	9	5	5	216	263
Oxford	15	15	55	48	57	70	34	45	36	49	19	22	9	9	5	7	230	265
Berks	15	12	54	58	55	65	35	34	38	46	19	19	9	12	5	5	230	251
	102	78	378	348	380	464	238	271	251	303	130	147	59	66	33	33	1,571	1,710
Southern and South-Western { Sussex	28	24	96	92	96	97	62	54	68	72	35	37	16	18	9	11	410	405
Hants	32	26	119	104	125	140	79	83	79	78	41	42	21	25	11	12	507	510
Wilts	24	20	91	100	88	108	53	56	56	73	31	40	14	19	9	8	366	424
Dorset	16	7	56	39	51	45	34	26	37	36	19	14	9	7	6	9	228	183
Somerset	39	50	148	220	178	224	90	128	95	116	51	55	24	30	14	20	639	843
	139	127	510	555	538	614	318	347	335	375	177	188	84	99	49	60	2,150	2,365
Total of the Agricultural Counties	372	326	1,371	1,415	1,393	1,663	858	944	905	1,025	480	499	221	241	128	137	5,728	6,250

TABLE J.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Males.*

Correction of the Calculated Average Amount of Crime for each County to compensate for the Increase of Population in the Years 1842, 1843, *and* 1844.

Annual rate of increase = 1·029533 = λ 0·0126075.

Counties.	Total Crime λ.		Amount of Crime according to the average of England and Wales. Corrected λ and number.		Actual Crime.	Difference per cent.
Bedford	147 =	2·1673173	2·1799248	151·30	184	+ 21·8
Berks	230 =	2·3617278	2·3743353	236·77	251	+ 5·9
Bucks................	216 =	2·3344538	2·3470613	222·36	263	+ 18·5
Cambridge........	238 =	2·3765770	2·3891845	245·01	228	− 6·9
Cheshire............	575 =	2·7596678	2·7712753	590·57	792	+ 34·2
Cornwall	460 =	2·6627578	2·6753653	473·55	215	− 54·5
Cumberland	248 =	2·3944517	2·4070592	255·30	81	− 68·2
Derby................	395 =	2·5965971	2·6092046	406·63	276	− 32·2
Devon	712 =	2·8524800	2·8650875	732·97	535	− 27·0
Dorset	228 =	2·3579348	2·3705423	234·72	183	− 22·1
Durham............	478 =	2·6794279	2·6920354	492·08	248	− 49·6
Essex	491 =	2·6910815	2·7036890	505·46	589	+ 16·6
Gloucester	593 =	2·7730547	2·7856622	610·47	932	+ 52·8
Hereford	163 =	2·2121876	2·2247951	167·80	197	+ 17·3
Herts	223 =	2·3483049	2·3609124	229·57	258	+ 12·2
Hunts	85 =	1·9294189	1·9420264	87·50	58	− 33·3
Kent	787 =	2·8959747	2·9085822	810·18	835	+ 3·1
Lancaster	2,501 =	3·3981137	3·4107212	2574·67	2,802	+ 8·8
Leicester	303 =	2·4814426	2·4940501	311·92	431	+ 38·1
Lincoln	527 =	2·7218106	2·7344181	542·52	433	− 20·1
Middlesex	2,326 =	3·3666097	3·3792172	2394·51	3,076	+ 28·4
Monmouth........	225 =	2·3521825	2·3647900	231·62	201	− 13·3
Norfolk	559 =	2·7474118	2·7600193	575·46	661	+ 14·9
Northampton	287 =	2·4578819	2·4704894	295·45	261	− 11·5
Northumberland	361 =	2·5575072	2·5701147	371·63	197	− 47·0
Notts	346 =	2·5390761	2·5516836	356·19	307	− 13·8
Oxford	230 =	2·3617278	2·3743353	236·77	265	+ 11·8
Rutland	30 =	1·4771213	1·4897288	30·88	31	+ ·4
Salop	348 =	2·5415792	2·5541867	358·25	399	+ 11·4
Somerset	639 =	2·8055009	2·8181084	659·34	843	+ 27·9
Southampton	507 =	2·7050080	2·7176155	521·93	510	− 2·3
Stafford	768 =	2·8853612	2·8979687	790·62	962	+ 21·6
Suffolk	430 =	2·6334685	2·6460760	442·67	492	+ 11·1
Surrey	820 =	2·9138139	2·9264214	844·16	728	− 13·7
Sussex	410 =	2·6127839	2·6253914	422·08	405	− 4·0
Warwick	580 =	2·7634280	2·7760355	597·08	825	+ 38·2
Westmoreland ..	82 =	1·9138139	1·9264214	84·41	27	− 67·8
Wilts	366 =	2·5634811	2·5760886	376·78	424	+ 12·5
Worcester	328 =	2·5158738	2·5284813	337·66	516	+ 52·7
York	2,329 =	3·3671695	3·3797770	2397·60	1,818	− 24·2
Anglesea............	67 =	1·8260748	1·8386823	68·97	10	− 85·5
Brecon	84 =	1·9242793	1·9368868	86·47	51	− 40·7
Cardigan	89 =	1·9493900	1·9619975	91·62	19	− 79·3
Carmarthen	139 =	2·1430148	2·1556223	143·10	66	− 53·9
Carnarvon	114 =	2·0569049	2·0695124	117·36	22	− 81·2
Denbigh............	127 =	2·1038037	2·1164112	130·74	65	− 50·4
Flintshire	100 =	2·0000000	2·0126075	102·94	41	− 60·2
Glamorgan........	274 =	2·4377506	2·4503581	282·07	139	− 50·7
Merioneth	52 =	1·7160033	1·7286108	53·53	11	− 79·2
Montgomery	95 =	1·9777236	1·9903311	97·80	68	− 30·6
Pembroke	109 =	2·0374265	2·0500340	112·21	36	− 67·8
Radnor	36 =	1·5563025	1·5689100	37·06	22	− 40·5

