

Metabolic Syndrome Risks Following the Great Recession in Rural Black Young Adults

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Background—Some of the country's highest rates of morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular disease are found in lower-income black communities in the rural Southeast. Research suggests these disparities originate in the early decades of life, and partly reflect the influence of broader socioeconomic forces acting on behavioral and biological processes that accelerate cardiovascular disease progression. However, this hypothesis has not been tested explicitly. Here, we examine metabolic syndrome (MetS) in rural black young adults as a function of their family's economic conditions before and after the Great Recession.

Methods and Results—In an ongoing prospective study, we followed 328 black youth from rural Georgia, who were 16 to 17 years old when the Great Recession began. When youth were 25, we assessed MetS prevalence using the International Diabetes Federation's guidelines. The sample's overall MetS prevalence was 18.6%, but rates varied depending on family economic trajectory from before to after the Great Recession. MetS prevalence was lowest (10.4%) among youth whose families maintained stable low-income conditions across the Recession. It was intermediate (21.8%) among downwardly mobile youth (ie, those whose families were lower income before the Recession, but slipped into poverty). The highest MetS rates (27.5%) were among youth whose families began the Recession in poverty, and sank into more meager conditions afterwards. The same patterns were observed with 3 alternative MetS definitions.

Conclusions—These patterns suggest that broader economic forces shape cardiometabolic risk in young blacks, and may exacerbate disparities already present in this community. (*J Am Heart Assoc.* 2017;6:e006052. DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.117.006052.)

Key Words: metabolic syndrome • race and ethnicity • socioeconomic position

Morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular disease (CVD) have declined markedly during the past half-century in the United States.¹ However, the strength of these trends varies substantially across demographic groups, with the largest improvements seen in educated, affluent Americans in metropolitan areas.^{2,3} As a result, inequalities in CVD have actually widened over the same period, as have gaps in overall longevity.^{4,5} Some of the highest rates of morbidity and mortality from CVD are found in lower-income black communities in the rural Southeast of the country.^{6,7} Developmental precursors of these inequities, such as raised

blood pressure and higher circadian variability, are evident by adolescence,^{8,9} suggesting that disparities originate in the earlier decades of life,^{10,11} long before CVD manifests clinically.

From late 2007 to mid 2009, the United States experienced the largest economic contraction since the Great Depression. Rural black communities in the Southeast, already in financially precarious situations, were among the hardest hit, and many have yet to recover the lost jobs, social services, and wealth.¹² During previous economic downturns, rates of stroke and myocardial infarction spiked among older adults, particularly those who lost jobs in recessionary labor markets.^{13,14} On the basis of these patterns, we predicted the economic turmoil generated by the Great Recession would exacerbate young people's CVD risks, widening the disparities outlined above. We tested this hypothesis in a longitudinal study that has followed black youth in rural Georgia from the ages of 11 to 25.

The Recession began when these youths were 16 to 17 years old. Over the next few years, 60% of their families experienced a significant financial downturn. One group of families, who began the Recession in poverty, sunk into even

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Clinical Perspective

What Is New?

- Black teenagers whose families experienced a financial downturn following the Great Recession showed higher rates of metabolic syndrome 5 years later.
- These results suggest that larger macroeconomic conditions have implications for the cardiometabolic health of young people making the transition to adulthood.

What Are the Clinical Implications?

- Youth who experience financial downturns and other major stressors may benefit from secondary prevention efforts focused around lifestyle modification.

more meager conditions. Another group, mostly lower-income before the downturn, dropped into poverty. (In 2016, the federal government defined poverty as household income below \$24 600 for a family of 4. The term “lower income” typically refers to families whose income is 1.00–1.99 times that value.) About 40% of the sample was unaffected by the Recession; their families maintained conditions best described as stably lower income. We predicted that a decade later, when youth were 25, their CVD risks would vary according to their family’s economic trajectory across the Recession. To evaluate this hypothesis, we assessed rates of metabolic syndrome (MetS), a complex of interrelated risk factors that has become increasingly common in young Americans,¹⁵ and whose presence forecasts higher risks of diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, and stroke later in the life course. We expected the highest rates of MetS among those subjects whose trajectories were characterized by deepening poverty, followed by those who experienced downward mobility, and finally subjects in stable lower-income conditions.

