

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

a) Males

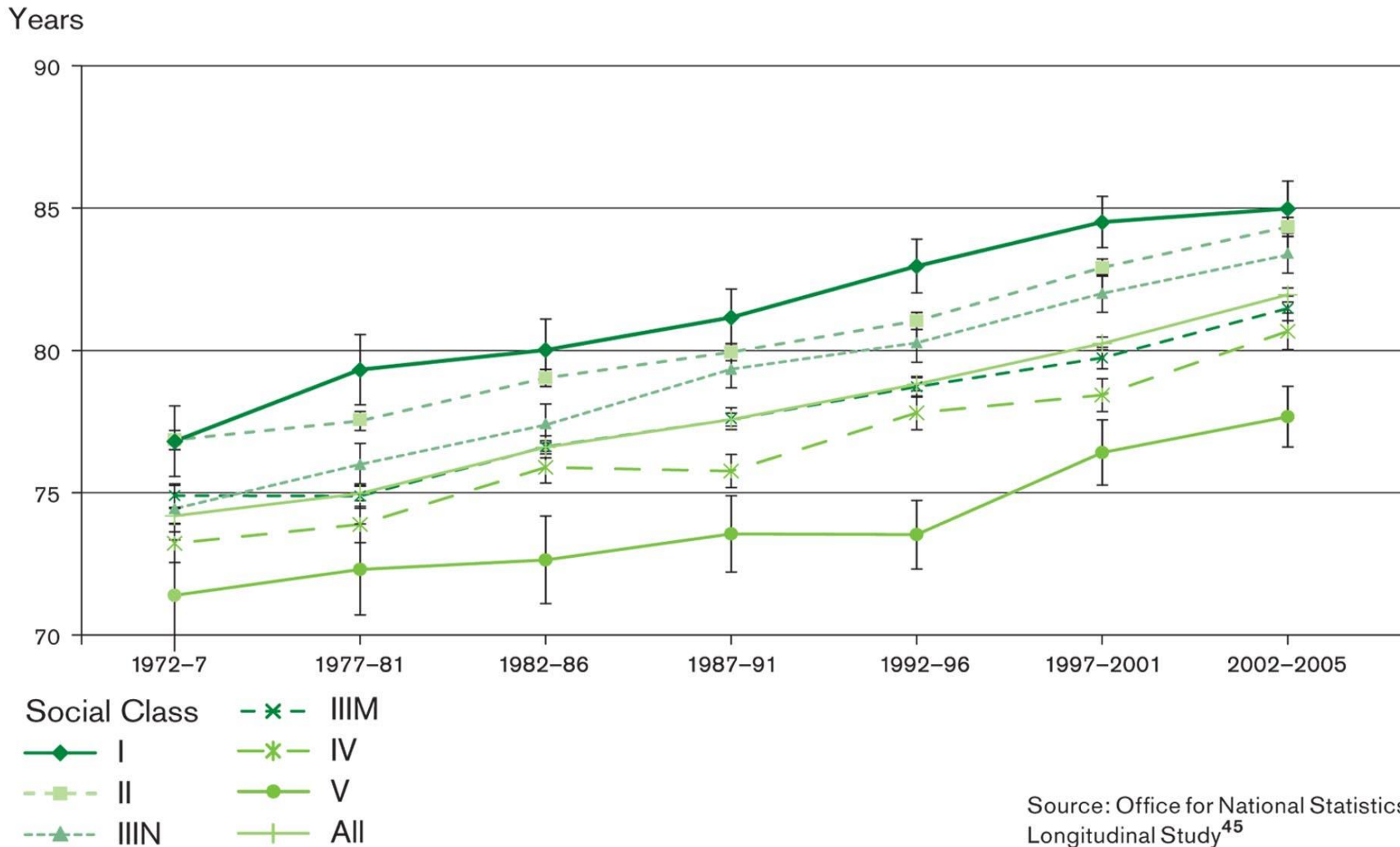
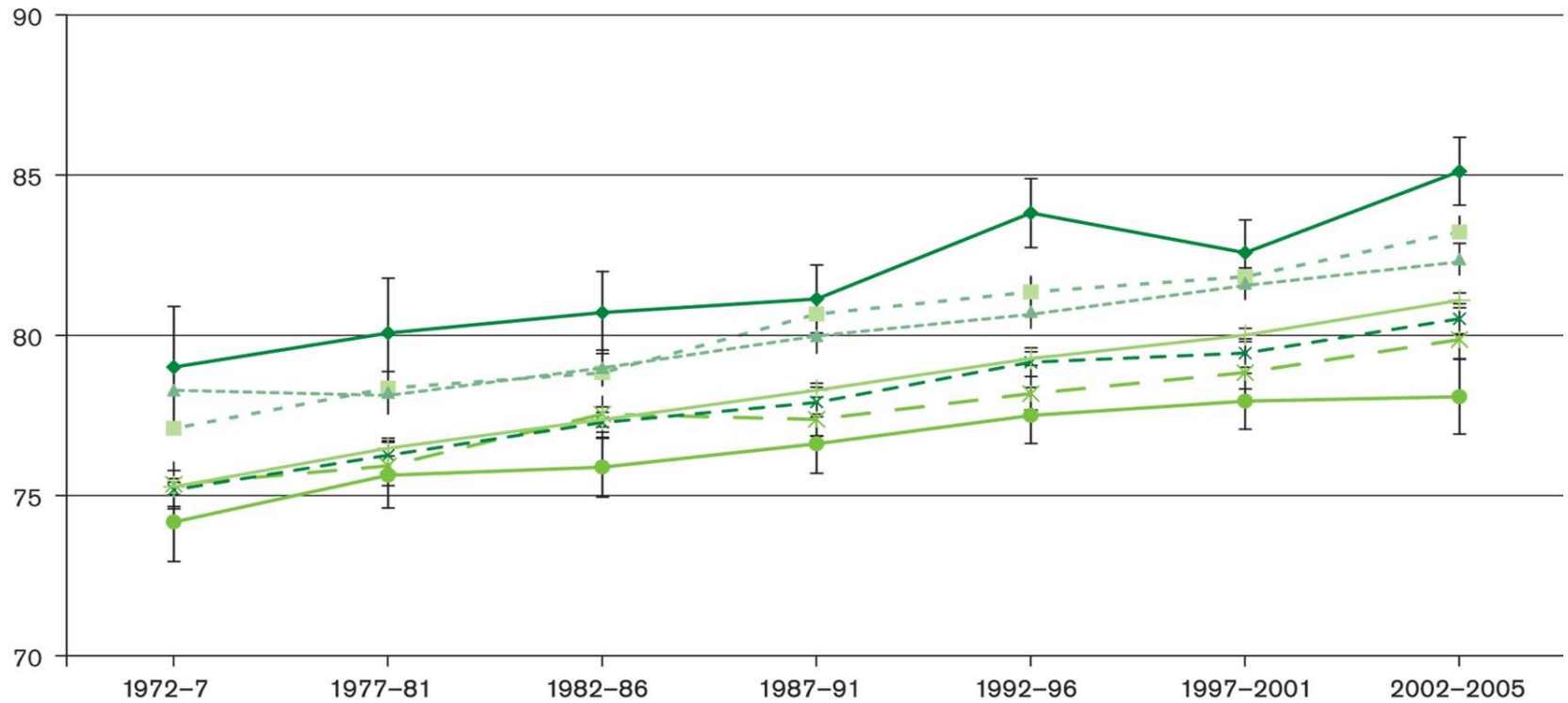


Figure 2.1 Life expectancy at birth by social class, a) males and b) females, England and Wales, 1972–2005

b) Females

Years



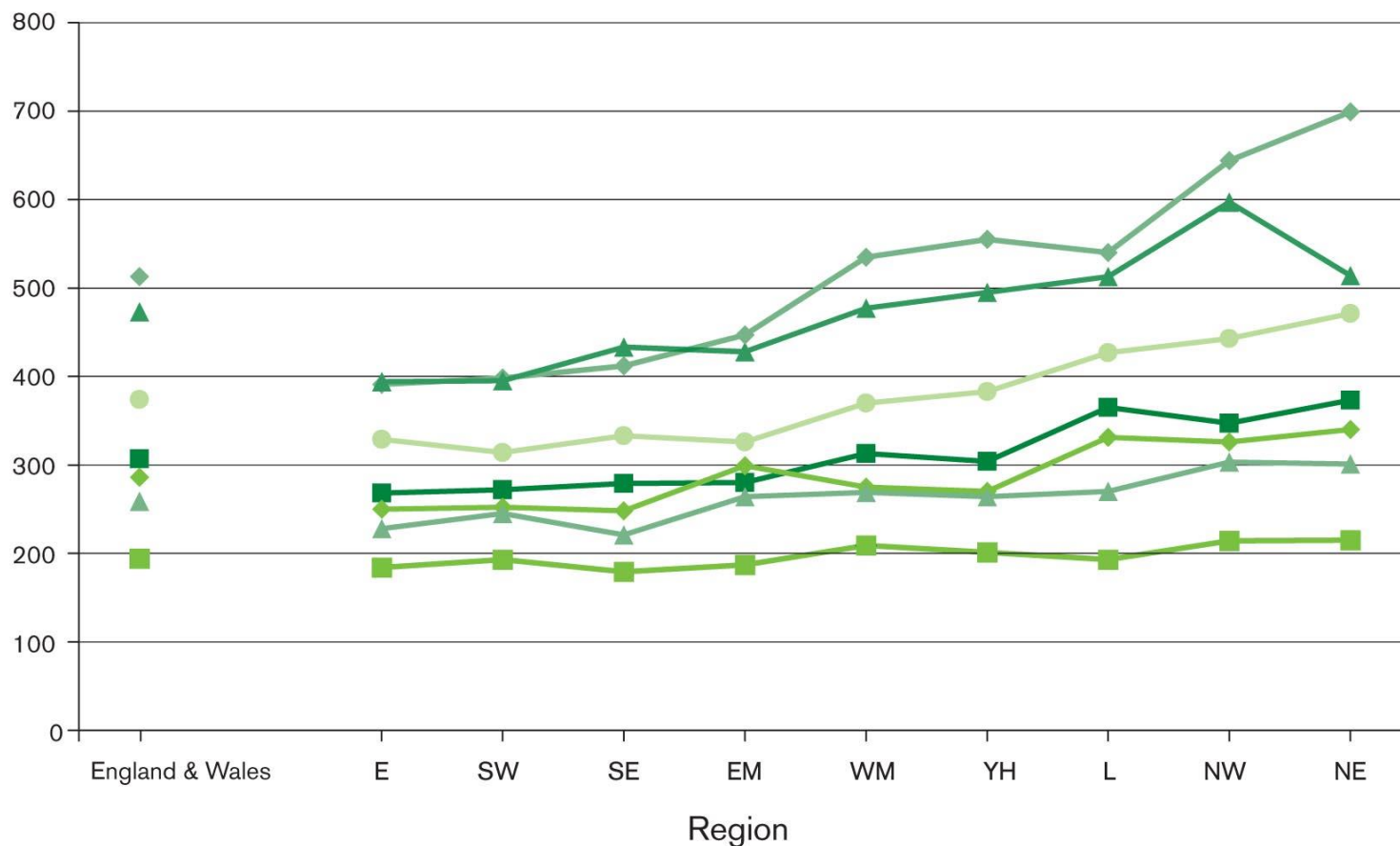
Social Class

- ◆— I
- -■- - II
- -▲- - III N
- * - III M
- * - IV
- ● - V
- + - All

Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study⁴⁵

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

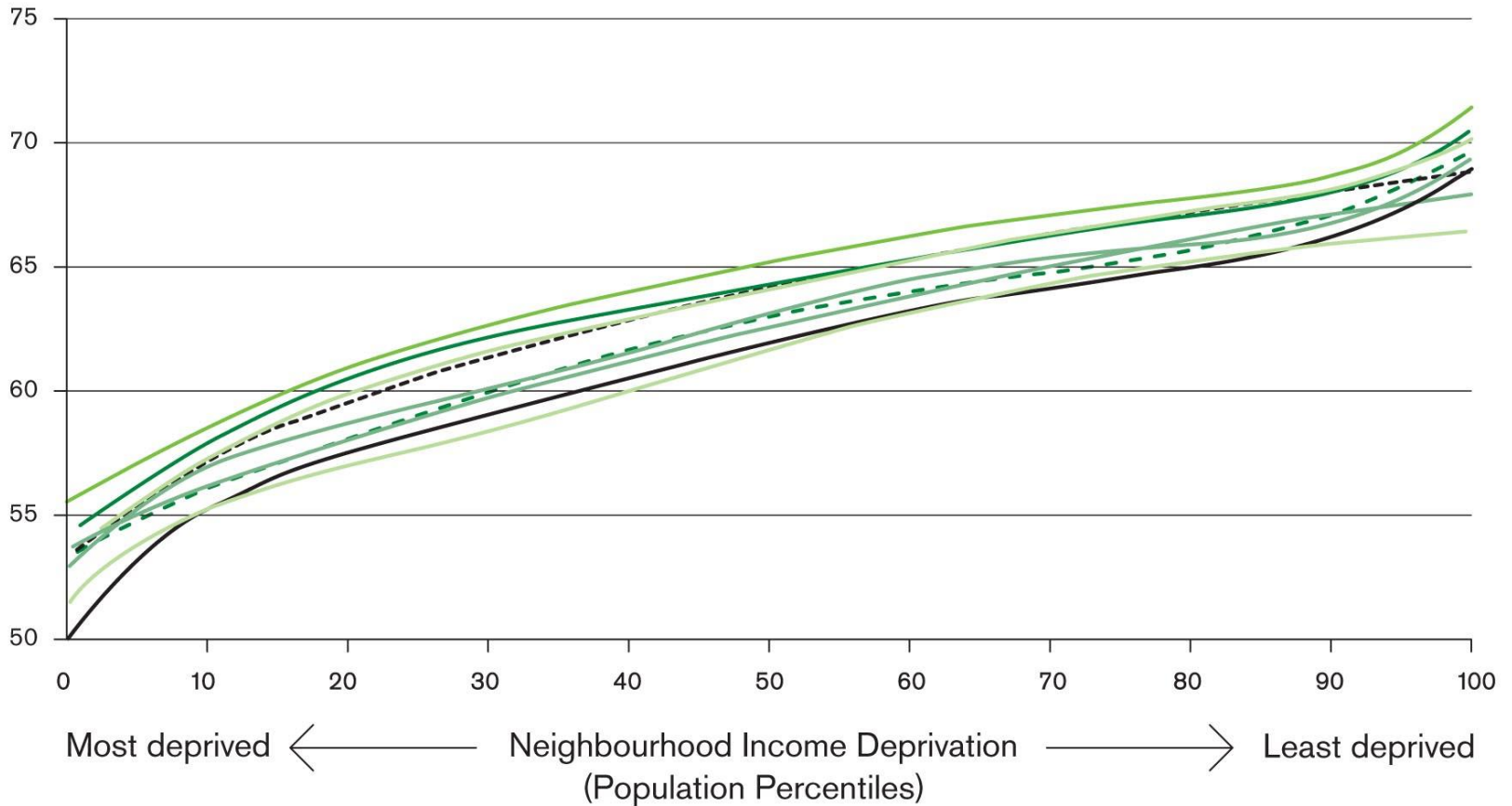


- ◆ Routine
- ▲ Semi-routine
- Lower supervisory & technical
- ▲ Lower managerial, professional
- Small employers, own account workers
- Higher managerial, professional

