Long term effects of early adversity on cognitive function

M Richards, M E J Wadsworth

Aims: To investigate long term effects of early adverse circumstances on cognitive function.
Methods: Associations between early material home circumstances, parental divorce, maternal management and understanding, and cognitive function in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood were analysed using multiple linear regression, controlling for sex, parental SES, and birth order in 1339 males and females from the MRC National Survey of Health and Development.
Results: Early adverse circumstances were strongly associated with lower cognitive ability in childhood and adolescence, and were detectable on measures of verbal ability, memory, and speed and concentration in midlife. However, these long term effects were mostly explained by the effects of adversity on childhood or adolescent cognitive ability or by differences in educational attainment and adult social class. An exception was the effect of poor material home conditions on visual search speed at 53 years, which was maintained after controlling for adolescent ability, as well as further control for educational attainment, adult social class, physical growth, cigarette smoking, and affective state. There was no evidence of more rapid decline in memory and psychomotor function across middle age in those exposed to early adversity.
Conclusions: The effect of early adversity on cognitive function tracks across the life course at least as far as middle age, although there was little evidence from this study of effect amplification over this interval. Nevertheless, in view of the persistence of child poverty in the industrialised world, these findings give cause for concern.

Methods

Study sample
Participants comprised the study population of the MRC National Survey of Health and Development (NSHD), also known as the British 1946 birth cohort (n = 5362 at commencement), and initially consisting of all children of non-manual and agricultural workers and a random sample of one in four of manual workers selected from all single and legitimate births that occurred in England, Scotland, and Wales during one week in March 1946. The cohort has been studied on 21 occasions between birth and age 53 years, when information about sociodemographic factors and medical, cognitive, and psychological function was obtained by interview and examination. This occurred most recently in 1999 at age 53 when sample size was 3035. At this time the cohort was shown still to be a representative sample, in most respects, of the UK population legitimately and singly born in the immediate post-war era. Exceptions were an over-representation among non-responders of the never married and the least advantaged in terms of cognitive ability, educational attainment, and social class.

Early adversity variables
Material home conditions at 4 years
An aggregate variable representing material home conditions at age 4 years was obtained by summing the following ratings, made during the home based interview by a health visitor:

- State of repair of house (1 = very good)
- Age of house (1 = built post-1919)
- Crowding (1 = less than 1.5 persons per room)
- Cleanliness of house (1 = very clean)
- Cleanliness of survey member's shoes (1 = adequate)
- Condition of survey member's clothes (1 = adequate)
To produce a more manageable indicator variable, this total score was recoded into four categories: very good (score = 7), good (score = 5–6), modest (score = 3–4), and poor (score = 0–2). Although relatively few survey members fell into the poor category, preliminary analysis suggested that this was an important category to retain. Because some of these conditions may be associated with physical illness, itself associated with poor cognitive development, all analyses using this indicator variable were adjusted for presence or absence of serious illness (that is, requiring hospitalisation) up to age 5 years, not including learning disability/mental retardation.

Parental divorce up to 8 years

Because of the relatively small numbers of survey members who had experienced parental divorce or death by this age, the indicator variable was dichotomised to No versus Yes.

Maternal management and understanding at 4 years

As with the material home condition variables, this was rated during the home based interview by a health visitor, and scored as among the best, average, or among the worst. Because only four mothers fell into the worst category in the sample selected for analysis (see below), these were merged with the average category. Thus the indicator variable was dichotomised to Good versus Average/Poor.

Cognitive outcomes

Age 8 years: Four tests devised by the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) were used, as part of an investigation into the association between cognitive ability and educational attainment:14

- Reading comprehension (selecting appropriate words to complete 35 sentences).
- Word reading (ability to read and pronounce 50 words).
- Vocabulary (ability to explain the meaning of 50 words).
- Picture intelligence, consisting of a 60 item non-verbal reasoning test.

These scores were summed to yield an aggregate representing cognitive ability at this age.

Age 15 years: Three tests were used:

- Alice Heim Group Ability Test (AH4), a 130 item timed test, with separate verbal and non-verbal sections which are summed to yield a general ability score.15 The verbal items consist of analogies, comprehension, and numerical reasoning, while the non-verbal items consist of matching, spatial analysis, and non-verbal reasoning.
- The Watts-Vernon Reading Test, a test of reading comprehension requiring the participant to select appropriate words to complete 35 sentences.
- A 47 item mathematics test, requiring the use of arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, and algebra. As at 8 years, these scores were summed to yield an aggregate representing cognitive ability at this age.

Age 26 years: The Watts-Vernon Reading Test was re-administered, with an additional 10 items of increased difficulty to avoid a ceiling effect.

