

Stratification Fragments

Life Chances / Inequality

Class Inequality: Selected Examples Source: National Statistics online (2005)	
	The Higher the Class, the more likely you are to:
Family	Inherit substantial amounts of capital. Have higher social status. Have a healthier diet / eat better quality food. Access social networks. Have access to educational tools (computers, etc.). Have greater access to consumer / household goods (eg. washing machine, home PC).
Health	Live longer. Have lower child and infant mortality rates / childhood physical / mental illnesses. Avoid debilitating disease.
Wealth	Own significant quantity of shares. Have substantial savings and disposable income.
Income	Have higher levels of pay. Rising income.
Welfare	Avoid living on state benefits. Avoid poverty
Work	Have higher status work. Control over others. Personal autonomy. Be employed / avoid unemployment.
Crime	Avoid a criminal record / victimisation.
Politics	Vote Have access to the powerful. Participate in electoral processes (eg. membership of a political party or interest group).
Education	Have access to computer technology. Complete your schooling (less risk of exclusion). Leave school at 18. Achieve higher level qualifications (GCSE, A-level, Degree). Attend: Private or Grammar school; University; High status University (Oxbridge).
Housing	Live in better quality housing. Have greater privacy

Age Inequality: Selected Examples

Source: National Statistics online (2005)

Age Inequality: Selected Examples	
Source: National Statistics online (2005)	
The Older you are the more likely you are to:	
Family	Provide unpaid family care. Own family home outright. Lower household consumption costs. Live alone 3 in 5 women aged 75+ live alone Marry divorce cohabit
Health	Have declining health. Suffer serious, life-threatening, illness. long-term illness or disability (LLTI) that restricts their daily activities increases with age
Wealth	Have accumulated wealth
Income	Have a higher income. levels of income older people receive falls with age As people get older and retire from the labour market their sources of income change. People in their 50s get most of their income from employment and self-employment (80 per cent). This falls to just 10 per cent for those in their 70s. State benefits (which include the state retirement pension) are the main source of income for pensioners.
Welfare	Live in poverty after retirement
Work	Be employed. Have higher work-related stated. Become unemployed at some stage. Be self-employed Currently just over 6 million people aged between 50 and state pension age are in employment - an employment rate of 69 per cent 1997 the employment rate of older people has risen faster than that of the working age population as a whole. The average length of time in current employment is much higher for older workers (13 years compared with 7 years for those aged 25-49). Older workers are more likely to work part time and/or be self employed. People aged between 50 and State Pension Age have less qualifications (24 per cent) than those aged 25-49 (12 per cent).
Crime	Avoid being a victim of crime
Politics	Vote. Participate in electoral processes (eg. membership of a political party or interest group).
Education	Older people in general have fewer qualifications than their younger counterparts. They are more than twice as likely to have no formal qualifications
Housing	Live in sub-standard housing.

Gender Inequality: Selected Examples

Source: National Statistics online (2005)

	Women are more likely to have:
Family	<p>Childcare responsibilities. Domestic labour responsibilities. Dual/Triple role ONS</p> <p>For women, the presence of a dependent child has a substantial impact on economic activity – see related link ‘Work and Family’ for more information.</p> <p>9 in 10 lone parents are women</p> <p>Men are more likely than women to be single (never married), while women are more likely than men to be divorced or widowed. There are over three times as many widows as widowers in the population as women tend to live longer than men.</p> <p>Almost 70 per cent of divorces in England and Wales in 2001 were granted to the wife. Women were most likely to be granted a divorce on the grounds of unreasonable behaviour, whereas for men, the most likely reason was two years separation with consent.</p> <p>The majority of stepfamilies consist of a couple with one or more children from the previous relationship of the woman only. This reflects the tendency for children to stay with their mother following the break up of a partnership. In just under one in ten stepfamilies in Great Britain the children came from the father’s previous relationship in 2001.</p> <p>In the UK in 2000/01 women spent more time than men on household chores, while men spent more time than women in paid employment.</p>
Health	<p>Longer life</p> <p>Men more likely to be overweight</p> <p>Men are almost twice as likely as women to exceed the recommended daily benchmarks for consumption of alcohol</p>
Wealth	<p>Lower levels of wealth while partner still alive</p>
Income	<p>Lower average income (currently 18% less)</p>
Welfare	<p>Dependency on welfare payments. Experience poverty in adulthood / old age</p>
Work	<p>Lower occupational status</p> <p>But men and women still follow very different career paths. About a quarter of female employees do administrative or secretarial work. Men are twice as likely as women to be managers and senior officials, and far more likely to be in skilled trades. Similar proportions of men and women work in ‘associate professional and technical’ occupations, such as computer programmers, technicians and nurses.</p> <p>Men are more likely than women to be self-employed. Nearly three quarters of the 3 million self-employed people in spring 2003 were male. Men managers twice as likely as women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women are more likely to say they have been put off applying for a job because of their age than men• There is a gender gap in managerial positions of all ages, but it really bites in the forties