Source: Office for National Statistics⁵¹

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

Age



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

Source: Office for National Statistics⁵⁹

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

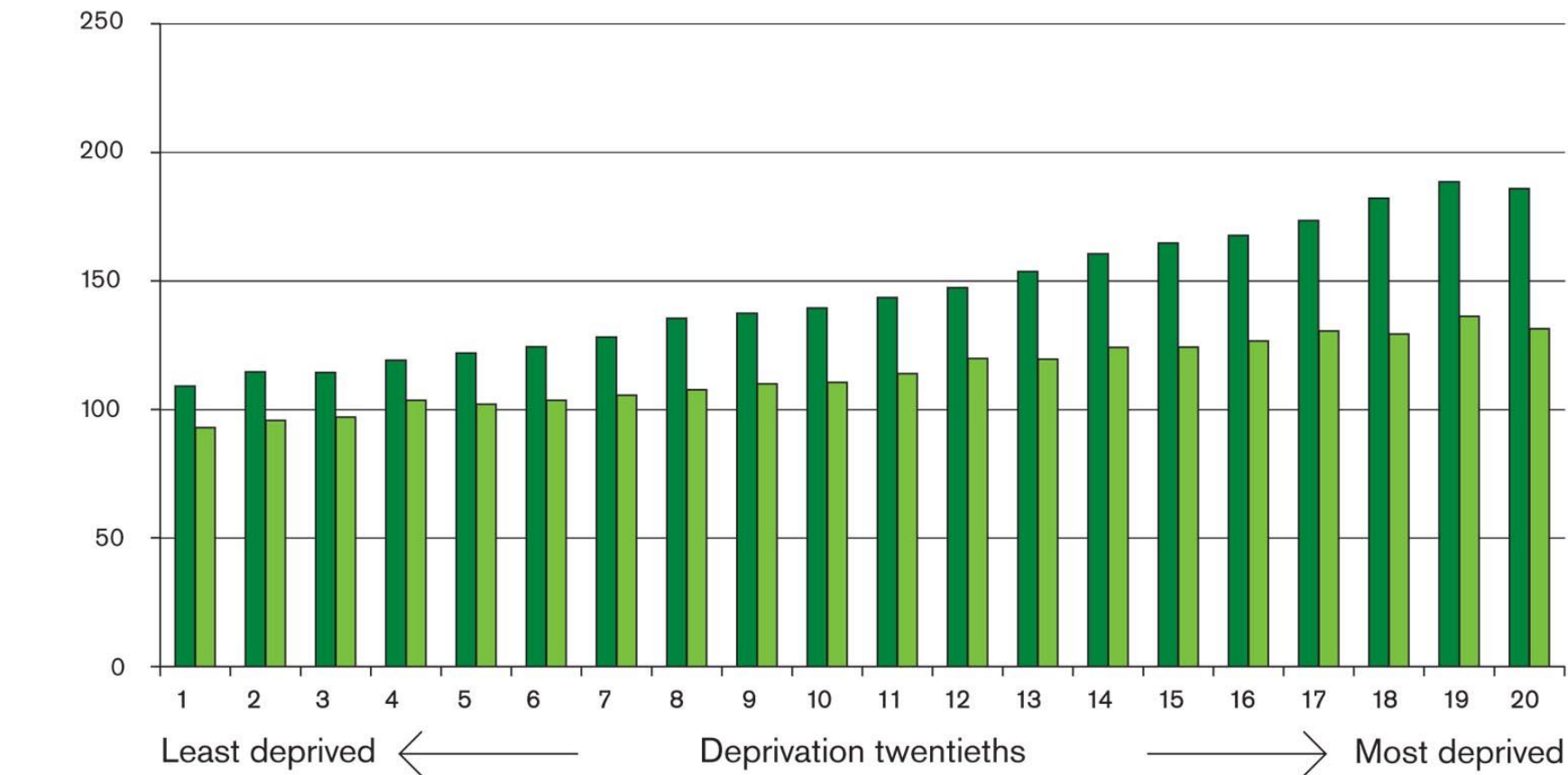
Rate per 100,000 population



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

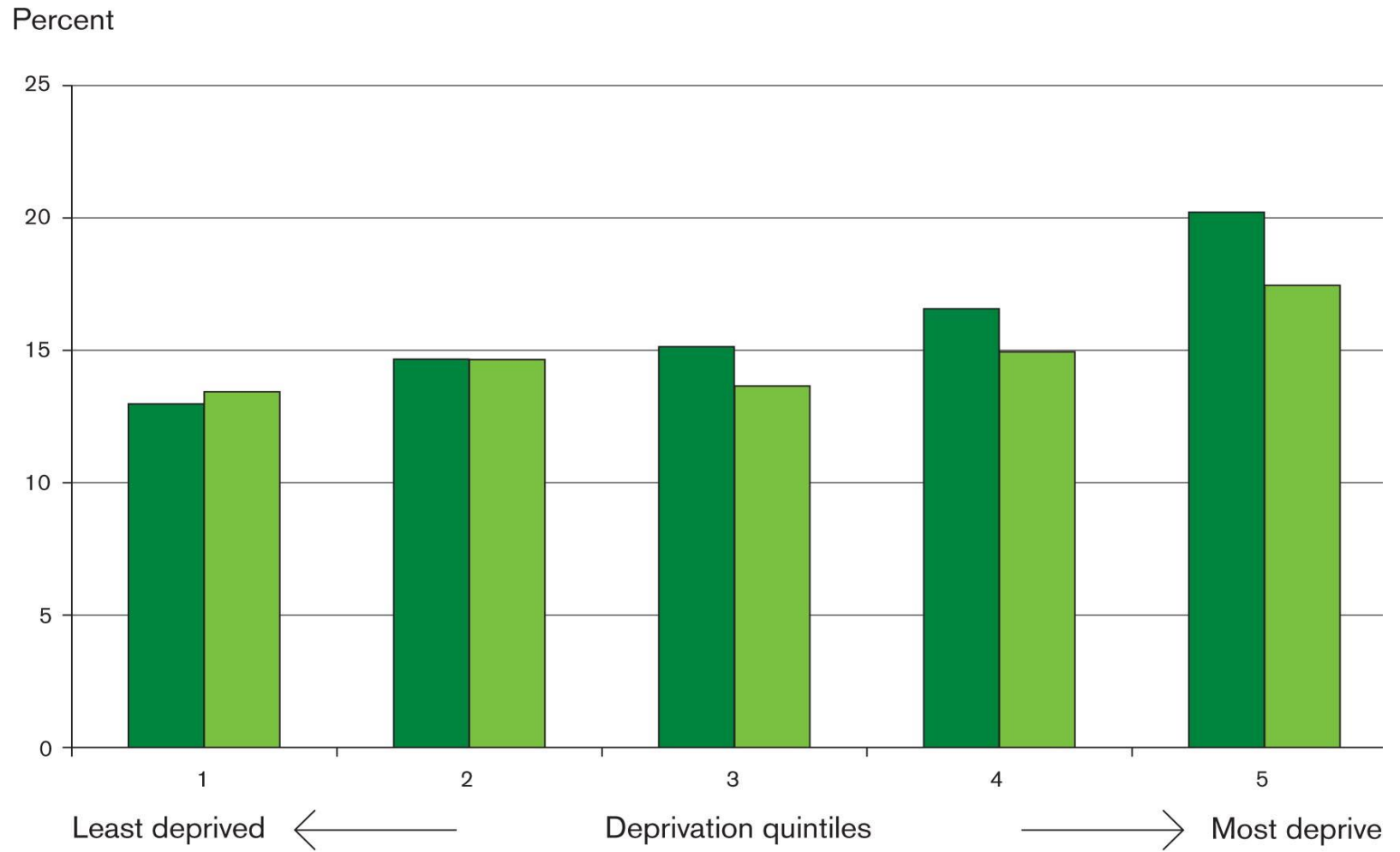
Rate per 100,000 population



■ Males
■ Females

Source: Office for National Statistics Health Statistics Quarterly⁶⁰

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



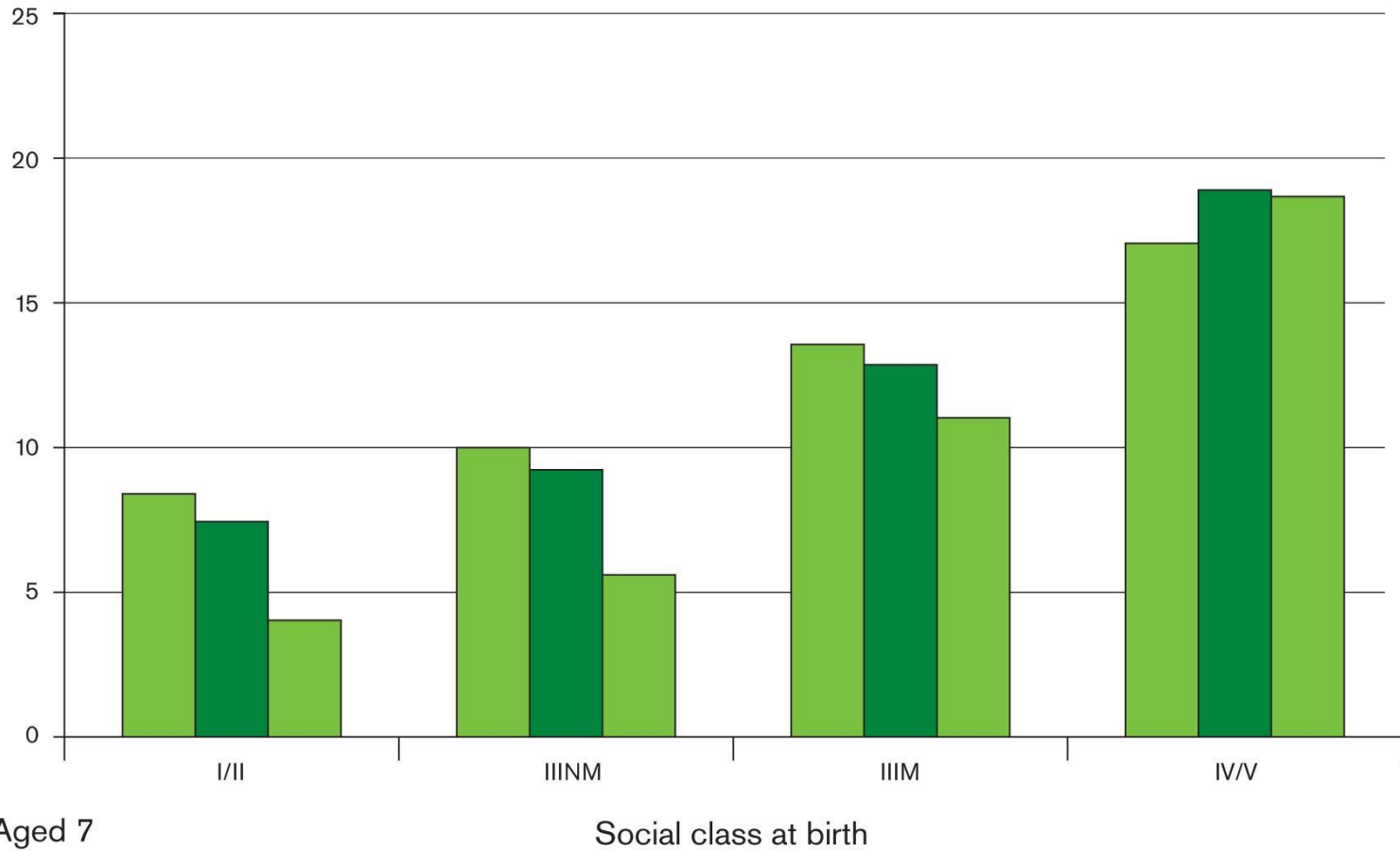
■ 2001

■ 2006

Source: Health Survey for England⁶³