TABLE K.—*Males.*

Difference between the Actual Amount of Crime in each District and the Average for England and Wales.

GREAT NORTHERN AND MIDLAND MINING AND MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Ages.	Northern Mining District. Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham.			Cotton and Woollen Manufacture. Lancashire and Yorkshire.			Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Lace Fabrics. Chester, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester.			Hardware, Pottery, and Glass Manufacture. Staffordshire, Warwick, and Worcester.			Total.		
	Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per cent.	Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per cent.	Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per cent.	Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per cent.	Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per cent.
Under 15	68	38	− 29·4	297	271	− 8·7	103	113	+ 9·7	105	140	+ 33·3	573	562	− 1·9
15—20	257	111	− 56·8	1,147	1,008	− 12·1	388	374	− 3·6	385	518	+ 34·5	2,177	2,011	− 7·6
20—25	272	126	− 53·6	1,194	1,157	− 3·1	384	446	− 1·6	410	590	+ 43·0	2,260	2,319	+ 2·6
25—30	174	87	− 50·0	787	785	− ·2	254	279	+ 9·8	277	363	+ 31·0	1,492	1,514	+ 1·4
30—40	175	88	− 49·7	803	819	+ 1·9	267	321	− 20·2	279	397	+ 42·3	1,524	1,625	+ 6·6
40—50	83	47	− 43·3	370	376	+ 1·6	132	155	+ 17·4	134	180	+ 34·3	719	758	+ 5·4
50—60	38	19	− 50·0	159	142	− 10·6	60	76	+ 26·6	57	79	+ 38·5	314	316	+ ·6
60 and upwards	20	10	− 50·0	73	62	− 15·0	31	42	+ 35·5	29	36	+ 24·1	153	150	− 1·9
Total	1,087	526	− 51·6	4,830	4,620	− 4·3	1,619	1,806	+ 11·5	1,676	2,303	+ 37·4	9,212	9,255	+ ·4
Corrected Total	1,119	....	− 52·1	4,972	....	− 7·0	1,665	....	+ 8·5	1,725	....	+ 33·5	9,481	....	− 2·3
Population........	366,492			1,598,486			554,607			566,617			3,086,202		
Proportion, 1 in	327—337			321—346			333—342			328—338			325—333		

TABLE K.—*Males,—continued.*

Difference between the Actual Amount of Crime in each District and the Average for England and Wales.

AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES.

Ages.	North Eastern and Eastern. Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.			Midland. Cambridge, Northampton, Herts, Beds, Bucks, Oxford, and Berks.			Southern and South Western. Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset.			Total.		
	Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per cent.	Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per cent.	Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per cent.	Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per cent.
Under 15	131	121	− 7·6	102	78	− 23·5	139	127	− 8·6	372	326	− 12·3
15—20	483	512	+ 6·0	378	348	− 7·9	510	555	+ 8·8	1,371	1,415	+ 3·2
20—25	475	585	+ 23·1	380	464	+ 22·1	538	614	+ 14·1	1,393	1,663	+ 19·3
25—30	302	326	+ 7·9	238	271	+ 13·8	318	347	+ 9·1	858	944	+ 10·0
30—40	319	347	+ 8·7	251	303	+ 20·7	335	375	+ 11·9	905	1,025	+ 13·3
40—50	173	164	− 5·2	130	147	+ 13·0	177	188	+ 6·2	480	499	+ 3·5
50—60	78	76	− 2·5	59	66	+ 11·8	84	99	+ 17·8	221	241	+ 9·1
60 and upwards.	46	44	− 4·3	33	33	....	49	60	+ 24·5	128	137	+ 7·0
Total	2,007	2,175	+ 8·3	1,571	1,710	+ 8·8	2,150	2,365	+ 10·0	5,728	6,250	+ 9·1
Corrected Total	2,066	....	5·3	1,617	....	5·7	2,215	....	6·8	5,898	....	+ 5·9
Population........	704,380			545,243			740,727			1,990,350		
Proportion, 1 in	340—324			337—318			334—313			337—318		

TABLE L.

Difference between the Actual Amount of Crime in each District, and the Average for England and Wales.—Males.

GROUP 1.

In England and Wales the average ratio of Agriculturists to the whole Population is 7·9 per cent.   In the following there is the least average of Agriculturists.

Counties.	Ratio of Agriculturists.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Lancaster	3·0	2574·67	2,802
Durham	4·4	492·08	248
Surrey	4·4	844·16	728
Stafford	5·7	790·62	962
Warwick	6·0	597·08	825
Monmouth	6·5	231·62	201
Chester	6·7	590·57	792
Northumberland	6·9	371·63	197
Derby	7·1	406·63	276
Gloucester	7·2	610·47	932
		7509·53	7,965
Lancaster		2574·67	2,802
		4934·86	5,163

GROUP 2.

Highest average of Agriculturists.

Counties.	Ratio of Agriculturists.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Lincoln	15·9	542·52	433
Rutland	15·6	30·88	31
Essex	14·8	505·46	589
Hereford	14·6	167·80	197
Hants	14·5	87·50	58
Wilts	14·1	376·78	424
Bucks	14·0	151·30	184
Bedford	13·8	222·36	263
Berks	13·2	236·77	251
Cambridge	13·9	245·01	228
Suffolk	13·9	424·67	492
		3009·05	3,150

TABLE L.—*continued.   Males.*

GROUP 3.

In England and Wales the average ratio of Manufacturers to the whole Population is 16·5 per cent. In the following Counties there is the highest average of Manufacturers.

