This thesis in sociology aims to contribute to the understanding of socio-economic inequalities in birth outcome in Sweden. The main findings are that both lower maternal childhood status and lower adult socio-economic status are associated with increased risk of disadvantageous birth outcome. Social class in childhood influences low birthweight and neonatal mortality over and above adult social class, indicating that the association is mediated through the maternal body. Maternal working conditions are found to contribute to the higher proportion of disadvantageous birth outcomes for manual workers in comparison with higher and middle non-manual workers. It is argued that it is important to address the link between maternal and infant health in research on socio-economic inequalities in birth outcome. Studies are register-based, and the focus is on births in Sweden during the period 1973-1990.

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Health Equity Studies

   Setting the Scene for Life: Longitudinal Studies of Early Social Disadvantage and Later Life Chances.

   Troubled transitions: Social variation and long-term trends in health and mortality in Estonia.

   Enhancing Health Among Drug Users in Prison.

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5. Monica Åberg Yngwe (2005)
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