

Poverty in Childhood Increases Risk of Poor Health in Adulthood

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Key Facts

A quarter of the world's population suffer from metabolic syndrome (MetS), a cluster of conditions that increase the risk of heart disease, stroke, and diabetes.

Children who grow up in poverty are 83% more likely to suffer from MetS in later life.

Early childhood may be an ideal period for targeting interventions to reduce the risk of MetS across the lifespan.

A quarter of the world's population suffer from metabolic syndrome (MetS), a cluster of conditions that increase the risk of heart disease, stroke, and diabetes. MetS is particularly common among people of low socioeconomic status (SES). When we examined the relative roles of early-life SES and current SES in explaining MetS risk, we found that low early-life SES contributed to an 83% greater risk of MetS later on. This suggests that MetS health disparities originate in early childhood, and that making targeted interventions in childhood may help reduce instances of MetS among people born into poverty.

MetS¹ is a clustering of abdominal obesity, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, and elevated blood pressure.² The syndrome is associated with a two-fold increased risk of cardiovascular events or death³ and a five-fold increased risk of incident type 2 diabetes mellitus. With MetS prevalence rates rising globally, it is increasingly important to understand its distribution and identify intervention targets.⁴

We set out to better understand the social and economic contexts that shape the apparent causes of MetS—energy imbalance, insulin resistance, physical inactivity, etc.—across the lifespan. If individuals with lower SES are more vulnerable to such causes, does the timing of exposure to low SES (i.e., childhood versus adulthood) matter in explaining the risk of MetS? And for those who experience socioeconomic mobility—either upward or downward—does the risk of MetS change accordingly?

We conducted a study to examine the links between early-life poverty and adult metabolic risk. We found that people who experience poverty in early life are almost twice as likely to suffer from MetS as adults than people who do not. This suggests that programs that focus on reducing the effects of early life poverty can have a big impact on adults' long-term health.

Measuring MetS Risk

Our study examined the independent and interactive roles of early-life and current adult SES in explaining differences in adult MetS risk. That risk was indexed by three types of outcomes: (a) diagnosis of MetS according to the criteria specified by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) definition, (b) a count of the number of MetS components on which the participant met the IDF criteria, and (c) a single score, or index, summarizing five standardized MetS components: waist circumference, blood pressure, triglycerides, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) (reversed), and glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c).

Between February 2009 and May 2012, we recruited and surveyed 354 participants from Vancouver, British Columbia. Aged between 15 and 55 years, these participants were recruited on the basis of their early-life and current SES. The four categories into which they were placed were low early/low current (97 participants), low early/high current (93), high early/low current (72), and high early/high current SES (92). Low SES included routine and manual occupations such as cleaner, laborer, and transportation operative. It also included those who never worked and the long-term unemployed. As such, many of these participants could be described

¹Cornier MA, Dabelea D, Hernandez TL, Lindstrom RC, Steig AJ, Stob NR, Van Pelt RE, Wang H, Eckel RH. 2008. The metabolic syndrome. *Endocrinology Review*.

²Alberti KG, Zimmet P, Shaw J. 2006. Metabolic syndrome—a new world-wide definition. A consensus statement from the International Diabetes Federation. *Diabetic Medicine*.

³Gami AS, Witt BJ, Howard DE, Erwin PJ, Gami L, Somers

VK, Montori VM. 2007. Metabolic syndrome and risk of incident cardiovascular events and death: a systematic review and meta-analysis of longitudinal studies. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

⁴Hossain P, Kawar B, El Nahas M. 2007. Obesity and diabetes in the developing world—a growing challenge. *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Understanding poverty, shaping the future of poverty research

as living in poverty based on income criteria. We used occupational status rather than income as a proxy for SES to enable a more accurate recollection of parental SES at the time when participants were very young children.

All participants completed laboratory sessions in which their blood was drawn to measure MetS components. Participants also completed a series of self-report measures and behavioral tasks and had their height, weight, and waist circumference measured.

