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A Century of Change: Trends in UK statistics since 1900

This paper presents a summary of social and economic trends of the twentieth century.

The paper gives information on a range of topics for which consistent data are available. The major areas considered over the last 100 years are demography, health, education, housing, crime, energy and the economy.

The position of England at the turn of the last millennium is discussed also, as recorded in the Domesday Book.

Joe Hicks & Grahame Allen

SOCIAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS SECTION

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I. Introduction

- If there were such a thing as twentieth century society, then it lived in an age of communication acceleration and social transition. In a statistical format, this paper unravels the major changes to the social and economic fabric of the UK.
- We have included a variety of data and information to explain the key social and economic developments.
- We have been dependent on reliable and consistent sources of material. Many topics we wished to include (such as social inclusion, homelessness and the North-South divide) have been excluded because of unreliable or non-existent data.
- Different topics will cover different regions of the UK. Crime statistics cover England and Wales. Housing statistics cover England only. Data on Coal Production and Education cover the whole of the UK.
- There were many data sets that we have not included despite their availability. A lack of relevance to the aims of this paper was the main cause for omission. For example, there is no discussion of wheat prices in Exeter since 1316 or the output of tin in England since 1198.¹
- A century is a vast topic and this paper is little more than a summary of the major changes and trends. We hope it provides some guidance on the past, at the start of a new millennium.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FACTS

1. **Population:** Completed family size in the UK has fallen this century from 3.5 to 1.7 children.
2. **Health:** From 1911-5, 63% of people died before the age of 60. Now, only 12% die before the age of 60.
3. **Defence:** 1,106,000 UK citizens have been killed at war this century. 3,296 people have been killed by the troubles in Northern Ireland (1969-99).
4. **Crime:** The number of homicides in England and Wales has more than doubled since the mid-1960s. Recorded crime has fallen significantly in the 1990s for the first time this century.
5. **Economy:** The average level of retail prices in 1999 was around 66 times the level of 1900.
6. **Petrol:** At 1999 prices, accounting for inflation, petrol was more expensive during the Suez war, the tax rises of 1906-21 and the oil crises in the 1970s than it is today.
7. **Cinema:** The cinema audience dropped by 70% from 1946-60. In the 1990s audiences have grown to 140 million in 1999.
8. **Housing:** The rate of owner-occupation has increased from 10% to 68% from 1914 to 1999.
9. **Occupation:** The composition of the workforce has changed. Now, 1 in 3 are professionals or managers, compared to 1 in 7 in 1911.

¹ Starting at 15.42 shillings and 869 thousandweight respectively.

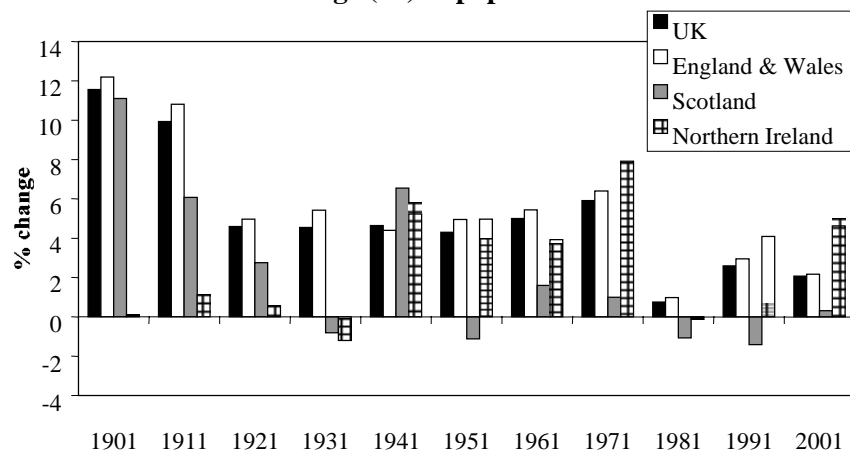
II. Population: Births and Deaths

UK Population (Thousands) 1901 to 2001.

	United Kingdom	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
1901	38,328	32,612	4,479	1,237
1911	42,138	36,136	4,751	1,251
1921	44,072	37,932	4,882	1,258
1931	46,074	39,988	4,843	1,243
1941	48,216	41,748	5,160	1,308
1951	50,290	43,815	5,102	1,373
1961	52,807	46,196	5,184	1,427
1971	55,928	49,152	5,236	1,540
1981	56,352	49,634	5,180	1,538
1991	57,808	51,099	5,107	1,601
2001	59,009	52,211	5,123	1,675

Notes: Data are mid-year estimates for 1981-1991 and 1996-based projections for 2001.

Intercensal change (%) in population 1901 to 2001.



Notes: Data are mid-year estimates for 1981-1991 and 1996-based projections for 2001.

- The population of the UK has grown throughout the century but at a declining rate. Between 1901 and 1911 the growth rate of the UK population averaged 1% per annum. Between 1981 and 1991 the average growth rate of the population had fallen to about 0.26% per annum. 1996 based projections suggest that the population in the UK will continue to grow into the next century; by 2021 it is projected to rise to 62,244,000².
- In 1900 the ‘total fertility rate’, the rate of child-bearing, measured as if all women experienced it as they went through life, was equivalent to a completed family size of 3.5 children³. The rate has fallen throughout the century and by 1997 had fallen to 1.7 children⁴.
- Between 1901 and 1991 the UK population increased by 51%. England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have all experienced different percentage increases in population during this period: 57%, 14%, and 30%⁵, respectively. The UK population is growing older. In 1901 the proportion of the population over 50 was around 15%, in 1951 it had risen to 25% and 31% by 1991⁶.

Births and Deaths

- The number of births in the UK has declined throughout the century, interrupted only by the two post-war ‘baby booms’ and a secondary peak in the 1960s. In 1976 the number of deaths (681,000) exceeded the number of births (676,000), the only time it has done so this century.

² Office for National Statistics: *Population Trends*

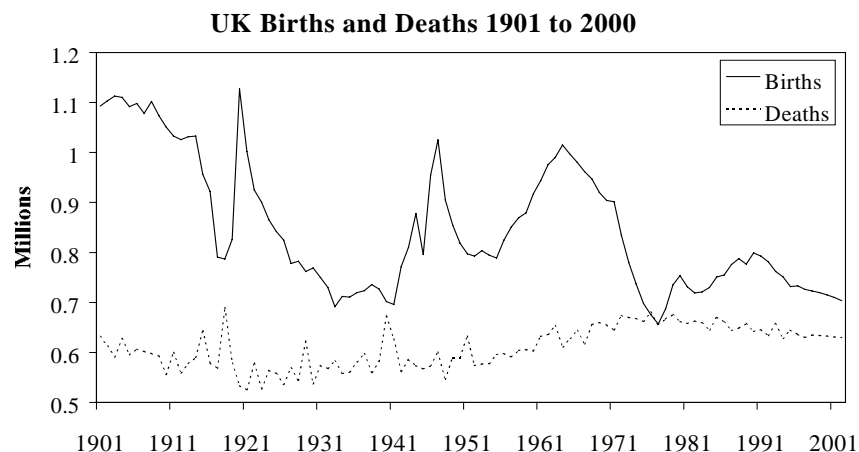
³ *British Social Trends since 1900*

⁴ Office for National Statistics *Birth Statistics* 1998

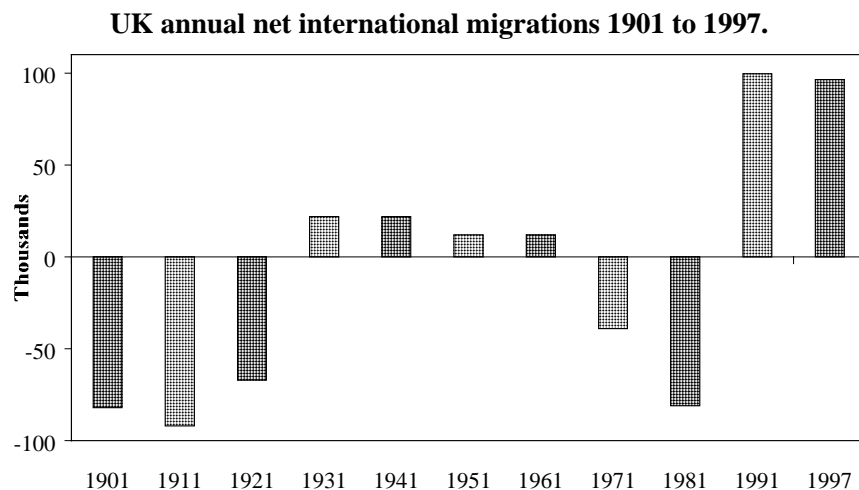
⁵ See Figure opposite.

⁶ 1901 & 1951 *British Historical Statistics*. 1991 Office for National Statistics

II. Population: Migration



Notes: 1996 based projections for figures from 1996. Data for 1901 to 1921 exclude the Irish Republic, which was constitutionally a part of the United Kingdom during this period.



Notes: Includes net civilian migration and other adjustments. Ten year averages are used before 1931 and between 1951 and 1970. A twenty year average is used between 1931 and 1950. Data prior to 1971 are for calendar years, data for 1971 onwards are mid-year estimates.

- Between 1901 and 1905 the general fertility rate in the UK was about 110 live births per 1000 women aged 15-44. By 1971 this had fallen to 91 and in 1997 to 59⁷.
- Although the annual number of deaths fell during the first quarter of the century it has risen steadily since, so that at the end of the century it is about the same as in 1901.
- In 1901 there were 1,093,000 births and 632,000 deaths. By the year 2021 the number of births and deaths, projected in 1996, is expected to be 695,000 and 647,000 respectively.

Migration

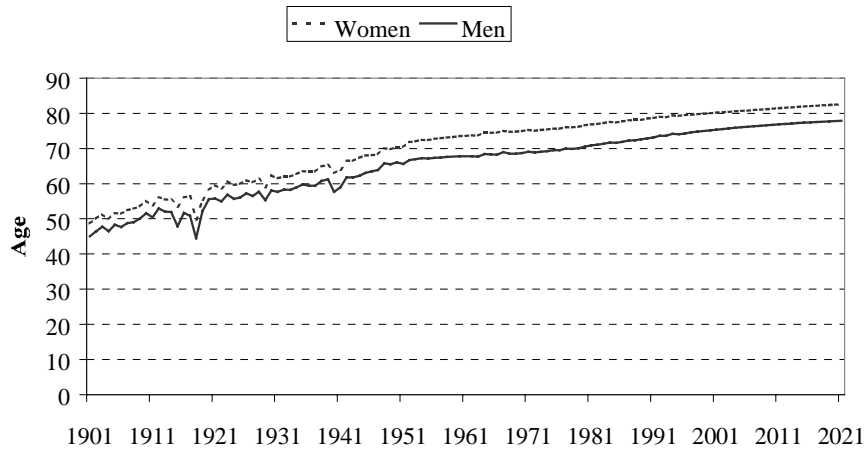
- At the beginning of the century the UK was a net exporter of population, mostly young men, to other countries especially North America, the antipodes and other colonies⁸. After the First World War the trend was reversed as many migrants returned home to 'weather the storm' of the depression years. The UK again became a net exporter of population in the 1970s and 1980s as families migrated under arranged passages to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.
- In 1997, 96,600 more people immigrated into the UK than emigrated from it. Of these, around one half emigrated to other Commonwealth countries and one third to other member states within the European Union.
- Since 1901, more people have emigrated from the UK than immigrated. By 1997, a net exodus from the UK of 15,600,000 had occurred.