Counties.	Ratio of Manufacturers.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Lancaster	28·1	2574·67	2,802
Chester	23·5	590·57	792
Warwick	21·9	597·08	825
Notts	20·6	356·19	307
Middlesex	20·0	2394·51	3,076
Leicester	19·2	311·92	431
Derby	18·9	406·63	276
Stafford	18·7	790·62	962
			71
		8,022·19	9,478
Lancashire and Middlesex....		4969·18	5,878
		3053·01	3,593

GROUP 4.—Lowest average of Manufacturers.

Counties.	Ratio of Manufacturers.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Cambridge	8·9	245·01	228
Huntingdon	9·2	87·50	58
Rutland	9·2	30·88	31
Essex	9·3	505·46	589
Lincoln	9·6	542·52	433
Sussex	9·7	422·08	405
Hereford	9·8	167·80	197
		2001·25	1,941

GROUP 5.

The average ratio of Agriculturists to Manufacturers in England and Wales is 7·9 to 16.5, diff. = 8·6. In the following Counties the Manufacturers are above the average difference by 33⅓ per cent.

Counties.	Agricultural Ratio.	Manufacturing Ratio.	Difference.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Chester	6·7	23·5	16·9	590·57	792
Derby	7·1	18·9	11·8	406·63	276
Lancaster	3·0	28·1	25·1	2574·67	2,802
Middlesex	1·1	20·0	18·9	2394·51	3,076
Warwick	6·0	21·9	15·9	597·08	825
Stafford	5·7	18·7	13·0	790·62	962
Notts	8·2	20·6	12·4	356·19	307
Surrey	4·4	16·2	11·8	844·16	728
Leicester	7·9	19·2	11·3	311·92	431
				8866·35	10,199
Lancashire and Middlesex				4969·18	5,878
				3897·17	4,321

TABLE L.—*continued.* *Males.*

GROUP 6.

In the following Counties the Agriculturists are above the average ratio by at least double the whole average difference.

Counties.	Agricultural Ratio.	Manufacturing Ratio.	Difference.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Bucks	14·0	12·6	1·4	222·36	263
Bedford	13·8	10·7	3·1	151·30	184
Sussex	11·9	9·7	2·2	422·08	405
Berks	13·2	10·2	3·0	236·77	251
Wilts	14·1	10·8	3·3	376·78	424
Suffolk	13·9	10·0	3·9	422·67	492
Hereford	14·6	9·9	4·7	167·80	197
Cambridge	13·9	8·9	5·0	245·01	228
Hunts	14·5	9·2	5·3	87·50	58
Essex	14·8	9·3	5·5	505·46	589
Lincoln	15·9	9·6	6·3	542·52	433
Rutland	15·6	9·2	6·4	30·88	31
				3411·13	3,555

GROUP 7.

Places in which the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests are nearly equal.

Counties.	Agricultural Ratio.	Manufacturing Ratio.	Difference.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Bedford	13·8	13·3	0·5 +	151·30	184
Dorset	10·9	11·1	0·3 −	234·72	183
Hertford	12·8	12·8	0·0	229·57	258
Norfolk	12·2	11·8	0·4 +	557·46	661
Northampton	12·9	13·5	0·6 −	295·45	261
Salop	11·7	11·9	0·2 −	358·25	399
Southampton	10·0	10·6	0·6 −	521·93	510
				2348·68	2,456

GROUP 8.

In England and Wales the average proportion of persons of independent means = 2·8. In the following Counties the proportion is at least 33 per cent. above the average.

Counties.	Ratio.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Surrey	4·2	844·16	728
Westmoreland	4·0	84·41	27
Devon	3·8	732·97	535
Cumberland	3·7	255·30	81
Gloucester	3·7	610·47	932
		2527·31	2,303

TABLE L.—*continued.*   *Males.*

GROUP 9.

Counties in which the proportion is 33 per cent. less than the average

Counties.	Ratio.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Bedford	1·6	151·30	184
Stafford	1·6	790·62	962
Derby	1·9	406·63	276
Monmouth	1·9	231·62	201
Northampton	1·9	295·45	261
Nottingham	1·9	356·19	307
Bucks	2·0	222·36	263
Hunts	2·0	87·50	58
		2541·67	2,512

TABLE M.

