

# Solutions

## Chapter 21: Project: Data analysis using pivot power!

### Guided preliminary task questions, pages 128–9

The teacher needs answers to the following to prepare for class:

- How many convict ships arrived? 6
- Were some convict ships single-sex?  
Three, but another ship is listed with one male convict and 50 females!  
All male convicts: *Alexander* and *Scarborough*.  
All female convicts: *Lady Penhryn*.  
*Prince of Wales* is the ship with one male convict and 50 females.
- Which gender committed the costliest crimes?  
Females.  
Per capita crime value for males:  $34357.50 / 587 = 58.53$  shillings  
Per capita crime value for females:  $13669 / 193 = 70.82$  shillings  
A discussion on possible reasons for these facts could be included in the class discussion suggested with a visiting history teacher (see 'Evaluating' page 133).
- How many crimes involved as much as the average annual salary? (200 shillings was a rough annual wage for a housemaid or labourer in the 18th century.)  
 $55 / 780 = 7\%$  of crimes were equal to or greater than the average annual salary at the time.
- What crimes were the most common? Does this reveal anything about the society of the time?  
Stealing clothing was the most common crime listed  $115 / 780 = 15\%$ , which is of interest in revealing the poverty of those who were convicted. Assumption possible that theft was of necessity rather than greed. However, if keywords are grouped (all crimes involving stealing are grouped, assault grouped, etc.) then  $509 / 780$  are stealing = 65%.
- What was the average value of the most common crimes?  
If most common individually listed crime is chosen, then theft of clothing had an average value of 35.6 shillings, or approximately 18% of an annual wage. If crimes are grouped into broad categories using pivot table groups, then theft is the highest average value of 52.88 shillings or 26% of an average annual salary.  
 $4094 / 115 = 35.6$  shillings  
 $26918 / 509 = 52.88$  shillings
- Which court tried the most convicts? Old Bailey, London with 327 trials.
- Which court issued the most life sentences?  
Old Bailey, London with 28/39 life sentences (listed as 99 years). Note that this requires placing 'Years' field into Filter box in the PivotTable Builder.
- Were some courts known to issue more death sentences than transportation sentences (i.e. being sent to Australia)?  
Two courts were known for this:  
Salisbury, Wiltshire – death: 13; transportation: 4  
Shrewsbury, Shropshire – death: 10; transportation: 5

- What two occupations were the most common, and which genders dominated these? Does this reveal anything about the society of the time?

	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Labourer	0	74	74
Servant	63	9	72