⁷ Office for National Statistics

⁸ *British Social Trends since 1900*, Halsey (1988)

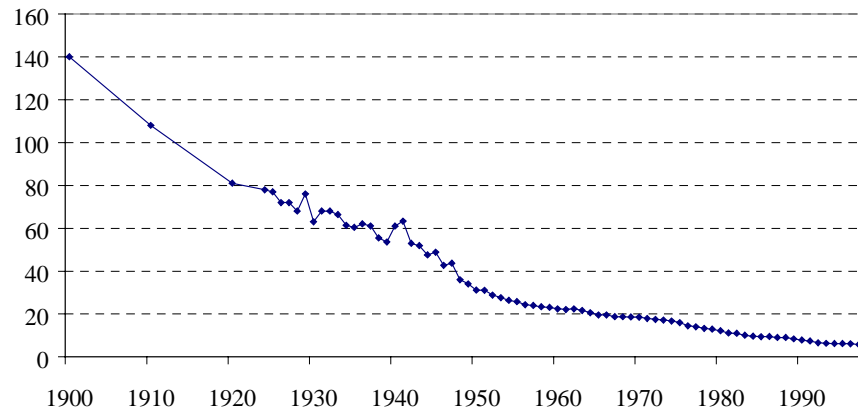
III. Health: Life Expectancy and Infant Mortality

Life Expectancy at Birth



The figures are estimated from 1996.

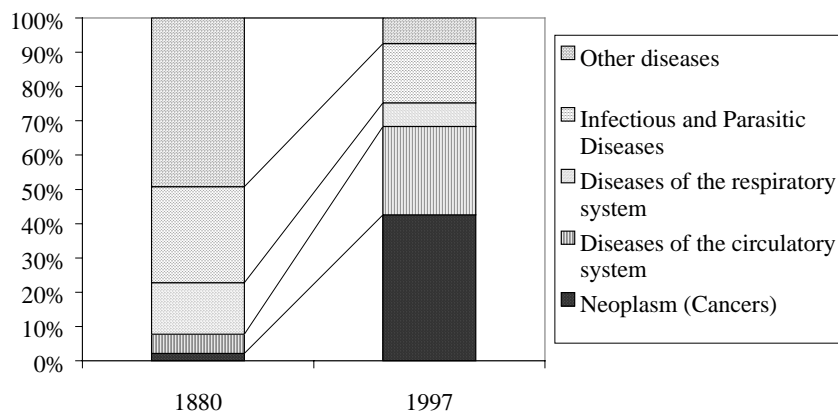
Infant Mortality per Thousand Births



The data is interpolated from 1900 to 1924: it was collected every ten years in 1900, 1910 and 1920. From 1924 an annual record was taken.

- The life expectancy of new born children in 1999 is 75 years for boys and 80 years for girls. In 1901 baby boys were expected to live for 45 years and girls 49 years.
- The First World War, the influenza outbreak soon after, the economic depression in the late 1920s and the Second World War all had an unfavourable impact on the life-expectation of new born children. In 1918 boys could expect to live until they were 44 and girls until they were 50. In 1914 the respective figures were 52 and 55 years.
- In other European countries, life expectation was similar. At the turn of the century, in France and Germany, boys could expect to live until 45 years and girls until 47 years. By 1998 in France life expectation had risen to 75 years for boys and 82 for girls.
- The graph also shows future projections for the UK: boys born in 2021 may expect to live until they are 78 years and girls to 83 years.
- The life-expectation of a newborn child is affected by the infant mortality rates. As the lower graph shows, infant mortality fell rapidly in the first half of this century. From 1900 to 1930 the number of deaths per thousand births fell from 140 to 63.
- Infant mortality increased in the economic depression of the late 1920s and during the Second World War. With economic prosperity and the establishment of the National Health Service, large fluctuations in the number of infant deaths no longer occurred and infant mortality steadily declined.
- In 1997 there were 5.8 infant deaths per thousand births.

Cause of Death in England and Wales: 1880 and 1997

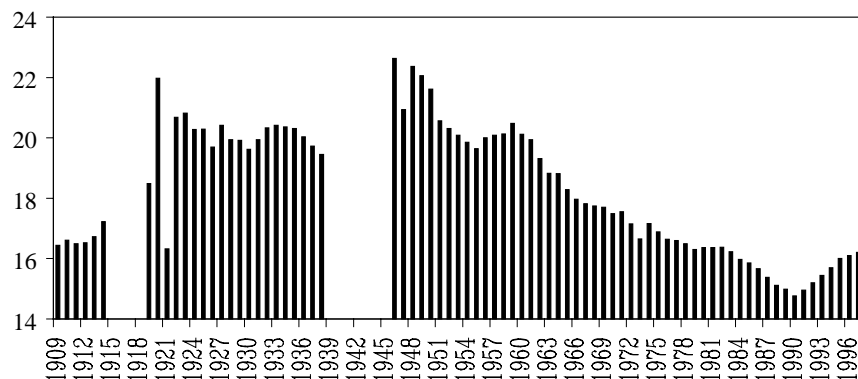


- In 1997 cancer and heart disease were the most common causes of death. 43% of deaths were due to cancer and 26% were due to problems of the circulatory system. In 1880 such diseases were rare, or undetected: 10% of the population were recorded as killed by cancer or circulatory problems.⁹
- In 1880 infectious and parasitic diseases caused 33% of all deaths. In 1997 such diseases accounted for only 17% of deaths.
- Scientific advance and improvements in sanitation, hygiene, living conditions and nutrition of the population all contributed to a fall in deaths of infectious disease by the mid- to late-twentieth century. For example, tuberculosis killed about 80,000 people in 1880. In 1997 the disease killed only 440.
- Infectious diseases were prevalent among children and accounted for a significant proportion of total infant mortality. About 50% of 5-9 year olds in 1911-1915 died of such diseases.
- For 1880, the majority of deaths (about 58%) have been grouped as ‘other’ in the diagram. This includes many ‘ill-defined’ (7%) and ‘non-symptomatic’ (9%) deaths as well as deaths of ‘old age’ (5%). Also included in this category are deaths of mothers at childbirth and perinatal diseases, which accounted for about 1% of deaths in 1880. By 1997 this figure had fallen to 0.03% of deaths.
- ‘Convulsions’ were also listed as a cause of death in 1880 and are included in the ‘other’ category above. They accounted for 4.3% of all deaths. Convulsions are a symptom of some other cause, either epilepsy or damage to the brain. The cause of death was probably meningitis, encephalitis or brain tumours.
- The age of death has changed significantly also. Infectious diseases and many ‘unknown’ conditions caused many ‘premature’ deaths of persons under 60 years old. In 1911-15 63% of all deaths were premature. In 1991-95 12% of deaths were of people under the age of 60.

⁹ 3% cancer and 7% circulatory diseases

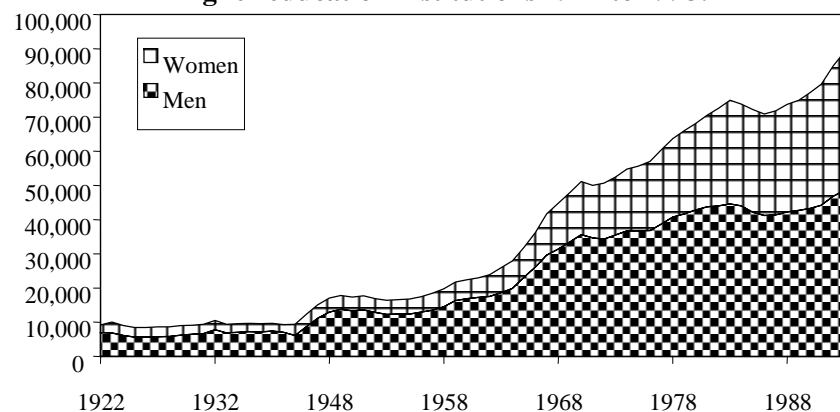
IV. Education

Number of secondary school pupils per full-time teacher in the UK 1909 to 1997



Notes: 1946-1950 does not include Scotland. No data is available for the first and Second World War years.

First Degrees obtained by full-time students at UK Higher education institutions 1922 to 1993.



Notes: From 1925-26 inclusive, the figures are exclusive of Higher Degrees given without further study, examination, or other test. Academic year beginning 1922-72, calendar year 1973-93.

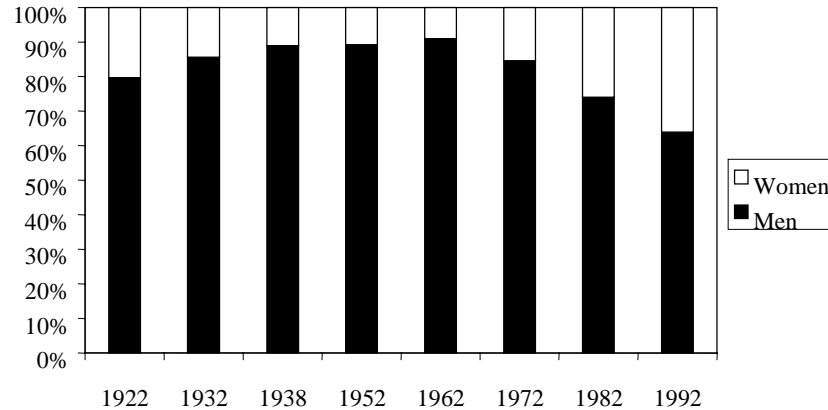
- In 1900 the main division of schools was between elementary and secondary. After the 1944 Education Act elementary schools were abolished. All pupils, in state run schools, passed from primary to secondary school at the age of 11. The type of school they attended (grammar, modern or technical) was determined by the completion of a test. In the 1960s the test was largely abolished as comprehensive schools were introduced.
- The National Curriculum was introduced in England and Wales during the 1980s. The Government determines the compulsory subjects pupils are taught. In Northern Ireland the curriculum is compulsory in all publicly financed schools. In Scotland the content of the curriculum lies with the remit of the education authorities and headteachers.

Secondary education

- In 1909 there were just over 16 secondary school pupils for each full-time teacher. The ratio peaked in 1946, to just over 23 pupils per teacher, following the 1944 Education Act. The three peaks observed in 1921, 1947 and 1972-73 arose from the raising of the statutory age of attendance to 14, 15 and 16 respectively¹⁰. The ratio then fell until by 1990 it reached its lowest value this century, of under 15 pupils per teacher. The beginning of the 1990s saw the ratio rise, until in 1997 it had risen to just over 16 pupils per teacher.

¹⁰ *British Social Trends since 1900.*

**Higher Degrees obtained by full-time students at UK
Higher education institutions 1922 to 1992**



Notes: Academic year beginning 1922-72, 1973-93 calendar year. From 1925-26 inclusive, the figures are exclusive of Higher Degrees given without further study, examination, or other test.

Literacy

- The 1876 report of the Registrar General, noted that, 16% of men and 22% of women could not sign their name in the register with a mark.
- In 1974, around 2 million adults (6% of the population) had insufficient literacy skills to cope with everyday life.
- In 1999, 40% of 11 year olds do not reach the standard in English expected for their age.
- Approximately 100,000 school leavers (16%) leave school every year unable to read, write and spell adequately for the demands of daily life.
- More than 30% of young offenders and 50% of the prison population have poor literacy skills.

