



ECHO-CSIC and UNED Inequality and Social Demography Seminar

Spring Joint Sessions 2023

at UNED Madrid, Associated Center Gregorio Marañón

30th May Tuesday from 19:00 to 20:30 (two presentations)

Dr. Bertie Lumey (Columbia University)

Natural experiments to study the impact of early life shocks on long term health

Dr. Steven Haas (Pennsylvania State University)

Multimorbidity Trajectories across Aging European Cohorts

12th June Monday from 19:00 to 20:30

Dr. Cathal McCrory (Trinity College Dublin)

Socio-economic position under the microscope

All seminars from 19:00 to 20:30

**Room 15, UNED Madrid, Associated Center Gregorio Marañón (Lavapiés)
Calle de Argumosa, 3 Madrid**

This seminar series is organized jointly by the ECHO-CSIC and UNED Inequality and Social Demography research groups and benefits from the support of the ECHO ERC project, the Faculty of Political Science and Sociology at UNED, the *Centro Asociado* de la UNED en Madrid. Sede de Gregorio Marañón

To be included in mailing list and receive information on future sessions, please send an email to Manuel Valdés (mvaldes@poli.uned.es)





Abstracts

Dr. Bertie Lumey (30 de mayo)

Title: “Natural experiments to study the impact of early life shocks on long term health”.

Abstract:

The use of natural experiments has a long tradition in epidemiology and is now increasingly being advocated in economics. While still presenting methodological challenges, natural experiments can have significant advantages over traditional observational studies as differences in treatment arising from the natural experiment can be more specifically defined. Studies of early famine shocks and long-term health offer special opportunities to study potential impacts because in some settings the timing and intensity of the exposure together with specific health outcomes can be defined with some accuracy. This will be illustrated by work on the Ukraine Holodomor famine in 1932-34, the Dutch Hunger Winter famine in 1944-45, and the China Great Leap Forward famine in 1959-61. These famines differed widely in terms of political background, intensity, and duration but from currently available information point to a similar impact on selected long term health outcomes.

Dr. Steven Haas (30 de mayo)

Title: “Multimorbidity Trajectories across Aging European Cohorts”

Abstract:

Rising rates of multimorbidity (the presence of two or more chronic diseases) among older adults is among the most salient population health trends in high-income contexts. Combined with population aging, the growth in multimorbidity has important implications for individuals, caregivers, and health care systems. In addition, recent research, mostly focused on the US, has found that more recent cohorts of older adults are experiencing worse health than their peers from earlier cohorts did at equivalent ages. This includes higher levels of mortality and higher rates of functional limitation and multimorbidity. The present study expands on this growing literature utilizing data from the English Longitudinal Study on Ageing (ELSA) and the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) to examine inter-cohort trends in multimorbidity in England and Europe.

Dr. Cathal McCrory (12 de junio)

Title: “Socio-economic position under the microscope”

Abstract:

Individuals of lower socio-economic position (SEP) develop diseases earlier and die earlier on average compared with their more advantaged counterparts. They will spend a larger proportion of their fewer years in illness and disability. The damaging effects of low SEP can be seen in every major system of the body which suggests that there may be common biological mechanism(s) underlying the increased risk of disease. This talk will explore candidate mechanisms through which SEP gets transduced at a more fundamental cellular and molecular level to accelerate biological ageing of the socially disadvantaged using a plethora of biological ageing metrics including allostatic load, telomeres, and the epigenetic clocks. Drawing upon data from the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA), it will address issues such as whether the timing of deprivation matters, whether the duration of deprivation matters, and whether a change in socio-economic circumstances can ameliorate the impact of early deprivation on the biological ageing signature.