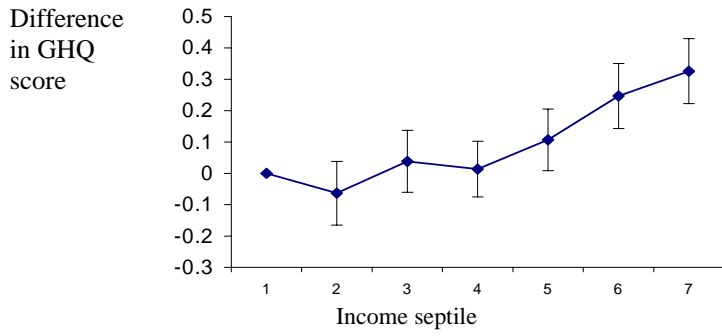


Figure 1. The impact of social position on GHQ, controlling for age and sex

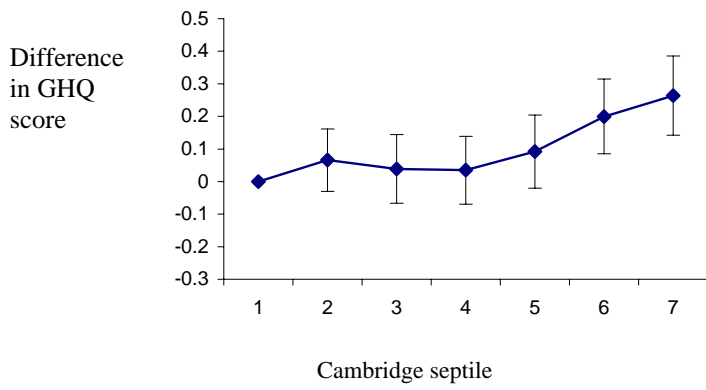
a) Income

Deviance (-2 x log likelihood) = 242627.6



b) Cambridge

Deviance = 242679



c) NS-SEC

Deviance = 242689

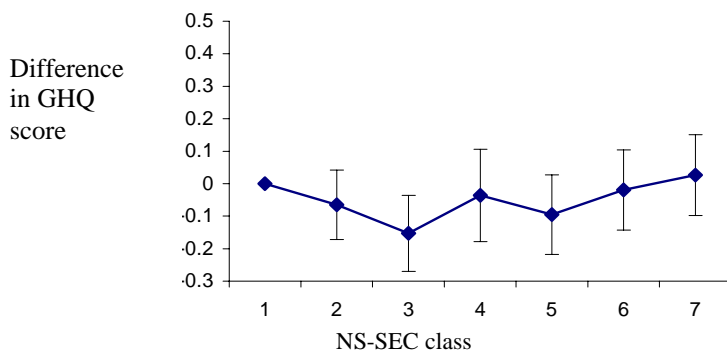
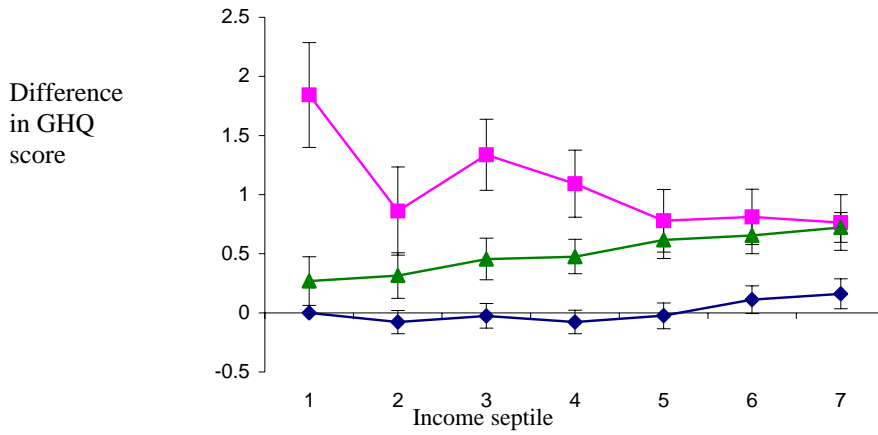


Figure 2.1 The impact of social position on GHQ, controlling for job status, age and sex

