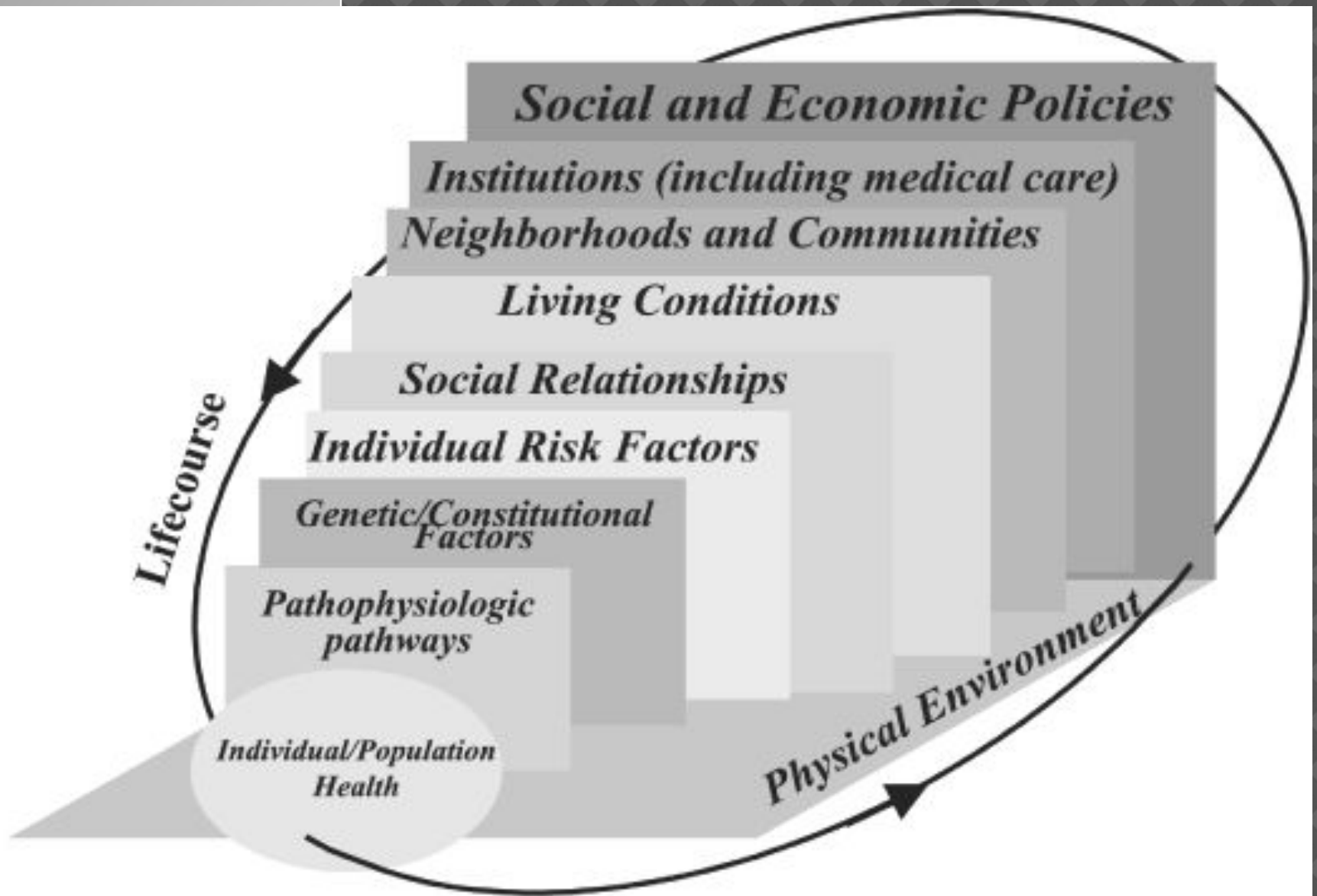


# SOCIO-ECONOMIC

**Socioeconomics** (also known as **social economics**) is the social science that studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes. In general it analyzes how societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local or regional economy, or the global economy.

Socioeconomics is sometimes used as an umbrella term with different usages. The term 'social economics' may refer broadly to the "use of economics in the study of society."<sup>[1]</sup> More narrowly, contemporary practice considers behavioral interactions of individuals and groups through social capital and social "markets" (not excluding for example, sorting by marriage) and the formation of social norms.<sup>[2]</sup> In the latter, it studies the relation of economics to social values.