Methods

Sample and Design

Data are from the SHAPE (Strong African American Families Healthy Adult Panel) study.¹⁶ Starting in 2001, SHAPE enrolled 667 black children in fifth grade (mean age=11.2 years; range 11–13) and their primary caregiver. The families resided in 9 rural counties of Georgia, where poverty rates are among the highest in the nation. In 2009–2010, when youth had reached ages 19 to 20, a subgroup of 500 was randomly selected for a substudy of stress hormones and blood pressure. In 2015–2016, when subjects had a mean age of 25, we re-assessed all members of this health subcohort who were available and consented to participate,

resulting in MetS data on 391 participants. In the current article, the analytic sample consists of 328 of those individuals. (The outstanding 63 subjects were missing economic hardship data in 2007 and/or 2010, so we excluded them from the analysis. These subjects were similar to the health subcohort on all 3 MetS outcomes, *P*s from 0.09 to 0.30). Compared with the original cohort, the analytic sample had a higher percentage of female (59.5% versus 52.8%) and single-parent families (60.9% versus 56.3%), but were otherwise similar demographically. The University of Georgia’s Institutional Review Board approved the protocol, and written consent was obtained from subjects and/or their caregivers at all assessments.

Economic Hardship Trajectories

To characterize the Recession’s impact on families, we developed a composite hardship indicator based on caregiver self-reports obtained in 2007 and 2010.¹⁷ At each time point, families were assigned 1 point for each of the following indicators of hardship: (1) income below the federal poverty threshold (ie, income-to-needs ratio <1.00); (2) receipt of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; and (3) the primary caregiver was unemployed. Because hardship is not simply an objective condition,¹⁸ the composite also included 3 subjective indicators of the family’s economic circumstances, as reported by the caregiver. These indicators were adequacy of income, unmet material needs, and inability to make ends meet. Adequacy of income was measured on a 5-point scale with anchors of 1 (much less than adequate to meet our needs), 3 (adequate to meet our needs), and 5 (much more than adequate to meet our needs). Scores below 3 were assigned 1 point towards the hardship composite. For unmet material needs, caregivers completed a 4-item scale,¹⁸ indicating agreement with statements like “My family has enough money to afford the kind of home we need.” Cronbach α s were 0.89 in 2007 and 0.85 in 2010. For inability to make ends meet, caregivers completed a 2-item scale¹⁸ about their difficulties paying bills during the past 12 months. Cronbach α s were 0.89 in 2007 and 0.70 in 2010. For both of these scales, scores above the sample mean were assigned 1 point towards the hardship composite.¹⁷

Scores on the economic hardship composite ranged from 0 to 6 at each time point. In 2007, before the Recession, the sample mean was 1.64 (SD=1.49). In 2010, it climbed to 2.66 (SD=1.75). At both times, the median composite score was 3.0, which we used as a cutoff to define groups with lower versus higher degrees of hardship. As detailed in Results, this approach led to the formation of 3 groups of subjects, whose economic trajectories across the Recession were characterized as Stable Low Income (low hardship in both 2007 and 2010), Downward Mobility (low hardship in 2007 followed by

high hardship in 2010), and Deepening Poverty (high hardship in 2007, followed by even greater hardship in 2010). We should note that in an earlier article, we examined these groups' health in 2010, when subjects were age 19, with a focus on cellular aging.¹⁷ Because the sample composition changed somewhat in the ensuing 6 years, we updated 2 of the group's names to better reflect the economic trajectories of their members. Specifically, the group earlier referred to as Stable Low Hardship is now Stable Low Income, and the group earlier referred to as Stable High Hardship is now Deepening Poverty.

Metabolic Syndrome Assessment

At the age 25 assessments, a phlebotomist visited each participant's home in the morning hours to draw an overnight fasting blood sample. Blood was drawn into Serum Separator Tubes (Becton-Dickinson). Specimens were centrifuged on site, and the serum was harvested, divided into aliquots, and frozen immediately on dry ice. At the end of the study, glucose was measured photometrically on a Roche/Hitachi cobas c502 analyzer. The average intra- and interassay coefficients of variation were 0.7% and 1.8%, respectively. High-density lipoproteins and triglycerides were measured on a Roche/Hitachi cobas c701 analyzer. The average intra- and interassay coefficients of variation for these assays were below 1.6% and 2.4%, respectively. Resting blood pressure was monitored with a Critikon Dinamap Pro 100 (Critikon) while the youth sat reading quietly. Three readings were taken every 2 minutes, and the average of the last 2 readings was used as the resting index. The field researcher measured waist circumference twice at the midpoint of the upper iliac crest and lower costal margin, at the midaxillary line. If readings differed by 1 cm, they were repeated, and the closest 2 values were averaged.

MetS was diagnosed according to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) guidelines.¹⁹ These criteria specify that in adults, a MetS diagnosis requires central adiposity, which for the black subjects in this sample is defined as waist circumference ≥ 94 cm for males and ≥ 80 cm for females. At least 2 of 4 additional components must also be present. They include (1) signs of early hypertension (systolic pressure ≥ 130 or diastolic pressure ≥ 85), (2) elevated triglycerides (>150 mg/dL), (3) raised fasting glucose (≥ 100 mg/dL), or (4) lowered high-density lipoprotein levels (<40 mg/dL in men and <50 mg/dL in women).

