BITER

Access and Use of Tobacco & Nicotine Products In Latinx College Students.

Moderation by Critical Consciousness

This project was partially supported by the funds provided by The Regents of the University of California, Research Grants Program Office, Tobacco Related Disease Research Program, Grant Number T33SR6550. The opinions, Findings, and conclusions herein are those of the author and not necessarily represent those The Regents of the University of California, or any of its programs .

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01.

Introduction

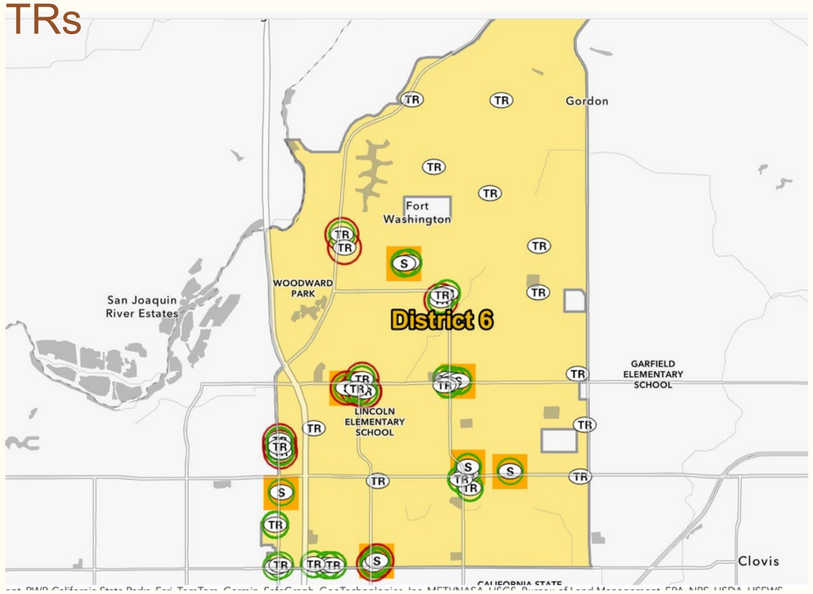
Latinx communities often face higher exposure to tobacco retailers (TR) due to systemic issues.

Previous literature has suggested that accessibility to TRs or tobacco products over time can lead to initiation/tobacco product use

Critical consciousness (CC), consisting of attitudes and behaviors, has been suggested to be protective against systemic issues and substance use behaviors

Figure 1

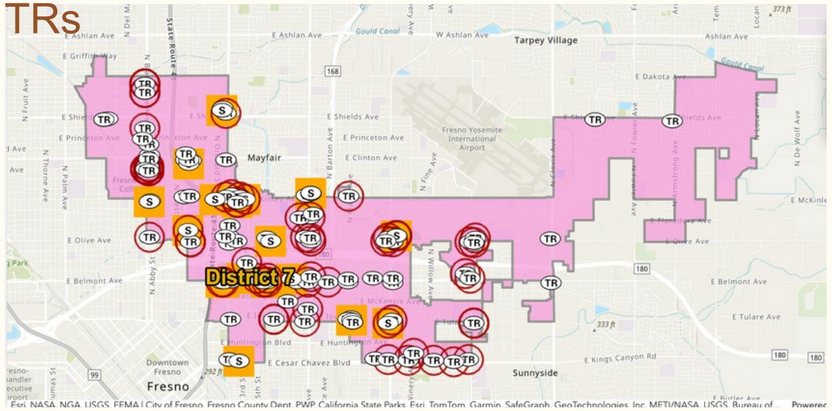
District 6 Map Containing Locations of TRs



Note TR= tobacco retailers. S and grey boxes= smoke shops. Circles= TRs near schools. N= 79,301, has a smaller Latinx population (10.1%) in comparison to its white population (53.7%). 46 TRs

Figure 2

District 7 Map Containing Locations of TRs



Note TR= tobacco retailers. S and grey boxes= smoke shops. Circles= TRs near schools. N= 80,598, has a large Latinx population (36.1%) in comparison to its white population (23%). 114 TRs

02.

Current Study

CC has been suggested as a protective factor against tobacco product use when examining systematic influences like discrimination

Perceived access of in-person and online TR and tobacco product use among Latinx college students, with the moderating role of CC

Hypothesis

Latinx college students who perceive easy access to tobacco products will be more likely to use them.

High levels of CC will moderate the relationship between perceived access and tobacco product use.

03.