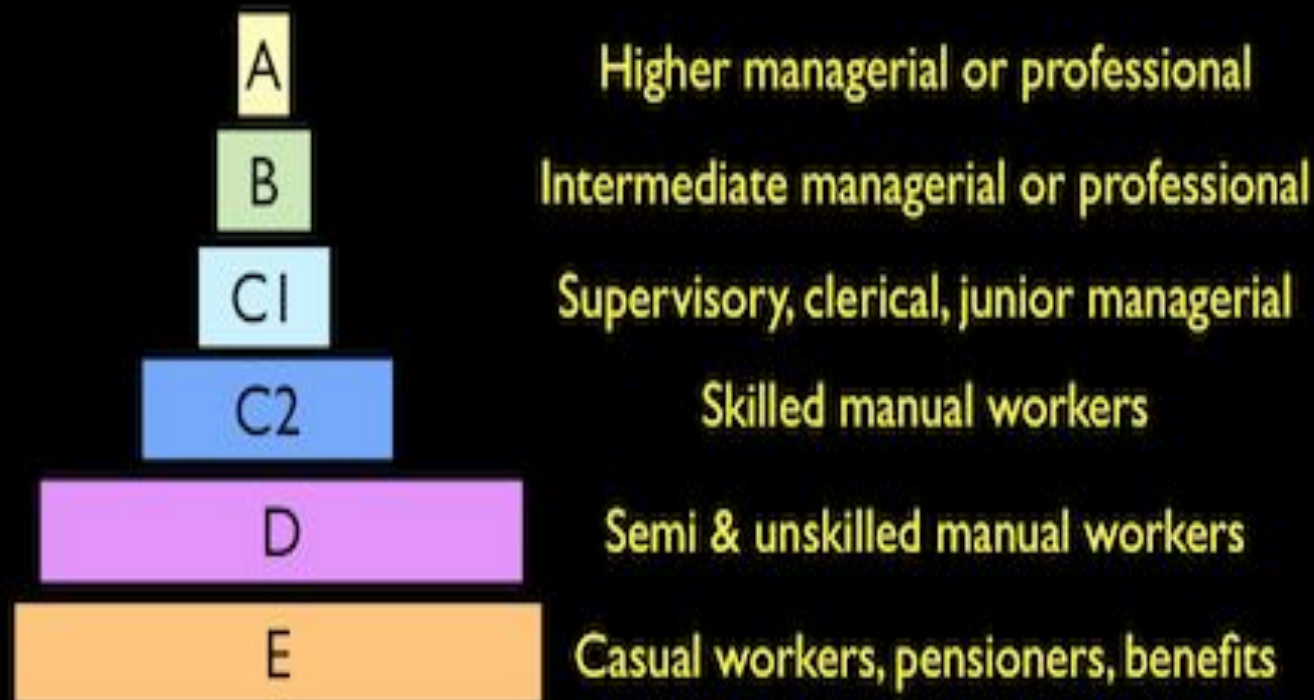


**Figure 1** - Multilevel Model of Disease Causation.

**Socioeconomic status (SES)** is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation. When analyzing a family's SES, the household income, earners' education, and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, versus with an individual, when their own attributes are assessed. Or more commonly know to depict an economic difference in society as a whole.<sup>[1]</sup> Socioeconomic status is typically broken into three categories (high SES, middle SES, and low SES) to describe the three areas a family or an individual may fall into. When placing a family or individual into one of these categories, any or all of the three variables (income, education, and occupation) can be assessed.

Additionally, low income and education have been shown to be strong predictors of a range of physical and mental health problems, including respiratory viruses, arthritis, coronary disease, and schizophrenia. These problems may be due to environmental conditions in their workplace, or, in the case of mental illnesses, may be the entire cause of that person's social predicament to begin with.

# Socio Economic Groups



Socio-economic status should never be an excuse used by teachers as to why kids haven't learned.