There are multiple approaches to defining MetS. Some question the validity of IDF's clinical thresholds, and/or whether a categorical diagnostic scheme is appropriate.^{19–21} To address these concerns, we considered 2 alternate definitions of MetS here. One was a count variable reflecting the number of MetS components for which a participant met IDF

criteria; values could range from 0 to 5. The other definition was a continuously distributed composite formed using weighted scores derived from a factor analysis of MetS components. The factors weights were as follows: waist circumference (0.63), fasting glucose (0.46), triglycerides (0.42), high-density lipoproteins (0.46), and systolic blood pressure (0.78).

Covariates

The SHAPE cohort was initially recruited for a randomized controlled trial of a family-oriented intervention to prevent behavior problems and substance abuse.¹⁶ Participation in the intervention was not associated with any of the MetS outcomes ($P=0.24$ for diagnosis; $P=0.94$ for counts; $P=0.21$ for composite). However, to minimize any residual confounding, we included a dichotomous covariate reflecting intervention arm (treatment versus control) in all models. Because of established sex differences in MetS prevalence,¹⁵ we also included a dichotomous covariate reflecting male/female status. Finally, preliminary analyses of the economic trajectory groups revealed differences in caregiver age ($P=0.045$), so this variable was included as a covariate in all models. Neither age nor racial/ethnic group was included as a covariate, because all of the participants self-identified as black, and were the same age within 1 year.

Statistical Analysis

In the first wave of analyses, we compared the economic trajectory groups using univariate ANCOVA. All models included the covariates intervention arm, sex, and parental age, and assumptions of normality and homogeneity of variance were confirmed. When an omnibus comparison was statistically significant, we followed up with planned contrasts to identify which groups differed from each other. In the next wave of analyses, we conducted orthogonal polynomial contrasts testing for linearity; these analyses asked whether there was evidence for a dose–response association between economic hardship and MetS outcomes. All statistical tests were 2-tailed with α set to 0.05.

Results

Economic Hardship Trajectories

According to our composite, 40.9% ($n=134$) of the sample experienced relatively little hardship over the study period of 2007–2010. These families' economic conditions were mostly unaffected by the Recession; based on their stable, modest, incomes (Table 1), we refer to them as “Stable Low Income.” By contrast, roughly a third of the families (30.8%, $n=101$) experienced a significant downturn between 2007 and 2010,

Table 1. Sample Characteristics by Family Economic Trajectory

Characteristic	Whole Sample (N=328)	Stable Low Income (n=134)	Downward Mobility (n=101)	Deepening Poverty (n=80)
	% or M (SD)	% or M (SD)	% or M (SD)	% or M (SD)
Subject age in 2007 (y)	16.60 (0.51)	16.55 (0.51)	16.61 (0.51)	16.65 (0.51)
Subject sex (female)	59.5%	59.0%	59.4%	58.7%
Parent age in 2007 (y)	43.38 (7.61)	42.14 (6.35)	43.84 (8.56)	44.30 (7.73)
Parent education (<high school)	22.3%	14.2%	19.0%	41.2%
Parent education (high school or GED)	30.6%	22.4%	39.0%	36.2%
Parent education (\geq college graduate)	6.7%	11.2%	3.0%	3.8%
Income-to-needs ratio in 2007	1.73 (2.98)	2.23 (3.05)	1.96 (3.88)	0.79 (0.73)
Income-to-needs ratio in 2010	1.15 (1.10)	1.78 (1.28)	0.77 (0.71)	0.51 (0.50)
Receipt of TANF in 2007	18 (5.5%)	4 (3.0%)	2 (2.0%)	10 (12.5%)
Receipt of TANF in 2010	91 (27.7%)	16 (11.9%)	36 (35.6%)	35 (43.8%)
Unemployment in 2007	80 (24.4%)	12 (9.0%)	20 (20.0%)	40 (50.0%)
Unemployment in 2010	110 (33.5%)	10 (7.5%)	48 (47.5%)	50 (62.5%)
Adequacy of income in 2007 (1–5)	3.01 (1.20)	3.58 (1.04)	3.18 (1.04)	1.91 (0.85)
Adequacy of income in 2010 (1–5)	2.18 (0.98)	2.78 (0.77)	1.74 (0.76)	1.66 (0.98)
Unmet material needs in 2007 (4–16)	9.16 (3.01)	7.68 (2.32)	8.74 (2.68)	11.76 (2.44)
Unmet material needs in 2010 (4–16)	10.46 (2.84)	8.60 (2.14)	11.27 (2.42)	12.73 (2.17)
Cannot make ends meet in 2007 (2–10)	5.14 (2.25)	4.01 (1.78)	4.78 (1.68)	7.44 (1.89)
Cannot make ends meet in 2010 (2–10)	6.31 (2.11)	4.93 (1.58)	7.18 (1.89)	7.70 (1.75)