In England and Wales 33 per cent. (Males) signed the Marriage Registers by their *Marks.*   In the following Counties the highest proportion did so, being all at least 33⅓ per cent. above the average.

GROUP 1.

Counties.	Ratio signing with their Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Hertford	50	229·57	258
Monmouth	51	231·62	201
Bedford	49	151·30	184
Cambridge	47	245·01	228
Suffolk	47	442·67	492
Essex	47	505·46	589
Worcester	46	337·66	516
Hunts	44	87·50	58
		2230·79	2,526

GROUP 2.

Counties in which the least proportion signed with their *Marks,* being all at least 25 per cent. below the average.

Counties.	Ratio signing with their Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Bucks	14	222·36	263
Cumberland	16	255·30	81
Surrey	17	844·16	728
Northumberland	18	371·63	197
Westmoreland	20	84·41	27
Devon	28	732·97	535
Durham	26	492·08	248
		3002·91	2,079

TABLE N. GROUP 1.

Showing for the Group of least Agricultural Counties the Amount of Crime in those Counties in which the greatest and also the least proportion signed their Marriage Certificates with Marks.

COUNTIES. Section (a).	Highest Proportion.			COUNTIES. Section (b).	Lowest Proportion.		
	Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.		Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Lancashire	38	2574·67	2,802	Durham	26	492·08	248
Stafford	42	790·62	962	Surrey	17	844·16	728
Monmouth....	51	231·62	201	Northumb.	18	371·63	197
Chester	38	590·57	792	Derby	30	406·63	276
Warwick........	32	597·08	825	Gloucester	28	610·47	932
		4784·56	5,582			2724·97	2,381
Lancashire		2574·67	2,802				
		2209·89	2,780				

GROUP 2.—Greatest Agricultural Counties.

COUNTIES. Section (a).	Highest Proportion.			COUNTIES. Section (b).	Lowest Proportion.		
	Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.		Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Bedford	49	222·36	263	Bucks	14	151·30	184
Essex	47	505·46	589	Lincoln............	32	542·52	433
Cambridge	47	245·01	228	Hereford	38	167·80	197
Suffolk	47	442·67	492	Rutland	40	30·88	31
Hunts............	44	87·50	58	Berks	41	236·77	251
				Wilts	43	376·78	424
		1503·00	1,630				
						1506·05	1,520

GROUP 3.

Showing for the Group of greatest Manufacturing Counties the Amount of Crime in those Counties in which the greatest and also the least proportion signed their Marriage Certificates with Marks.

COUNTIES. Section (a).	Highest Proportion.			COUNTIES. Section (b).	Lowest Proportion.		
	Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.		Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Stafford	42	790·62	962	Middlesex........	12	2394·51	3,076
Lancaster	38	2574·67	2,802	Derby	30	406·63	276
Chester	38	590·57	792	Leicester	32	311·92	431
Notts	33	356·19	825	Warwick	32	597·08	825
		4312·05	5,381			3710·14	4,608
Lancaster		2574·67	2,801	Middlesex........		2394·51	3,076
		1737·38	2,579			1315·63	1,532

TABLE N.—*continued.*

GROUP 4.—Least Manufacturing Counties.

COUNTIES. Section (a).	Highest Proportion.			COUNTIES. Section (b).	Lowest Proportion.		
	Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average	Actual Crime.		Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Cambridge	47	245·01	228	Sussex	28	422·08	405
Essex	47	505·46	589	Lincoln............	32	544·52	433
Huntingdon..	44	87·50	58	Hereford	38	167·80	197
Rutland	40	30·88	31				
						1134·40	1,035
		868·85	906				

GROUP 5.

Showing for the Group of Counties in which the Manufacturing Interest is 33⅓ per cent. above the Manufacturing Average, the Amount of Crime in those Counties in which the greatest and also the least proportion signed their Marriage Certificates with Marks.

