



Pre to Post Immigration Alcohol Use Trajectories Among Recent Latino Immigrants

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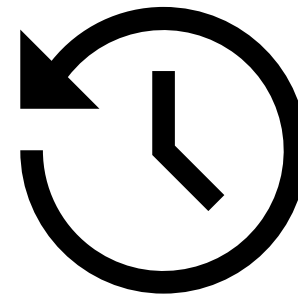
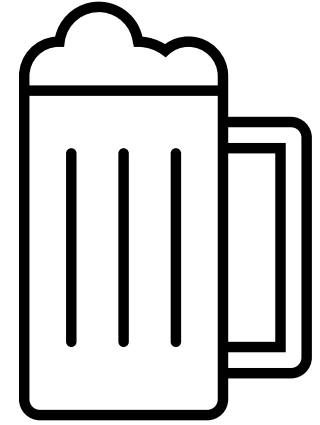
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Alcohol Related Health Disparities among Latinos in the U.S.

Latino Disparities in Alcohol Related Consequences

- Latino men have the highest rates of age-adjusted alcohol-related mortality (41.6 per 100,000) compared to non-Latino white men (34.8), non-Latino white women (10.8) and Latina women (6.7)
- White Latino men also have the highest rates of alcohol-related cirrhosis of all ethnic/racial groups with age adjusted death rate from cirrhosis in this group being almost twice that of White and Black men
- Latinos are also more likely to be involved in alcohol-related crashes, arrests, and DUI related fatal injuries.
 - 42% of fatally injured Latinx drivers have blood alcohol levels over 0.08 g/dL compared with 29% of fatally injured non-Latino White drivers

- Previous research has documented that alcohol use and misuse among Latino immigrants escalates with time in the U.S.
- Shifts in socio-cultural factors related to the acculturation and acculturation stress have been linked to increased alcohol use.
- Little is known about how changes in pre- to post-immigration alcohol use trajectories occur among Latino immigrants.
- Even less is known about Hispanic immigrants of diverse national origin (i.e., Cuba, South American and Central American)

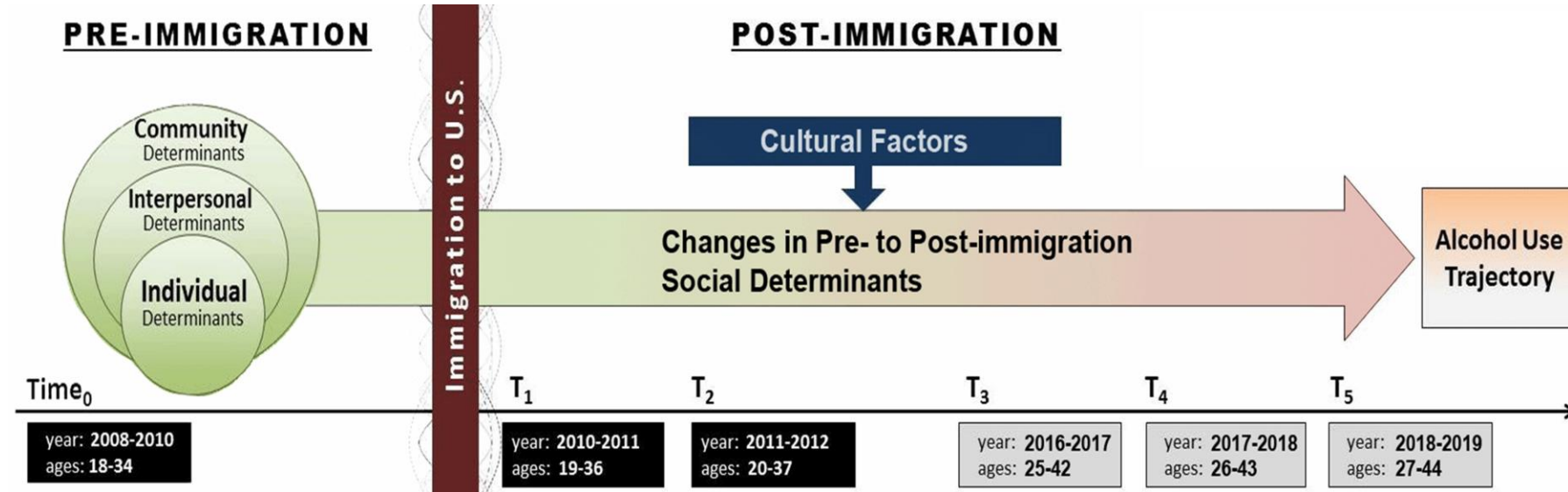


(De La Rosa et al., 2021; (Salas-Wright, Clark, Vaughn, & Córdova, 2015; Salas-Wright et al., 2018; Schwartz, Unger, Zamboanga, & Szapocznik, 2010;).