Whole sample column includes values for 13 families who experienced upward mobility, but were not analyzed further. TANF indicates Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, a federal program that provides financial assistance for families with dependent children.

moving from the lower-to-higher hardship category. As Table 1 shows, before the Recession, these were typically lower-income, working families, fairly similar to the Stable Low Income group on both objective and subjective indicators. But after the Recession, their average income dropped below the poverty threshold, rates of unemployment and government assistance climbed markedly, and subjective experience of hardship grew. We characterize their experience as “Downward Mobility.” Another group of families (24.4%, n=80) experienced consistently higher amounts of hardship according to scores on the composite, but as Table 1 shows, their already precarious financial conditions worsened markedly from 2007 to 2010, a change we characterize as “Deepening Poverty.” A small group of families (n=13, 4.0%) experienced upward mobility, going from higher to lower hardship categories between 2007 and 2010, but the small size of this group precluded statistical analyses, so we did not consider them further.

MetS Outcomes

Table 2 presents MetS outcomes according to economic trajectory. At the most recent assessment, when subjects

were 25, the sample prevalence of MetS was 18.6%. Rates followed a linear trend according to hardship trajectory (Figure 1). The crude rates were 27.5% for the Deepening Poverty group, 21.8% for the Downward Mobility group, and 10.4% for the Stable Low-Income group. This linear trend was significant in covariate-adjusted models (contrast estimate=0.117, SE=0.038, $P=0.003$). Planned comparisons revealed that MetS prevalence was higher in the Deepening Poverty and Downward Mobility groups versus the Stable Low-Income group ($P_s=0.003$ and 0.037 for respective contrasts). However, subjects in the Deepening Poverty and Downward Mobility groups did not differ ($P=0.305$).

As Figure 1 shows, the same linear pattern was observed with 2 alternate definitions of MetS (Table 3). One definition was based on the number of MetS signs for which a subject met IDF criteria (second row of Table 3; adjusted contrast estimate=0.443, SE=0.109, $P<0.0001$). Planned comparisons of this outcome revealed higher MetS counts in the Deepening Poverty and Downward Mobility versus Stable Low-Income group ($P_s<0.0001$ and 0.011 for respective contrasts). Count scores were higher in the Deepening poverty versus Downward mobility group, but not significantly ($P=0.114$).

Table 2. Metabolic Syndrome Outcomes and Components at 25 Years of Age by Family Economic Trajectory

Outcome	Whole Sample (N=328)	Stable Low Income (n=134)	Downward Mobility (n=101)	Deepening Poverty (n=80)
	n (%) or M (SE)	n (%) or M (SE)	n (%) or M (SE)	n (%) or M (SE)
Meets MetS diagnosis by IDF criteria	61 (18.6%)	14 (10.4%) ^a	22 (21.8%) ^b	22 (27.5%) ^b
Count, no. of signs meeting IDF criteria	1.58 (0.06)	1.28 (0.09) ^a	1.65 (0.11) ^b	1.91 (0.12) ^b
Central adiposity	225 (68.6%)	81 (60.4%) ^a	75 (74.3%) ^b	57 (71.3%)
Raised fasting glucose	49 (14.9%)	11 (8.2%) ^a	19 (18.8%) ^b	16 (20.0%) ^b
Raised triglycerides	25 (7.6%)	9 (6.7%)	6 (5.9%)	8 (10.0%)
Low high-density lipoproteins	131 (39.9%)	44 (32.8%) ^a	44 (43.6%) ^b	39 (48.8%) ^b
High blood pressure	88 (26.8%)	28 (20.9%) ^a	22 (21.8%) ^a	32 (40.0%) ^b
Composite, weighted component score	0.02 (0.06)	-0.21 (0.08) ^a	-0.01 (0.10) ^a	0.40 (0.11) ^b
Waist circumference, cm	99.74 (1.11)	94.97 (1.72) ^a	101.55 (1.98) ^b	105.09 (2.22) ^b
Fasting glucose, mg/dL	92.03 (1.18)	90.15 (1.44)	90.94 (1.67)	94.25 (1.87)
Triglyceride levels, mg/dL	87.83 (2.66)	82.88 (4.10)	87.51 (4.70)	93.73 (5.27)
High-density lipoproteins, mg/dL	51.12 (0.77)	53.15 (1.20) ^a	48.44 (1.38) ^b	50.88 (1.55)
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg	115.74 (0.78)	113.83 (1.08) ^a	114.48 (1.24) ^a	120.11 (1.39) ^b
Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg	75.71 (0.61)	74.26 (0.94) ^a	74.17 (1.08) ^a	79.75 (1.22) ^b

Whole sample column includes values for 13 families who experienced upward mobility, but were not analyzed further. Continuous outcomes are adjusted for sex, intervention, and parent age. Cells with different superscripts are significantly different from each other ($P < 0.05$). IDF indicates International Diabetes Foundation; MetS, metabolic syndrome.