COUNTIES. Section (a).	Highest Proportion.			COUNTIES. Section (b).	Lowest Proportion.		
	Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.		Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Stafford	42	790·62	962	Middlesex........	12	2394·51	3,076
Chester	38	590·57	792	Surrey	17	844·16	728
Lancaster	38	2574·67	2,802	Derby	30	406·63	276
Notts	33	356·19	307	Leicester	32	311·92	431
Warwick........	32	597·08	825				
						3957·22	4,511
		4909·13	5,688			2394·51	3,076
Lancaster		2574·67	2,802				
						1562·71	1,435
		2334·46	2,886				

GROUP 6.

In the following Counties the Agriculturists are above the ratio by at least double the whole average difference.

COUNTIES. Section (a).	Highest Proportion.			COUNTIES. Section (b)	Lowest Proportion.		
	Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.		Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Bedford	49	151·30	184	Bucks	14	222·36	263
Suffolk	47	422·69	492	Sussex	28	422·08	405
Cambridge	47	245·01	228	Lincoln	32	542·52	433
Essex	47	505·46	589	Hereford	38	167·80	197
Hunts	44	87·50	58	Rutland............	40	30·88	31
Wilts	43	376·78	424	Berks	41	236·77	251
		1788·74	1,975			1622·41	1,580

TABLE N.—*continued.*

GROUP 7.

Showing for the Group of Counties in which the Agricultural and Manufacturing Interests are nearly equal, the Amount of Crime in those Counties in which the greatest and also the least proportion signed their Marriage Certificates with their Marks.

COUNTIES. Section (a)	Highest Proportion.			COUNTIES. Section (b).	Lowest Proportion.		
	Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.		Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Hereford........	50	229·57	258	Dorset	30	234·72	183
Bedford	49	151·30	184	Southampton....	32	521·93	510
Norfolk	42	557·46	661	Northampton ..	38	295·45	261
Salop	41	358·25	399				
						1052·10	954
		1296·58	1,502				

GROUP 8.

Showing for the Group of most Wealthy Counties the Amount of Crime in those Counties in which the greatest and also the least proportion signed their Marriage Certificates with Marks.

COUNTIES. Section (a).	Highest Proportion.			COUNTIES. Section (b).	Lowest Proportion.		
	Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.		Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Devon............	28	732·97	535	Cumberland	16	255·30	81
Gloucester	28	610·47	932	Surrey	17	844·16	728
				Westmoreland	20	84·41	27
		1343·44	1,467				
						1183·87	836

GROUP 9.

Counties of Least Wealth.

COUNTIES. Section (a).	Highest Proportion.			COUNTIES. Section (b).	Lowest Proportion.		
	Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.		Ratio signing with Marks.	Calculated Average.	Actual Crime.
Monmouth	51	231·62	201	Bucks	14	222·36	263
Bedford	49	151·30	184	Derby	30	406·63	276
Hunts............	44	87·50	58	Nottingham	33	356·19	307
Stafford	42	790·62	962	Northampton..	38	295·45	261
		1261·04	1,405			1280·63	1,107

TABLE O. *Counties in which the actual Crime exceeds the average Ratio for England and Wales.—Males.*

NOTE.—In England and Wales the average ratio of the whole population:—

Engaged in Agriculture .... = 7·9 per cent.
    ,,   Manufactures.................... = 16·5   ,,
Signing their names with marks (Males) = 33·0   ,,
Of independent means .... = 2·8   ,,