First Degrees

- Women students obtained 23% of all first degrees in the academic year beginning 1922. By 1980 this had risen to 37% and in 1993, 45%. Thus the trend over the last century has been towards equalisation.
- In the early part of the century the most popular full-time university faculty, for both men and women, was the Arts. In 1996 the most popular faculties were: engineering and technology for men, and social studies for women.
- In 1930, only 4% of university students' country of home residence was outside of Great Britain. In 1993 the proportion had risen closer to 12 %¹¹.

Higher degrees

- In 1922, 1,679 students obtained higher degrees. Of these, 20% were women students. The proportion of women students obtaining higher degrees fell during the middle part of the century. In 1962 only 9% of the 4,025 higher degrees obtained were by women. However, by the 1993/94 academic year the proportion of women obtaining higher degrees had increased to 37% of the 43,942 students.

¹¹ *Annual Abstract of Statistics.*

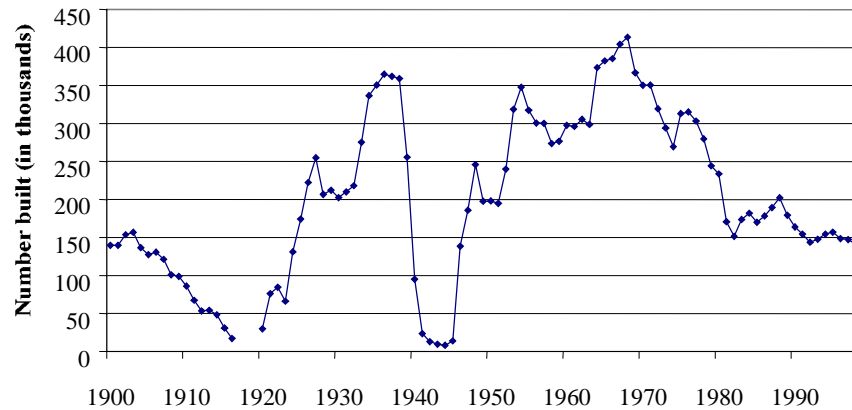
a People count: A History of the GRO p39

b Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit: *Literacy and numeracy - evidence from the National Child Development Study.* HC Deb 25 July 1989 c548w

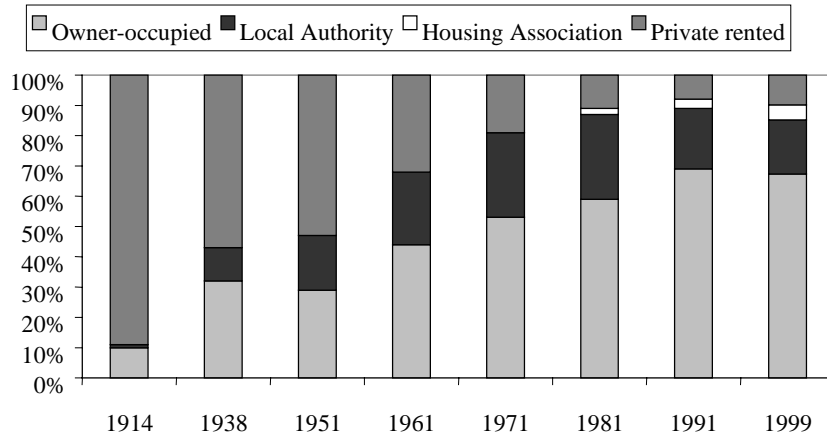
c National Literacy Association. www.nla.org.uk

V. Housing: Construction and Tenure

New dwellings built in Great Britain:1900-98



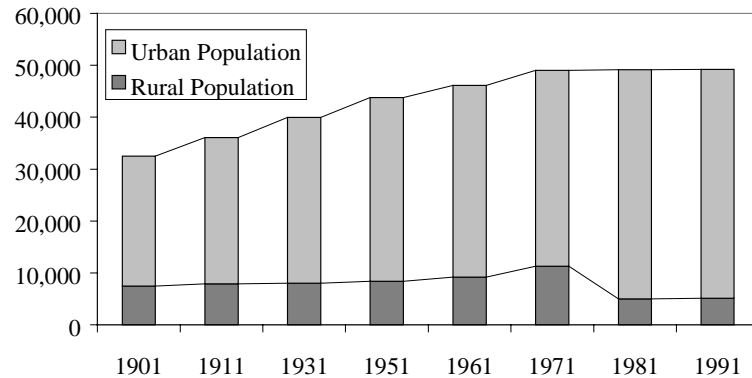
Tenure in England: 1914-99



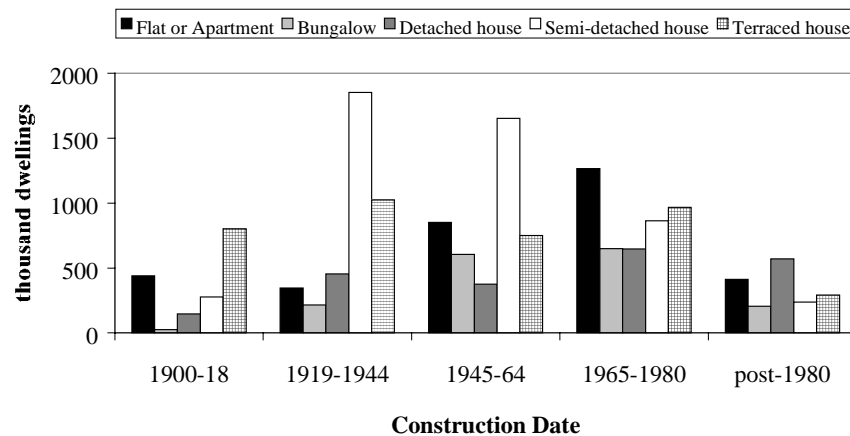
- Between 1900 and 1998 the housing stock of Great Britain has increased from about 7 million to 22 million permanent dwellings.¹²
- House building peaked in 1968 when 413,700 new dwellings were completed. In 1944 only 8,100 were built. At the beginning and end of the century 139,700 and 141,100 were completed.
- Owner occupation of property has increased from 10% of homes to 68%. Private rented property has fallen from 89% to 10%. In 1999 18% of homes were rented from a local authority and 5% were rented from a housing association.
- After the First World War the government introduced rent restrictions. In 1924, the Wheatley subsidy encouraged house building and private ownership. House building rapidly increased in the mid-1920s associated with increased owner occupation. In 1945 the coalition government pledged ‘a separate house for every family that wishes to have one’. This policy was re-assessed in 1971 and in the 1980s and 1990s market forces largely determined housing construction trends.
- Macroeconomic factors explain the troughs and peaks on the graph in the 1920s, late 1960s to early 1970s and the mid-1990s. Microeconomic demand and supply analysis explains steady declines, such as 1900-1916 and the change in tenure profile on the lower graph. Growth in the real income of citizens has stimulated effective demand for private ownership from 1945 to today. During the 1980s the availability of mortgages and the introduction of ‘right to buy’ has also encouraged home-ownership.

¹² *Housing Finance Review*, 1999/2000

Urbanisation in England: 1901-1991



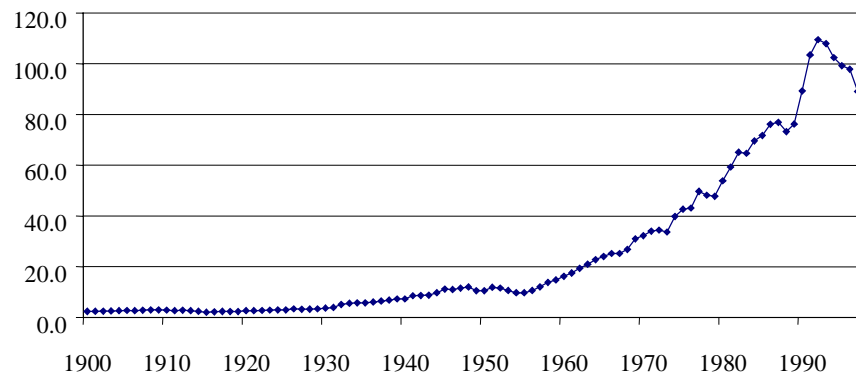
Profile of the Housing Stock



- During the twentieth century the urban population of England increased from 77% to 89%. In 1981 and 1991 the definition of the data collected changed and this will account for some of the change in the proportions during the 1970s.
- Changes in urban and rural living in the UK have been small this century when compared to other European nations. For example, in France in 1954, 59% of the nation lived in urban areas. By 1990, 74% of the population were living in cities.¹³
- The lower graph profiles the housing stock of England by age and type of dwelling. It shows that the housing stock in the UK is relatively old: 62% of all dwellings were built before 1965 and 35% were built before the Second World War.
- The most common dwelling type in England is a semi-detached house; 4.9 million, 31% of the total stock. Purpose built low-rise flats and detached houses are the next most common property types.

¹³ *Financial Times*, 29 November 1999

**Indictable Offences Known to the Police
(per thousand of population) in England & Wales 1900-1997.**



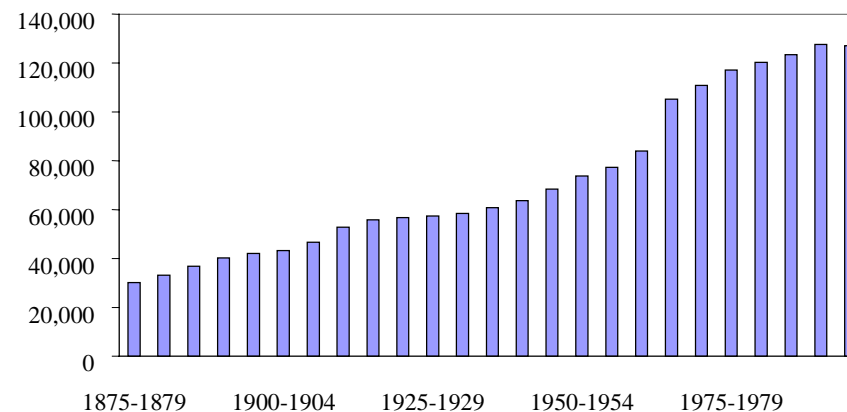
- The number of indictable offences per thousand population in 1900 was 2.4 and in 1997 the figure was 89.1. The graph records offences that are reported to the police and recorded by them. The British Crime Survey estimates unreported crime; in 1997 56% of crimes were not reported to the police. In earlier years, this figure was probably higher and accounts for some of the increase.
- Reported crime peaked in 1992 when 109.4 indictable offences were recorded per thousand population. A rising trend in reported crime began in 1954, when the figure was 9.7. Since 1992 (to 1997), the rising trend in reported crime has been reversed. Before 1992, the reported crime rate did not fall significantly at any time.
- The graph (right) shows police numbers in England and Wales by five yearly averages. The rise in police numbers, especially in the 1950s and 1960s, has tailed off in the 1990s.

