

By Joshua Rashe

This project was partially supported by 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.



The unjust treatment of disadvantaged or marginalized groups

Everyday discrimination....

Events that occur within the average life.

E.g., microaggressions, 'where are you from?.'



Acculturative Stress

Different from general stress

Can overlap in many ways (e.g., life changes).

Distinctions: (immigration vs. moving)



Discrimination

Has been shown to increase acculturative stress AND maintain nicotine dependence.

Acculturative stress

Has been shown to influence nicotine use and to be influenced by discrimination.

Students

often report frequent feelings of stress.

Latinx

Individuals often report experiences of discrimination and feelings of acculturative stress.

Tobacco and Nicotine Pipeline



Acculturative Stress

Discrimination

Tob/Nic Use

Tobacco and Nicotine Pipeline pt. 2

Compound

Negatively affecting physical and mental health.

Understand



How these constructs interact with one another to better understand how Latinx students are being affected.

Is there a connecting road?

If the constructs are connected, then is there a clear road for an indirect effect?

Methods

What We Did

- Gathered 348 Latinx participants.
 - Gathered Demographic info.
 - Tobacco and Nicotine use.
 - National Youth Tobacco
 Survey.
 - What product within the last 30 days?
- Hispanic Stress Inventory.
 - Examines stress related to immigration, occupational and economic, language, and discrimination.
 - Discrimination measured independently.

Acculturative Stress

Discrimination

Tob/Nic Use

Discrimination & acculturative stress

Were found to have a moderate positive relationship (r = .62).

Tob/Nic use & age

Were found to have a weak positive correlation (r = .25).

U.S born Hispanics & acculturative stress

Were found to have a weak positive correlation (r = .2).







No indirect effect

 Discrimination did notaffect tobacco and nicotine use through acculturative stress. Discrimination had an effect on acculturative stress

- In line with prior research.
- Sub-scale of Hispanic Stress
 Inventory.

Responses may have impacted results

- Over half of participants reported non-use.
 - Many zeros in data.



Finding the Indirect Effect



Took a step back

Recoded tobacco and nicotine use to rank 'non-use'.

Accounted the 'zeroes'

Utilized a special regression to take account of the large amount of non-users in the data.

No 'road', but still useful

The regression doesn't determine indirect effects, but can still examine if any direct effects take place.

Zero-inflated Poisson Regression





Results

Zero-Inflation Count and Model Coefficients From Poisson Regression Predicting Tobacco and Nicotine Usage.

	Count Model Coefficients					
	Estimate	Standard Error	Z Value	Significance		
Intercept	.16	.14	1.12	.26		
HSI	26	.12	-2.01	.04		
Discrimination	.14	.07	2.06	.04		

	Zero-Inflation Model Coefficients					
	Estimate	Standard Error	Z Value	Significance		
Intercept	-1.37	.36	-3.81	<.001		

Direct effects found

Discrimination and acculturative stress did affect tobacco and nicotine use.



What do these results mean?

- There may be no mediation.
- Acculturative stress and discrimination may affect tobacco and nicotine use.
- Latinx may experience more acculturative stress.
- Females may utilize tobacco and nicotine more frequently.

What are the next steps?

- A more comprehensive scale for discrimination.
- Utilizing a sample that 'uses' for an in-depth look into habits.
- Reshift perspective on the interactions between the constructs.