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

Percent poor adjustment



- Aged 7
- Aged 11
- Aged 16

Source: 1958 National Child Development Study⁶⁴

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

(a) Males

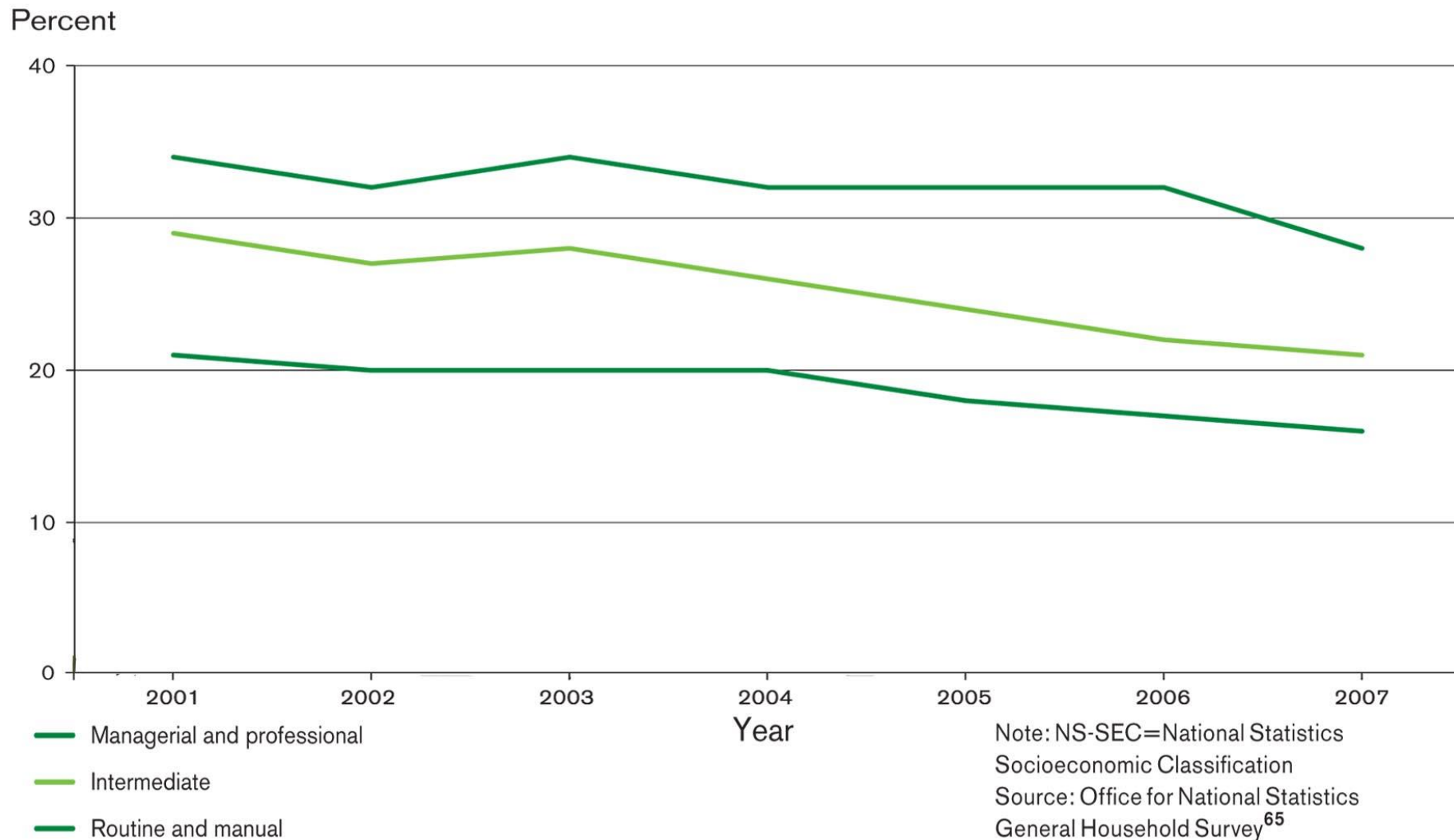


Figure 2.13 Percentage of (a) males and (b) females smoking, by socioeconomic class (NS-SEC), 2001–7

(b) Females

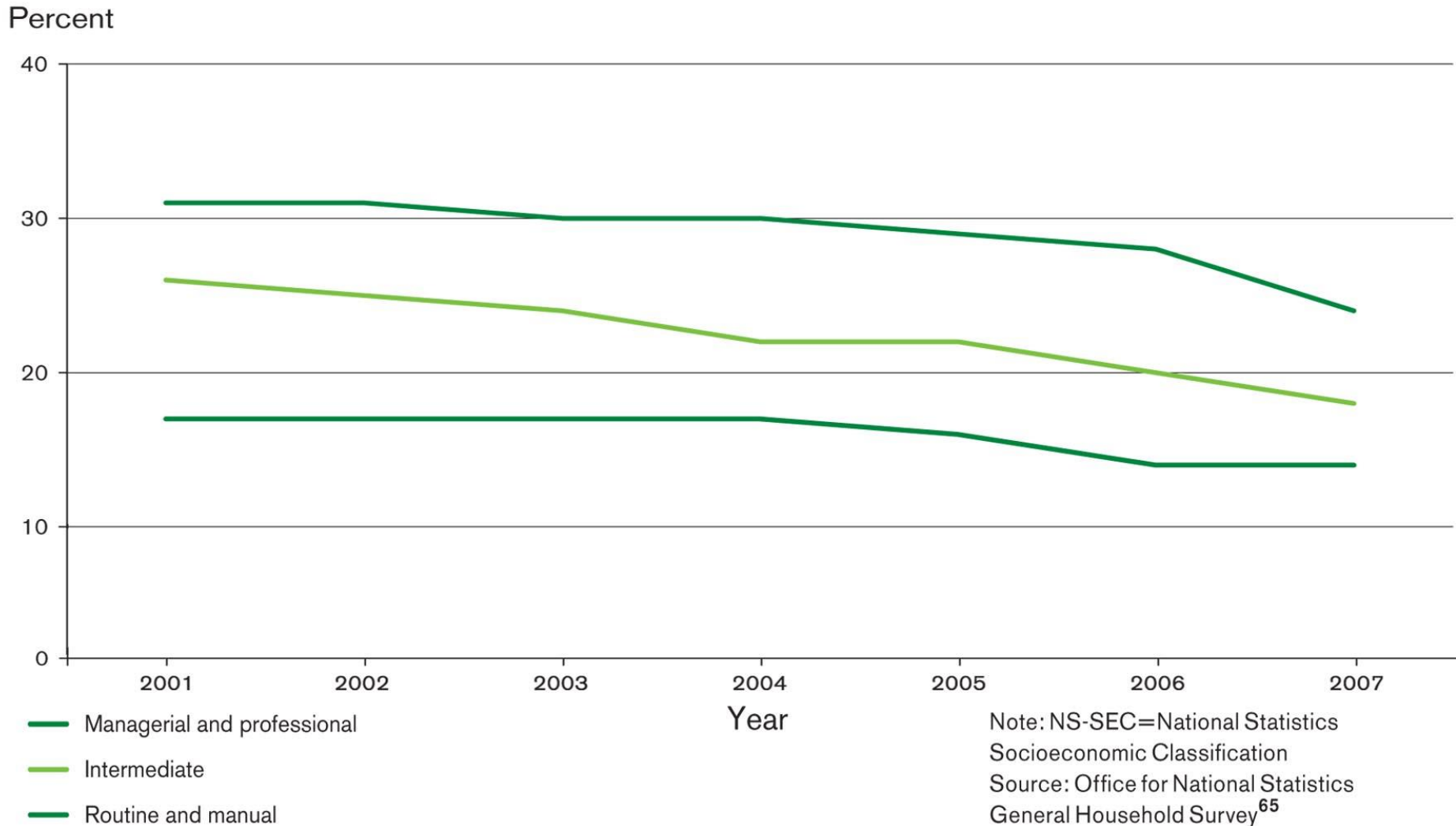
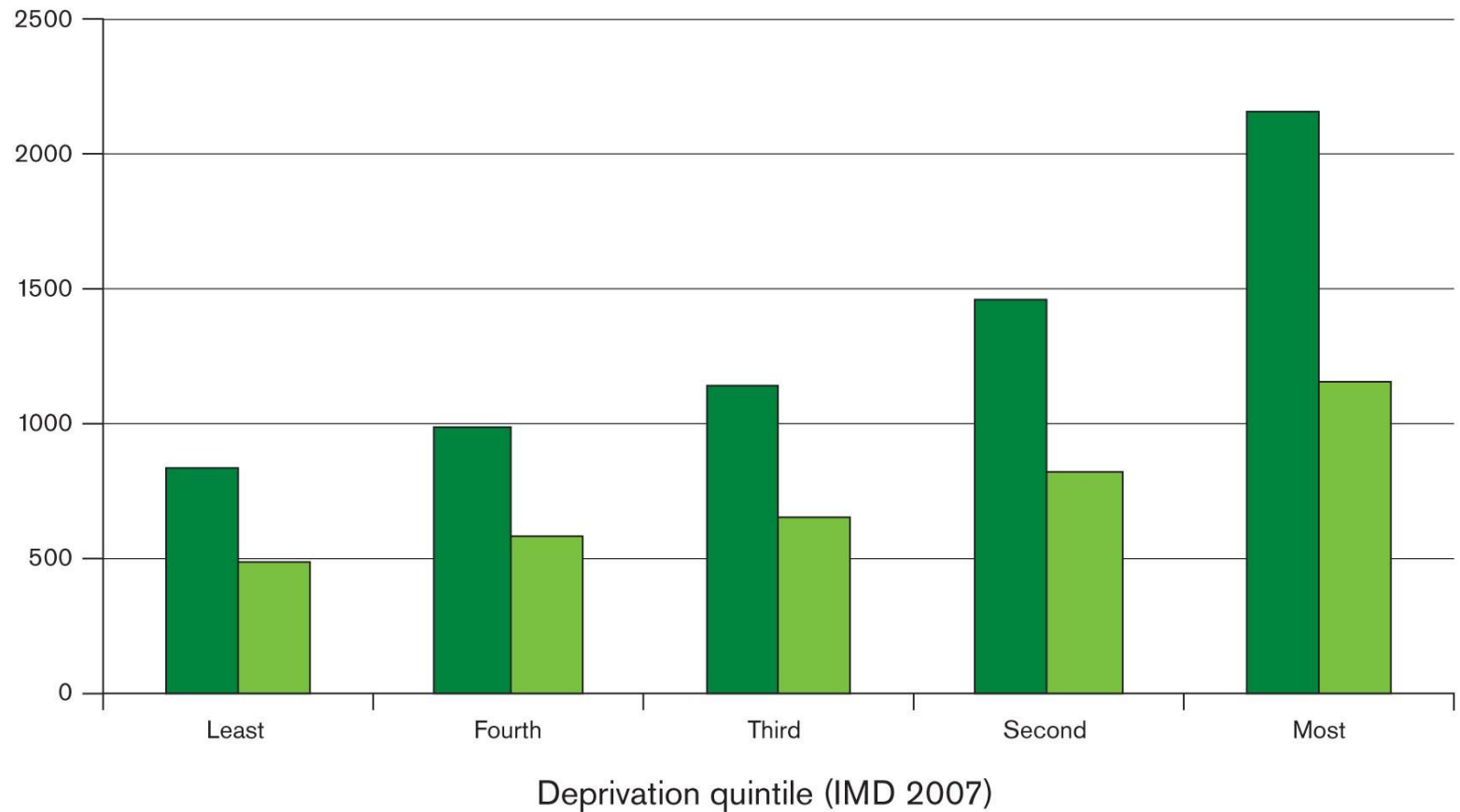


Figure 2.14 Alcohol-attributable hospital admissions by small area deprivation quintile in England, 2006–2007

Age standardised
persons per 100,000



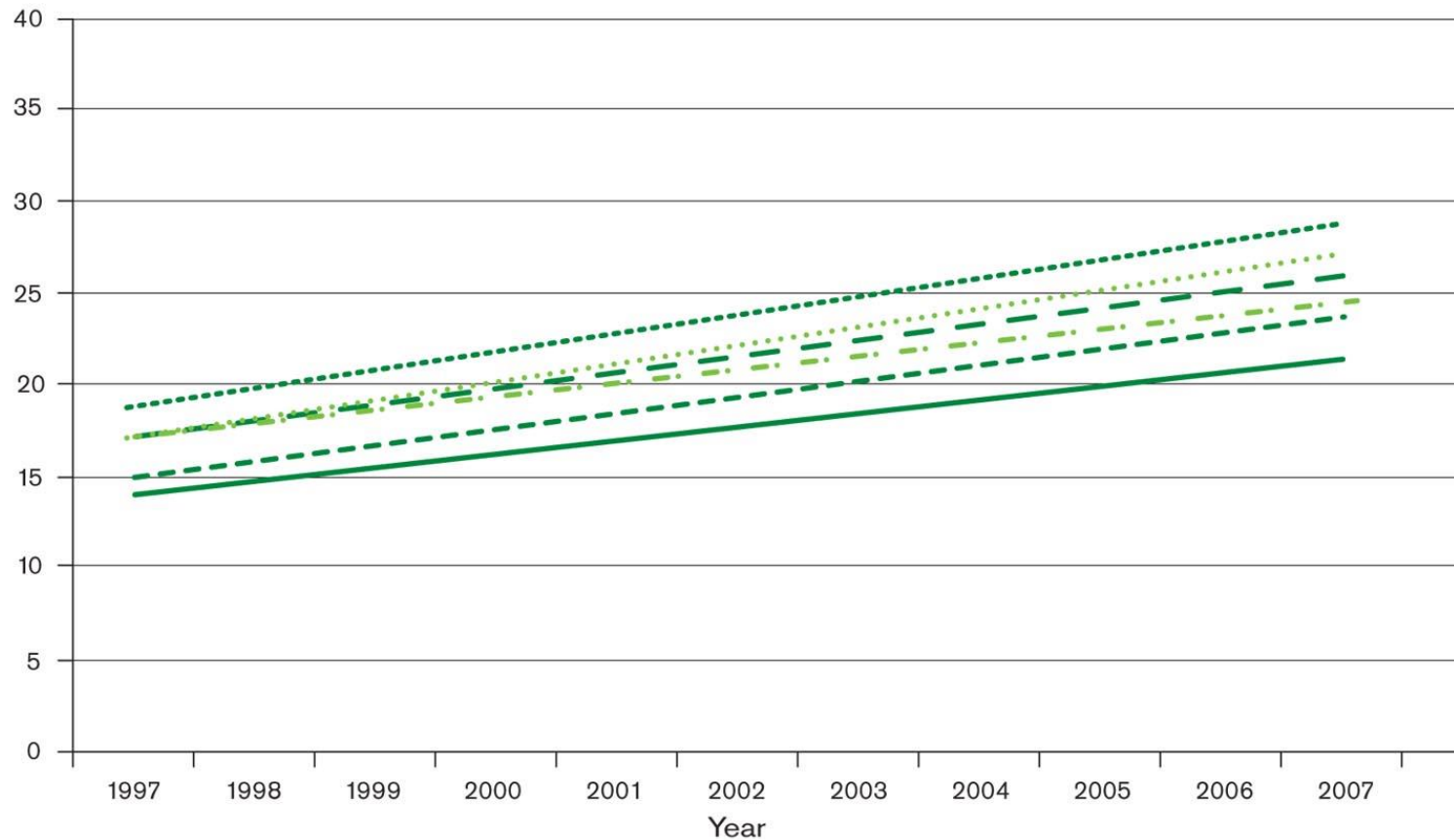
■ Males (Gradient = 2.6)
■ Females (Gradient = 2.4)