Crime	<p>Less chance of criminal record. Greater chance of avoiding prison. Less chance of victimization (most crimes); more chance of victimisation (sex crimes). However there are substantial differences between the sexes living in other types of establishment. There were around 17 times as many men as women in prisons</p>
Politics	
Education	<p>Higher educational qualifications Girls generally perform better than boys at GCSE and at GCE A level (or equivalent) in the UK. In 2001/02, 58 per cent of girls in their last year of compulsory education achieved five or more GCSE grades A*-C, compared with 47 per cent of boys. Forty three per cent of young women gained two or more A levels or equivalent compared with 34 per cent of young men.</p> <p>The difference in achievement between the sexes starts at an early age. In England from key stage 1 (5-7 years old) through to key stage 4 (14-16 years old) girls score consistently higher than boys, though the difference is much less marked in maths and science than in English. At A level, women outperformed men in virtually all subject groups in 2000/01. With the exception of only General Studies, English Literature and some languages, a greater proportion of women than men achieved grades A-C.</p> <p>Women also outperform men in vocational qualifications - 29 per cent of young women in schools and colleges gained a distinction for their Advanced General National Vocational Qualification (GNVQ) in 2000/01, compared with 17 per cent of young men.</p> <p>Although Business was the most popular subject for both men and women taking an Advanced GNVQ, the next most popular subjects differed between the sexes. Twenty five per cent of women took Health and Social Care compared with 1 per cent of men, whereas 22 per cent of men took Information Technology compared with 4 per cent of women.</p> <p>Among those who took first degrees in 2002, men and women were almost equally likely to gain a first - 10 per cent of men compared with 9 per cent of women. However, a greater proportion of women achieved an upper second - 49 per cent of women compared with 40 per cent of men.</p>

Housing

iving arrangements for men and women are broadly similar. Most live in a couple and 81 per cent of couple households live in owner occupied accommodation. However, there are differences between the sexes for those living alone.

In 2001 a higher proportion of single men than single women were owner-occupiers in Great Britain (54 and 40 per cent, respectively). The pattern was reversed for widowers and widows, particularly for those owning their homes outright: 57 per cent of women compared with 51 per cent of men. For divorced or separated men and women there was no difference in owner occupation, with half of both sexes owning their home, whether with a mortgage or outright.

Nine out of ten lone parent families are headed by a woman and nearly half of lone mothers are single (never married). Lone parents receive a high priority for social sector housing and are more likely than any other type of household to be renting from this sector. Half of lone mothers with dependent children live in social sector housing. Lone mothers are more likely than lone fathers to be living in any sort of rented accommodation, while a higher proportion of lone fathers, who tend to be divorced, are owner-occupiers.

Following separation it is common for either one or both partners to leave the former matrimonial home. A partner may also need to leave their home after the death of their partner. In 1998 two thirds of men had left their former matrimonial home after divorce, separation, or after the death of their partner, compared with just over half of women.

Ethnic Inequality: Selected Examples

Source: National Statistics online (2005)

	Ethnic Group Inequalities
Family	Inter-ethnic marriages are rare (2% of all marriages). White people least likely (1%) to marry outside their ethnic group. Indian people (along with White British) most likely minority to provide informal, unpaid, family care, to relatives, friends or neighbours. Black Africans and the Chinese least likely to provide such care.
Health	Life expectancy is similar across all ethnic groups (with women, on average, having longer life expectancy). Risk-taking behaviours (such as smoking and drinking): Bangladeshi men (44%) most likely and Chinese men (17%) least likely to smoke (national average is 27%). White Irish and Black Caribbean men are most likely to drink above recommended government guidelines. Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups reported highest rates of poor health and limiting long-term illness. Chinese men and women reported the lowest rates.
Income	Ethnic minorities generally earn lower incomes, on average. However, some groups (such as Asian Indian) have similar incomes to White majority.
Work	Unemployment rates for minorities generally higher than for White majority (Bangladeshis' have highest levels of unemployment 18%). Indian men have similar level of unemployment to White men (7%). Horizontal occupational stratification: Bangladeshi men (66%) and Chinese men (40%) who work in distribution, hotel and restaurant industry. Pakistani men (25%) work in transport and communication industry. White Irish men (21%) most represented in construction industry. 40% of Bangladeshi and Chinese women also work in distribution, hotel and restaurant industry. 50% of Black Caribbean and Black African women employed in public administration, education or health sector. Professional occupations: Indian, Chinese and White Irish (17% on average) held professional employment (White British average = 11%). White women have higher rate of part-time working than all other ethnic groups. Women in non-manual occupations had similar occupational profiles across all ethnic groups. However, in manual work minority groups had lower pay, longer hours and worse working conditions.
Crime	Mixed ethnicity groups more likely to be victims of crime and violence Black and Chinese adults experienced similar victimization to Whites. Young adults more likely to be victims across all ethnic groups. Fear of crime greater among minority groups. Black youth more-likely to Commission for Racial Equality (2004): Ethnic minorities more-likely to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of household, car and racially-motivated crimes. • Arrested for notifiable offences (“Arrest levels from stop-and-searches were eight times higher for black and three times higher for Asian than for white groups”). • Remanded in prison (refused bail). • Represented disproportionately in the prison population.

Education	<p>Boys: Chinese (77%) and Indian (70%) = highest achievers at GCSE. Black Caribbean (23%) lowest achievers at this level.</p> <p>Girls = highest achievers at GCSE across all ethnic groups (although differences within groups exist - Black Caribbean girls (38%), for example, achieved less than Indian boys.</p> <p>Permanent school exclusion: Black Caribbean students had highest rates, Chinese and Indian students had lowest rates. Rates highest for boys across all ethnic groups.</p> <p>No qualifications: White Irish (19%), Chinese (20%), and Indian (19%) groups most likely to have no qualifications (compared to 16% White British).</p> <p>Higher Education: Pakistani / Bangladeshi groups less likely and Indian / Chinese groups more likely than White British to have degrees.</p>
Housing	<p>Minority groups more-likely to live in sub-standard housing (especially in private rented sector)</p>