The Healthy Immigrant Effect

- The existence of a healthy immigrant effect – where immigrants are on average healthier than the native-born – is now a well accepted phenomenon.
- Lower prevalence rates of unhealthy lifestyle and diet behaviors in the immigrants' countries of origin.
- Selective immigration — whereby the physically and psychologically healthiest individuals and those with financial resources are most likely to migrate.
- Health erosion post-immigration due to acculturation and picking up “unhealthy habits” of US residents.

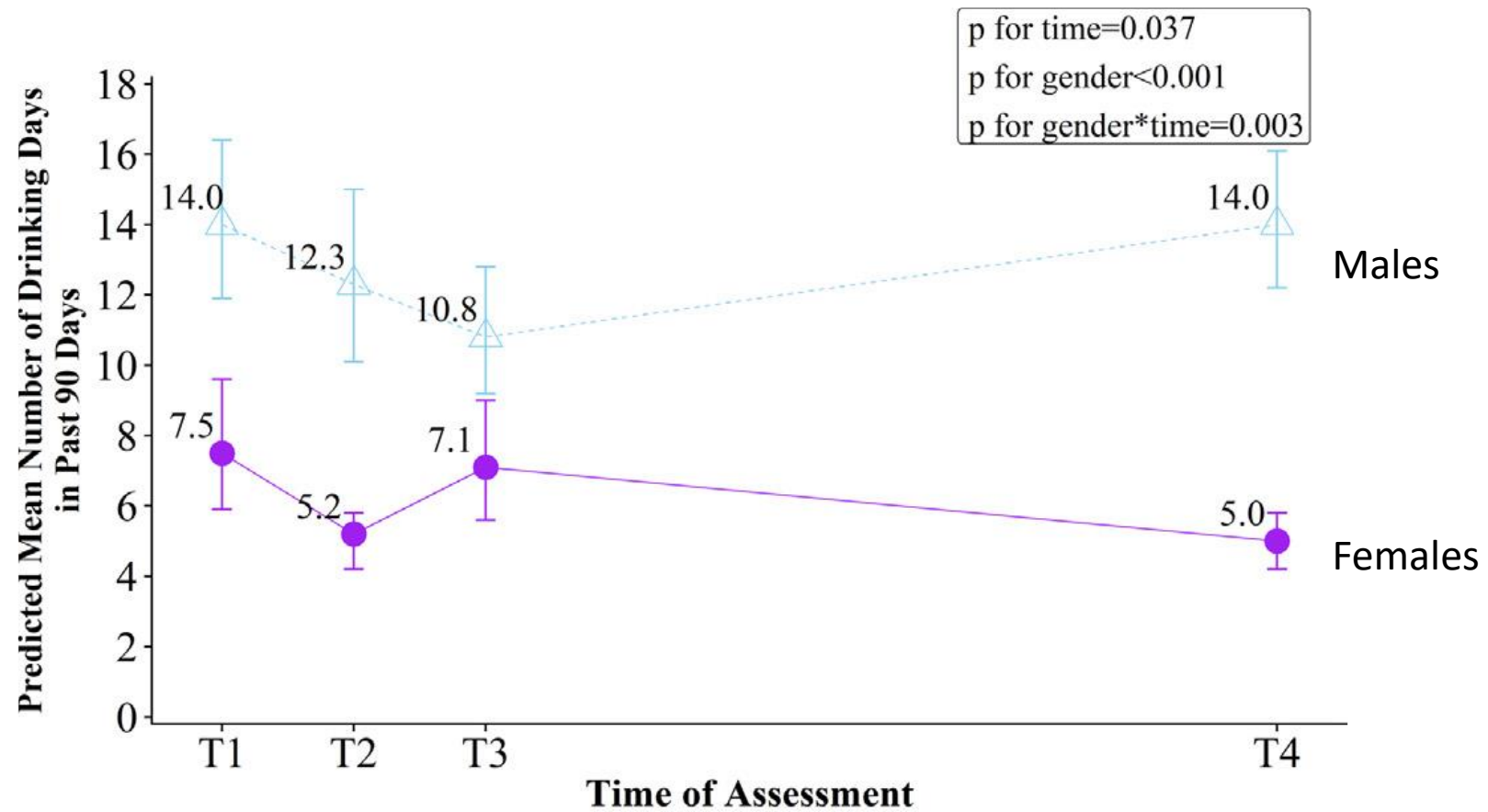
The Recent Latino Immigrant Study



N=527 Latino immigrants

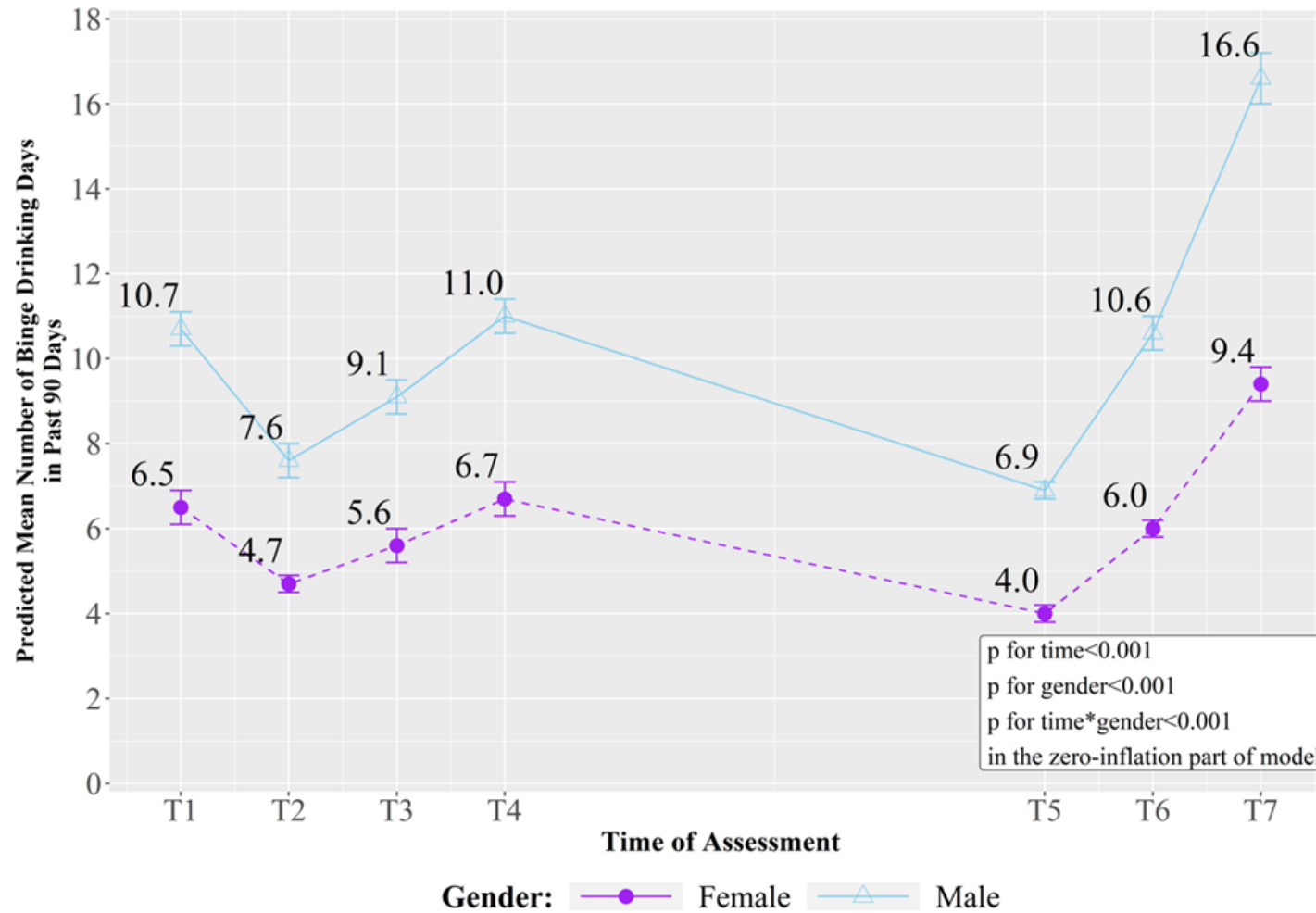
- Living in Miami-Dade County
- 18-34 years of age
- < 1 year since immigration into the US
- Primarily recruited through respondent driven sampling
- Face-to-face computer assisted personal interviews