Age 43 years: Three tests used in this analysis were administered at this age, reflecting a new emphasis in the study on measuring functional capacity in midlife:

- Verbal memory, assessed by a 15 word list learning task, with three learning trials and free recall at the end of each.
- Timed peg placement (overall mean of three trials for each hand, subjected to a log transformation to improve distribution).
- A timed visual search task requiring cancellation of target letters P and W, embedded among non-target letters (mean of three trials).

Age 53 years: The memory and visual search speed tasks given at 43 years were repeated at 53 years. In addition, the National Adult Reading Test (NART)16 was administered, a test of verbal ability requiring participants to pronounce 50 written words.

All test scores were standardised to give a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1, based on the sample with non-missing values for each variable used in this study.

Educational attainment

The highest educational or training qualification achieved by 26 years was dichotomised into ordinary secondary qualifications (“O” levels and their training equivalents) or less, versus advanced secondary education (“A” levels and their equivalents) or degree level or equivalent.

Background variables

Principal covariates for all analyses were sex, paternal social class (measured according to the Registrar General), maternal education (those with primary or secondary education only with no formal qualifications, versus those with formal qualifications or any further education), and birth order. In addition, several potential confounders were considered in the analysis of midlife cognitive function. These were: adult leg length as a measure of physical growth, since this measure is sensitive to emotional adversity (divorce) in childhood,18 and since growth is associated with cognitive function;19 smoking at 53 years, since this is negatively associated with memory and psychomotor function;20 and affective state, since this may mediate associations between emotional adversity and cognitive function. At 53 years this was measured by the GHQ-28.21

Statistics

Multiple linear regression was used to investigate the effect of each adversity variable on the cognitive outcomes. The effect of adversity on change in cognitive ability from 8 to 15 years, and on change in verbal memory and visual search speed from 43 to 53 years, was investigated by adjusting each later score for the earlier score (conditional models of change). The effect of early adversity on probability of attaining advanced educational qualifications was assessed by logistic regression. All analyses were adjusted for sex, paternal social class (entered as a categorical variable), maternal education (those with primary or secondary education only with no formal qualifications, versus those with formal qualifications or any further education), and birth order (entered as a continuous variable).

RESULTS

Sample size

The sample used for this study comprised 1339 participants with non-missing values for all variables selected. Those with any missing cognitive scores at midlife had lower cognitive scores at 8, 15, and 26 years (p < 0.001 in each case), were more likely to have a father of manual social class (p = 0.002) and a mother with no educational qualifications (p < 0.001), and were more likely to have experienced poorer material home conditions and poorer maternal skills (both p < 0.001), although there was no association between
missing data and likelihood of parental divorce (p = 0.76).

Table 1 shows numbers in each category of the early adversity
variables, as well as mean cognitive test scores, adjusted for
sex, paternal social class, maternal education, and birth
order.

Early adversity, cognition, and educational
attainment

Material home conditions

Table 2 shows mean differences in standardised cognitive
ability scores up to early adulthood between each category of
material home conditions, compared to the very good
category (reference), controlling for sex, paternal social class,
maternal education, birth order, and serious illness by age 5
years. There was a clear and highly significant trend for
adverse home conditions to be associated with poorer ability
at 8 years, as well as slower cognitive development from 8 to
15 years. There was no association, however, between home
conditions and cognitive change from 15 to 26 years.

Table 3 shows effects for material home conditions on
standardised NART and verbal memory scores in midlife.

Table 4 shows effects for material home conditions on
standardised psychomotor scores. There was no association
between this variable and peg placement speed. However, a
clear gradient between home conditions and visual search
speed at 43 years can be observed, although the gradient was
not significant at the 5% level for change in this measure
from 43 to 53 years. The association with visual search speed
at 43 years remained significant when further adjusted for
ability at 15 years, and for educational attainment and adult
social class (p for trend = 0.05). This was not significantly
altered by additional adjustment, in turn, for adult leg length,
smoking at 53 years, or affective state at 53 years (GHQ-28).

Table 5 shows that adverse home conditions were associated
with decreasing probability of obtaining advanced educa-
tional qualifications, after adjustment for sex, paternal social
class, maternal education, birth order, and serious illness by
age 5 years. This remained the case after further adjustment
for cognitive ability at 15 years.

Parental divorce

Table 2 shows the effect of parental divorce up to 8 years on
cognitive ability. Those who experienced parental divorce had
lower ability scores at 8 years, although this effect was of
borderline statistical significance. However, those who
experienced parental divorce showed significantly slower
cognitive development between this age and 15 years.
Associations between parental divorce and cognitive change between 15 and 26 years, and cognitive function at 53 years (tables 3 and 4) were not significant at the 5% level. Table 5 shows that parental divorce was significantly associated with lower probability of obtaining advanced educational qualifications, even after controlling for cognitive ability at 15 years.