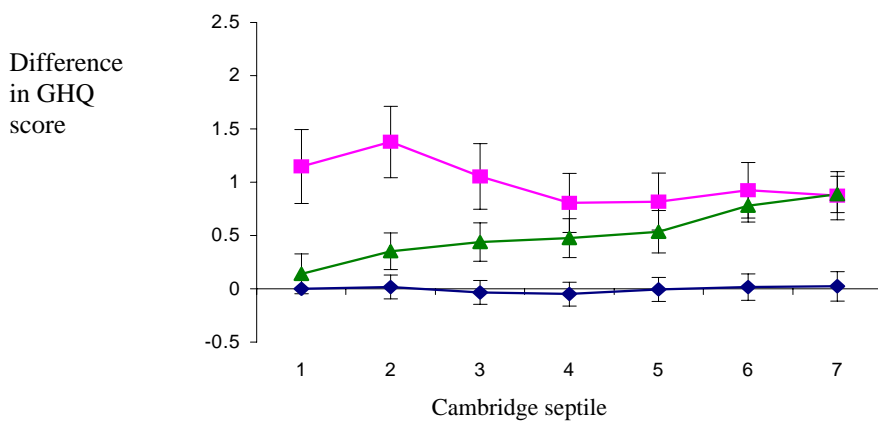
a) *Income*

Deviance (-2 x log likelihood) = 240658.8



b) *Cambridge*

Deviance = 240682.9



b) *NS-SEC*

Deviance = 240689.8

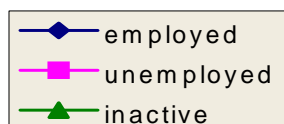
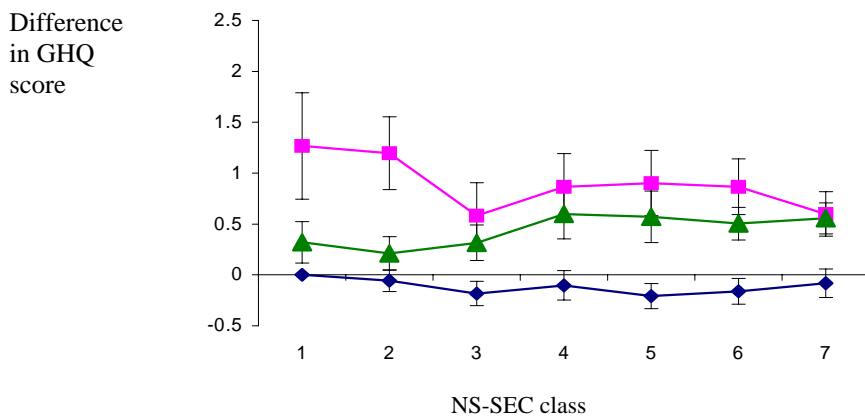
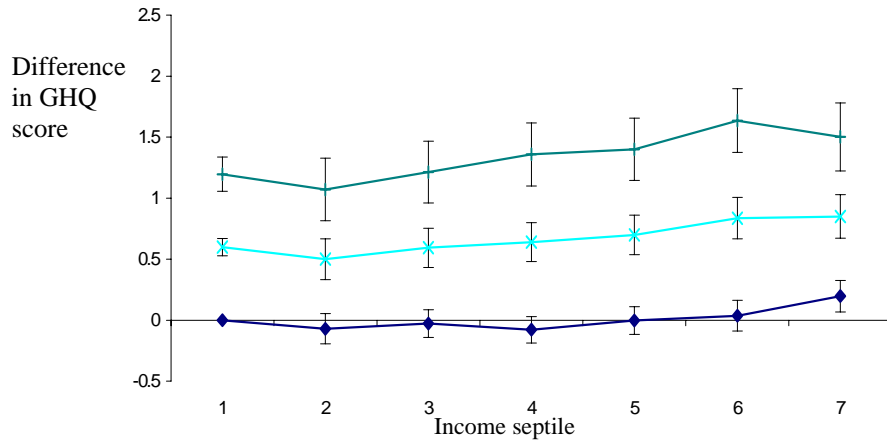


Figure 2.2 The impact of social position on GHQ, controlling for ghq-lag, age and sex