NAME OF COUNTY.	Ratio of whole Population engaged in		Proportion of Males signing with marks the Marriage Registers.	Ratio of Persons of Independent Means.	CRIME.		
	Agriculture.	Manufacture.			Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per Cent.
Counties in which the excess of crime is under 15 per cent.							
Berkshire	13·2	10·2	41	3·0	236·77	251	5·9
Hertfordshire	12·8	12·8	50	2·4	229·57	258	12·2
Kent	8·7	10·2	29	3·4	810·18	835	3·1
Lancaster	3·0	28·1	38	2·0	2574·67	2,802	8·8
Norfolk	12·2	11·8	42	2·5	575·46	661	14·9
Oxford	12·9	10·7	35	2·4	236·77	265	11·8
Rutland	15·6	9·2	40	2·0	30·88	31	·4
Salop	11·7	11·9	41	2·2	358·25	399	11·4
Suffolk	13·9	10·0	47	2·4	442·67	492	11·1
Wiltshire	14·1	10·8	43	2·3	376·78	424	12·5
Total					5872·00	6,418	9·3
Counties in which the excess of crime is 15 per cent. and under 30 per cent.							
Bedfordshire	13·8	13·3	49	1·6	151·30	184	21·8
Buckinghamshire	14·0	12·6	14	2·0	222·36	263	18·5
Essex	14·8	9·3	47	2·2	505·46	589	16·6
Hereford	14·6	9·9	38	2·9	167·80	197	17·3
Middlesex	1·1	20·0	12	4·9	2394·51	3,076	28·4
Somerset	10·2	13·0	37	3·4	659·34	843	27·9
Stafford	5·7	18·7	42	1·6	790·62	962	21·6
Total					4891·39	6,114	25·0
Counties in which the excess of crime is 30 per cent. and upwards							
Cheshire	6·7	23·5	38	2·1	590·57	792	34·2
Gloucester	7·2	15·1	28	3·7	610·47	932	52·8
Leicester	7·9	19·2	32	2·0	311·92	431	38·1
Worcester	10·1	16·7	46	2·3	337·66	516	52·7
Total					1850·62	2,671	44·3

TABLE O.—*continued. Counties in which the actual Crime is less than the average Ratio for England and Wales.—Males.*

NAME OF COUNTY.	Ratio of whole Population engaged in		Proportion of Males signing with marks the Marriage Registers.	Ratio of Persons of Independent Means.	CRIME.		
	Agriculture.	Manufacture.			Calculated.	Actual.	Difference per Cent.
Counties in which crime is below the average of England and Wales by not more than 15 per cent.							
Cambridge	13·9	8·9	47	2·4	245·01	228	6·9
Monmouth	6·5	13·1	51	1·9	231·62	201	13·3
Northampton	12·9	13·5	38	1·9	295·45	261	11·5
Nottingham	8·2	20·6	33	1·9	356·19	307	13·8
Southampton	10·0	10·6	32	3·3	521·93	510	2·3
Surrey	4·4	16·2	17	4·2	844·16	728	13·7
Sussex	11·9	9·7	28	3·0	422·08	405	4·0
Total					2916·44	2,640	9·4
Counties in which the difference is 15 and under 30 per cent.							
Devonshire	10·2	13·0	28	3·8	732·97	535	27·0
Dorset	10·9	11·1	30	3·2	234·72	183	22·1
Lincoln	15·9	9·6	32	2·5	542·52	433	20·1
Yorkshire	13·8 to 4·3	11·6 to 24·6	21 to 37	1·9 to 4·1	2397·60	1,818	24·2
Total					3907·81	2,969	24·0
Counties in which the difference is 30 per cent. and upwards							
Cumberland	8·8	14·6	16	3·7	255·30	81	68·2
Cornwall	7·9	9·3	35	2·7	473·55	215	54·5
Derby	7·1	18·9	30	1·9	406·63	276	32·2
Durham	4·4	13·9	26	2·5	492·08	248	49·6
Hunts	14·5	9·2	44	2·0	87·50	58	33·3
Northumberland	6·9	14·9	18	2·8	371·63	197	47·0
Westmoreland	11·6	13·8	20	4·0	84·41	27	67·8
Total					2171·10	1,102	49·2
WALES	10·3-12·7	9·0-10·5	46-48	2·6	1323·87	550	58·4