The other definition was a continuously distributed composite derived using weighted scores from factor analysis. It showed a linear trend by economic trajectory (eighth row of Table 3; adjusted contrast estimate=0.431, SE=0.097, $P < 0.0001$). Planned comparisons revealed significantly higher composite scores in the Deepening Poverty versus other groups ($P = 0.005$ versus Downward Mobility group and $P < 0.0001$ versus Stable Low-Income group). Again, the Downward Mobility group scored higher on this composite relative to the Stable Low-Income group, but the difference was nonsignificant, $P = 0.119$.

We also re-analyzed data using the Harmonized MetS Criteria.¹⁹ This definition is quite similar to IDF's, except that central adiposity is not obligatory for diagnosis. Under this definition, just 1 subject changed status, now meeting diagnostic criteria. However, the overall pattern of findings related to economic trajectories was identical.

To clarify the metabolic abnormalities underlying the observed associations, we repeated the analyses for individual components of MetS. Binary outcome variables were used to indicate whether subjects' values exceeded IDF thresholds on each component. Linear trends by hardship trajectory were apparent for raised fasting glucose, lowered high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and raised blood pressure (see Figure 2 and rows 3–7 of Table 3). By contrast, neither central adiposity nor triglyceride levels patterned in a linear fashion by hardship trajectory (P s=0.071 and 0.434, respectively). By contrast, when components were analyzed as

continuous variables, linear trends by hardship trajectory were observed for central adiposity and blood pressure, but not fasting glucose, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, or triglycerides (see rows 9–13 of Table 3).

Considering Alternative Explanations

There are several alternative explanations for these observations. First, as Table 1 shows, the hardship trajectory groups varied on parental education before the Recession. Thus, any MetS disparities could simply be a reflection of long-standing familial differences in schooling, rather than hardship because of the Recession. To evaluate this possibility, we re-estimated the models above while including parental educational attainment in 2007 as an additional covariate. However, the pattern of results did not change (P values for omnibus group comparisons were 0.007, 0.001, and 0.0002 for MetS diagnosis, count variable, and MetS composite, respectively), suggesting that pre-existing variations on parental education were not responsible for the observed patterns.

A second possibility is that between 2010 and 2016, the hardship trajectory groups reached positive developmental milestones at different rates. To evaluate this hypothesis, we used Hardship×Time ANOVAs to compare the groups on education level, marital status, and living situation from 2010 to 2016. Not surprisingly, there were main effects of Time for each of these variables, showing that as subjects matured they were more likely to get married, obtain college degrees,

