Public health has improved substantially in developed countries during recent decades. This health improvement has lead to lower morbidity and higher life expectancy. However, large health inequalities still remain. These inequalities are associated with socioeconomic status and part of this correlation has its origin early in life.

This thesis focuses on the long-run health impact of conditions early in life and the interactions between these conditions and major events at later ages. The nutritional and economic environment are used as indicators for early-life conditions. The first part analyses long-run effects of adverse conditions very early in life on health and labor market outcomes later in life. The second part examines whether major adverse life events occur more frequently and have larger impact on health for those individuals who were exposed to adverse conditions at early ages.

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