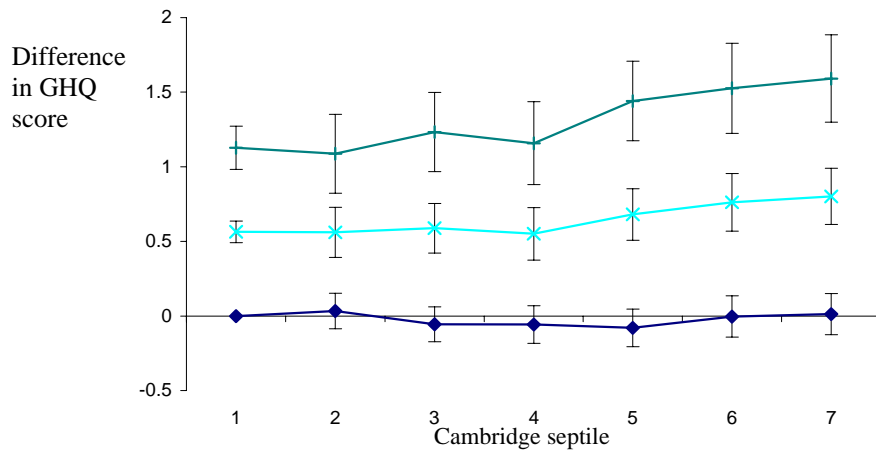
a) *Income*

Deviance (-2 x log likelihood) = 240700.4



b) *Cambridge*

Deviance = 240685.9



c) *NS-SEC*

Deviance = 240700

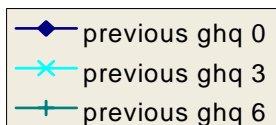
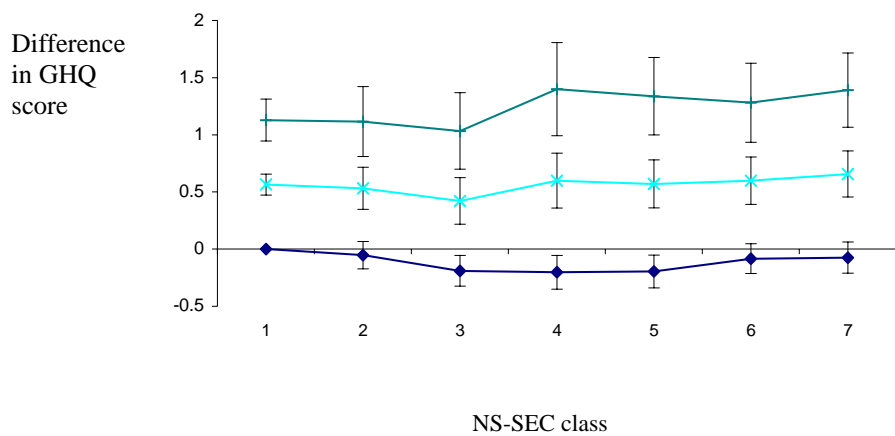
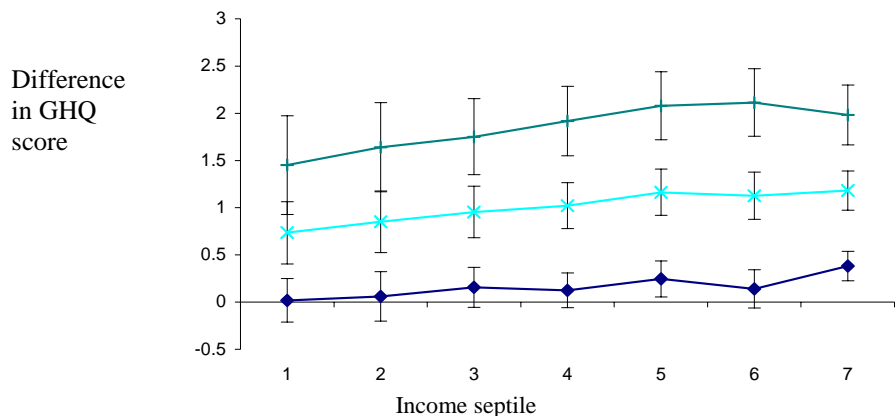


Figure 3. The impact of social position on GHQ, controlling for ghq-lag, age and sex for the “ever economically inactive”

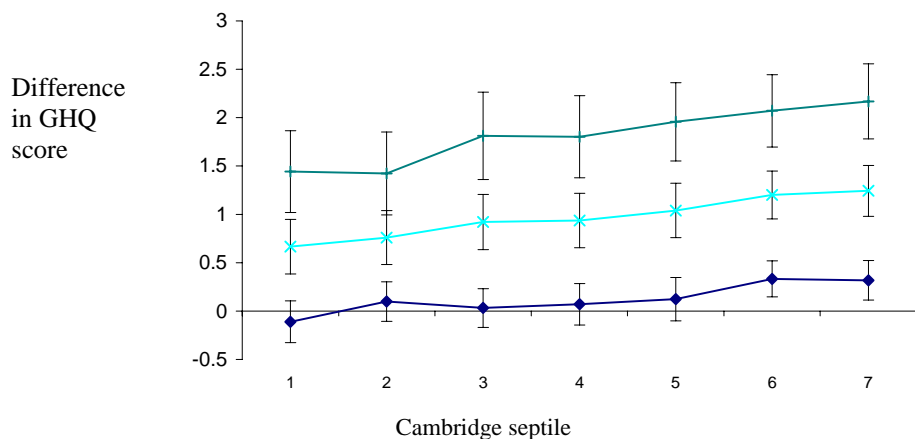
1. Income

Deviance (-2 x log likelihood) = 240484.4



2. Cambridge

Deviance = 240497.6



3. NS-SEC

Deviance = 240496.5

