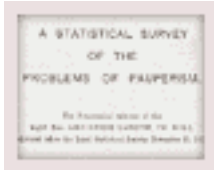
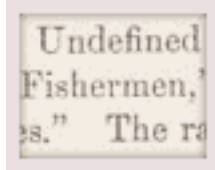


## SOURCE 8

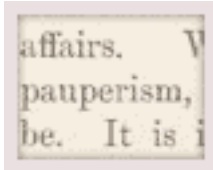
Extract from 'A Statistical Survey of the Problems of Pauperism'. This was an investigation carried out in 1910 into existing systems of helping the unemployed (PRO ref: PRO 30/69/1824. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, vol. LXXIV, Part 1, December 1910)



SOURCE 8A



SOURCE 8B



SOURCE 8C

### HOW TO USE THIS SOURCE TO HELP YOU ANSWER THE BIG QUESTION :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

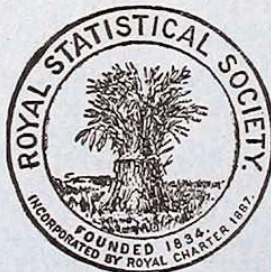
### ASK YOURSELF:

- What trends are revealed in source 8a?
- If you were a government minister, would the trends in source 8a worry you?
- What does source 8b tell you about life for workers in trades like agriculture in times when trade was bad?
- Why are workers like carpenters and painters better off?
- What are the main concerns expressed in Source 8c?
- Does the author blame the poor law guardians?
- Do you think the author of this report would support the Liberals' plans for reform?

## A STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE PROBLEMS OF PAUPERISM.

The Presidential Address of the  
Right Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.  
Delivered before the Royal Statistical Society, November 15, 1910.

REPRINTED FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY  
Vol. LXXIV, Part I (December, 1910).



(PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.)

1911.

The number of paupers in each age-group in 1891 and 1906 is given in the Census of Paupers and they show that, since 1891, men have resorted to poor law institutions at earlier ages than formerly. There has been a progressive increase in the number of men over 20 in receipt of in-door relief, but the rate of male in-door pauperism to male population of the same ages was higher in 1901 than in 1891 at every age from 45 onwards, and the breach widens as age increases.

## SOURCE 8B

### *Occupations of persons relieved.*

Perhaps the most interesting of all the information we have obtained was that which related to the occupations or former occupations of the persons relieved. The groups of occupations in which the rate of adult male pauperism is above the average were "General and Undefined Workers and Dealers" (including general labourers), "Fishermen," "Agriculture," "Clothing Trades," and "Building Trades." The rates were lowest for carpenters and plumbers. In these branches the trades unions pay unemployed benefit which is not paid by any of the unions for other branches of the building trades except the Painters' Union.

The rate of pauperism among dock labourers is also very high and, generally speaking, the rate of pauperism is highest in those occupations in which the casual system of employment predominates. The six groups of occupations with the highest rate of male pauperism are :—

	Per 1,000.
General and undefined workers and dealers .....	84·9
Fishing .....	40·3
Agricultural: on farms, woods, and gardens.....	93·7
Dress .....	24·0
Building and works of construction .....	22·1
Conveyance of men, goods, and messages .....	20·3
	<hr/>
General rate for all male adults.... ..	21·3

## SOURCE 8C

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Taken in combination, they show a deplorable condition of affairs. We, the richest nation in Europe, have the heaviest pauperism, yet the more we spend, the worse the position seems to be. It is in London and the large towns, the supposed centres of progress, that the problems of pauperism are becoming more and more acute and difficult. It is adult pauperism that is on the increase. Is it not time to effect thorough changes in the methods and in the machinery of the administration which, in spite of the enormous cost, have achieved these untoward results?

I have no wish to attack or blame guardians as a body. Many of them are capable, hard-working men whose services would be most valuable in the new and enlarged sphere of public assistance which we proposed, on their abolition, to establish. They were suddenly brought into existence in 1834 to deal with conditions which have since passed away