Homicides per million population in England and Wales

Year	Homicides
1900	9.6
1910	8.1
1920	8.3
1930	7.5
1940	..
1950	7.9
1955	6.3
1960	6.2
1965	6.8
1970	8.1
1975	10.3
1980	12.5
1985	12.5
1990	13.1
1995	14.5
1997	14.1

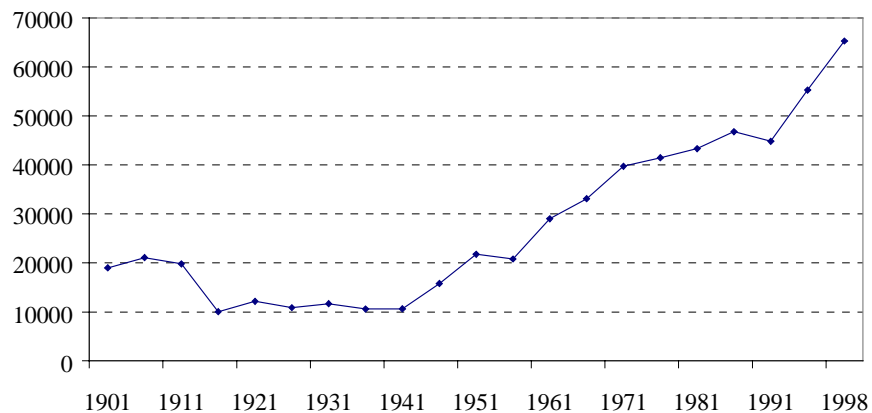
- Homicide in England and Wales includes the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.
- The rate of homicides peaked in the mid-1990s. In 1995 14.5 homicides were committed per million of population.
- Since the early 1960s the number of homicides per million population has more than doubled.

Police strength, England & Wales

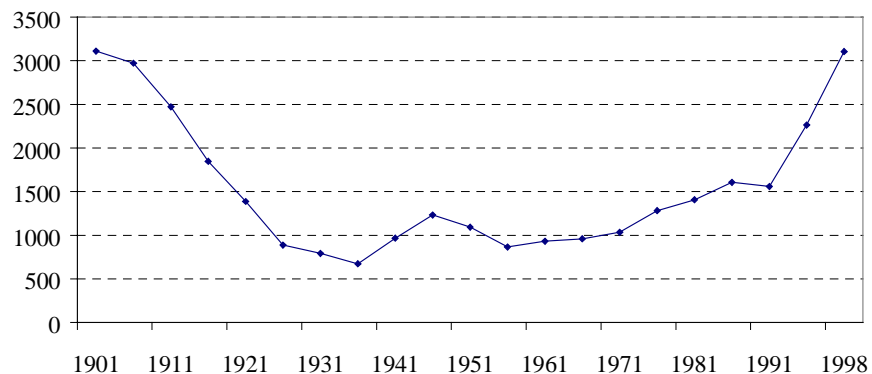


VI. Crime: Prison population

Prison Population in England & Wales: 1901-98



**Female Prisoner Population in England and Wales:
1901-98**



- In 1901 the average prison population was 15,900. By 1998 the figure had increased to 65,300. There were more prisoners in 1998 than in any other year this century.
- From 1901 to 1916 the trend was downwards. The population was at its lowest level in the inter-war years at about 10-11,000. In the 1940s the population began to rise: between 1946 and 1986 the average male prison population increased by about 800 per annum.¹⁴ Decreases occurred between 1951-56 and 1986-91.
- The latter reduction in the prison population was due to policy intervention between 1989 and 1992. The population decreased from 46,800 (in 1986) to 44,800 (in 1991). But the reduction was short-lived: by 1996 the population was 55,300.¹⁵
- The female prisoner population at the beginning and end of the century numbered 3,100. The total number of female prisoners was lowest in 1936, when there were 674 women in jail.
- Women prisoners are a falling percentage of the total average prison population this century. In 1901 women comprised 16% of all prisoners. By 1971 they numbered only 3% of the total. The proportion of women prisoners has risen slightly since the 1970s, in 1998 5% of all prisoners were female.

¹⁴ *Prison statistics*, England and Wales, 1998

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

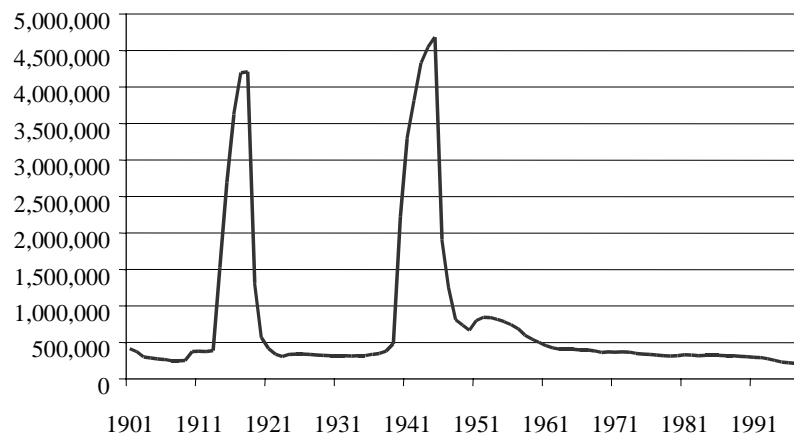
VII. Defence: War Casualties and Armed Forces Strength

Deaths of UK Citizens in 20th Century Wars and Traumatic Periods of UK History

	Military	Civilians	Total
Pre-Twentieth Century			
Wars of the Roses	105,000
First English Civil War	30,000	70,000	100,000
Second English Civil War	3,000
Twentieth Century			
2nd Boer War	16,895	..	16,895
World War One	743,702	8,389	752,091
Irish War of Independence	150	416	566
Spanish Civil War	..	543	543
World War Two	270,687	63,655	334,342
Korean War	710	..	710
Cypriot War of Independence	104	38	142
Suez War	22	..	22
Falklands War	215	3	218
Gulf War	24	..	24
Northern Ireland 1969-99	957	2,339	3,296

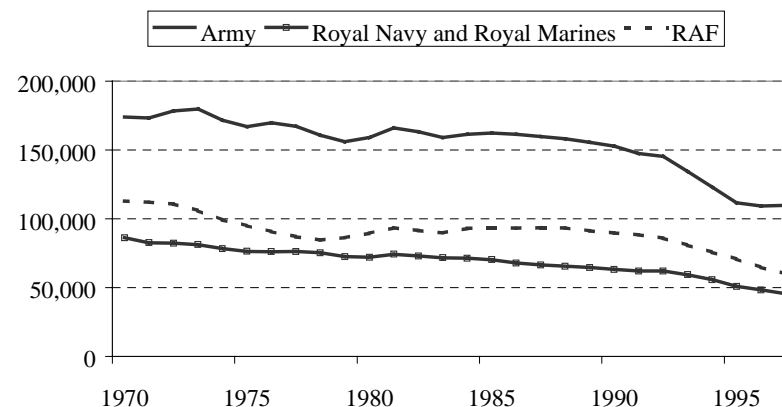
Note: Military deaths in N. Ireland include all security forces.

Size of regular armed forces: 1901-1997



Note: Royal Navy included from 1910 and RAF included from 1924.

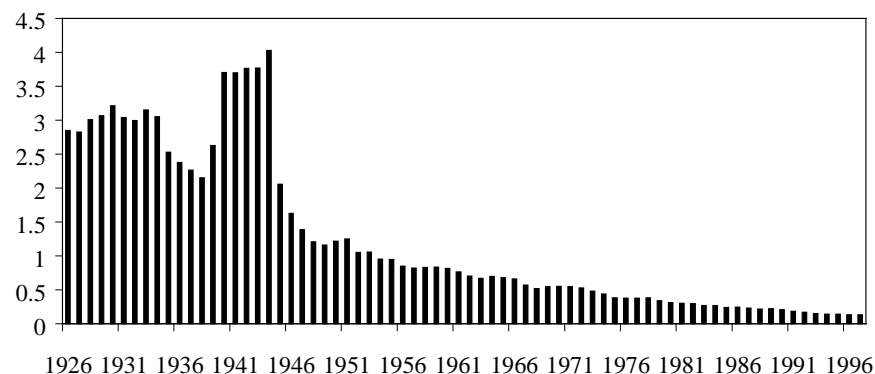
Size of UK regular armed forces: 1970-97



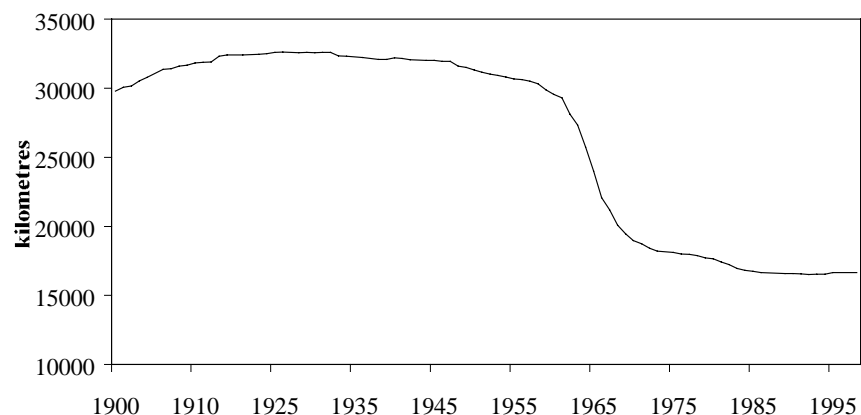
- The UK has lost 1,105,553 citizens at war over the last 100 years. This is equivalent to one death every 48 minutes for the century.
- World War One and World War Two caused 750,000 and 330,000 deaths respectively. World War Two inflicted higher civilian casualties: 20% of deaths. During World War One 1% of deaths were civilian.
- The size of the armed forces increased rapidly in the two World Wars. At the peak in 1917 the army and navy numbered 4,200,000. At the later peak in 1944 the armed forces numbered 4,500,000. The growth in size of the Navy and the RAF contributed to this greater overall size in World War Two. The total size of the armed forces has fallen by 158,000 in the 1970-97 period.

VIII. Transport: Roads and Railways

Annual fatalities per thousand motor vehicles currently registered, Great Britain 1926 to 1997.



Total length of the UK rail route at year end (km) 1900 to 1998.



- In 1926 there were 1,715,000 motor vehicles registered and 4,886 road fatalities, giving a ratio of 2.9 fatalities per thousand vehicles. The Second World War interrupts the general downward trend of the ratio. Between 1939 and 1944 the number of motor vehicles registered fell by 49% while the number of fatalities remained relatively stable, leading to a rise in the ratio to 4.0 in 1944. By 1997, the number of motor vehicles registered increased to 26,974,000 but the number of fatalities fell to 3,599. Thus, the ratio of fatalities per one thousand motor vehicles fell to 0.1.
- In 1935 the *Road Traffic Census Report* records a 24-hour count of traffic at 467 roadside points. The average number of 'mechanically-propelled' vehicles to pass any predetermined point was recorded as 11 per hour. By 1954 the *Road Traffic Census Report* records the average number of vehicles to pass had risen to 159 per hour¹⁶. Between 1955 and 1998 total motor vehicle traffic increased by almost 500% with growth in traffic since 1988 up by 22%¹⁷.
- In 1904 a Royal Commission studied traffic in London. The speeds of various vehicles were taken. During off-peak periods a motor driven cab would travel at an average of 12 miles per hour. In the post-war period traffic speeds were slower. In 1996 the average off-peak vehicle speed was recorded as 10 miles per hour.¹⁸
- The most notable event for the railways this century occurred in the mid-1960s with the introduction of the 'Beeching Plan'. The plan proposed the closure of around half the 27,000 kilometres of the national rail route¹⁹.