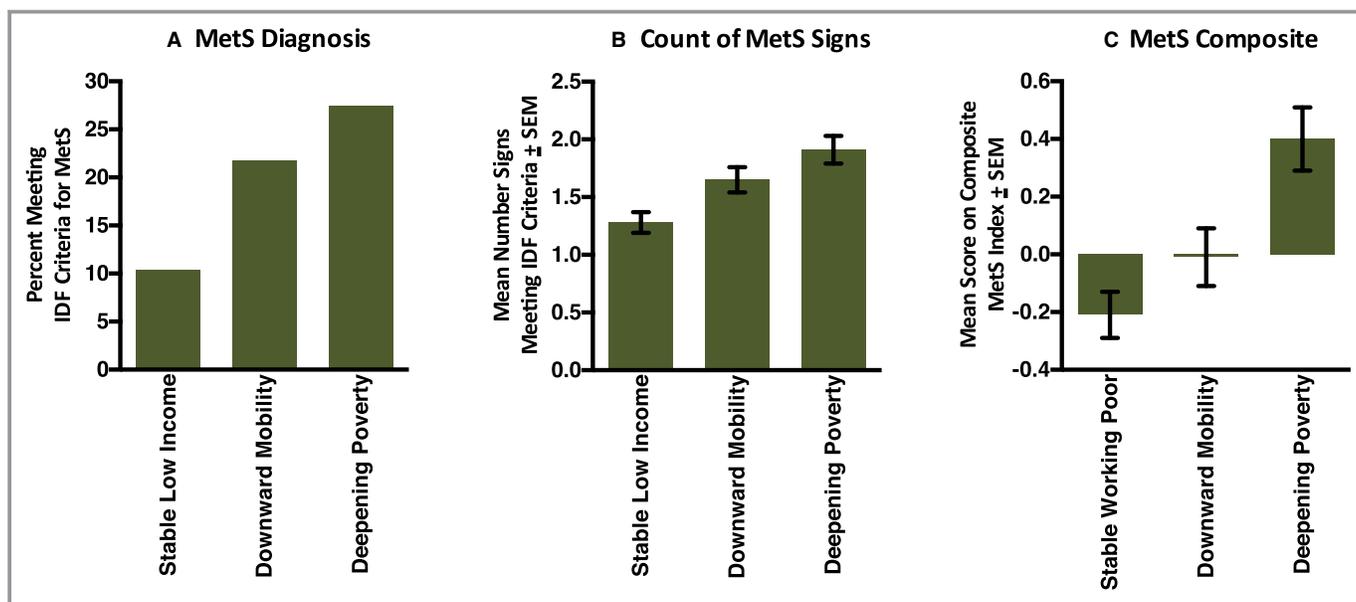


Figure 1. Metabolic syndrome (MetS) by economic hardship. Using prospectively collected data, subjects' economic trajectories across the years of the Great Recession (2007–2010) were classified as Stable Low Income, Downward Mobility, or Deepening Poverty. In 2015, when subjects were 25 years of age, components of the MetS were assessed. For each group, the figure shows (A) rates of MetS by International Diabetes Federation (IDF) criteria, (B) a count reflecting the number of MetS components that met IDF clinical thresholds, and (C) a composite formed using weighted scores derived from a factor analysis of MetS components.

and leave their parents' homes (all P s < 0.0001). However, in no case was there a Hardship \times Time interaction (all P s ranged from 0.24 to 0.98), suggesting the groups achieved these milestones at similar rates.

A last alternative is that MetS disparities predated the Recession, as opposed to being consequences of its fallout. Unfortunately, the study did not assess MetS before age 25, so we cannot directly test this possibility. However, blood pressure was measured in 2010, when subjects were 19, and the Recession had officially ended. Including these values as covariates did not change the pattern of results. Linear trends for hardship trajectories continued to be significant for the individual MetS components of raised blood pressure ($P=0.006$) and raised fasting glucose ($P=0.019$), as well as lowered high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ($P=0.012$). Similarly, reanalysis of aggregate outcomes continued to show hardship-related linear trends for all 3 MetS definitions, including diagnosis (adjusted contrast estimate=0.105, SE=0.038, $P=0.006$), counts (adjusted contrast estimate=0.400, SE=0.107, $P=0.0002$), and the composite (adjusted contrast estimate=0.354, SE=0.086, $P<0.0001$). These findings suggest that MetS patterns at 25 were not simply a reflection of cardiometabolic disparities that predated the Recession.

Consistent with this view, the groups had diverging trajectories of blood pressure between 2009/2010 (when they were 19) and 2015/2016 (when they were 25). As Figure 3 shows, subjects in the Deepening Poverty group

gained 7 mm Hg in systolic ($P<0.0001$) and 5.5 mm Hg in diastolic pressure ($P<0.0001$) over this period. By contrast, the Stable Low-Income group increased 2.5 ($P=0.018$ for systolic) and 2.0 ($P=0.057$ for diastolic) mm Hg. For subjects in the Downward Mobility group, pressure remained stable over this period ($P=0.789$ for systolic; $P=0.821$ for diastolic).

Discussion

Building on previous studies of CVD following economic downturns,^{13,14} we found that financial hardship associated with the Great Recession presaged higher risks of MetS 5 years later. This association was evident with 3 separate definitions of MetS, and was linear in nature, meaning that cardiometabolic risk increased in tandem with financial hardship. Previous research demonstrates that during economic downturns, older adults experience higher rates of acute coronary events.^{13,14} This article's findings are unique in suggesting that larger macroeconomic conditions also have implications for the cardiometabolic health of young people making the transition to adulthood. Of particular note is the 27.5% prevalence of MetS among subjects who experienced Deepening Poverty across the Recession. According to National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, this rate is roughly 50% higher than the broader population of 20- to 29-year-old Americans.²² If these disparities in cardiometabolic risk persist, these young adults will likely show disproportionately high rates of CVD morbidity and mortality

Table 3. Results of Linear Polynomial Contrasts for MetS Outcomes at 25 Years of Age by Family Economic Trajectory

Outcome	Linear Polynomial Contrasts		
	Estimate	SE	P Value
Meets MetS diagnosis by IDF criteria	0.117	0.038	0.003
Count, no. of signs meeting IDF threshold	0.443	0.109	<0.0001
Central adiposity	0.079	0.044	0.071
Raised fasting-glucose	0.081	0.035	0.022
Raised triglycerides	0.021	0.026	0.434
Low high-density lipoprotein	0.125	0.047	0.008
High blood pressure	0.137	0.044	0.002
Composite, weighted factor score	0.431	0.097	<0.001
Waist circumference, cm	2.817	0.785	<0.001
Fasting glucose, mg/dL	2.895	1.685	0.087
Triglyceride levels, mg/dL	7.673	4.739	0.106
High-density lipoproteins, mg/dL	-1.605	1.390	0.249
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg	4.438	1.254	<0.001
Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg	3.884	1.093	<0.001

