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Introduction

An issue such as police bias has been referenced and studied extensively in the recent years various social movements have risen further exposing the importance of such issues in local communities.

In the UK

Lit review

Evaluating socio-economic status bias in survey nonresponse, the way the authors tackle socioeconomic status in this paper is using survey and analysis of three main variables ownership of house, type of house and assessed value of property, this can be taken into consideration by looking at the average household income and rate of house ownership vs renters in London Borough. In this specific case as well the most used variables for SES did not apply as there were too many outliers e.g., poor education high income. Main difference is this an individual household status while in our study we are looking at complete zones which can cause problems.

Evaluating Area-Based Socioeconomic Status Indicators for Monitoring Disparities within Health Care Systems: Results from a Primary Care Network, in this paper the complexities surrounding measurement of SES in health systems are exposed in comparison to the relatively straightforward capture of ethnicity, and similar to this paper the SES measurement is based on Areas rather than individuals, furthermore concluded that ZIP area(postcodes in the UK) were the preferred form along with median household income or percent poverty as the measures for SES, although relative education state was also considered relevant in majority of studies .

Methodology

Limitations

Conclusion

Discussion

References