Note: IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation for Lower Level Super Output Areas
Source: NHS Information Centre Hospital Episode Statistics⁶⁹

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)



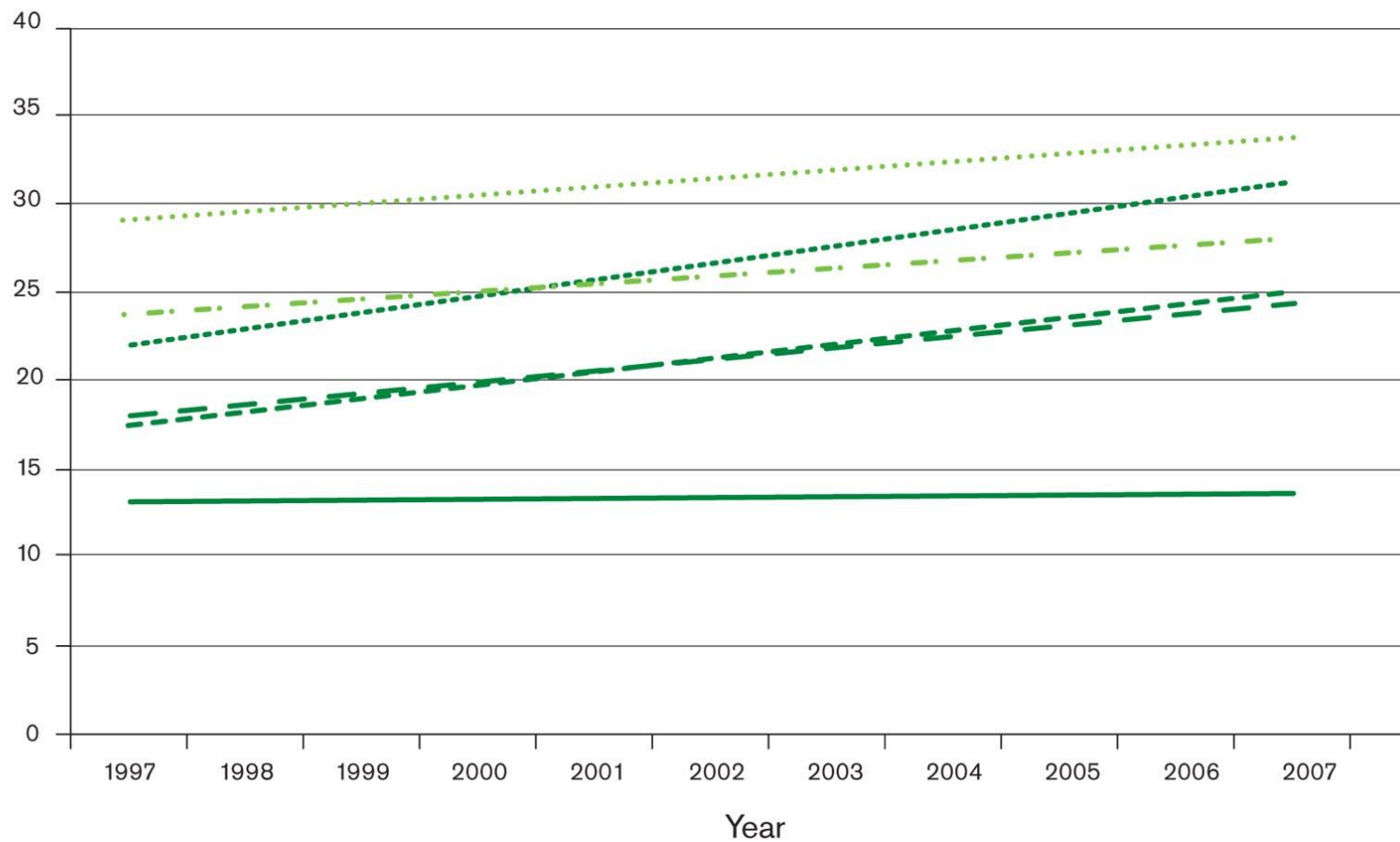
- I - Professional
- - II - Managerial, technical
- · III - Skilled non-manual
- IV - Semi-skilled manual
- V - Unskilled manual

Source: National Obesity Observatory, based on the Health Survey for England⁷⁰

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)

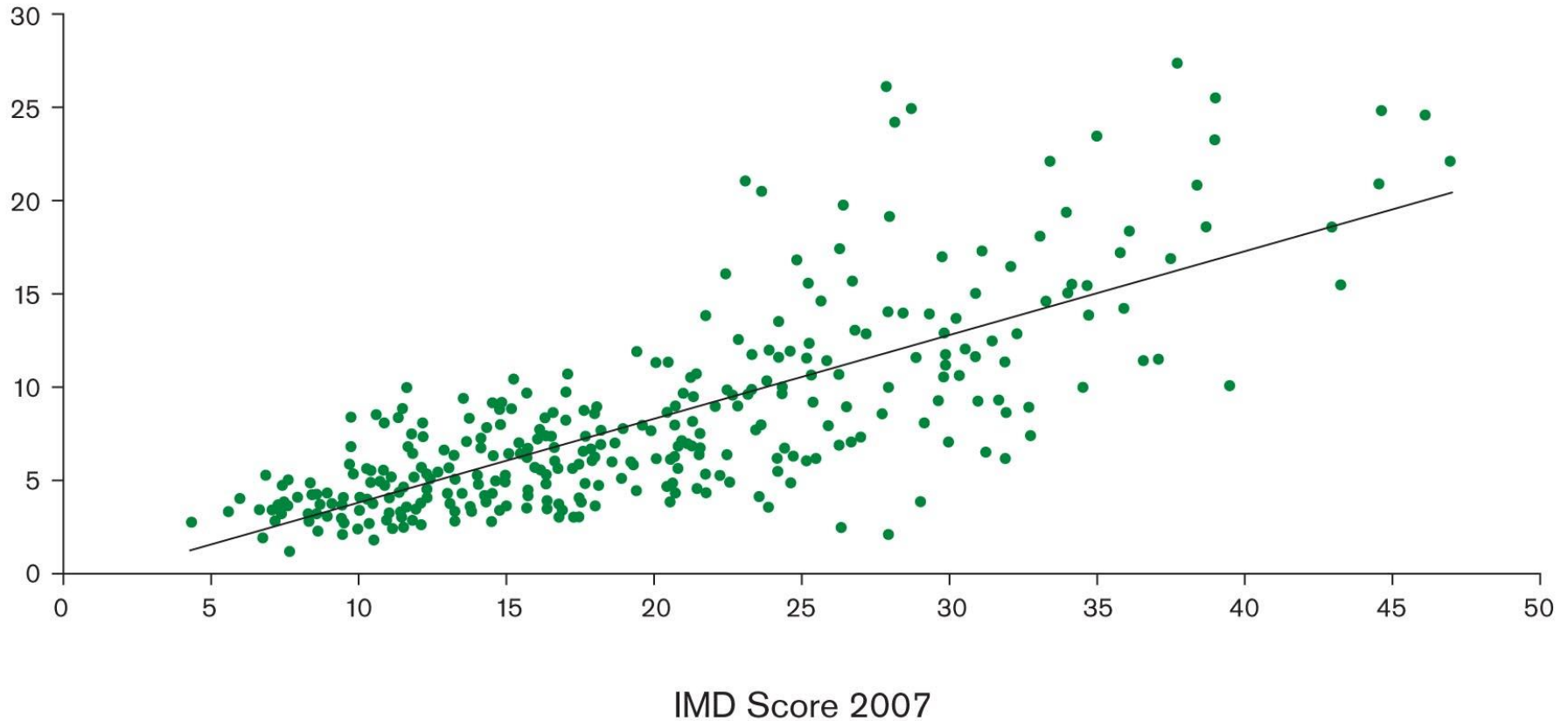


- I - Professional
- II - Managerial, technical
- IIIN - Skilled non-manual
- IIIM - Skilled manual
- IV - Semi-skilled manual
- V - Unskilled manual

Source: National Obesity Observatory, based on the Health Survey for England⁷⁰

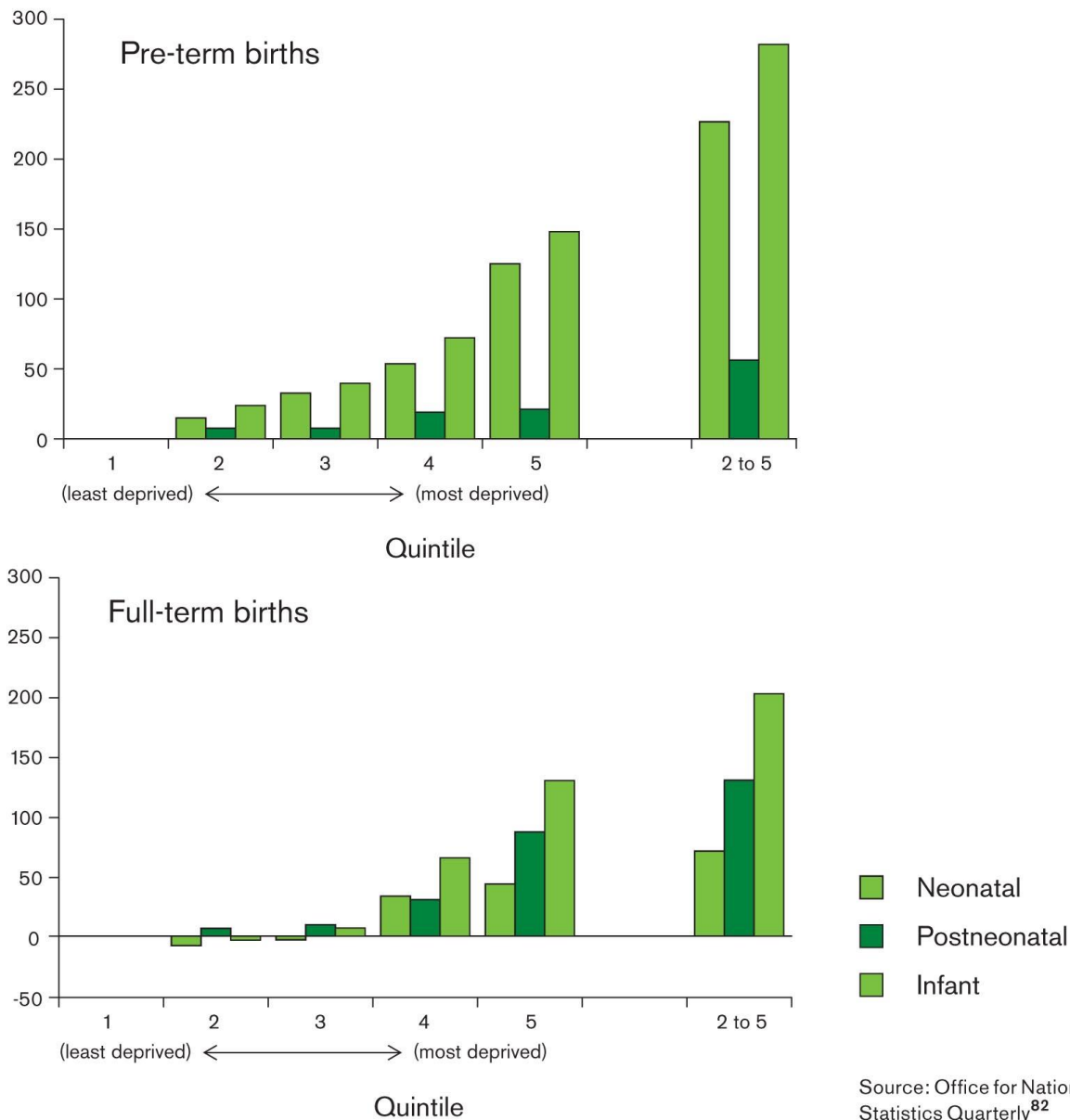
Figure 2.17 Prevalence of problematic drug users aged 15–64 years by local authority of residence and Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2006/7