**Maternal management and understanding**

Table 2 shows that average to poor maternal management and understanding was strongly associated with lower cognitive ability at 8 years, although not with cognitive change from this age to 15 years, or from 15 to 26 years. Table 3 shows that the association between this exposure and cognitive function was still detectable for the NART at 53 years, for verbal memory at 43 years, and for change in cognitive function at 53 years only. When these analyses were repeated with all three adversity variables entered simultaneously, the effect of material home conditions and visual search speed remained essentially unchanged however (p for trend = 0.003). The effect of maternal management and understanding was slightly reduced for the NART and verbal memory by this mutual adjustment, although effects remained significant at below the 1% level in both cases. Furthermore, the association between maternal management and memory decline was essentially unaltered. Adjusted coefficients are not reported for parental divorce, since there was no unadjusted association between this exposure and any of the midlife cognitive variables.

**DISCUSSION**

In a nationally representative birth cohort we found that early adverse circumstances were associated with lower cognitive ability, and lower cognitive growth, in childhood, independently of social background. Adverse circumstances were also associated with lower educational attainment, as previously shown in this cohort, although here we show that this association was independent of cognitive ability.

The central goal of this study, however, was to investigate long term effects of early adversity on cognition. These were

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**Table 3** Linear regression coefficients representing associations between early adversity and standardised NART and verbal memory scores in midlife; all analyses are adjusted for sex, paternal social class, maternal education, and birth order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material home conditions at age 4 years†</th>
<th>NART at 53 years</th>
<th>p*</th>
<th>Verbal memory at 43 years</th>
<th>p*</th>
<th>Change in verbal memory, 43–53 years</th>
<th>p*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (reference)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>−0.03 (−0.15, 0.10)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>−0.06 (−0.19, 0.06)</td>
<td>0.05 (−0.15, 0.05)</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>−0.19 (−0.33, −0.04)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>−0.22 (−0.37, −0.07)</td>
<td>0.03 (−0.15, 0.09)</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>−0.40 (−0.64, −0.17)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>−0.34 (−0.58, −0.10)</td>
<td>0.09 (−0.28, 0.10)</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parental death or divorce, to age 8 years

| No (reference) | 0 | 0.24 | 0.028 | 0 | 0.42 |
| Yes | −0.16 (−0.43, 0.11) | 0.01 | −0.15 (−0.43, 0.12) | 0.09 (−0.31, 0.13) | 0.42 |

Maternal management and understanding at age 4 years

| Good (reference) | 0 | <0.001 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 |
| Average/poor | −0.22 (−0.33, −0.12) | 0.01 | −0.21 (−0.32, −0.10) | −0.10 (−0.18, −0.01) | 0.03 |

*Refers to trend for material home conditions.
†Analyses for material home conditions further adjusted for serious illness up to 5 years.

**Table 4** Linear regression coefficients representing associations between early adversity and standardised psychomotor scores in midlife; all analyses are adjusted for sex, paternal social class, maternal education, and birth order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material home conditions at age 4 years†</th>
<th>Peg placement speed</th>
<th>p*</th>
<th>Visual search speed</th>
<th>p*</th>
<th>Change in visual search speed, 43–53 years</th>
<th>p*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (reference)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.01 (−0.13, 0.14)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>−0.02 (−0.15, 0.11)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>−0.04 (−0.15, 0.08)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>−0.04 (−0.20, 0.11)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>−0.17 (−0.32, −0.01)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>−0.02 (−0.15, 0.11)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.10 (−0.15, 0.36)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>−0.35 (−0.60, −0.10)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>−0.20 (−0.42, 0.01)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parental death or divorce, to age 8 years

| No (reference) | 0 | 0.43 | 0 | 0.87 | 0 | 0.74 |
| Yes | −0.12 (−0.41, 0.17) | 0.01 | −0.02 (−0.31, 0.26) | 0.04 (−0.28, 0.20) | 0.74 |

Maternal management and understanding at age 4 years

| Good (reference) | 0 | 0.24 | 0 | 0.49 | 0 | 0.49 |
| Average/poor | 0.07 (−0.05, 0.18) | 0.01 | −0.04 (−0.15, 0.07) | 0.03 (−0.06, 0.13) | 0.49 |

*Refers to trend for material home conditions.
†Analyses for material home conditions further adjusted for serious illness up to 5 years.
The implications of lower educational attainment for adult socioeconomic status24–26 and health27 are well known. These results give cause for concern from a public health perspective, in view of the contemporary persistence of childhood poverty.28 29 The identification of factors, such as parental and educational support, that mitigate the impact of early adversity on cognitive function is therefore a matter of considerable importance.

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**Authors’ affiliations**

M Richards, M E J Wadsworth, MRC National Survey of Health and Development, Royal Free & University College Medical School, University College London, UK

**REFERENCES**


