Figure 1 Life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) at birth, persons by neighbourhood income level, England, 1999–2003

Source: Office for National Statistics
Figure 2  Age standardised mortality rates by socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC) in the North East and South West regions, men aged 25–64, 2001–2003

Notes: NS-SEC = National Statistics Socio-economic Classification
Source: Office for National Statistics
Figure 3 Age standardised percentage of women with a General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) score of 4 or more by deprivation quintile, 2001 and 2006

Source: Health Survey for England

---

Percent

Least deprived     Deprivation quintiles     Most deprived

2001
2006
Figure 4 The Conceptual framework

Reduce health inequalities and improve health and well-being for all.

Create an enabling society that maximises individual and community potential.

Ensure social justice, health and sustainability are at heart of policies.

Policy objectives

A. Give every child the best start in life.

B. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives.

C. Create fair employment and good work for all.

D. Ensure healthy standard of living for all.

E. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities.

F. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.

Policy mechanisms

Equality and health equity in all policies.

Effective evidence-based delivery systems.
Figure 5 Action across the life course

Areas of action

Sustainable communities and places

Healthy Standard of Living

Early Years  Skills Development  Employment and Work  Prevention

Life Course

Accumulation of positive and negative effects on health and wellbeing

Life course stages

Prenatal  Pre-School  School  Training  Employment  Retirement  Family Building
Figure 6: Inequality in early cognitive development of children in the 1970 British Cohort Study, at ages 22 months to 10 years

Average position in distribution

High Q at 22m

Low Q at 22m

Months

High socioeconomic status
Low socioeconomic status

Note: Q = cognitive score
Source: 1970 British Cohort Study

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Figure 7 Standardised limiting illness rates in 2001 at ages 16–74, by education level recorded in 2001

Percent ill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2+As</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Qual</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Qualifications</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Vertical bars (I) represent confidence intervals
Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study

Males
Females
Figure 8 Mortality of men in England and Wales in 1981–92, by social class and employment status at the 1981 Census

Standardised Mortality Rate

Employed in 1981

Unemployed in 1981

Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study

Social Class
Figure 9 Taxes as a percentage of gross income, by quintile, 2007/8

Percent

Quintile of household equivalised disposable income

- All indirect taxes
- All direct taxes

Source: Office for National Statistics

²¹
Figure 10 Populations living in areas with, in relative terms, the least favourable environmental conditions, 2001–6

Environmental conditions: river water quality, air quality, green space, habitat favourable to biodiversity, flood risk, litter, detritus, housing conditions, road accidents, regulate sites (e.g. landfill)

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

No conditions | 1 condition | 2 conditions | 3 or more conditions

Least deprived areas | Level of deprivation | Most deprived areas
Figure 11 Prevalence of obesity (>95th centile), by region and deprivation quintile, children aged 10–11 years, 2007/8

Prevalence of obesity

Quintile 1 (least deprived)
Quintile 2
Quintile 3
Quintile 4
Quintile 5 (most deprived)

Source: National Obesity Observatory, based on National Child Measurement Programme²⁴