Figure 2.1 Life expectancy at birth by social class, a) males and b) females, England and Wales, 1972–2005

a) Males

Years

Social Class

I

II

IIIM

IV

V

IIIN

All

Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study
Figure 2.1 Life expectancy at birth by social class, a) males and b) females, England and Wales, 1972–2005

b) Females

Years

Social Class

- I
- II
- III
- IV
- V
- All

Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study
Figure 2.6 Age standardised mortality rates by socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC) and region, men aged 25–64, 2001–2003

Mortality rate per 100,000

Source: Office for National Statistics
Figure 2.9 Disability-free life expectancy at birth, persons: regional averages at each neighbourhood income level, England, 1999–2003

Age

Most deprived ← Neighbourhood Income Deprivation (Population Percentiles) → Least deprived

- Yorkshire/Humber average
- South West average
- East of England average
- East Midlands average
- North West average
- West Midlands average
- South East average
- North East average
- London average

Source: Office for National Statistics
Figure 2.10 Age standardised (a) circulatory disease and (b) cancer death rates at ages under 75, by local ward deprivation level, 1999 and 2001–2003

(a) Circulatory disease

Rate per 100,000 population

Source: Office for National Statistics Health Statistics Quarterly 60
Figure 2.10 Age standardised (a) circulatory disease and (b) cancer death rates at ages under 75, by local ward deprivation level, 1999 and 2001–2003

(b) Cancer

Rate per 100,000 population

Source: Office for National Statistics Health Statistics Quarterly\textsuperscript{60}
Figure 2.11 Age standardised percentage of women with a General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) score of 4 or more by deprivation quintile, 2001 and 2006
Figure 2.12 Rates of poor social/emotional adjustment at ages 7, 11 and 16, by father’s social class at birth, 1958 National Child Development Study

Source: 1958 National Child Development Study

Percent poor adjustment

Social class at birth

I/II
IIINM
IIIM
IV/V

Aged 7
Aged 11
Aged 16
Figure 2.13 Percentage of (a) males and (b) females smoking, by socioeconomic class (NS-SEC), 2001–7

(a) Males

Percent

Year

Note: NS-SEC = National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification
Source: Office for National Statistics General Household Survey

Managerial and professional
Intermediate
Routine and manual
Figure 2.13 Percentage of (a) males and (b) females smoking, by socioeconomic class (NS-SEC), 2001–7

(b) Females

Percent

Year

Note: NS-SEC = National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification
Source: Office for National Statistics General Household Survey

Managerial and professional
Intermediate
Routine and manual
Figure 2.14 Alcohol-attributable hospital admissions by small area deprivation quintile in England, 2006–2007

Age standardised persons per 100,000

![Bar chart showing alcohol-attributable hospital admissions by small area deprivation quintile in England, 2006–2007. The chart displays the age standardised persons per 100,000 for different deprivation quintiles, with separate bars for males (Gradient = 2.6) and females (Gradient = 2.4). The highest admissions are in the 'Most' quintile, followed by the 'Second', 'Third', 'Fourth', and 'Least' quintiles.](image)

Note: IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation for Lower Level Super Output Areas
Source: NHS Information Centre Hospital Episode Statistics
Figure 2.15 Obesity prevalence at ages 16 and over by social class, (a) males and (b) females, 1997–2007

(a) Males

Percentage obese
(BMI > 30)

Year

Source: National Obesity Observatory, based on the Health Survey for England
Figure 2.15 Obesity prevalence at ages 16 and over by social class, (a) males and (b) females, 1997–2007

(b) Females

Percentage obese
(BMI > 30)

Year


I - Professional
II - Managerial, technical
III-N - Skilled non-manual
IIIM - Skilled manual
IV - Semi-skilled manual
V - Unskilled manual

Source: National Obesity Observatory, based on the Health Survey for England

70
Figure 2.17 Prevalence of problematic drug users aged 15–64 years by local authority of residence and Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2006/7

Rate per 1,000

IMD Score 2007

IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation
Source: North West Public Health Observatory

\[^{80}\]
Figure 2.19 Estimated number of infant deaths that would be avoided if all quintiles had the same level of mortality as the least deprived, 2005–6

[Bar charts showing pre-term and full-term births across different quintiles with labels for Neonatal, Postneonatal, and Infant categories.