¹⁶ Ministry of Transport *Road Traffic Census Report* 1938, & August 1954

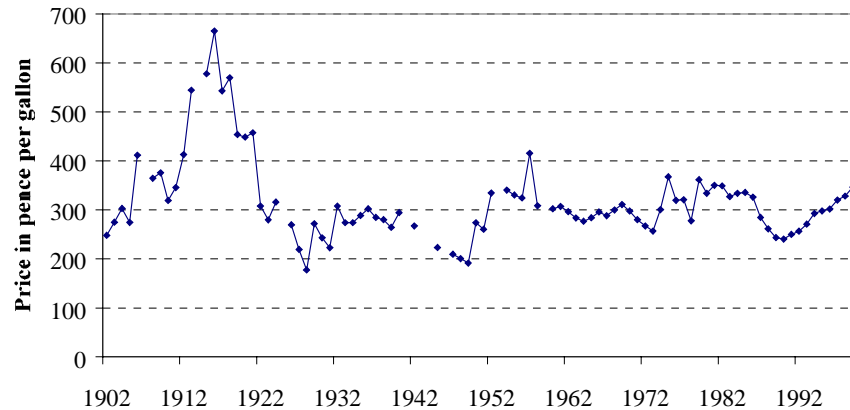
¹⁷ Department of the Environment *Road Traffic Statistics* 1998 SB(99)20

¹⁸ Department of Transport *Transport Statistics* (1989 and DETR, 1998)

¹⁹ 'Dr Beeching' www.railinfo.freemove.co.uk/faq

IX. Energy: Petrol Prices

Retail Petrol Prices: 1902-99 (at 1999 prices)



- In 1999 the average retail petrol price of four-star petrol was about £3.46 a gallon.
- This century, petrol prices have been higher during the oil crises, the Suez war and 1906-21. At 1999 prices during the oil crises, a gallon of petrol was about £3.60-£3.68. After the Suez war (1957) and from 1906-21 the price of petrol was significantly higher in real terms than in 1999. In 1957 a gallon was £4.16 and in 1916 a gallon cost the equivalent of £6.65.
- Petrol was cheapest in 1928 and 1949 when it cost £1.77 and £1.92 respectively. In recent history, petrol was cheapest in real terms in 1990 at £2.40 a gallon.
- The increases in petrol prices from 1909-21 were due to taxation. In 1909 a consumers tax of 3d was imposed and doubled in 1915. In 1921 the tax was removed completely. The price of petrol fell from £4.58 to £3.08 a gallon in 1921-22.

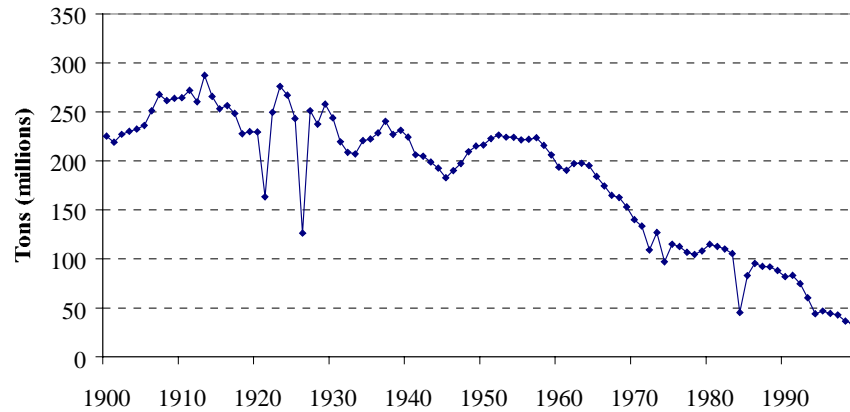
- From 1928 to 1938 duty was introduced on light hydrocarbon oils and raised from 4d to 9d over the period. From 1939 to 1950, petrol rationing held the price of petrol down.
- Since 1990, the increase in petrol prices can be partly attributed to rising taxation. And during this period the spot price of a barrel of North Sea crude oil has fallen by about 30%. Despite this fall in oil prices, retail petrol prices have risen significantly.

Note:

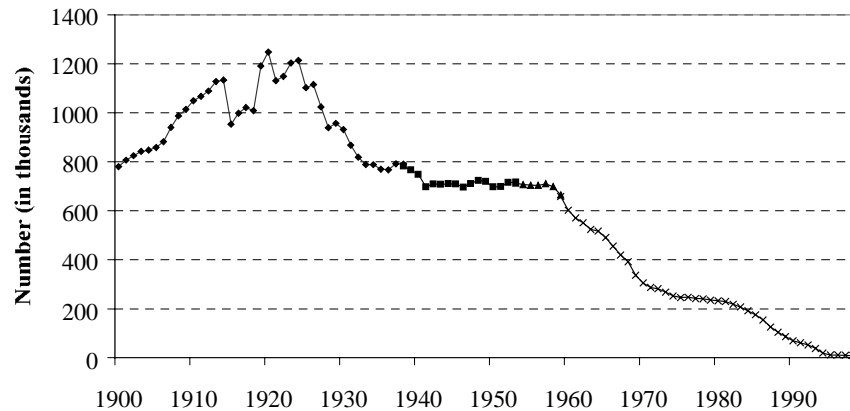
- To convert the figures into price per litre, divide by 4.54609.
- The data should be treated as a guide only of prices at 1999 levels. Pre-1914, petrol prices were not clearly recorded and motorists often paid what the retailer demanded.
- Breaks in the graph indicate that data is unavailable.

IX. Energy: Coal Production and Mining Employment

Coal Production in the UK: 1900-99



Miners in the UK: 1900-98



Note: changes to the statistical definition of a coal-miner and changes to the collection of data.

1900-38: Numbers employed in coal-mines in the UK:

1900-20: includes some men working minerals other than coal, working in mines covered by the Coal Mines Act.

1921-38: only coal mines covered and Southern Ireland excluded.

1938-60: Average number of wage earners on colliery books

1960-94: Mines operated by the National Coal Board only

1995-98: Miners of 'energy' in Great Britain

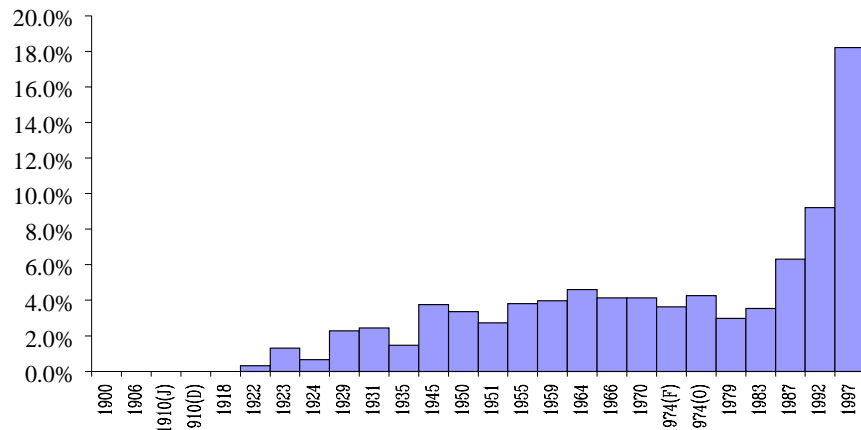
There are 18 of British Coal's former deep mines operating in the UK.²⁰ In 1900 there were 3,236 deep mines. In 1994 the industry was privatised following a government review of the energy industry.

- Coal production has fallen from the 1913 peak of 287 million tons²¹ to an all-time low of 34 million tons in 1999.
- Three deep troughs appear in the graph in 1921, 1926 and 1984. Miners' strikes in each of these years reduced output by 30%, 50% and 60% respectively.
- During both world wars coal production fell, but neither World War reduced output by as much as the workforce on strike.
- The First World War reduced employment in the mining industry when many workers joined the armed forces. By 1919 the number of miners was back to its pre-war trend.
- The number of miners employed in the UK this century peaked in 1920 at 1,250,000. As pits closed the numbers fell. From the 1940s to the late 1950s the number of miners levelled off at around 700,000. At the last count, at privatisation in 1994, only 20,000 miners were employed.
- By 1998 the number of miners in the 'energy industry' had fallen to 9,000.

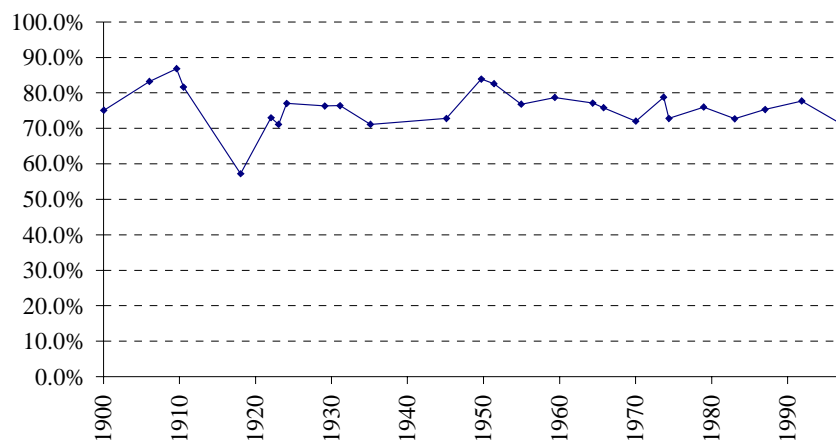
²⁰ HC Deb, 10 November 1999, c1045

²¹ To convert imperial tons to metric tonnes multiply by 1.016

Women MPs at General Elections 1900-1997: UK



Turnout at General Elections: 1900-1997: UK



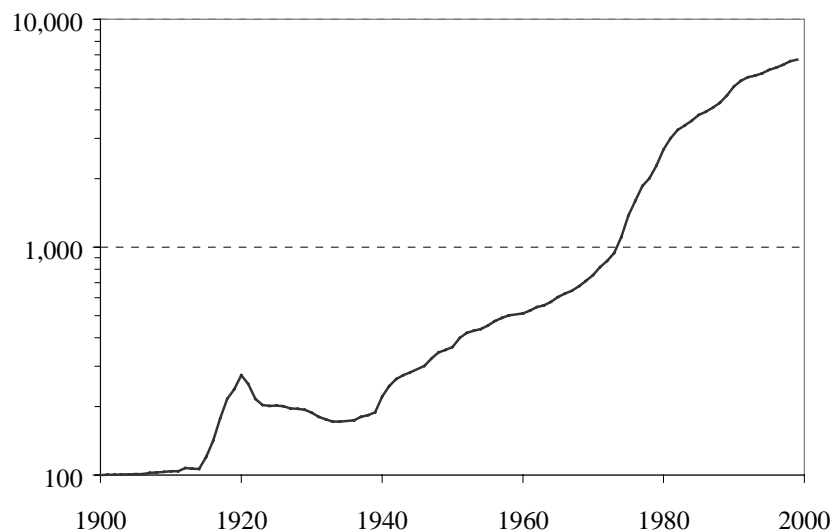
- The first woman to be elected to the House of Commons was Countess Constance Markievicz in 1918, although, as a member of Sinn Fein, she did not take her seat and so is not included as an MP in this context. Notable firsts this century for women include Margaret Thatcher, the first female Prime Minister and Betty Boothroyd, the first female speaker of the House.
- Between 1922 and 1997 there was a slow rise in the number of women MPs. The 1997 election doubled the number of women in parliament but the ratio is still just under 1 in 5 of the total 659 MPs. By the end of the century there are 11 women MPs: the highest ever.
- Elections to the Scottish Parliament and Assemblies in Wales and Northern Ireland gave 37% of the seats to women in Scotland, 40% in Wales, and 12% in Northern Ireland²²
- Whilst turnouts have varied over the century the majority of General Elections have achieved turnouts between 70% and 80%. The most notable exceptions to this would be the high turnout of 86.8% at the General Election held in January 1910. This was followed by an exceptionally low turnout during the First World War.
- The electorate has grown over the century from 6,730,935 at the 1900 election to 43,846,152 at the 1997 election. This is due to the growing population and the progressive extension of the franchise since 1918²³.

