Social Inequality and Avoidable Mortality in the U.K.

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Social class inequalities in premature all-cause mortality are well documented in the UK. This study situates the analysis of three large cohort studies within Link and Phelan's "fundamental cause" hypothesis and examines the social class differences in two aspects of avoidable mortality - preventable causes and causes amenable to medical intervention. Data come from the ONS (Office for National Statistics) Longitudinal Study for England and Wales baseline 1971 census; Scottish Longitudinal Study baseline 1991 census; and Northern Ireland Mortality Study baseline 2001. Death records are linked to census data and Cox regression models are used to estimate hazard ratios.

Professor Pevalin spent some time in the Merchant Navy, the City of London Police and the Royal Hong Kong Police before becoming a full time student at the University of Calgary, Canada. He returned to the UK in 1999 as Senior Research Officer at the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex and moved to Health and Human Sciences in 2003. In 2010/12 he was Dean of Science and Engineering and for 2012/13 he was Acting Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Science and Engineering. David is a also Partner Investigator on an Australian Research Council funded project, based at the University of Adelaide, investigating housing and wellbeing.

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12.30 - 1.30 pm, Seminar Room 515
Melbourne School of Population and Global Health
Level 5, 207 Bouverie Street, Carlton

ALL WELCOME