Number of Drinking Days in Past 90 Days by Gender



(De La Rosa, Sanchez et al., 2021; Sanchez et al., 2015; Salas-Wright et al., 2018).

Binge Drinking Days in Past 90 Days by Gender



SOCIOCUTRAL FACTORS AND ALCOHOL USE

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Female

Undocumented

Social Support

Family Cohesion

Religiosity

Neighborhood collective efficacy

Alcohol Use

RISK FACTORS

Male

Documented

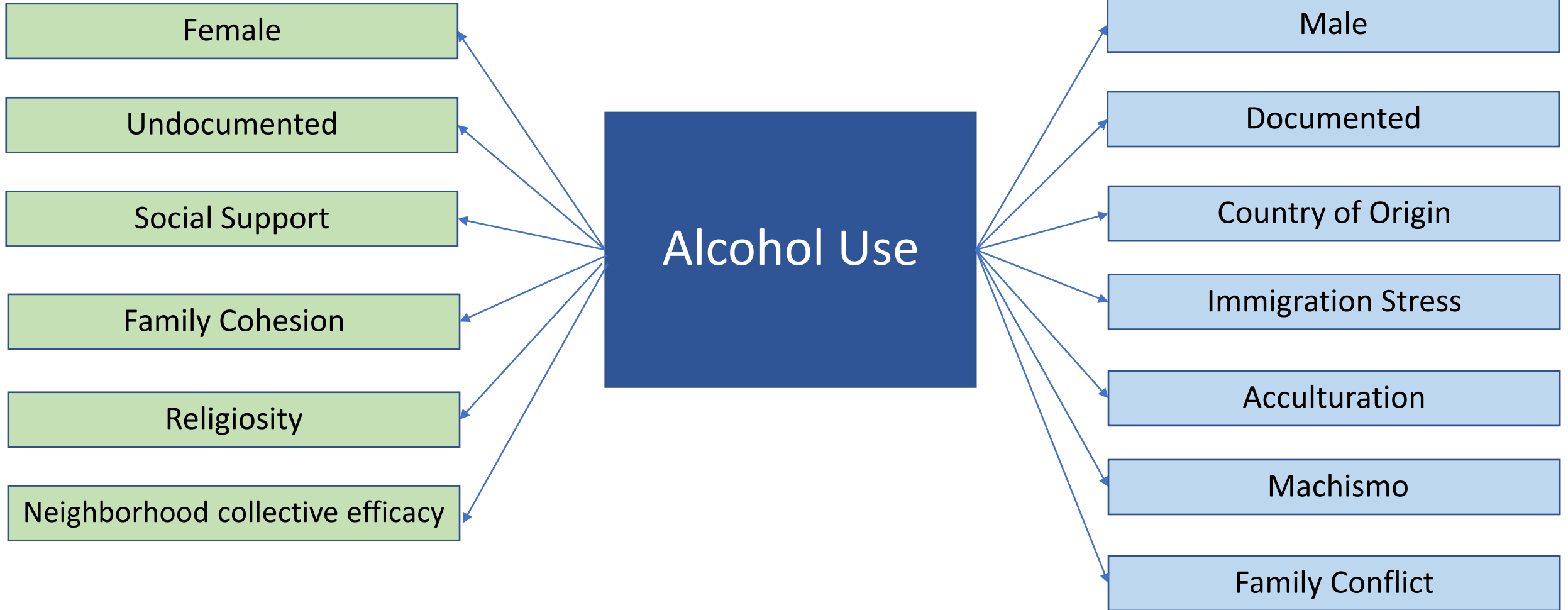
Country of Origin