All coefficients are from models adjusted for sex, intervention status, and parent age. For the composite, the factor loadings were as follows: waist circumference (0.629), fasting glucose (0.455), triglycerides (0.422), high-density lipoproteins (-0.459), systolic blood pressure (0.781), and diastolic blood pressure (0.792). IDF indicates International Diabetes Foundation; MetS, metabolic syndrome.

in the coming decades,²³ accentuating the already pronounced health inequities present in disadvantaged black communities in the rural Southeast.^{6,7}

There are several potential explanations for this study's findings. First, the MetS disparities we observed could predate the Great Recession, and be secondary to genetic liabilities, perinatal complications, toxicant exposures, family demographics, or other confounders associated with economic hardship trajectories. Though plausible, we view this scenario as unlikely, especially given the findings in models adjusted for parental education, and the groups' diverging blood pressure trajectories in the 5 years following the Recession. During this period, subjects in the Deepening Poverty group had a 7-point increase in systolic pressure and 5-point increase in diastolic pressure. The comparable values in the Stable Low-Income group were 2.5 and 2.0 points, respectively. If gaps in cardiometabolic risk predated the Recession, it seems unlikely these groups' trajectories would be disparate. Nevertheless, follow-up studies with more detailed assessments of potential third variables are necessary to evaluate the possibility of confounding; even more definitive would be natural experiments where MetS is assessed as a function of income shocks or policy changes that are distributed to populations in a presumptively random manner.²⁴ A second possibility is that financial hardship

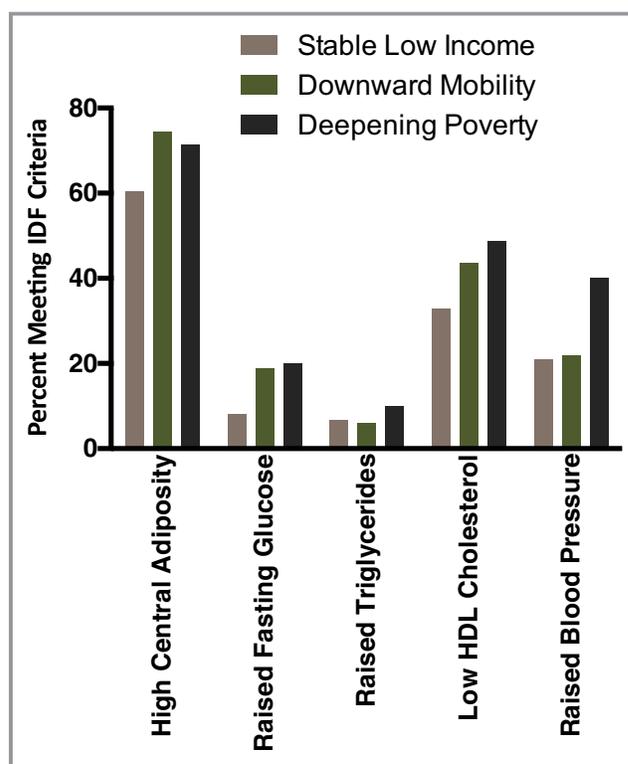


Figure 2. Metabolic syndrome (MetS) components by economic hardship. Using prospectively collected data, subjects' economic trajectories across the years of the Great Recession (2007–2010) were classified as Stable Low Income, Downward Mobility, or Deepening Poverty. In 2015, when subjects were 25 years of age, components of MetS were assessed. Values are percent of subgroup who met clinical threshold for each MetS component based on IDF criteria. HDL indicates high-density lipoprotein; IDF, International Diabetes Federation.

arising from the Recession altered subjects' lifestyles in a manner that promoted weight gain and/or decreased physical activity,²⁵ accelerating the development of MetS. Many of our subjects' parents lost jobs during the Recession, which could have reduced the family's ability to purchase healthy foods, seek preventive medical care, and access facilities for physical activity. The Recession also forced many rural communities to scale back spending on resources (food-assistance programs, recreational facilities, public health programs), which in other circumstances might have functioned as buffers for economically struggling families. Finally, the unemployment, financial insecurity, and uncertainty associated with the Recession may have contributed to MetS through stress-related mechanisms (eg, sleep loss, circadian disruption, increased adrenocortical and sympathetic outflow, or inflammatory activity).^{26–28} In a previous analysis of this sample's health the year after the Recession ended (mean age 19), we found that economic hardship was related to higher adrenocortical, sympathetic, and inflammatory activity.¹⁷ However, evidence did not suggest a mediating role for these