²² Scottish Parliament Research Paper RP99/1 May 1999. Welsh Assembly: www.totalwales.com Northern Ireland Assembly: www.ni-assembly.gov.uk

²³ *Britain Votes* 3, 6.

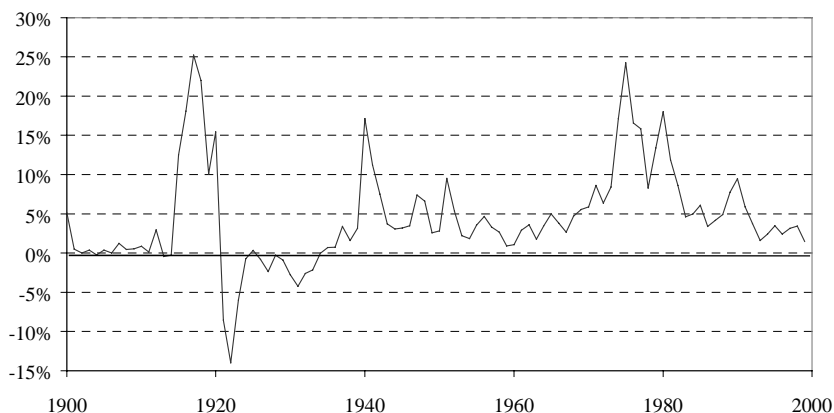
XI. Economy: Prices and inflation

Retail prices (1900=100 log scale)



- Between 1900 and 1999 retail prices have risen by around 66 times at an average annual rate of some 4.3%²⁴. There has been a marked contrast between the two halves of the Century. Between 1949 and 1999 prices rose some 19 fold at an average rate of 6.0% compared to a 3½ fold increase between 1900 and 1949 at an average rate of 2.6%.
- Since WWII prices have increased in every year with the largest rise for a calendar year being 24.2% in 1975. By contrast for much of the 1920s and 1930s prices were falling and at the outbreak of WWII the average price level was significantly below that at the close of WWI.
- The purchasing power of a pound fell from £1 in 1900 to the equivalent of just 1.5 pence in 1999.

Change in prices on previous year



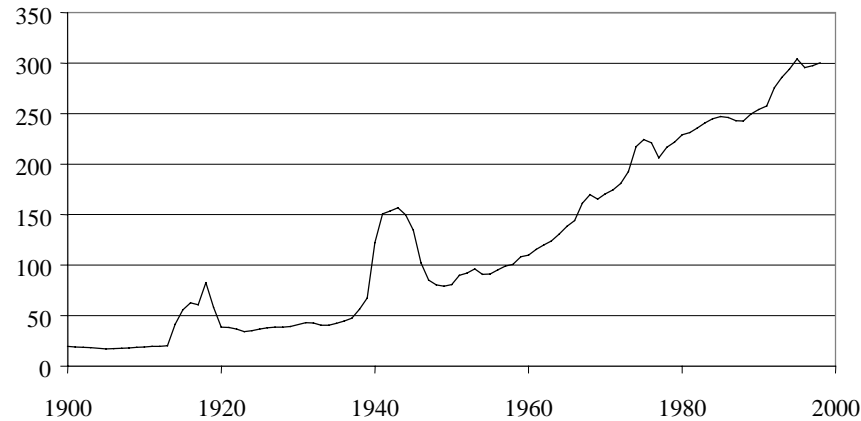
Typical prices:

	1900	1999
Inland letter post	1d (0.4p)	26p
The Times	3d (1.2p)	35p
Pint of beer in a public bar	2d (0.8p)	£1.73
Pint of fresh milk (London)	2d (0.8p)	26p
Dozen new laid eggs (London)	1/4½d (6.9p)	£1.57

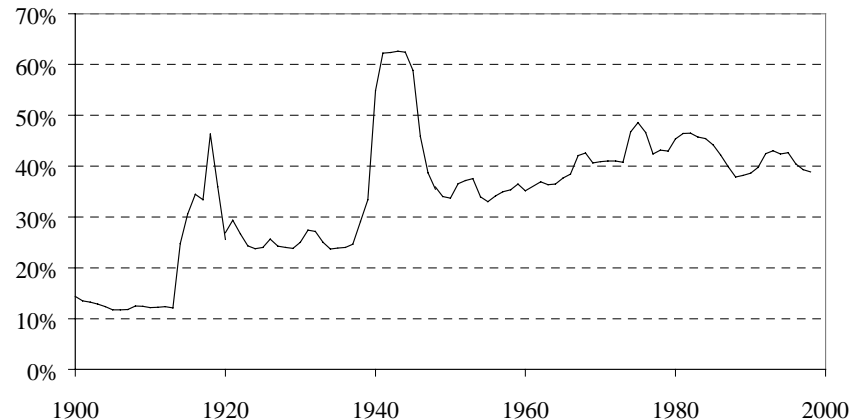
²⁴ *Inflation: the Value of the Pound 1750-1998*, HOC Library Research Paper 99/20, 23 February 1999

XI. Economy: General Government Expenditure

General Government Expenditure (£bn at 1995 prices)



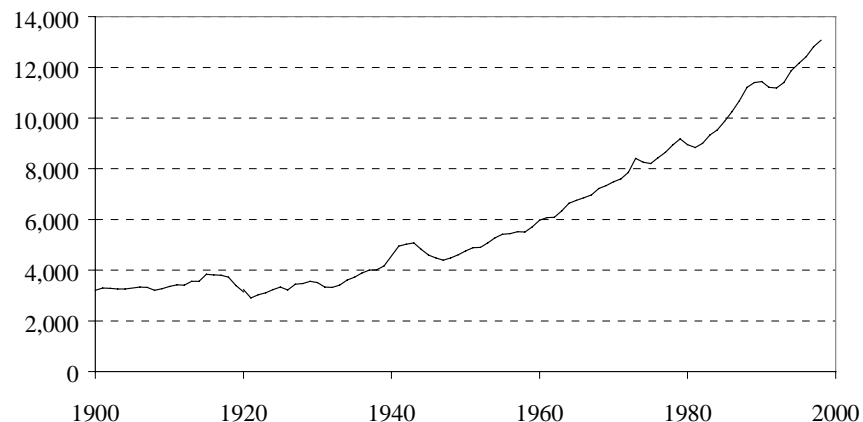
General Government Expenditure (Percent of GDP)



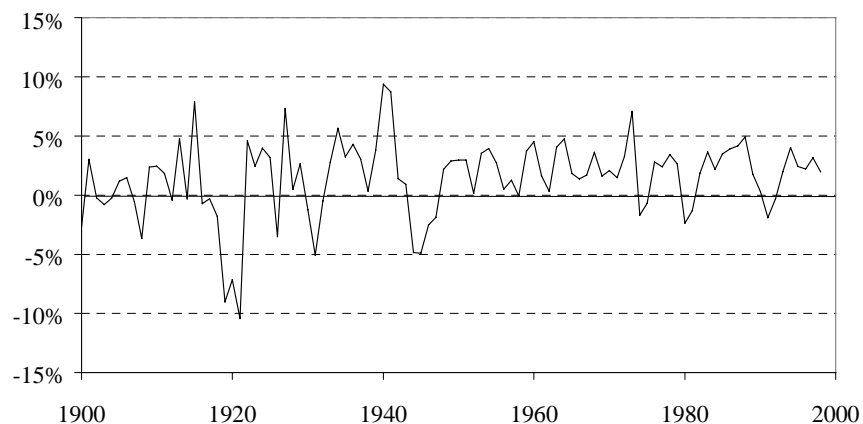
- General government expenditure (GGE) provides an aggregate measure of spending by central government and local authorities. It includes current expenditure, capital expenditure and net spending on certain financial assets such as loans and company securities.
- At the start of the 20th Century the ratio of GGE to GDP was in the range 10%-15%²⁵. In the inter-War period the ratio was typically around 25%. After reaching very high levels during World War II, the ratio fell to around 35% in the 1950s. During the 1960s and early-1970s the trend was upwards, partly reflecting the growing welfare state. After peaking at nearly 50% of GDP in 1975 the trend, with some cyclical fluctuation, has been downward although total spending has continued to increase in real terms.
- In 1900, during the Boer War, 48% of GGE related to defence, 18% to social services (education, health, housing, personal social services and social security), 7% to debt interest and 4% to law and order. In 1998/99 7% of GGE related to defence, 60% to social services (education, health, housing, personal social services and social security), 9% to debt interest and 5% to law and order.
- In 1998 general government expenditure (GGE) represented around 39% of GDP. This compares with less than 15% at the beginning of the 20th Century.
- The ratio of GGE to GDP peaked during WWII at around 63%.

²⁵ For periods before 1948 the data in the graphs has been derived from academic sources. Figures for a number of early years have been derived by linear interpolation.

GDP per capita (£ at 1995 prices)



Real GDP per capita (% change on previous year)

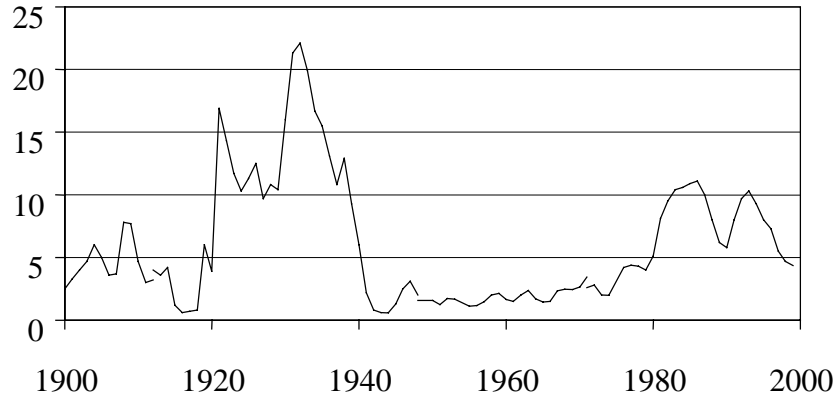


- Since 1900 GDP per capita at constant market prices rose by an estimated 298%.²⁶ There has been a marked contrast between the two halves of the Century. Between 1948 and 1998 per capita GDP rose by 191% compared to a 37% increase between 1900 and 1948.
- GDP per capita has not grown steadily and there have been a number of periods – most recently in 1991 and 1992 - when it has fallen. Most notably between 1918 and 1921 GDP per capita fell by a total of some 24%. In 1926 GDP per capita was lower than in 1906.²⁶
- Over the course of the 20th Century GDP per capita has risen less rapidly in the UK than in other major countries. Compared to the four-fold increase in the UK, per capita GDP has risen by 5½ times in Germany and the USA, 6 times in Canada and France, 7½ times in Italy and 14 times in Japan.
- In real terms GDP per capita in 1998 was around four times its level in 1900.
- The average rate of increase over the whole period was 1.4% per annum. However, the average rate in the period 1948 to 1998 was 2.2% per annum compared to 0.7% per annum between 1900 and 1948.

