Sesiones simultáneas IV

Lista de resúmenes/palabras clave

Simultánea IV.4. Niveles de vida biológicos y salud en el mundo rural ibérico, siglos XVIII-XX. ***PARTE II*****.** Organizadores: **Javier Puche**, Universidad de Zaragoza, jpuche@unizar.es y **Francisco J. Marco-Gracia**, Universidad de Zaragoza, fmarcog@unizar.es

1) Pedro M. Pérez-Castroviejo (Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea), **José M. Martínez-Carrión** (Universidad de Murcia) y **Begoña Candela-Martínez** (Universidad de Murcia), *El bienestar biológico del mundo rural vasco en el espejo del mundo urbano, 1860-1960.*

Resumen: ¿Por qué el mundo rural vasco gozaba de un mayor nivel de vida biológico que el resto de la España rural? ¿Qué dimensión alcanzó la brecha rural-urbana en el País Vasco? ¿Hubo convergencia de ambos mundos (rural y urbano) con la industrialización y el crecimiento económico? Sabemos que la talla de la población masculina vasca figuraba entre la más alta de la España peninsular a finales del siglo XIX y durante buena parte del siglo XX y que el mundo rural tuvo mejores registros antropométricos que el mundo urbano, al menos al comienzo de la industrialización vasca. Este estudio desea responder a las primeras cuestiones planteadas prolongando el análisis a lo largo del siglo XX. Profundiza en la historia antropométrica de la población vasca y explora la ventaja vasca del estado nutricional. Analizamos las brechas rural-urbanas y socioeconómicas de la población masculina val final de la adolescencia, con datos del reclutamiento a edades de 18-21 años. El estudio se prolonga hasta las cohortes nacidas en la década de 1940, a fin de comprobar si las mejoras del nivel de vida producidas con la industrialización y el desarrollo económico condujeron a la convergencia del bienestar humano.

Palabras clave: brecha rural-urbana, estaturas, nutrición, bienestar biológico, Vizcaya.

2) Ramon Ramon-Muñoz (Universitat de Barcelona) y **Josep Maria Ramon-Muñoz** (Universidad de Murcia), *Height Inequality in Late Nineteenth-Century Rural Catalonia.*

Did inequality increase in nineteenth-century Catalonia? Was inequality higher in rural than in urban areas? Simon Kuznets (1955, 1963) predicted a rise in income inequality during the early stages of modern economic growth and a fall afterward. This is confirmed for Britain during the century and a half after 1750, when income inequality increased during the years of the Industrial Revolution, and then declined in the second half of the nineteenth century (e.g. Lindert & Williamson 1983, Allen 2009). In Spain, income inequality evolution also fits Kuznets inverted U hypothesis over the long run. Prados de la Escosura's (2008) estimates show that income inequality experienced an upward trend during the second half of the nineteenth century and up to World War I, even though there were short-term downward oscillations in some particular periods. Longitudinal analysis using height as a proxy for biological living standards partly confirms this general trend. Whereas the available data suggest rising inequality for the cohorts born between the 1840s and the 1870s, there is no consensus on the evolution of height inequality for the cohorts born between the 1880s and the 1910s (see Ramon-Muñoz, R. and Ramon-Muñoz, J.M. 2016, for a summary). A shortcoming of this debate is that the existing evidence is not comprehensive enough. Similarly, data on height inequality levels across territories is very scarce. This paper aims at partly filling this latter gap. Using a unique dataset for late nineteenth-century Catalonia (Ramon-Muñoz, R. & Ramon-Muñoz, J.M. 2021), it compares height inequality across the whole of Catalonia in the period of the so-called late-nineteenth-century agrarian crisis.
The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 sets the stage for further discussion by showing the secular trend in the biological standard of living in both rural and urban Catalonia. Section 3 discusses whether, to what extent, and why rural-urban differences in height inequality should be expected to arise. Section 4 provides an overview of height inequality by computing several inequality measures to all counties for which height data is available, and compares height inequality in rural areas relative to urban settlements. Section 5 approaches the determinants of height inequality across counties. The last section provides the conclusions, which are still preliminary.

Keywords: biological living standards, well-being, rural and urban inequality.

3) Llorenç Ferrer-Alos (Universitat de Barcelona), *La Mortalidad de párvulos y mortalidad infantil en Cataluña (1700-1860). Evolución, cronología e intensidad*

Esta autor presentó en tiempo y forma su trabajo en texto completo. Dicho texto ya fue remitido a Esther Sánchez.