Rate per 1,000



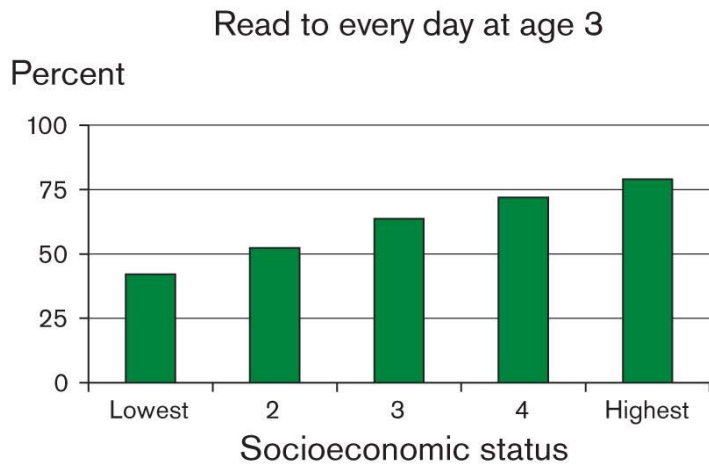
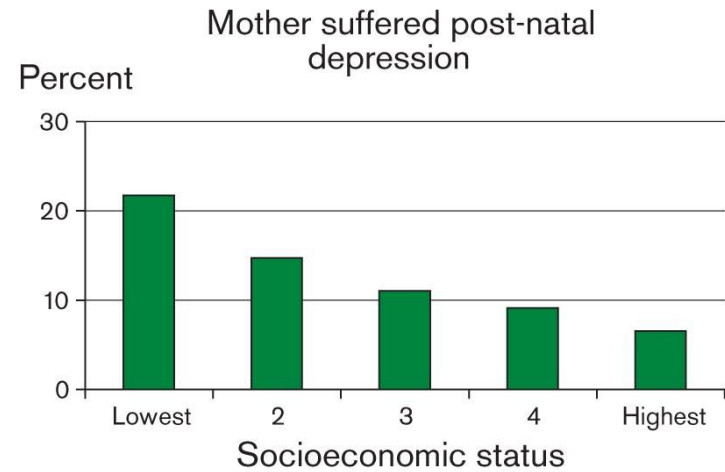
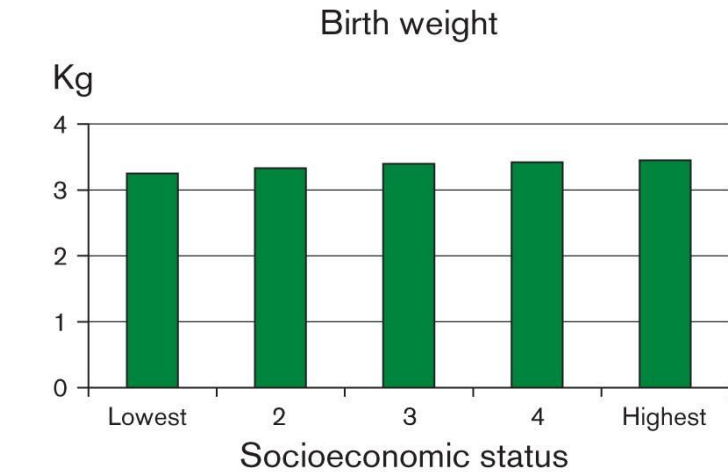
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation
Source: North West Public Health
Observatory⁸⁰

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



Source: Office for National Statistics Health Statistics Quarterly⁸²

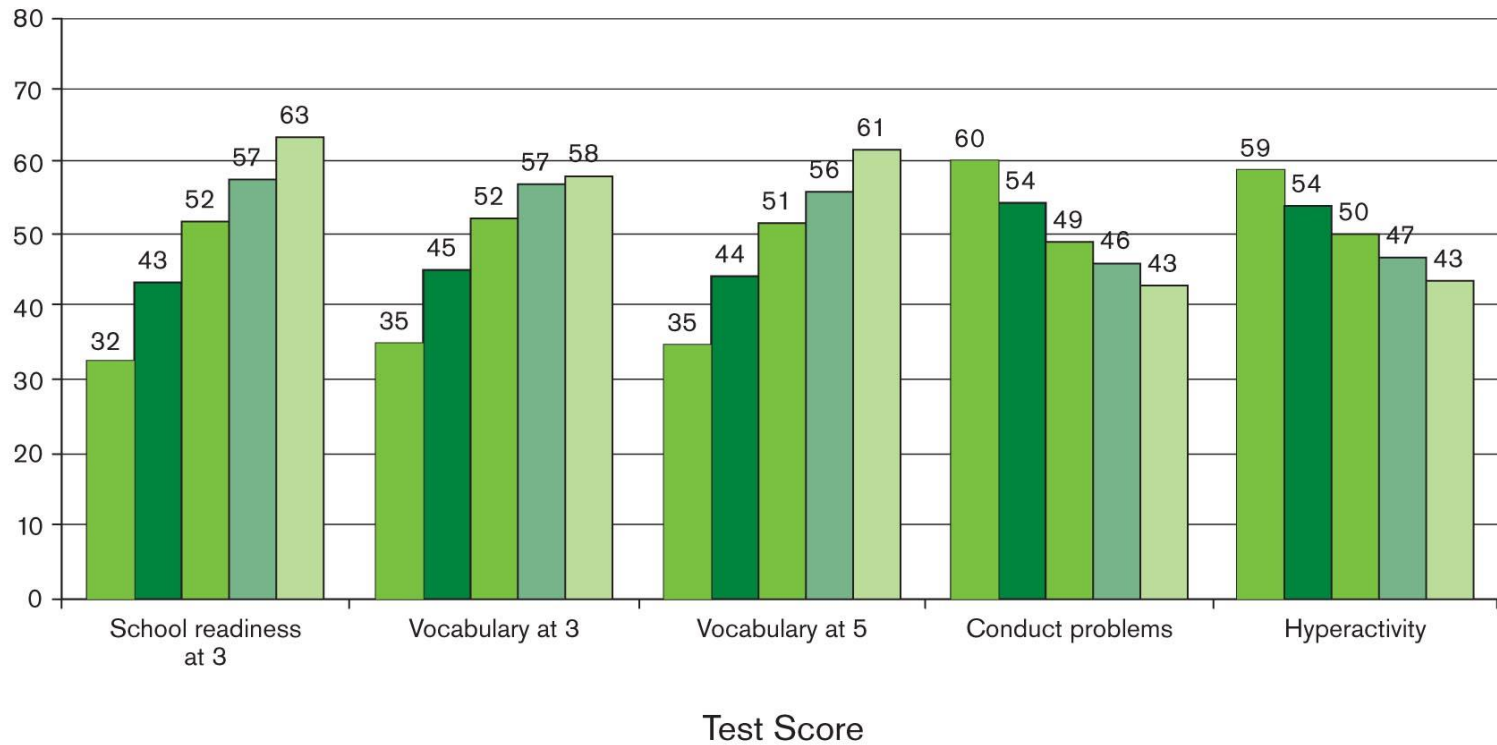
Figure 2.20 Links between socioeconomic status and factors affecting child development, 2003–4



Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families⁹³

Figure 2.22 Indicators of school readiness by parental income group, 2008

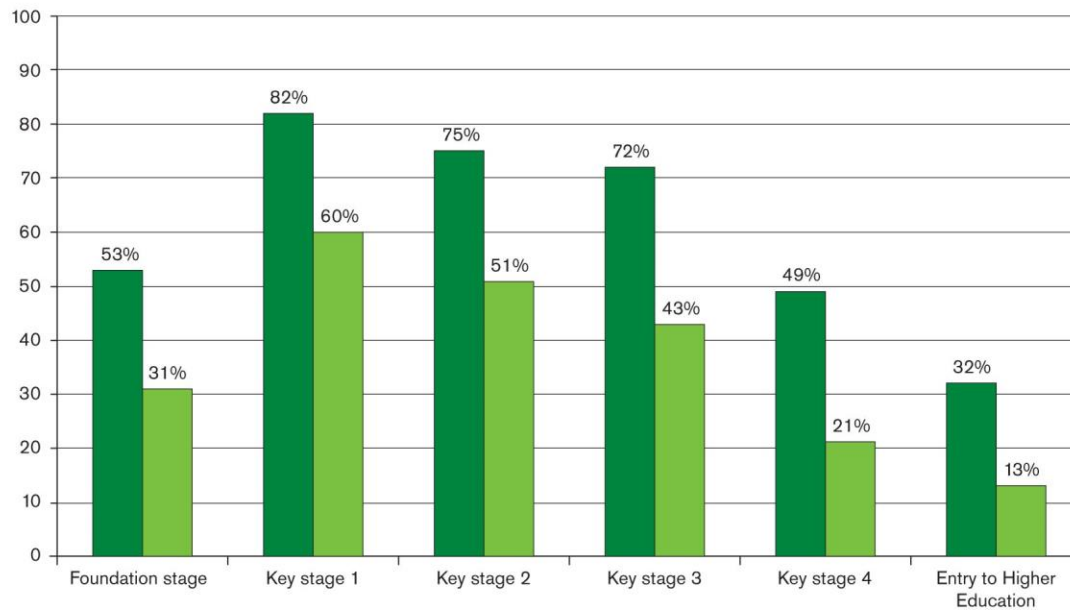
Average percentile score



- Income Q1
- Income Q2
- Income Q3
- Income Q4
- Income Q5

Figure 2.23 Attainment gap from early years to higher education by eligibility for free school meals, 2009

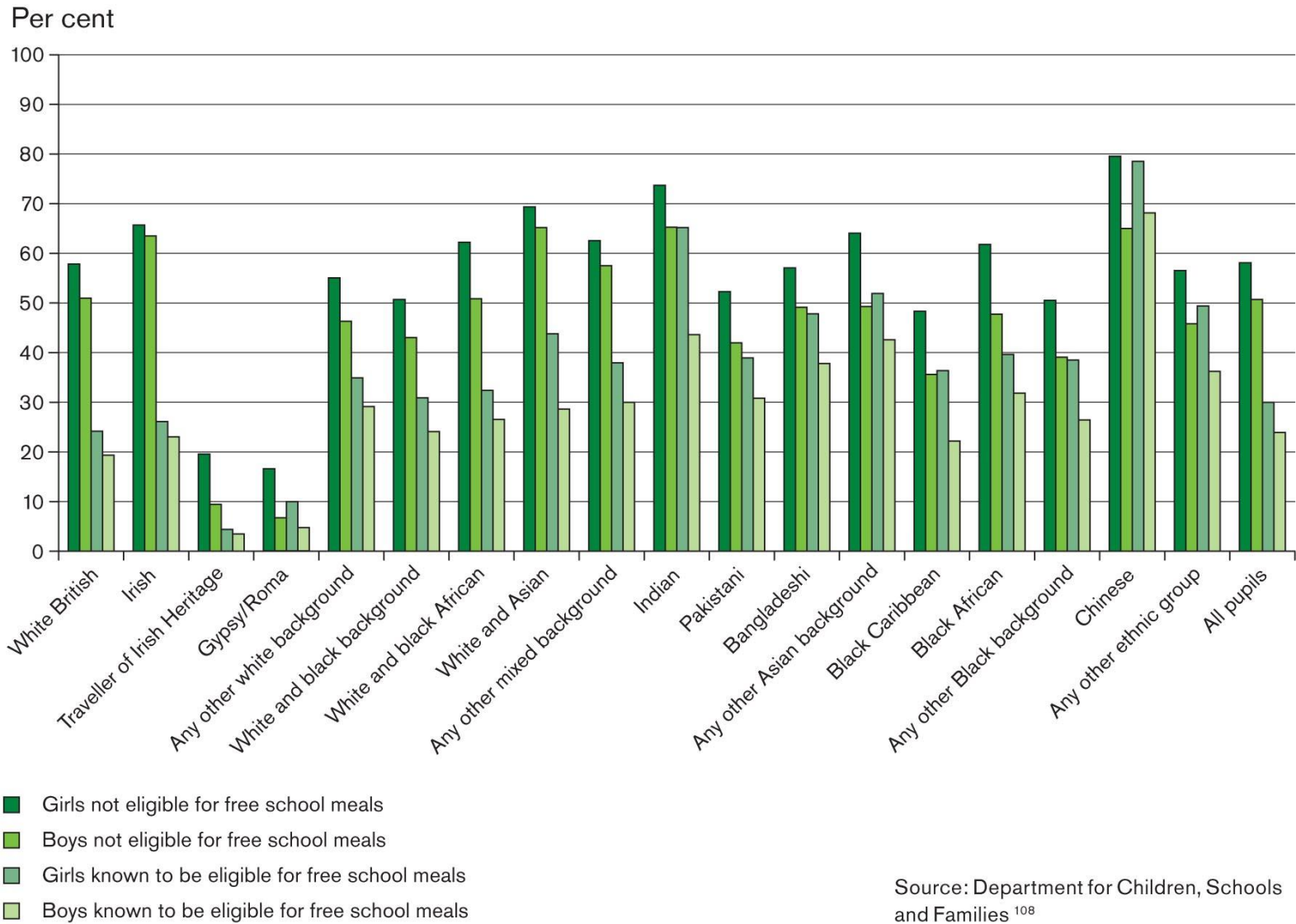
Percentage reaching expected level



■ Not eligible for free school meals
■ Eligible for free school meals

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families and Higher Education Statistics Agency¹⁰⁷

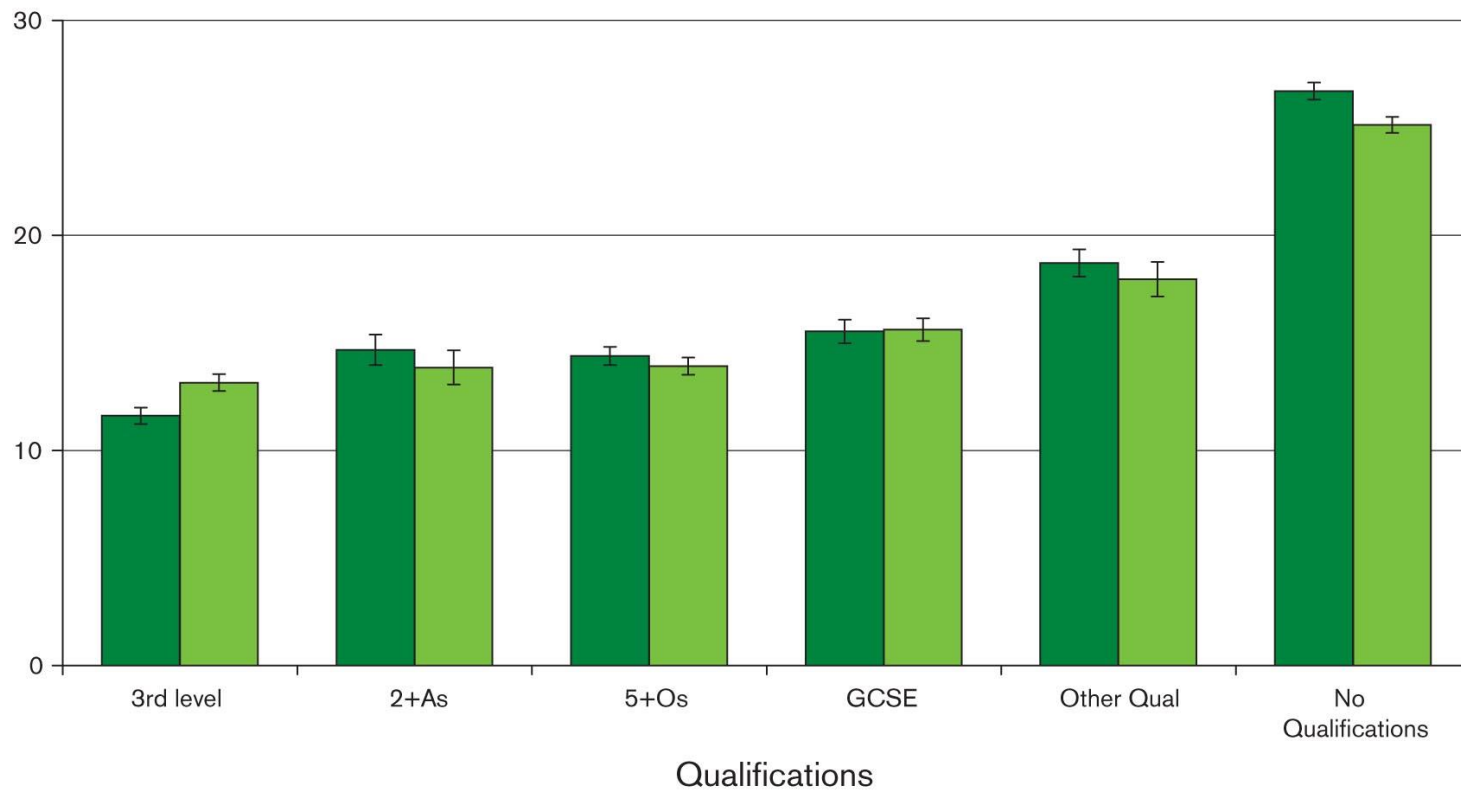
Figure 2.24 Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*–C grades at GCSE or equivalent by gender, free school meal eligibility and ethnic group, 2008/9



Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families ¹⁰⁸

Figure 2.26 Standardised limiting illness rates in 2001 at ages 16–74, by education level recorded in 2001

Percent ill

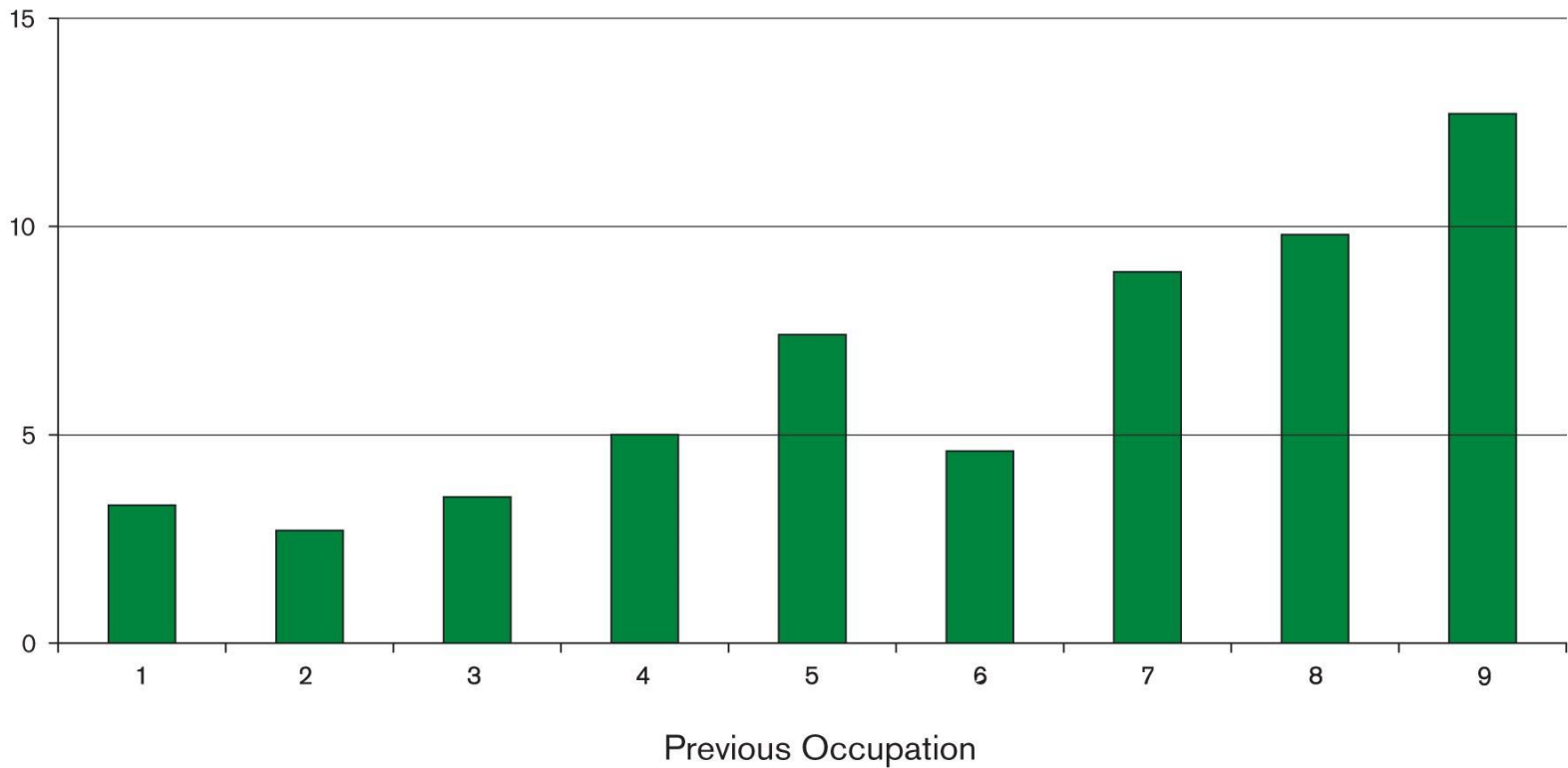


■ Males
■ Females

Note: Vertical bars (I) represent confidence intervals
Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study¹¹²

Figure 2.28 Unemployment rate by previous occupation, July–September 2009

Percent

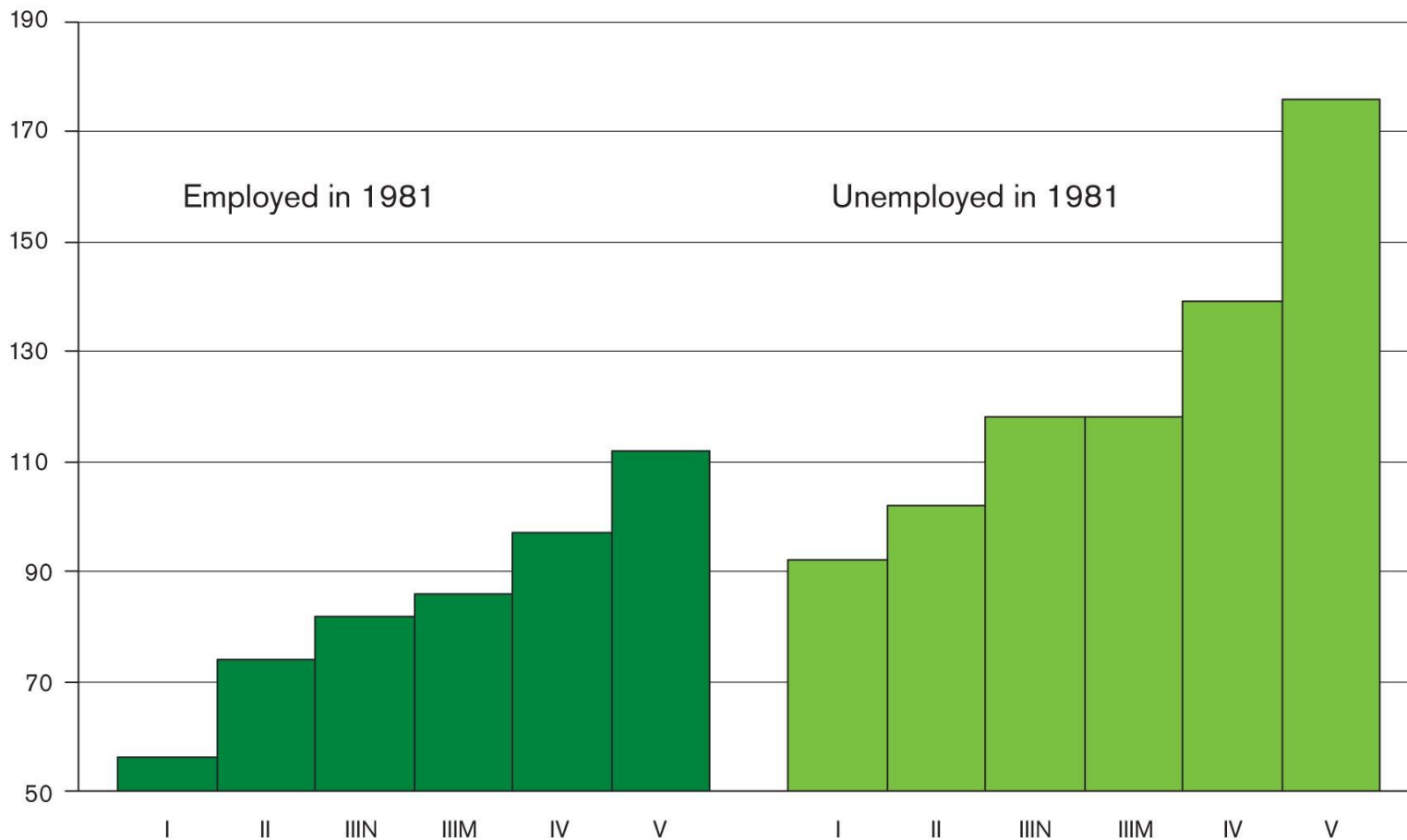


1. Managers and Senior Officials
2. Professional
3. Associate Professional and Technical
4. Administrative and Secretarial
5. Skilled Trades
6. Personal Service
7. Sales and Customer Service
8. Process, Plan and Machine Operatives
9. Elementary

Source: Office for National Statistics
Labour Force Survey¹⁰⁸

Figure 2.29 Mortality of men in England and Wales in 1981–92, by social class and employment status at the 1981 Census

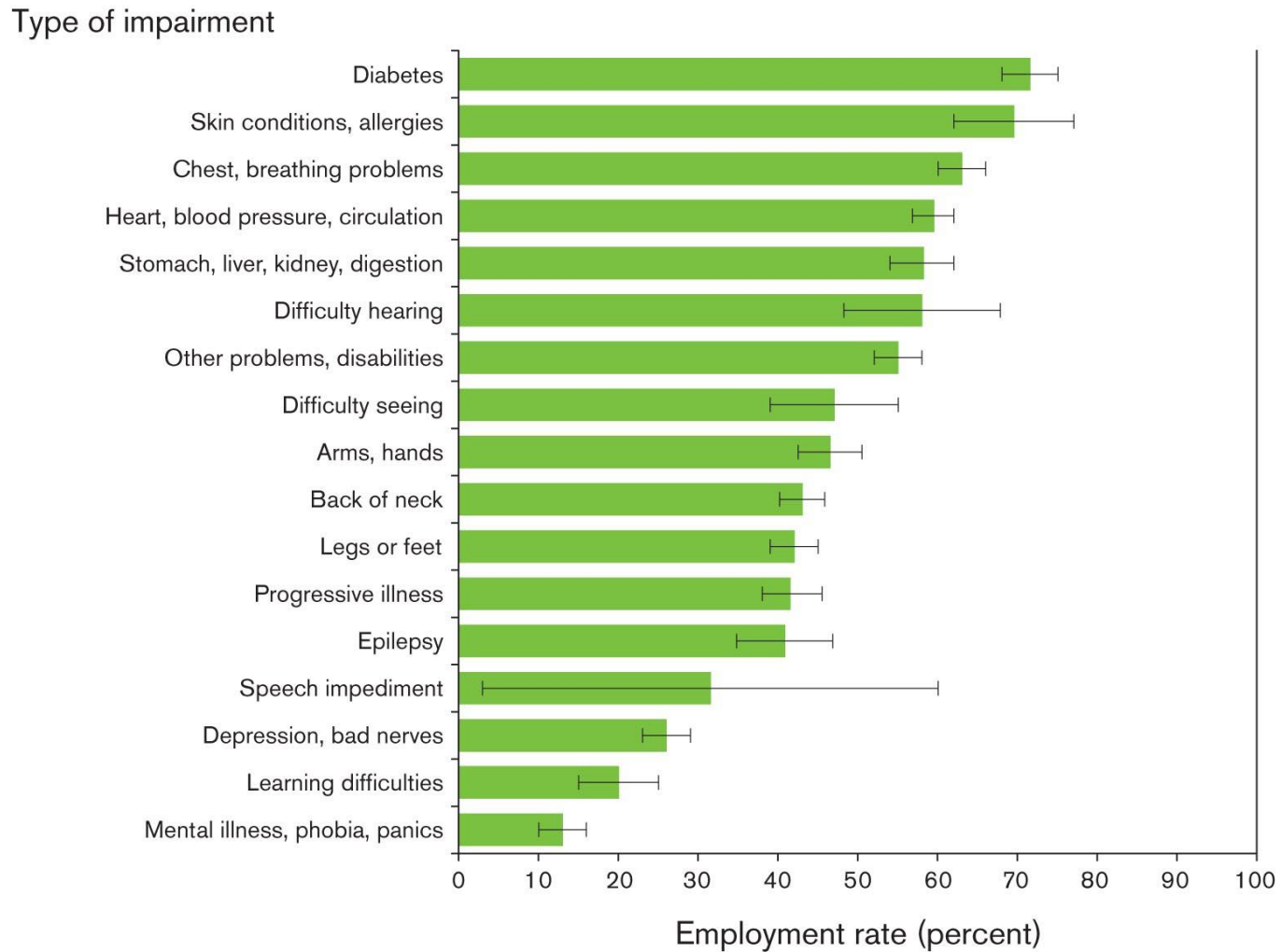
Standardised
Mortality Rate



Social Class

Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study¹²⁹

Figure 2.30 Employment rates among working age adults by type of disability, 2008

