Background Social status is associated with cardiovascular disease (CVD) prevalence and incidence. We aimed to study relationships between i) socioeconomic position (SEP) and common CVD biomarkers; cholesterol, LDL/HDL, ApoB/ApoA1 and adiponectin ii) SEP and CVD mortality in a Swedish-population-based sample, and to assess if these associations changed with age.

Methods A longitudinal cohort study of men born 1920-24 with register-based information on SEP and cause of death.

Results At age 50: We found significant inverse associations of education and occupational class with mean cholesterol levels, whereas LDL/HDL ratio was associated with education only. These were statistically significant after adjustment for covariates. No significant associations were found between either measure of SEP and ApoB/ApoA1 ratio. At age 70: No significant associations were found between either measure of SEP and any biomarker studied. Men classified as highest educated and non-manual had decreased risk for CVD mortality during follow-up.

Conclusions Associations of SEP with cholesterol levels and LDL/HDL ratio was associated with education only. These were statistically significant after adjustment for covariates. No significant associations were found between either measure of SEP and any biomarker studied. Men classified as highest educated and non-manual had decreased risk for CVD mortality during follow-up.