Health Repercussions of Low Childhood SES

We found that metabolic-risk inequalities by SES were more pronounced when considering early-

with those with high early-life SES. This means that children who grow up in poverty are almost twice as likely to suffer MetS as adults than those who do not.

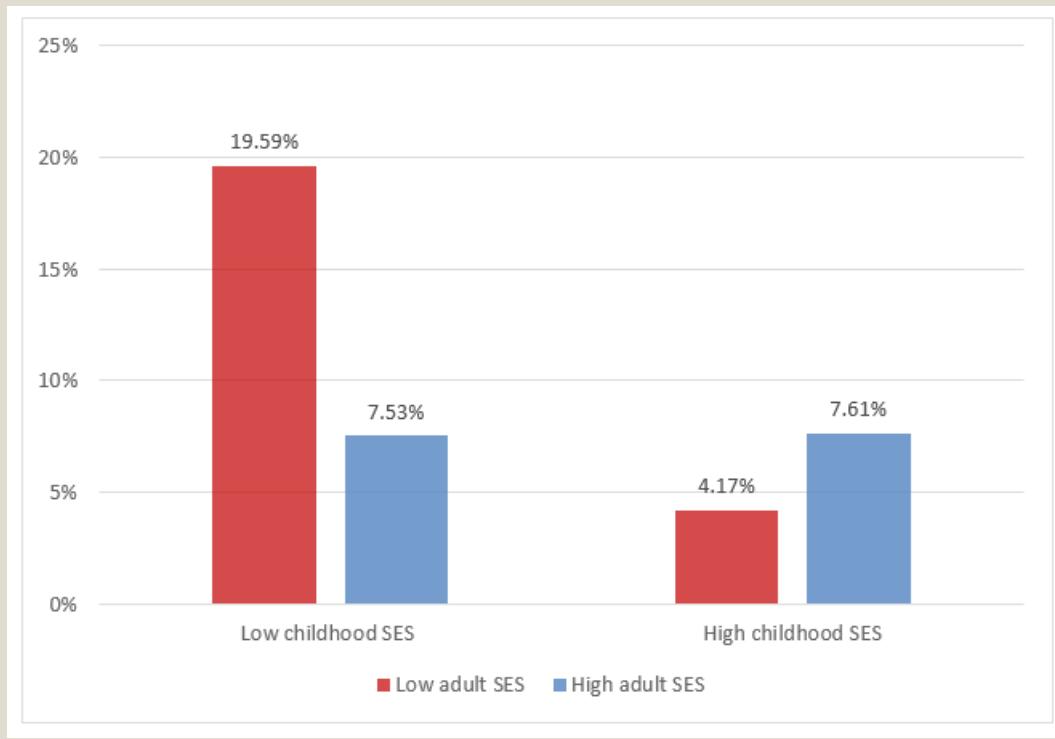
Intervene Early for Long-Term Improvements

Rates of MetS diagnoses have been rising around the world, and its consequences are serious. For example, the 83 percent higher likelihood of MetS diagnosis in those from low early-life SES backgrounds is comparable to the MetS risks associated with cigarette smoking in this sample, or with the risk associated with 16 years of aging.

Because MetS is particularly associated with low SES in early childhood, that may be an ideal period for targeting interventions to reduce the risk of MetS

“ Consistent exposure to low SES from childhood into adulthood is associated with the highest likelihood of adult MetS. ”

Figure 1: Metabolic Syndrome Diagnosis Prevalence



life SES versus current SES. As Figure 1 shows, the participants with low early-life SES were more likely to meet the IDF criteria for several individual MetS components. By contrast, none of the MetS components varied significantly with current SES.

This all suggests that consistent exposure to low SES from childhood into adulthood is associated with the highest likelihood of adult MetS, and that upward mobility may offset the risk of MetS diagnosis. The effects of downward mobility, on the other hand, appeared insignificant. Overall, the results indicated greater metabolic risk among participants from disadvantaged backgrounds. On average, participants with low childhood SES had 1.83 greater odds of meeting the IDF criteria for MetS diagnosis compared

across the lifespan. Such interventions should seek to improve the socioeconomic conditions of low-status children in order to improve their long-term metabolic health.

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