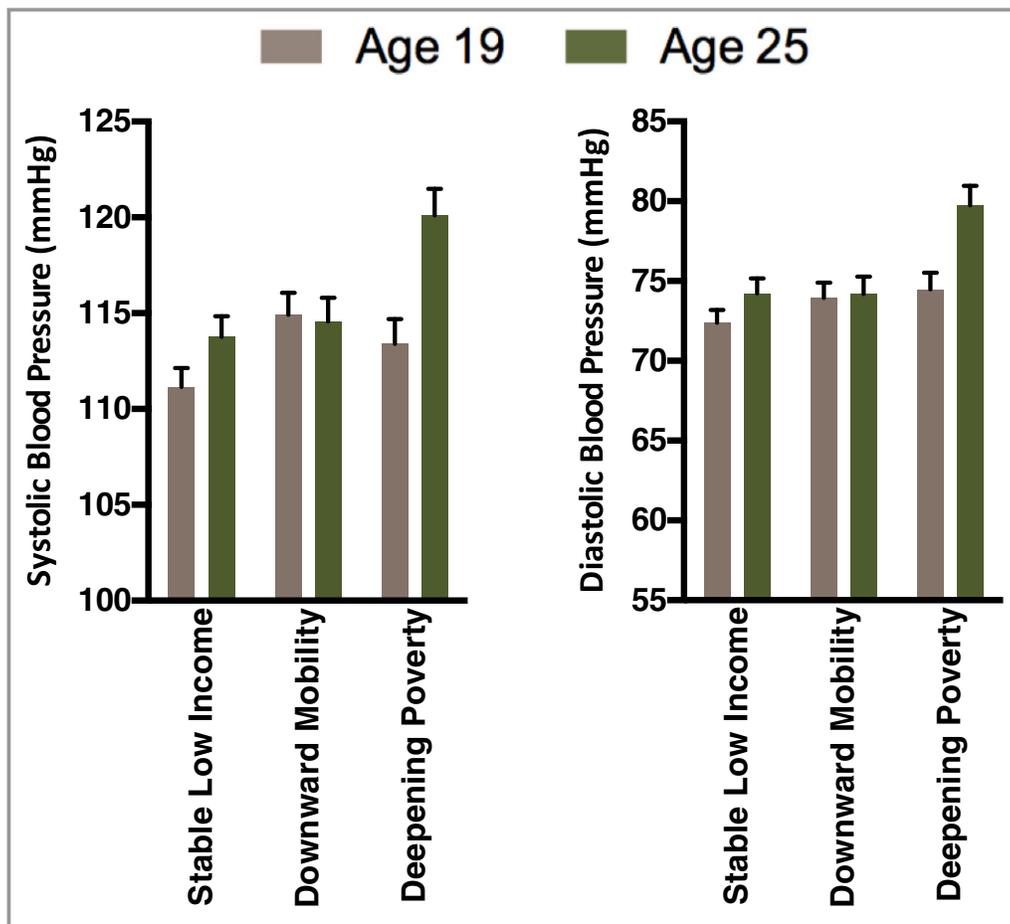


Figure 3. Blood pressure by economic hardship. Using prospectively collected data, subjects' economic trajectories across the years of the Great Recession (2007–2010) were classified as Stable Low Income, Downward Mobility, or Deepening Poverty. The figure shows blood pressure readings collected in 2009–2010 and 2015–2016, when subjects were 19 and 25 years of age.

processes in the MetS findings presented here. Nevertheless, youth in this sample experienced the Recession and its repercussions as they were transitioning into adulthood. Even in better economic circumstances, this can be a stressful developmental period for young people, who are trying to establish careers, families of their own, and financial independence from their parents. Particularly in the Deepening Poverty group, the Recession may have accentuated the severity and consequences of these stressors in a manner that heightened MetS risk.

Although we observed high rates of MetS in the Deepening Poverty group, it is important to keep in mind that the cardiometabolic risks associated with the Recession were not universal. Consistent with previous research,¹⁴ the outcomes we found differed by the family's economic context. Indeed, subjects in the Stable Low-Income group seemed to be insulated from health-related consequences of the Recession; their rate of MetS (10.4%) was considerably below National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey estimates for 20-

29-year-olds (18.5%; see²²). Also, those in the Downward Mobility group had a MetS prevalence (21.8%) only slightly higher than the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey population. These patterns underscore the heterogeneity in rural black communities. When considered in the aggregate, these communities show increased rates of morbidity and mortality from CVD.^{7,29,30} However, as the findings here illustrate, a sizeable minority of individuals in these communities are resilient, meaning their health is better than expected given overall demographic trends. These patterns suggest the existence of protective factors (eg, social support, family wealth, community resources) that operated as buffers against broader macroeconomic stressors. If future research can identify these protective factors, interventions could attempt to cultivate them in at-risk individuals, families, and neighborhoods.^{31,32} Doing so might provide an alternative strategy for mitigating CVD disparities at a time when federal resources to support the health and well-being of lower-income Americans are likely to be diminishing.^{33,34}

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Disclosures

None.

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