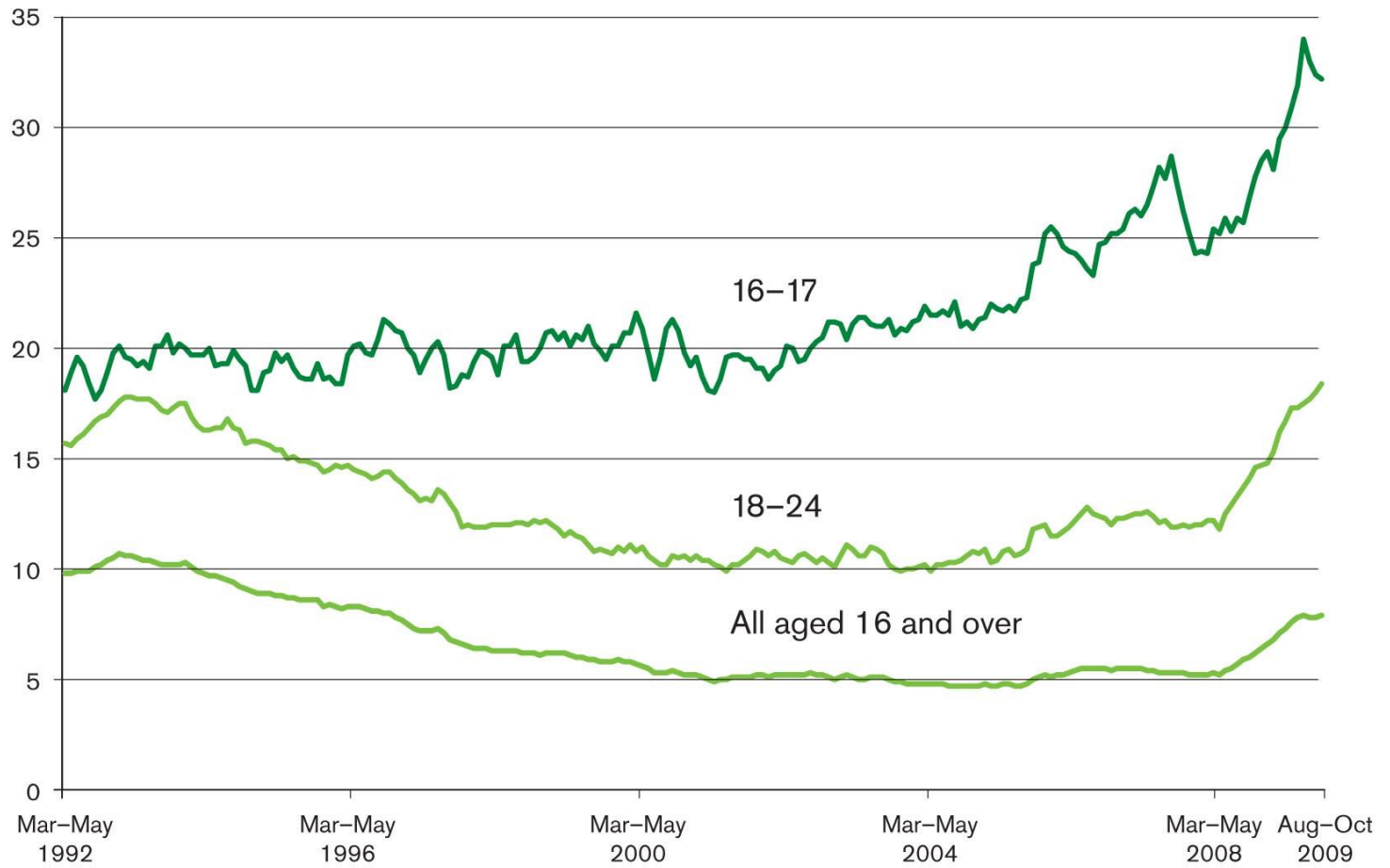


Note: For each disability, the percentage employed are indicated by the solid horizontal bar. Horizontal lines (—) indicate the width of the 95 per cent confidence interval.

Source: Office of Disability Issues, based on Labour Force Survey¹³²

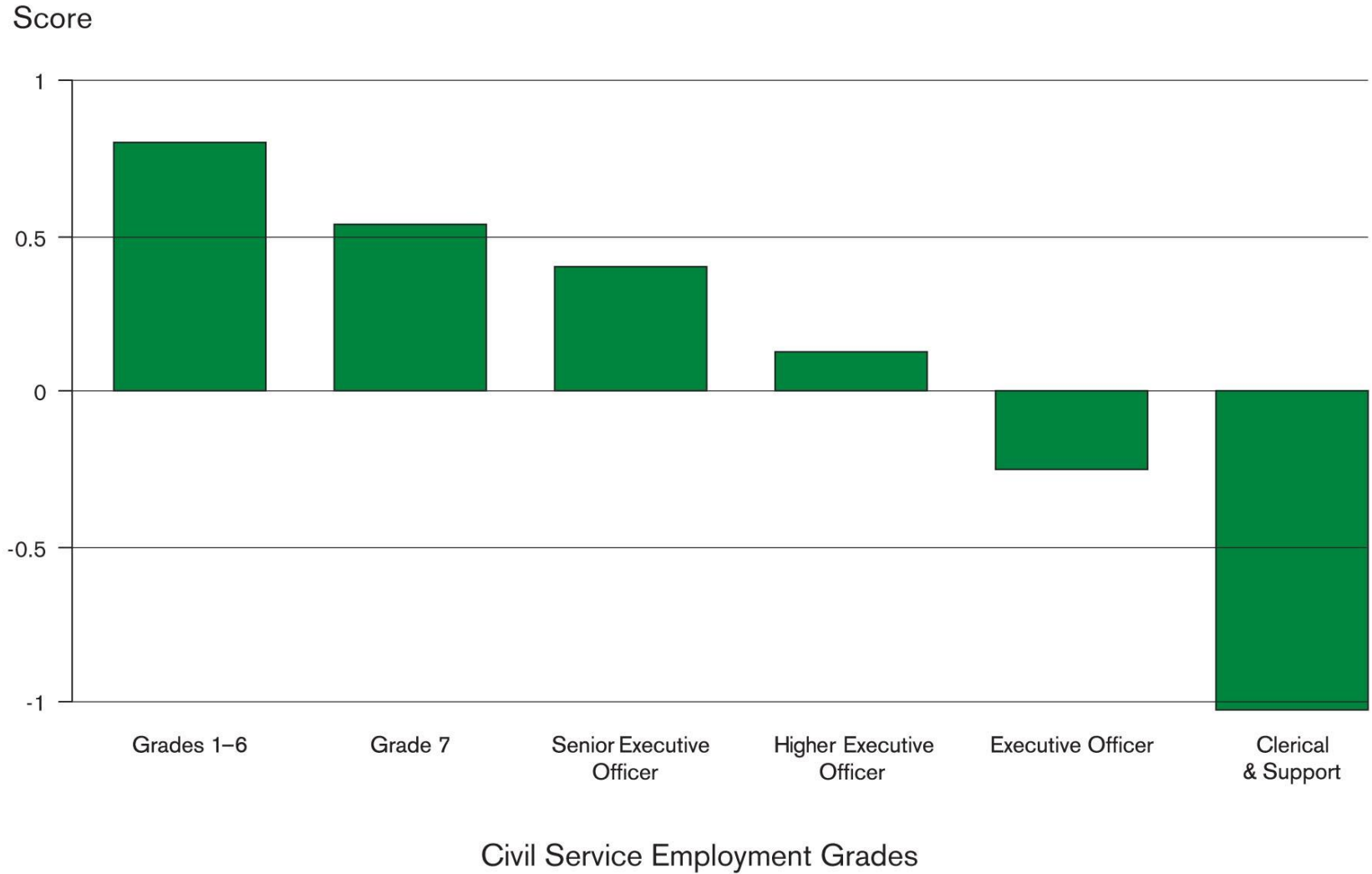
Figure 2.32 Seasonally adjusted trends in unemployment rates for young people in the UK, 1992–2009

Percent



Source: Office for National Statistics
Labour Force Survey¹³⁴

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 Study¹⁴³

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

Odds Ratios

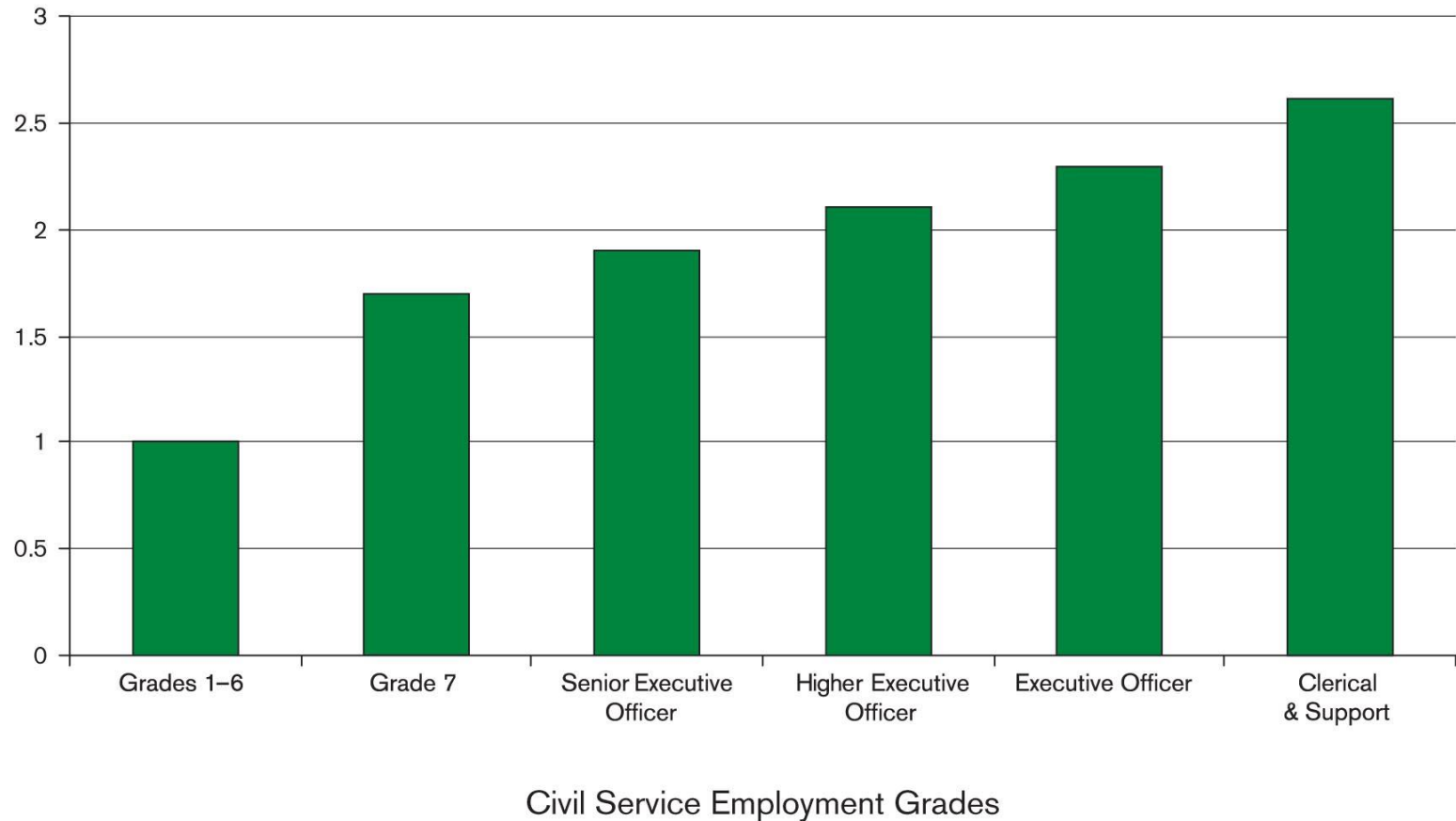
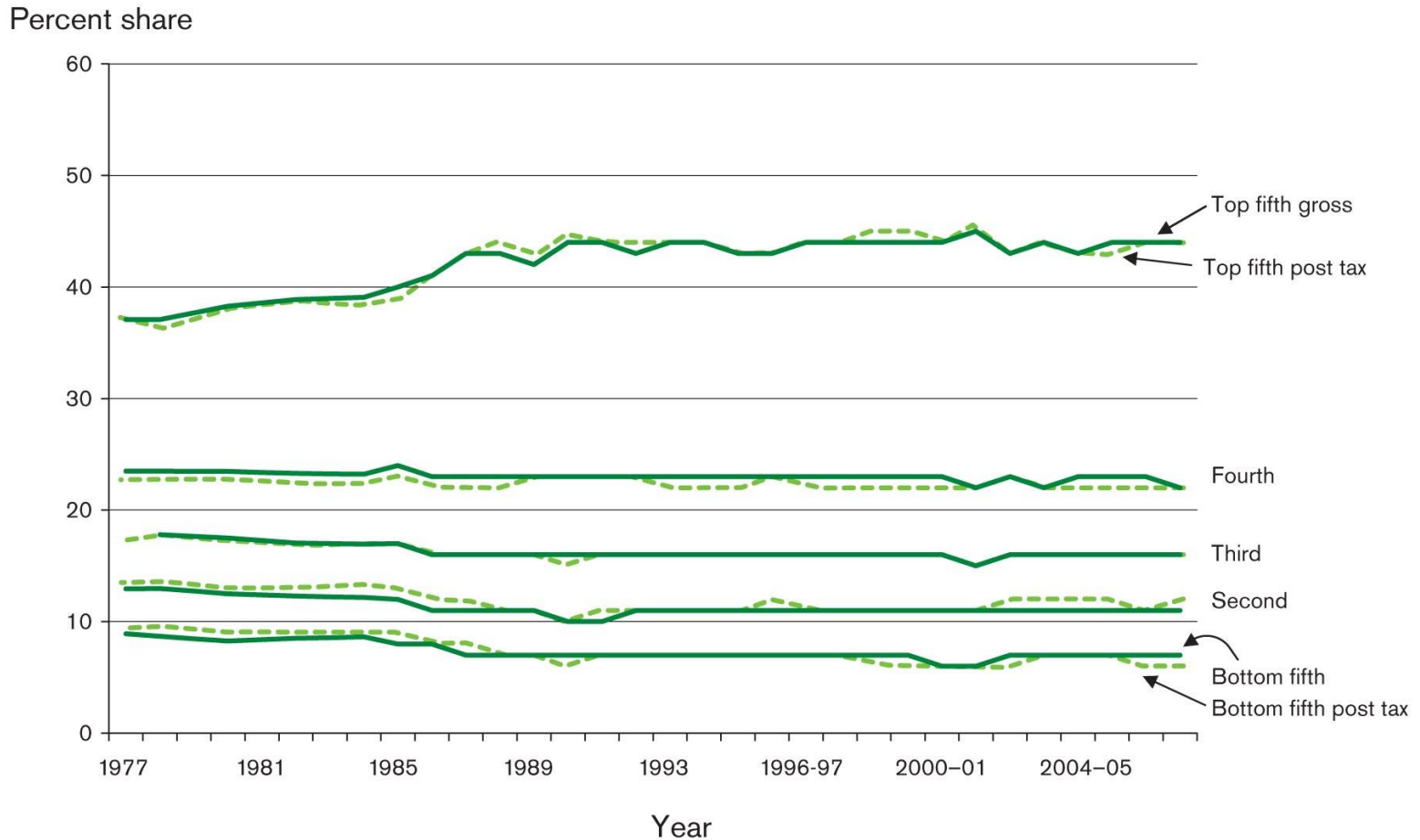