Immigration Stress

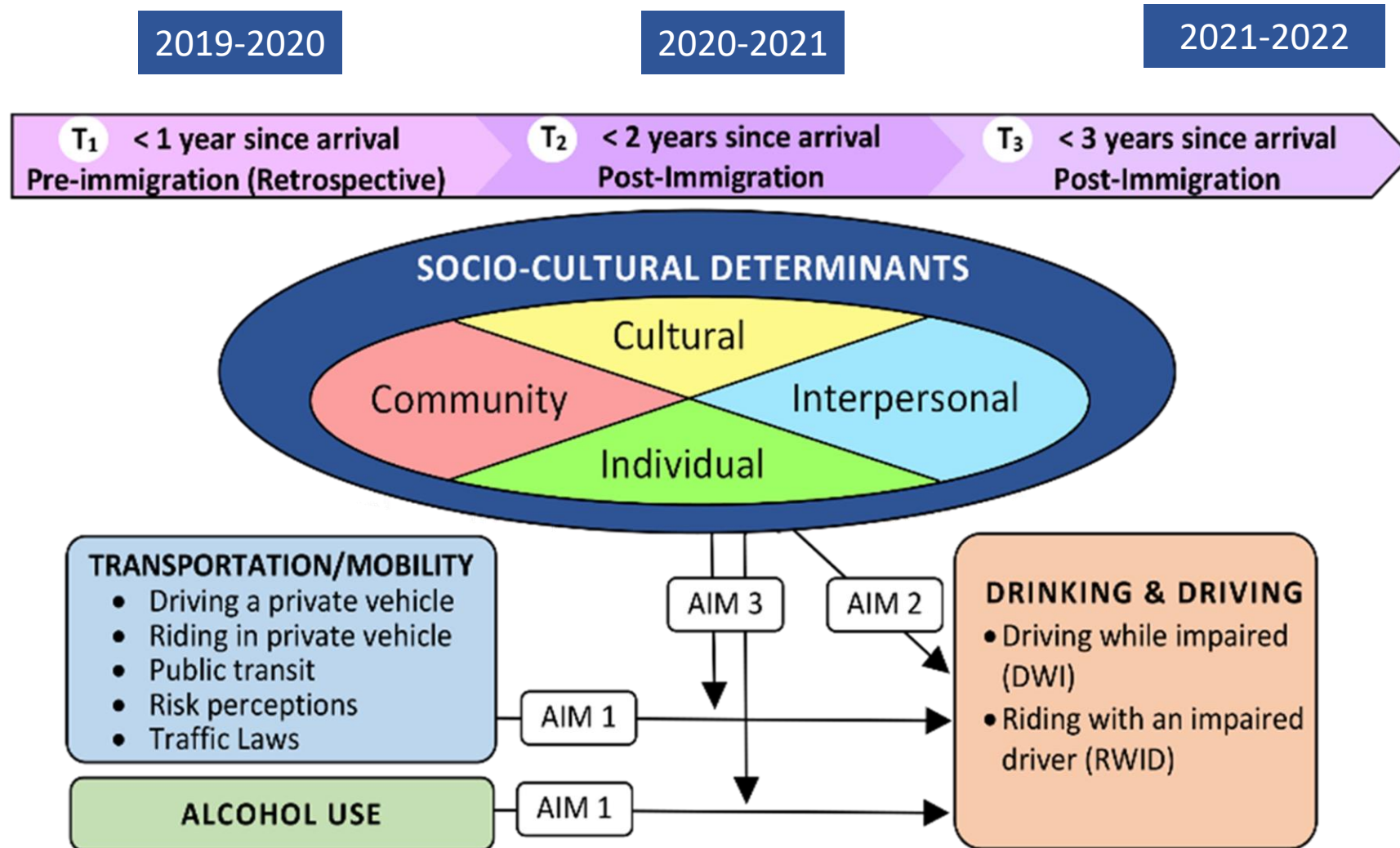
Acculturation

Machismo

Family Conflict

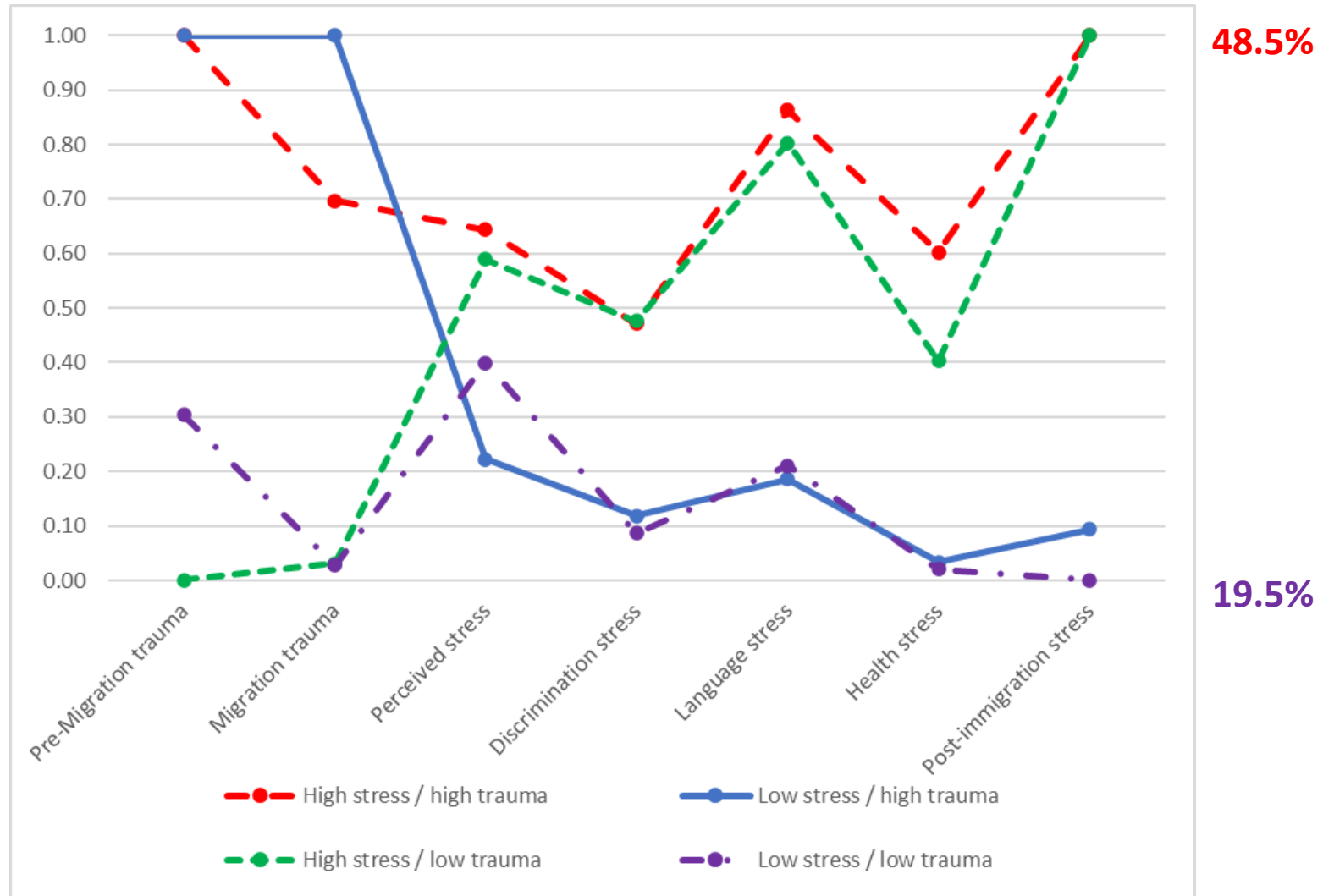


Pre to Post-Immigration Drinking and Driving Among Young Recent Latino Immigrants