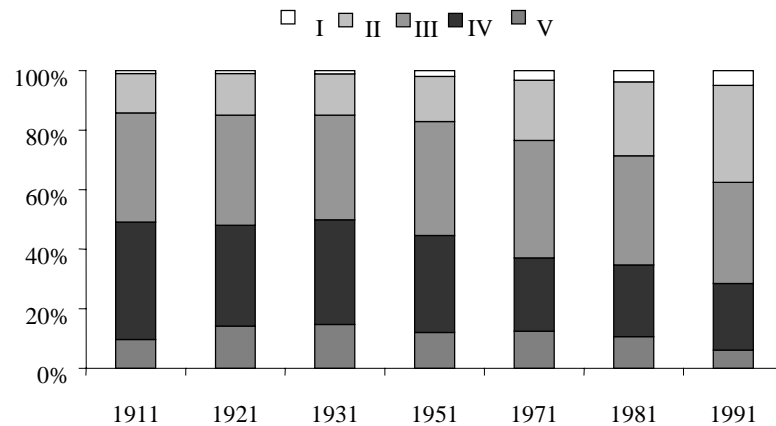
²⁶ Data are adjusted for the partition of Ireland.

XI. Economy: Unemployment and Employment by social class

UK Unemployment, % rates 1900-1999.



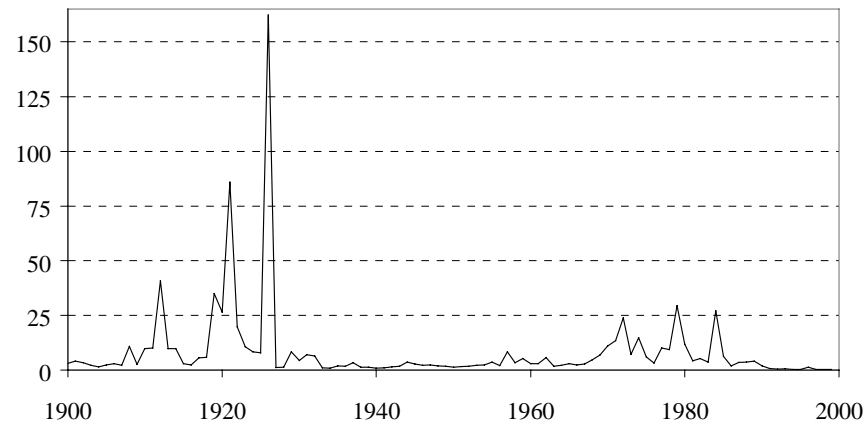
Occupied population by social class in Great Britain: 1911-91



I	Professional	1911: 1%	1991: 5%
II	Managerial and Technical	13%	32%
III	Skilled	37%	34%
IV	Partly skilled	39%	22%
V	Unskilled	10%	6%

- On the basis of published data, the unemployment rate peaked at 22.1% in 1932, however, this figure would certainly have been lower on current definitions, perhaps in the range of 10 – 16%.
- The number of unemployed people in the UK peaked in 1986, at just over three million (over 10%).
- In November 1999 there were 1.2 million unemployed claimants – a rate of 4.1% of the workforce
- In the latter part of the nineteenth and early twentieth century statistics were obtained from trades unions’ records. Certain trades unions paid benefits to their members who were unemployed. The unemployment rates for this period therefore represent the percentage of members who were out of work at any particular point in time. The coverage of these statistics is very patchy, since only some unions paid any benefits to unemployed members.
- Of the employed workforce the overall picture is one of increasing importance of professional, managerial and technical jobs (Classes I and II). The proportion of skilled jobs has been largely constant but obviously the number of jobs involved here will have changed over time. Partly skilled and unskilled jobs are in decline and this has been particularly so in the most recent decades.
- Although the changes identified are for occupations these will in turn reflect changes in industry and the sorts of jobs available. The most significant occupational changes have gone hand in hand with declines in traditional industries and growth in new areas, especially services and women’s employment.

Working Days Lost Through Stoppages (millions)



- Figures showing the number of days lost through industrial disputes are available on a more-or-less comparable basis back to 1893.
- It is important to note that a single, major stoppage can contribute a significant proportion of the total number of working days lost. For example, although 1926 is best remembered as the year of the General Strike, some 90% of the days lost to industrial action in that year resulted from disputes in the coal industry alone.²⁷
- The number of days lost in 1998 was the lowest ever this century.
- Days lost to strikes peaked in 1926 at 160 million. More recently, in the 1970s and 1980s, 200 million days have been lost over two decades.

In more recent years, major strikes have included the following:²⁸

- in 1979, the engineering workers strike accounted for 54% of the days lost;
- in 1980, the national steel strike accounted for 74% of the days lost;
- in 1984 and 1985 the miners' strike accounted for 83% and 63% respectively of days lost;
- in 1987 a strike in the telecommunications industry accounted for 41% of the number of days lost;
- in 1988 a postal strike accounted for 28% of the days
- strikes by council workers in 1989, 1991 and 1992 also accounted for significant proportions of the total number of days lost.

Of the 154 stoppages in progress in the twelve months to September 1999:²⁹

- 52 were disputes over pay;
- 12 were concerned with the duration and pattern of hours;
- 24 related to redundancy matters;
- 5 related to union matters;
- 11 related to working conditions and supervision;
- 25 to manning and work allocation;
- 25 related to dismissal and other disciplinary matters.

²⁷ British Labour Statistics Historical Abstract 1886-1968, table 197

²⁸ Employment Gazette, June 1994

²⁹ Labour Market Trends, December 1999

XII. Leisure: A weekend at the cinema and the public house

RESEARCH PAPER 99/111

In 1995 cinema celebrated its first century. A statistical outline of twentieth century cinema in the UK follows.

In 1901 early film exhibitors had to rely on audiences at large public gatherings. In 1909 the first purpose-built cinemas were built and by 1911 there were 2,000 venues in Britain. The audience was first estimated at 20 million in 1916, when there were 5,000 purpose-built cinema venues.³⁰

The number of cinemas and ticket sales increased during the 1920s and 1930s and by 1946 more than 80% of the population went to the cinema at least once a year. The 1940s are often described as cinema's Golden Age. But from 1946 to 1956 the cinema audience fell by about 500 million from its peak of 1,640 million to 1,101 million. Within four years, in 1960, the cinema audience had fallen by 600 million and stood at only 501 million.³¹

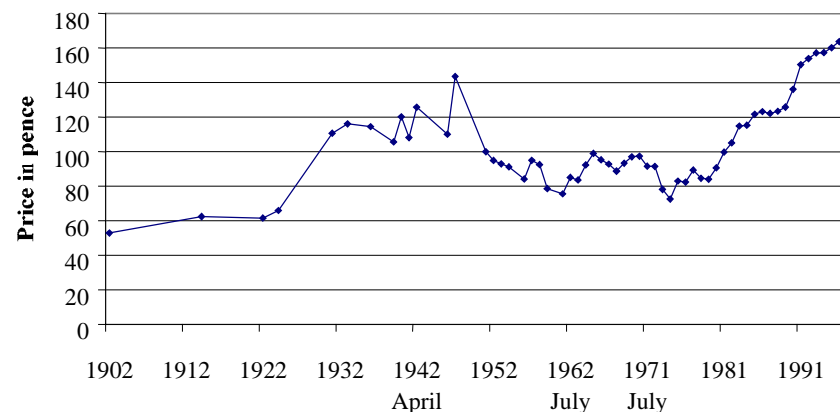
Audiences continued to decline as television replaced the role of the local picture palace. By 1984 admissions had collapsed to 60 million, an audience size similar to those of the silent movie era. In 1985, the first multiplex was built in Milton Keynes and, as the new cinema chains built the new complexes, audiences were revived. In 1999 month on month admissions were the highest since 1971 and, so far, 140 million tickets have been sold.³²

³⁰ *The British Cinema Audience: 1895-1920*, Nicholas Hiley, 1995.

³¹ *The Last Picture Show?* David Docherty, David Morrison and Michael Tracey, 1987

³² 'Analysis', The Guardian Newspaper, 19 November 1999.

Cost of a pint of bitter (at 1999 prices): 1902-97



As some data was unavailable, the graph is interpolated for 1902-14; 1914-22; 1923; 1925-31 and other single or two year periods until 1960.

- The cost of a pint of bitter has risen from 0.8 pence (or 53 pence at 1999 prices) to 167 pence in 1997.
- Prices peaked in 1947 when a pint cost, in real terms, the modern-day equivalent of £1.47. By the 1950s prices were back to around 80-90 pence and stayed within a ten pence price range until the late 1970s.
- From 1979-97 the price of a pint of bitter in real terms doubled.
- Despite increases in price, the consumption of some alcoholic beverages has risen this century. An increase in wine drinking is especially marked. In 1900 780,000 hectolitres were consumed, in 1997-98 10,000,000 hectolitres were drunk.³³

³³ A hectolitre is 100 litres

XIII. A Thousand Years

England is exceptionally fortunate in that over 900 years ago William the Conqueror, on Christmas Day 1085, ordered the production of one of the most famous national documents ever: the Domesday Book. Completed in September 1087, its purpose was to maximise state revenues and to settle feudal and land disputes between parties. Today, however, it is the immense wealth of detail about the economic life of that time that is of such continuing interest to both the historian and casual reader. But what does it tell us?

Major Population Centres

Population numbers

London	10,000	Bath	
York	8,000	Cambridge	
Winchester		Chester	
Norwich	> 6,000	Chichester	
Lincoln		Dover	
Canterbury		Hastings	
Colchester		Huntingdon	> 1,000
Dunwich		Hythe	
Exeter		Northampton	
Gloucester		Shaftesbury	
Leicester	> 2,000	Ipswich	
Lewes		Maldon	
Nottingham		Southampton	
Sandwich			
Stanford			
Wallingford			

Source: *Domesday Economy*, McDonald & Snooks p 18

In order to fulfil its tax-assessment role, the Domesday Book took a detailed inventory of the what was then the essential unit of the 11th

Century economy, the manor, on a county by county basis. Self sufficient in agricultural supplies, the manor was the most important consumer as well as producer of goods. What surpluses it produced it traded for luxury goods and military supplies. Hence, 11th Century England was, generally, a pre-market economy society. One writer has estimated that only about 30% of output entered the market in the Norman economy, compared with about 90% today,³⁴ and three-quarters of this was traded internationally. Specialisation was limited to a few areas of raw material deposits and trade determined by the physical impossibility of producing certain goods nationally. Outside of the manors were the towns. The largest of these in the 11th Century are shown in the Table (left).

The table overleaf brings together selected aspects of the economy portrayed in the Domesday Book.

Although this table is revealing it also highlights the omissions from the Domesday Book. Along with Metropolitan Councils, Scotland and, to a lesser extent, Wales are not represented at all. William’s singular contribution to Scottish history was, in 1080, to build Newcastle to defend the ill-defined border that then existed between the two kingdoms. Similarly, only parts of Wales on the English border were included in the survey. Even within England there are glaring omissions. For example, there are no references to Cumberland, Northumbria or Westmoreland. Neither London nor Durham were surveyed and hence their contribution to economic life has had to be estimated from other sources.

The information in this table reflects various economic aspects of interest. The settlements were the basic building blocks of the survey. They varied in size from ‘nucleated villages’ to scattered hamlets. Each however, would be a centre of economic life and production: commuter satellite towns had yet to come of age!