Methods and Materials

Participants

- Recruited from HSIs and community colleges in central California
- 348 self-identifying Latinx college students (71.7% female; Mage=19.64)
- Online survey, received $20 Amazon gift card after completing of survey

Materials

- The National Youth Tobacco Survey -- 149 items. Measured TR proximity and tobacco product use
- The Short Critical Consciousness Scale -- 18 items. Measured CC. Acceptable reliability ($\alpha = .88$)

04. Results

Descriptive analyses

Table 1

Main and Interaction Effects Examining the Relationship Between Perceptions of TR Proximity, Tobacco Use, and Critical Consciousness

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP	—							
2. Perceptions of TR Proximity_O	.31**	—						
3. Past 30 Tobacco Use	.09	-.06	—					
4. Tobacco Life Use	.15**	-.04	.40**	—				
5. Critical Consciousness_ Attitudes	.07	.12*	.07	.06	—			
6. Critical Consciousness_ Behaviors	.02	.03	.07	.12*	.13*	—		
7. Age	.30**	.18**	.09	.30**	.10	.06	—	
8. Women	.06	-.13*	.01	-.03	.05	.10*	-.08	—

Note. n=348 * indicates p<.05; ** indicates p<.01. Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP refers to perceptions of in person tobacco retailer proximity. Perceptions of TR Proximity_O refers to perceptions of online tobacco retailer proximity.

- TR proximity IP was correlated with tobacco life use and age
- TR proximity O was correlated with CC A, and Age
- Tobacco and nicotine life use was correlated with CC behaviors

04.

Results

Inferential Stats

Table 2

Interaction Effects Examining the Associations Between Perceptions of TR Proximity, Tobacco Use, and Critical Consciousness

	Past 30 Tobacco Use											
	b	*SE*	β	*p*	*b*	*SE*	β	*p*	*b*	*SE*	β	*p*
Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP	.10	.11	.07	.38	.10	.13	.08	.34	.11	.13	.08	.40
Perceptions of TR Proximity_O	-.30	.12	-.20	.01	-.30	.12	-.20	.02	-.29	.13	-.20	.02
Age	.02	.02	.08	.32	.02	.03	.08	.34	.02	.02	.08	.33
Women	-.02	.12	-.01	.89	-.02	.13	-.01	.87	-.01	.13	-.01	.93
CC_B	.08	.69	.01	.90	.13	.72	.02	.85	.09	.71	.01	.90
CC_A	.60	.34	.15	.08	.60	.34	.15	.07	.62	.36	.15	.08
Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP X CC_B					.03	.22	.01	.91				
Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP X CC_A					.03	.12	.02	.79				
Perceptions of TR Proximity_O X CC_B									.17	.26	.05	.52
Perceptions of TR Proximity_O X CC_A									.02	.12	.01	.88
Model Statistics	$F_{(4, 160)}=1.82$, $p=.12$; $R^2=.04$				$F_{(6, 146)}=1.15$, $p=.34$; $R^2=.05$				$F_{(6, 146)}=1.21$, $p=.30$; $R^2=.05$			

Note. n=348. Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP = perceptions of in person tobacco retailer proximity. Perceptions of TR Proximity_O = perceptions of online tobacco retailer proximity. CC_B = critical consciousness behaviors. CC_A = critical conscious attitudes. X= interaction between variables.

- TR proximity O was negatively associated with past 30-day use, consistent across all models
- No significant moderators

04.

Results

Inferential Stats

Table 3

Interaction Effects Examining the Associations Between Perceptions of TR Proximity, Tobacco Use, and Critical Consciousness

	Tobacco Life Use											
	b	*SE*	β	*p*	*b*	*SE*	β	*p*	*b*	*SE*	β	*p*
Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP	.04	.02	.17	.04	.04	.02	.17	.04	.04	.02	.17	.05
Perceptions of TR Proximity_O	-.06	.02	-.20	.01	-.07	.02	-.25	.00	-.07	.02	-.25	.00
Age	.01	.00	.23	.00	.01	.00	.28	.00	.01	.00	.27	.00
Women	-.03	.02	-.12	.14	-.01	.02	-.03	.68	-.02	.00	.27	.49
CC_B	.00	.02	.02	.82	.01	.02	.03	.70	.00	.02	.01	.94
CC_A	-.00	.01	-.03	.69	.00	.01	.02	.80	.00	.01	.01	.93
Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP X CC_B					-.03	.04	-.06	.44				
Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP X CC_A					-.03	.02	-.12	.17				
Perceptions of TR Proximity_O X CC_B									-.06	.04	-.11	.14
Perceptions of TR Proximity_O X CC_A									.00	.02	.01	.93
Model Statistics	$F_{(4, 160)}=5.76$, $p<.001$; $R^2=.13$				$F_{(6, 146)}=4.53$, $p<.001$; $R^2=.16$				$F_{(6, 146)}=4.43$, $p<.001$; $R^2=.15$			

Note. n=348. Perceptions of TR Proximity_IP = perceptions of in person tobacco retailer proximity. Perceptions of TR Proximity_O = perceptions of online tobacco retailer proximity. CC_B = critical consciousness behaviors. CC_A = critical conscious attitudes. X= interaction between variables.

- TR proximity online was negatively associated with life use
- TR in person and age was associated with life use
- No significant moderators

05.

Discussion

Hypotheses 1

This hypothesis was partially supported . Perceptions of in-person TR accessibility had a positive relationship with participants who had ever used a tobacco product, but not for individuals who used within the past 30 days.

Unexpectedly, perceptions of online TR accessibility were negatively associated with past 30-day and life use of tobacco products

Hypotheses 2

This hypothesis was not supported because CC was not a significant moderator .

Interestingly, CC behaviors were positively related to lifetime tobacco product use.

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Thank You!

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