4) Elena Sánchez-García (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), **Carlos Varea** (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) **y José M. Martínez-Carrión** (Universidad de Murcia), *Antropometría y salud del estado nutricional en la transición del mundo rural al urbano en Madrid. Un estudio de caso.*

Resumen: Durante el siglo XX, la industrialización y el auge demográfico provocan que las ciudades ampliasen sus fronteras, absorbiendo así núcleos cercanos aledaños a las mismas. Este es el caso de Villaverde, situado al sur de Madrid e incorporado a la capital como nuevo Distrito en la reforma administrativa de 1955. El pueblo de Villaverde mantiene desde su origen una economía agraria la cual se ve alterada por el impacto de la Guerra Civil (1936-1939), que supuso un cambio hacia la industrialización y la urbanización. La fuente de datos corresponde a la altura de los jóvenes llamados a filas entre 19136 y 1954 recogidos en los Libros Filiadores, conservados en el Archivo General Militar de Guadalajara. Mediante el uso de la estatura adulta como principal indicador antropométrico para caracterizar el nivel de vida poblacional, este análisis evalúa el impacto del cambio socioeconómico en Villaverde sobre las condiciones de vida biológicas de su población masculina en el periodo indicado. El cambio secular en talla en Villaverde se compara con el de otros dos Distritos de bajo nivel socioeconómico, Tetuán y Vallecas, cuya población acoge la gran parte de las oleadas migratorias que se producen en los años 20 en la capital, en buena parte de origen rural.

Palabras clave: cambio secular, plasticidad, disparidades en salud, determinantes sociales de la salud.

5) Joana Maria Pujadas-Mora (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya y Centre d`Estudis Demogràfics-UAB), **Javier Puche** (Universidad de Zaragoza) y **Gabriel Brea-Martínez** (Center for Economic Demography, Lund University), *Height, sibling's competition and occupational outcomes in rural Spain: the rural Mallorca, 1870-1970*.

Resumen: Studies on the trends of height in Spain show how, since the end of the 19th century, recruits from the Balearic Islands were the tallest in the country, along with the ones from Canary Islands and the Basque Country (Quiroga, 2001, 2002; Martínez Carrión, Cámara y Pérez Castroviejo, 2016). Regional estimates for military recruitments in 1903-06 reveal that the average height of the Balearics reached 165.3 centimetres (cm) when the Spanish average was 163.6 cm (Martínez Carrión, Cámara y Pérez Castroviejo, 2016: 1479-1480). In 1935, on the eve of the Spanish Civil War (1936-39), the average height was of 167.3 cm compared to the Spanish average of 164.9 cm, being the second highest average in the country (only slightly exceeded by the Canary Islands) (Quiroga, 2002: 198). And by mid-century, the Balearic Islands displayed one of the highest average heights in Spain, along with the Catalans and the ones from Canary Islands (Martínez Carrión and María Dolores, 2017: 89). Environmental factors, such as the mild climate and a relatively more nutrient-rich diet, as well as a lower incidence of epidemics and infectious diseases, may have been determining factors in the biological advantage and nutritional status of the Balearic Islands. However, the relationship between the height of the recruits and their later-life outcomes taking into account their family and socioeconomic background has not been investigated. Recent literature has shown an existing association between resource dilution and men's heights, where higher family sizes, especially

among more socially disadvantaged groups would usually have children with lower stature (Quanjer and Kok, 2019; Kok et al., 2018). In this study, we hypothesize that heights could be an instrument to measure sibling's competition within families on a resource dilution context. In this sense, families with limited resources could have invested more in the biologically strongest sons (tallest) in order to ensure their socioeconomic reproduction. Thus, taller brothers would tend to have better social outcomes among their siblings, regardless of a common familial socioeconomic background. We do use long-term data coming from two different linked sources in the village of Binissalem in the centre of the island of Mallorca, which economy along the 19th century was based on the commercial vineyards and along the 20th century on the industrial production of shoes. The first source is the height data for conscripts at age 19-21 for the period 1890-1993, accounting on c. 5,000 recruits. The second source are the population registers (padrones in Spanish) with longitudinal socioeconomic, demographic and familial data from 1820's and existent until nowadays. For measuring social outcomes, we do look at the occupation from fathers (HISCAM) during individual's childhood for capturing SES background, while our dependent variables are the occupational outcome of individuals at their peak or productivity, usually at ages 40-49. In this way, in order to test our hypothesis, we apply multilevel linear models with family level clusters in order to take into consideration common familial contexts in socioeconomic terms. Our main covariates are the individual's height and at within-family height order rank, which inform us who the tallest and shortest sons were in a same family. Apart from controlling for the parental SES, we do also control for different demographic and familial variables as the sibship size, the sex ratio between siblings (brothers/sisters), the birth order and deceased parents at childhood.

Keywords: height, later life outcomes, Binissalem, Mallorca rural, 1870-1970.