	2009 (N=520)					2019 (N=518)					Between Group Difference p-value
	South American	Central American	Cuban	Total	Within Group	South American	Central American	Cuban	Total	Within Group	
	(n= 143) %	(n=155) %	(n=222) %	(n= 520) %	Diff. p-value ^a	(n= 338) %	(n=129) %	(n=51) %	(n=518) %	Diff. p-value	
DEMOGRAPHICS											
Gender					<0.001					0.003	0.172
Females	58.7	28.4	47.7	45.0		54.1	36.4	49.0	49.2		
Males	41.3	71.6	52.3	55.0		45.9	63.6	51.0	50.8		
Marital status	**	***			0.029	**	***			0.032	<0.001
Single	65.7	73.5	60.4	65.8		51.8	50.4	70.6	53.3		
Married /Living with partner	34.3	26.5	39.6	34.2		48.2	49.6	29.4	46.7		
Education		***	***		<0.001		***	***		<0.001	<0.001
High school or <	35.0	81.3	30.6	46.9		31.5	55.0	58.0	39.9		
Post high school training	28.7	10.3	53.6	33.9		26.7	15.5	26.0	23.9		
Bachelor’s degree or >	36.4	8.4	15.8	19.2		41.8	29.5	16.0	36.2		
Currently employed		*	***		0.001		*	***		0.006	<0.001
Yes	52.4	56.1	38.3	47.5		56.4	69.0	74.5	61.4		
No	47.6	43.9	61.7	52.5		43.6	31.0	25.5	38.6		
Monthly income	***				<0.001	***				0.629	<0.001
< \$1000	18.2	44.4	42.1	36.5		24.0	31.0	25.5	25.8		
\$1000-\$2,999	50.0	43.1	44.9	45.7		62.0	55.5	62.7	60.5		
≥ \$3,000	31.8	12.6	13.0	17.8		14.0	13.5	11.8	13.7		

Latent Classes Base on Stress and Trauma Among Recent Latino Immigrants



Outcome	Referent class	Comparison class	Mean difference	Std. Dev	p-value
average drinks per day in past 90 days (TLFB)	Hi Stress/Hi Trauma	Lo Stress/Hi Trauma	-0.043	0.106	0.681
		Hi Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.124	0.102	0.221
		Lo Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.191	0.08	0.016
	Lo Stress/Hi Trauma	Hi Stress/Hi Trauma	0.043	0.106	0.681
		Hi Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.081	0.128	0.527
		Lo Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.148	0.111	0.183
	Hi Stress/Lo Trauma	Hi Stress/Hi Trauma	0.124	0.102	0.221
		Lo Stress/Hi Trauma	0.081	0.128	0.527
		Lo Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.067	0.107	0.532
	Lo Stress/Lo Trauma	Hi Stress/Hi Trauma	0.191	0.08	0.016
		Lo Stress/Hi Trauma	0.148	0.111	0.183
		Hi Stress/Lo Trauma	0.067	0.107	0.532
average drinks per drinking day (TLFB)	Hi Stress/Hi Trauma	Lo Stress/Hi Trauma	0.093	0.438	0.832
		Hi Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.224	0.421	0.595
		Lo Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.188	0.33	0.568
	Lo Stress/Hi Trauma	Hi Stress/Hi Trauma	-0.093	0.438	0.832
		Hi Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.317	0.53	0.550
		Lo Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.281	0.461	0.542
	Hi Stress/Lo Trauma	Hi Stress/Hi Trauma	0.224	0.421	0.595
		Lo Stress/Hi Trauma	0.317	0.53	0.550
		Lo Stress/Lo Trauma	0.036	0.444	0.936
	Lo Stress/Lo Trauma	Hi Stress/Hi Trauma	0.188	0.33	0.568
		Lo Stress/Hi Trauma	0.281	0.461	0.542
		Hi Stress/Lo Trauma	-0.036	0.444	0.936



Key Findings

- Changes in risk & protective socio-cultural determinants after immigration may influence differential alcohol use trajectories among recent Latino immigrants.
- Results run counter to previous research and findings, including the Healthy Immigrant Effect.
- Findings suggest that immigration to the US may have health promoting effects for recent immigrant Latino men in regard to alcohol use.



Key Findings

- Early in immigration process is a time of significant transition and stress that may impact changes in alcohol use.
- Opportunity to engage RLI in early interventions to prevent the escalation of rates in alcohol use overtime



Future Directions of Research

- Shifts in the sociopolitical context
- Context of the immigrant receiving community
- Other substance use trajectories (i.e., cigarette and e-cigarette use)
- Mental Health

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