³⁴ *A Commercialising Economy*, Ed Britnell & Campbell, p 27

Domesday England (& Wales)

Counties	Settlements	Ploughteams per Settlement	Rural Population (households)	% of which are		Number of Churches
				Obligated landowners	Slaves	
Bedfordshire	141	10	3,591	84%	13%	4
Berkshire	189	10	6,139	74%	13%	64
Buckinghamshire	206	10	5,103	83%	17%	4
Cambridgeshire	142	11	4,868	69%	11%	3
Cheshire*	366	1	1,852	68%	10%	22
Cornwall	332	4	5,368	77%	21%	nil
Derbyshire	346	3	2,836	92%	1%	47
Devonshire	980	6	17,246	77%	19%	12
Dorset	314	6	7,382	76%	17%	14
Essex	444	9	14,004	79%	13%	17
Gloucestershire*	379	11	8,249	69%	26%	11
Hampshire	454	6	9,780	81%	18%	129
Herefordshire*	311	8	4,341	68%	17%	15
Hertfordshire	171	8	4,556	64%	13%	4
Huntingdonshire	85	12	2,500	97%	nil	54
Kent	347	9	11,753	87%	10%	186
Lancashire (South)	55	2	260	77%	8%	7
Leicestershire	292	6	6,423	62%	6%	1
Lincolnshire	754	6	21,462	48%	nil	242
Middlesex	62	9	2,177	70%	5%	3
Norfolk	730	7	26,309	55%	4%	249
Northamptonshire	354	7	7,663	76%	10%	3
Nottinghamshire	297	7	5,608	68%	nil	86
Oxfordshire	250	10	6,713	84%	15%	6
Shropshire	459	4	4,757	63%	20%	29
Somerset	622	6	12,991	78%	16%	18
Staffordshire	342	3	3,028	90%	8%	2
Suffolk	639	7	19,070	50%	5%	427
Surrey	144	9	4,105	81%	12%	68
Sussex	336	10	9,600	88%	4%	109
Warwickshire	247	8	6,277	85%	12%	1
Wiltshire	344	9	9,944	63%	16%	29
Worcestershire	275	8	4,604	77%	16%	10
Yorkshire	1,993	1	7,566	90%	nil	177
Total England	13,402	6	268,125	71%	11%	2,053

Note: * includes areas of county currently in Wales

Source: *Domesday England*, H.C. Darby, Cambridge University Press

Ploughteams act as a proxy for the industrial resources of a settlement. At that time the principal economic activity was arable farming. Wheat, oats, barley and rye were the primary production crops, livestock was less important. The major technical innovation and item of capital investment was the heavy iron plough. Pulled by up to eight oxen, this piece of equipment was fundamental to the success and sustainability of the manor. Its loss, due for example to raids and war, could seriously undermine the viability of a manor. Ploughteams per settlement, therefore, is a rough indicator of the 'industrial' strength and sophistication of settlements. There is considerable regional variation, partly due to differences in geography but partly as a result of William's military campaign against northern barons following their refusal to co-operate with his administration.

The rural population figures are shown as heads of households split between those that would either have owned or cultivated land on their own behalf but who were obligated to provide services to the manor, and slaves. Labour was a scarce resource in 11th Century England, whereas land was relatively plentiful. Hence, property rights were extended over labour, tying peasant labour to landownings. Although the peasants' lot was barely above that of subsistence³⁵, they were superior to slaves who had no property.

Slaves were the regular currency of international aggression and, to an extent, trade. Again there were interesting regional variations in the proportion of slave labour, being most prominent in the kingdom's fringe in the West Country and along the Welsh borders. Since the population figures in the table show the number of households and hence to derive a population figure one needs to estimate an average household size multiplier. Historians vary as to

³⁵ One writer notes that: As far as the Lord was concerned, the economic position of the bonded peasant was little different from that of the manorial plough beasts. Source: Britnell & Campbell, *Op cit* p 28

this figure but the generally accepted estimate is between four and five people per household. For a complete picture of the population of the Kingdom in 1068 one must also add in the figures for the urban population, plus various groups of 'nobility' excluded from the survey, plus estimates for the 'missing' North. Darby³⁶ estimates the urban population at 120,000 (perhaps a tenth of the total population). Taken together with the other adjustments, the consensus view is that the population at 1086 stood at between 1.3 and 1.5 million people.

The last indicator in the table is the number of churches. In 11th Century Europe the Church was the IT and education 'superhighway' of its day. Nearly all formal learning took place within the orbit of the church and it could also be an important economic consumer of local goods and services. Thus the prevalence of churches in an area tells us something of its intellectual and religious development at that time.

Economic historians have not shirked the task of estimating Norman national income. In some respects the task is relatively straightforward. The Domesday Book provides sufficient evidence to calculate the output of agricultural products and the small proportion of people not employed in agriculture allows for reasonably accurate inferences about the value of that sector too. One area of dispute, however, is the state of the peasantry. Were they all on a subsistence existence, ground-down by wicked pantomime Barons? Or, alternatively, had some of them managed to exploit their scarcity value and had accumulated wealth and possessions to support an above subsistence standard of living? There is some archaeological evidence to support this latter view but how typical these cases are is a matter for debate. Estimates of national income in 1086 range from £137,000 to £500,000.³⁷ In

today's prices, very approximately, this would be worth between £333 million and £1.2 billion.³⁸

A short summary of the state of the economy at the time of Domesday and in the succeeding centuries is shown below:

By the late eleventh century the English economy had achieved a high degree of market orientation, equivalent to that of the Roman Empire at the beginning of the Christian era, and of India during the mid twentieth century. More importantly the commercialised sector was coincident with the economic interests of the main economic decision makers: the crown, the feudal lords, and free peasants who acted in an economically rational way. This created an economic system capable of achieving relatively high rates of economic growth during which the living standards of some, if not all, of the population actually rose.³⁹

³⁶ *Domesday England*, Darby, CUP
³⁷ Op cit p50

³⁸ Source: HC Library Research Paper 97/76 & Phelps Brown & Hopkins, *Economica*, November 1956
³⁹ Graeme Snooks in Britnell & Campbell, p53

Charts and Tables	Years	Source
<u>II. Population</u>		
UK population (Thousands)	1901-71 1981-2001	<i>British Historical Statistics</i> , Mitchell (1988) Office for National Statistics, <i>Population Trends</i> (1998)
Intercensal change (%) in population	1901-71 1981-2001	<i>British Historical Statistics</i> , Mitchell (1988) Office for National Statistics, <i>Population Trends</i> (1998)
UK Births and Deaths	1901-2000	Office for National Statistics, Social Trends Dataset
UK annual net international migrations	1901-97	CSO/ONS <i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i>
<u>III. Health</u>		
Life Expectancy at Birth	1901-2021	ONS Dataset ST 29701
Infant Mortality per Thousand Births	1900-1997	CSO/ONS <i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i>
Causes of Death in England and Wales	1880 1997	<i>The British Population</i> , Coleman and Salt (1992) ONS <i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i> , 1999
Other Health sources		<i>Population and Society in Britain 1850-1980</i> , Barker and Drake (1982) <i>Population and Society 1750-1940</i> , Tranter (1985) The Health of Adult Britain 1841-1994, ONS (1997)
<u>IV. Education</u>		
Number of secondary school pupils per full-time teacher in the UK	1901-80 1981-93	<i>British Historical Statistics</i> . Mitchell (1988) CSO/ONS <i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i> .
First Degrees obtained by full-time students at UK Higher education institutions	1922-93	CSO/ONS <i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i> .
Higher Degrees obtained by full-time students at UK higher education institutions	1922-96	CSO/ONS <i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i> .
Literacy		National Literacy Association. www.nla.org.uk

V. Housing

Houses Built in Great Britain	1901-80 1981-98	<i>British Historical Statistics</i> , Mitchell (1988) <i>Housing and Construction Statistics</i>
Tenure in England	1914-91 1999	<i>English House Condition Survey</i> , Department of the Environment (1991) DETR Website: http://www.housing.detr.gov.uk/
Urbanisation	1901-71 1981 1991	<i>Census Preliminary Report</i> , OPCS <i>Key Statistics for Urban Areas</i> , OPCS <i>Key Statistics for Urban and Rural Areas</i> , OPCS
Profile of the Housing Stock in England		<i>English House Condition Survey</i> , Department of the Environment (1991)
Other Housing sources		<i>Housing Finance Review 1999/2000</i> , Joseph Rowntree Foundation (1999) <i>British Social Trends since 1900</i> , Halsey (1988)

VI. Crime

Indictable Offences known to the Police	1900-80 1981-97	<i>British Historical Statistics</i> , Mitchell (1980) <i>Criminal Statistics</i> , Home Office
Homicides	1900-97	<i>British Historical Statistics</i> , Mitchell (1980) <i>Homicide Statistics</i> , House of Commons Library Research Paper 99/56
Police Strength	1875-1980 1980-99	<i>British Historical Statistics</i> , Mitchell (1980) Annual Abstract of Statistics, ONS
Prison population in England and Wales	1901-98	<i>Prison Statistics</i> , Home Office

VII. Defence

Deaths of UK citizens in wars		<i>Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference</i> , Clodfelter (1992) <i>Fighting with Figures</i> , CSO
Size of regular armed forces	1900-97	CSO/ONS <i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i>

VIII. Transport

Annual fatalities per thousand motor vehicles currently registered in GB	1926-97	<i>Transport statistics Great Britain 1998 edition</i> , DETR (1998)
Total length of the UK rail route at year end (km)	1926-68 1951-97	<i>Basic road statistics 1969</i> . <i>Transport statistics Great Britain 1998 edition</i> , DETR (1998)

IX. Energy

Retail Petrol Prices	1902-99	Institute of Petroleum: http://www.petroleum.co.uk/ds16.htm and IPSTAT.
Coal Production in the UK	1900-80 1981-99	<i>British Historical Statistics</i> , Mitchell (1988) <i>Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1999</i> , DTI (1999)
Miners in the UK	1900-94	CSO/ONS <i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i>
Other Energy sources		<i>Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1999</i> , DTI (1999)

X. Elections

see footnotes

XI. Economy

Retail Prices		<i>Inflation: the Value of the Pound 1750-1998</i> , HOC Library Research Paper 99/20, 23 February 1999
General Government Expenditure		ONS database series QYXR & YBHA Peacock & Wiseman, <i>The Growth of Public Expenditure in the UK</i> , 1961 Sefton & Weale, <i>Balanced Estimates of national income for the UK 1920-1990</i> , 1995 CH Feinstein, <i>National income, expenditure & output of the UK 1855-1965</i> , 1972 HM Treasury, <i>Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 1999-00</i> , Cm 4201 table 4.1
Gross Domestic Product		ONS database series ABMI & EBAQ Sefton & Weale, <i>Balanced Estimates of national income for the UK 1920-1990</i> , 1995 CH Feinstein, <i>National income, expenditure & output of the UK 1855-1965</i> , 1972 OECD, <i>National Accounts</i> , 1960-1997 (Statview) T Leisner, <i>One Hundred Years of Economic Statistics</i> , The Economist

Employment and Unemployment		G Routh, <i>Occupations of the people of Great Britain, 1801-1981</i> , 1987 Also see footnotes
Typical prices	1900	Newman & Foster, <i>The Value of a Pound</i> , 1995; Board of Trade, <i>Wholesale and Retail Prices</i> , HC 321 1903
	1999	Tesco on-line price check; www.tesco.co.uk (20 th December 1999). Except the price of a pint of beer; news2.thls.bbc.co.uk.
<u>XII. Leisure</u>		
Price of a pint of beer	1900-97	<i>Statistical Handbook: A compilation of drinks industry statistics</i> , BLRA (1998)
Other Leisure sources		<i>The British Cinema Audience: 1895-1920</i> , Hiley (1995) <i>The Last Picture Show?</i> Docherty, Morrison and Tracey (1987) CSO/ONS <i>Annual Abstract of Statistics</i> http://uk.imdb.com/
<u>XIII. One Thousand years</u>		
		See footnotes