Source: Office for National Statistics Health Statistics Quarterly]
Figure 2.20 Links between socioeconomic status and factors affecting child development, 2003–4

- **Birth weight**
  - Kg
  - Lowest, 2, 3, 4, Highest socioeconomic status

- **Mother suffered post-natal depression**
  - Percent
  - Lowest, 2, 3, 4, Highest socioeconomic status

- **Read to every day at age 3**
  - Percent
  - Lowest, 2, 3, 4, Highest socioeconomic status

- **Regular bed times at age 3**
  - Percent
  - Lowest, 2, 3, 4, Highest socioeconomic status

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families\(^{93}\)
Figure 2.22 Indicators of school readiness by parental income group, 2008

Average percentile score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Score</th>
<th>Income Q1</th>
<th>Income Q2</th>
<th>Income Q3</th>
<th>Income Q4</th>
<th>Income Q5</th>
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<tr>
<td>School readiness at 3</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Washbrook and Waldfogel
Figure 2.23 Attainment gap from early years to higher education by eligibility for free school meals, 2009

Percentage reaching expected level

- Foundation stage: 53% not eligible, 31% eligible
- Key stage 1: 82% not eligible, 60% eligible
- Key stage 2: 75% not eligible, 51% eligible
- Key stage 3: 72% not eligible, 43% eligible
- Key stage 4: 49% not eligible, 21% eligible
- Entry to Higher Education: 32% not eligible, 13% eligible

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families and Higher Education Statistics Agency
Figure 2.24 Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent by gender, free school meal eligibility and ethnic group, 2008/9

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families

Legend:
- Green: Girls not eligible for free school meals
- Light green: Boys not eligible for free school meals
- Blue: Girls known to be eligible for free school meals
- Gray: Boys known to be eligible for free school meals
Figure 2.26 Standardised limiting illness rates in 2001 at ages 16–74, by education level recorded in 2001.

Percent ill

Qualifications

- 3rd level
- 2+As
- 5+Os
- GCSE
- Other Qual
- No Qualifications

Males

Females

Note: Vertical bars (I) represent confidence intervals.
Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study.\(^{112}\)
Figure 2.28 Unemployment rate by previous occupation, July–September 2009

Percent

1. Managers and Senior Officials
2. Professional
3. Associate Professional and Technical
4. Administrative and Secretarial
5. Skilled Trades
6. Personal Service
7. Sales and Customer Service
8. Process, Plan and Machine Operatives
9. Elementary

Source: Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey 108
Figure 2.29 Mortality of men in England and Wales in 1981–92, by social class and employment status at the 1981 Census

Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study
Figure 2.30 Employment rates among working age adults by type of disability, 2008

Note: For each disability, the percentage employed are indicated by the solid horizontal bar. Horizontal lines (—) indicate the width of the 95 per cent confidence interval.

Source: Office of Disability Issues, based on Labour Force Survey
Figure 2.32 Seasonally adjusted trends in unemployment rates for young people in the UK, 1992–2009

Percent

16–17

18–24

All aged 16 and over

Source: Office for National Statistics
Labour Force Survey 134
Figure 2.33 The association of civil service grade with job control, Whitehall II study, 1985–88

Notes: Score calculated as a z score
Source: Whitehall II Study

Score

Civil Service Employment Grades
Figure 2.34 The social gradient in the metabolic syndrome, Whitehall II study, 1991–1993

Odds Ratios

Civil Service Employment Grades

Source: Whitehall II Study
Figure 2.37 Percentage shares of equivalised total gross and post-tax income, by quintile groups for all households, 1978–2007/8

Note: Gross income comprises original income and direct cash benefits (e.g. pensions, child benefit, housing benefit and income support). Post-tax income comprises gross income after direct and indirect taxes (e.g. VAT).

Source: Office for National Statistics
Figure 2.38 Percentage distribution of total household wealth by component, 2006–8

Percent of total wealth

Decile of household wealth

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th

Source: Office for National Statistics
Wealth and Assets Survey\textsuperscript{181}
Figure 2.39 Median total wealth by socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC), 2006–8

£ (Thousands)

Socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC)

- Large employers and higher managerial
- Higher professional
- Lower managerial & professional
- Intermediate occupations
- Small employers & own account workers
- Lower supervisory and technical
- Semi-routine occupations
- Routine occupations
- Never worked/long term unemployed

Source: Office for National Statistics
Wealth and Assets Survey 191
Figure 2.41 Distance travelled per person per year in Great Britain, by household income quintile and mode, 2008

Distance travelled (miles)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income quintile</th>
<th>Distance (miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Travel Survey

Legend:
- Other public transport
- Taxi and minicab
- Rail
- Bus and coach
- Other private transport
- Car passenger
- Car driver
- Cycle
- Walk