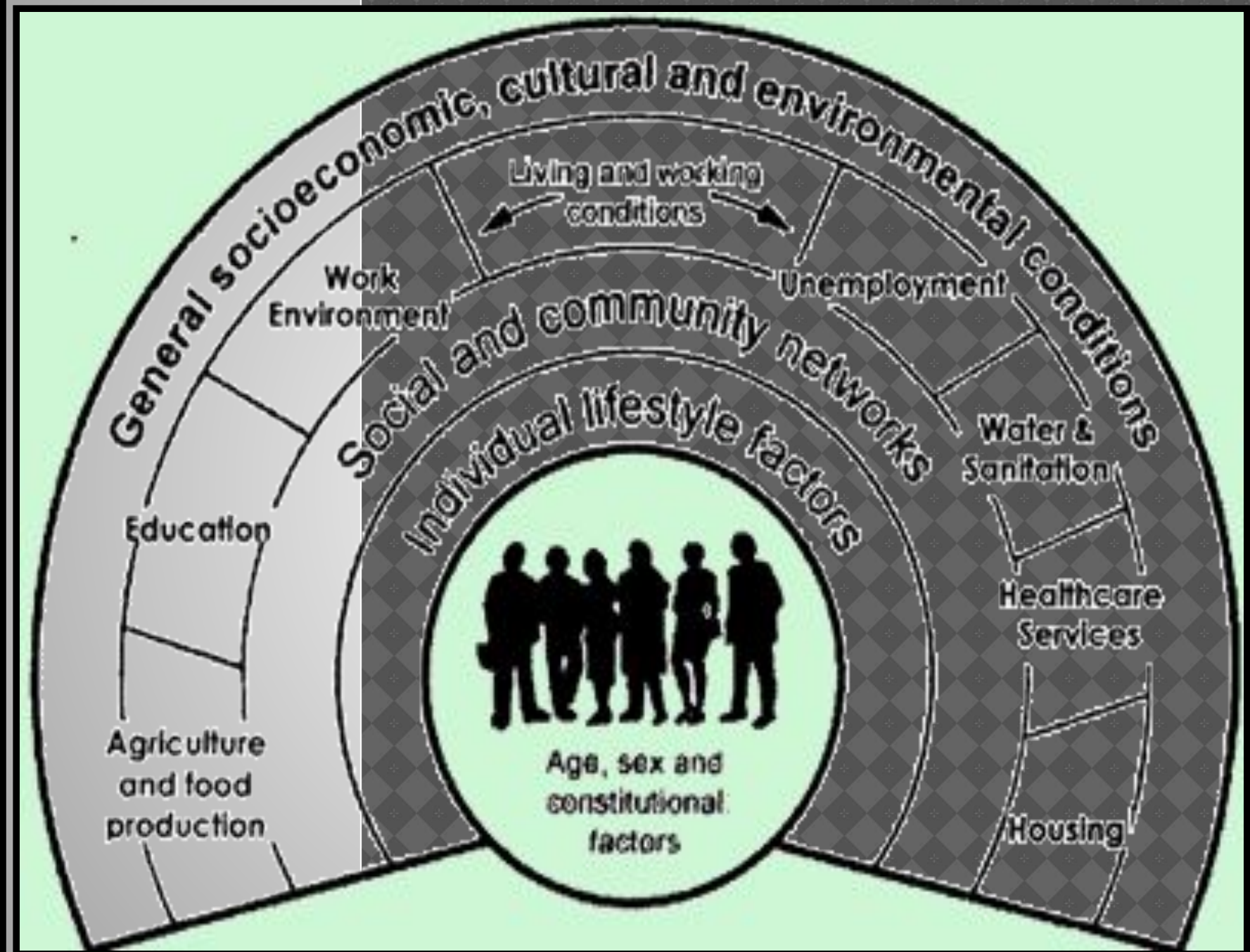


-J. Hattie



SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURES





*Socio-Economic Review* aims to encourage work on the relationship between society, economy, institutions and markets, moral commitments and the rational pursuit of self-interest. The journal seeks articles that focus on economic action in its social and historical context. In broad disciplinary terms, papers are drawn from sociology, political science, economics and the management and policy sciences. The journal encourages papers that seek to recombine disciplinary domains in response to practically relevant issues, while at the same time encouraging the development of new theory. An extended statement of editorial policy can be found [here](#).

An individual's or group's position within a hierarchical social structure. Socioeconomic status depends on a combination of variables, including occupation, education, [income](#), wealth, and place of residence. Sociologists often use socioeconomic status as a means of predicting behavior.