Figure 2.37 Percentage shares of equivalised total gross and post-tax income, by quintile groups for all households, 1978–2007/8

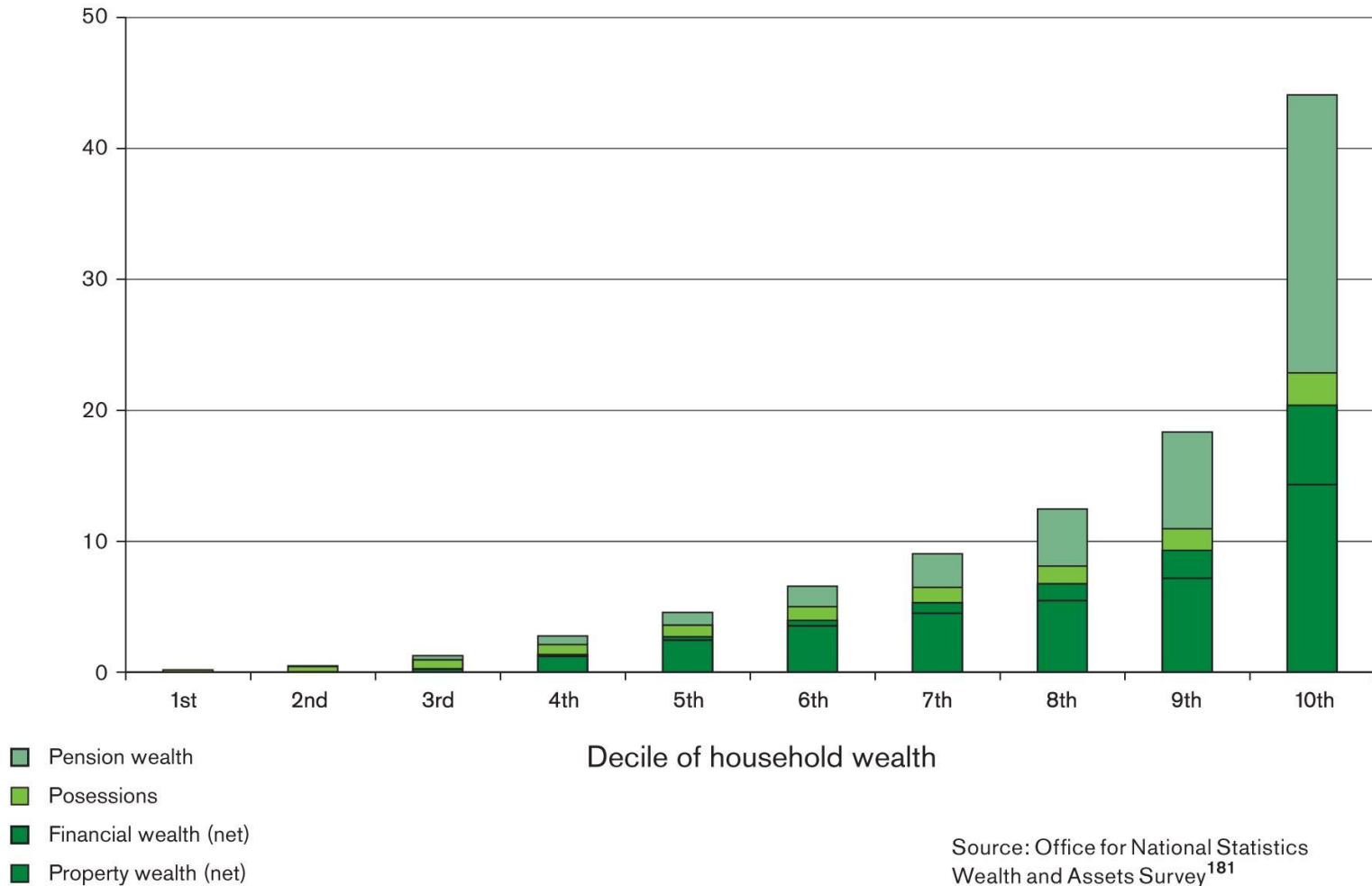


Note: Gross income comprises original income and direct cash benefits (e.g. pensions, child benefit, housing benefit and income support). Post-tax income comprises gross income after direct and indirect taxes (e.g. VAT).

Source: Office for National Statistics¹⁴⁸

Figure 2.38 Percentage distribution of total household wealth by component, 2006–8

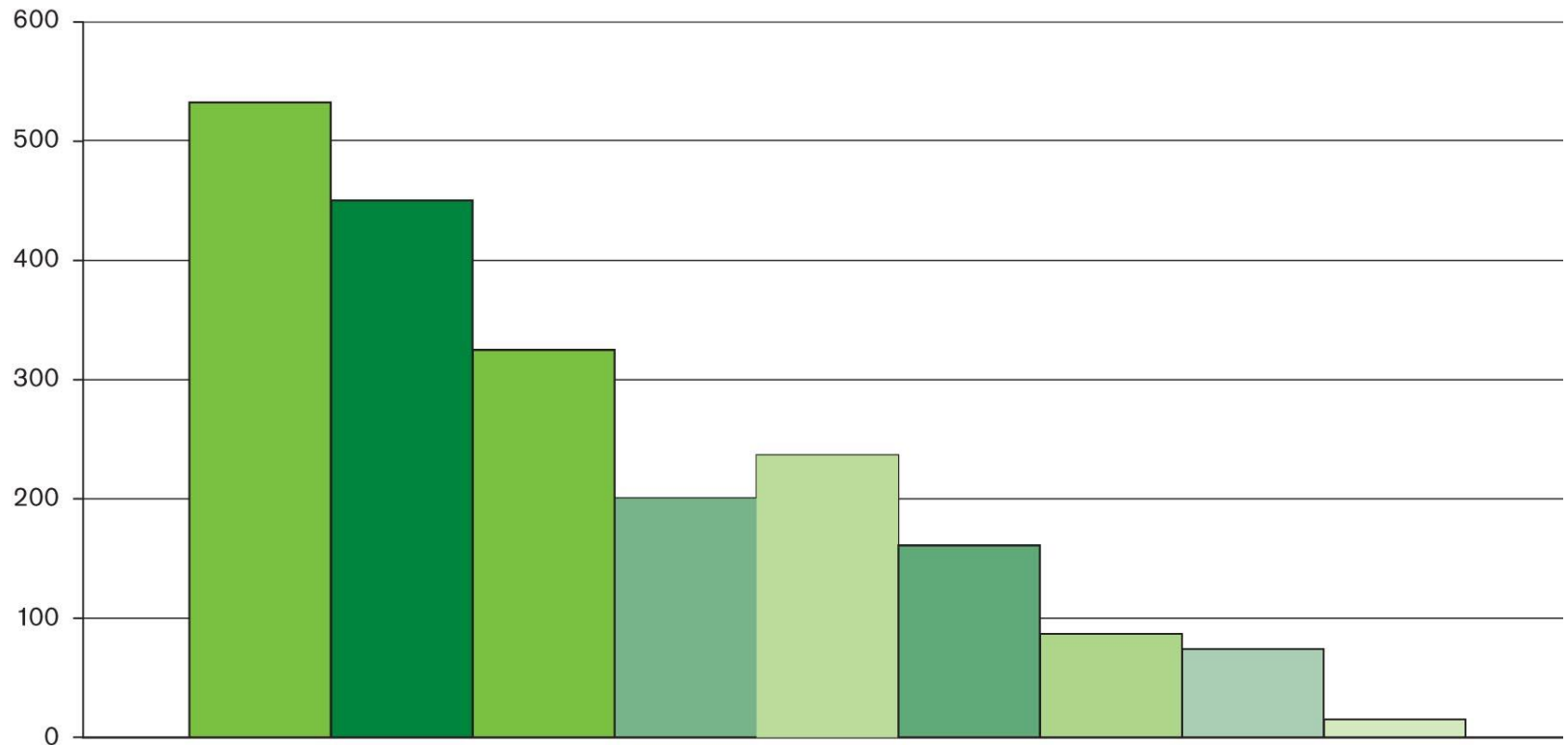
Percent of total wealth



Source: Office for National Statistics
Wealth and Assets Survey¹⁸¹

Figure 2.39 Median total wealth by socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC), 2006–8

£ (Thousands)



Socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC)

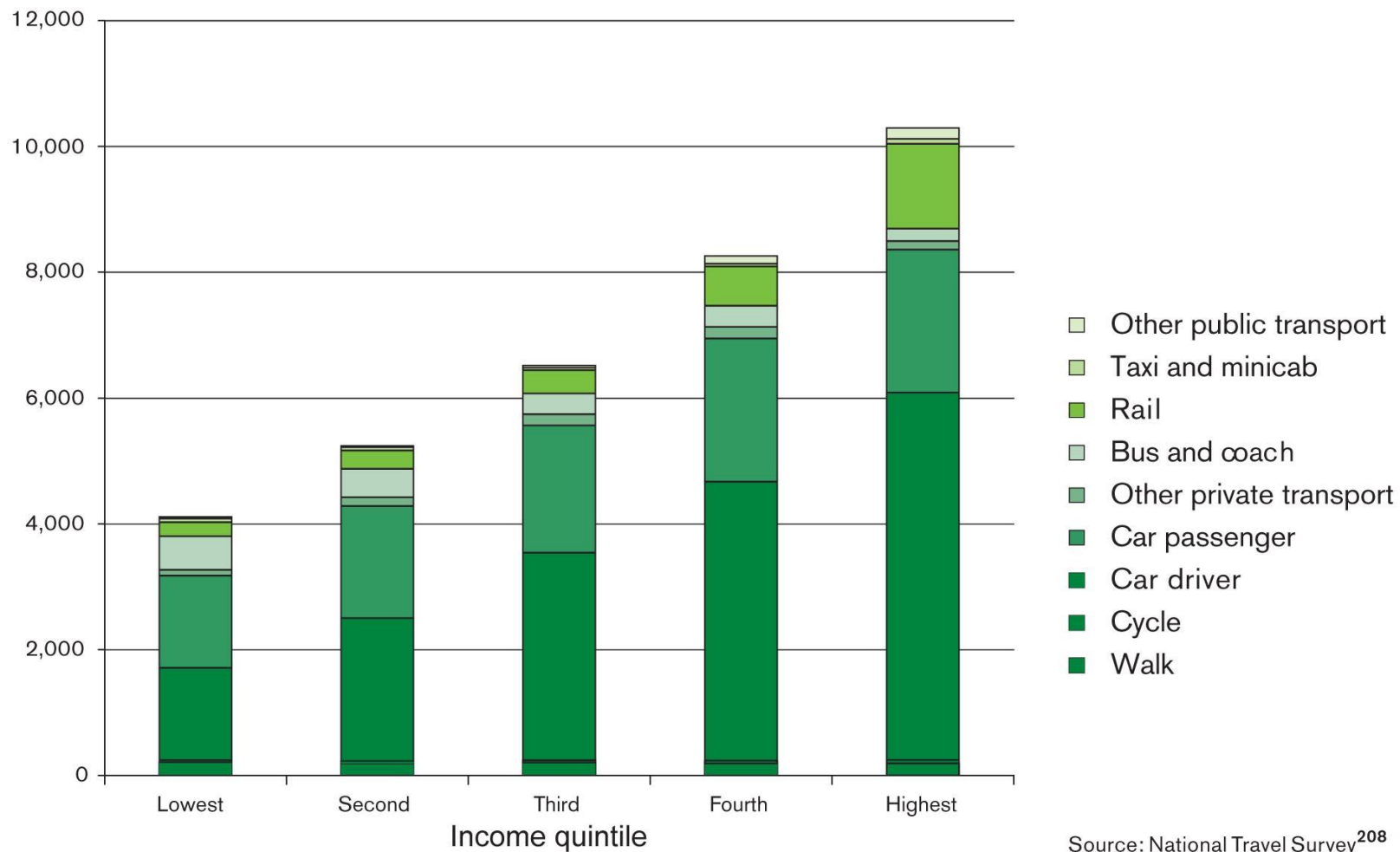
- Large employers and higher managerial
- Higher professional
- Lower managerial & professional
- Intermediate occupations
- Small employers & own account workers

- Lower supervisory and technical
- Semi-routine occupations
- Routine occupations
- Never worked/long term unemployed

Source: Office for National Statistics
Wealth and Assets Survey¹⁹¹

Figure 2.41 Distance travelled per person per year in Great Britain, by household income quintile and mode, 2008

Distance travelled
(miles)



Source: National Travel Survey²⁰⁸