2022

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Introduction

- The Latinx community is the largest racial/ethnic minoritized and immigrant group in the U.S (Gonzalez-Guarda et. al, 2021).
- Various acculturative stressors after immigrating have been documented (i.e., including xenophobia, racism, and discrimination) (Pinedo et. al, 2021).
- Although several scales measure acculturative stress in Spanish-speaking immigrants, many are too extensive for community administration, lack nuanced subscales, or have not been validated in a diverse sample.
- Therefore, the purpose of this study was to translate and psychometrically validate the Riverside Acculturative Stress Inventory (RASI) for Spanish-speaking immigrants in the U.S.

Methodology

Participants
- The sample of 202 Latinx Immigrant participants was recruited through convenience sampling within various community organizations.

Measures
- RASI is a 15-item scale that measures 5 domains of acculturative stress (intercultural relations, language skills, discrimination, work challenges, and cultural/ethnic makeup of the community).
- Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7) is a 7-item self-report scale that measures anxiety symptoms.
- Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) is a 9-item self-report scale that measures depression symptoms

Analysis
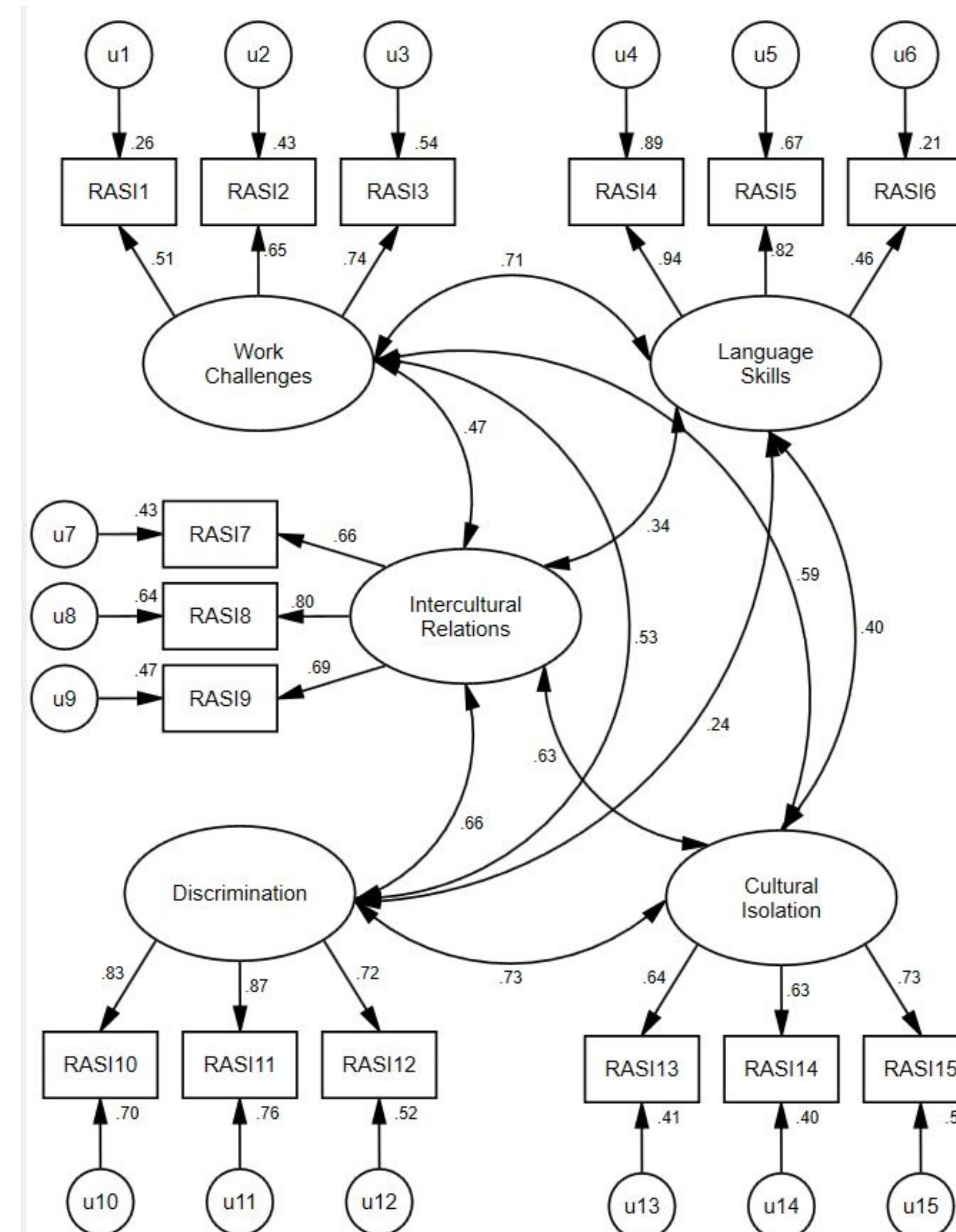- A confirmatory factor analysis was conducted followed by an exploratory factor analysis.

Results

Table 3. EFA item loadings for 15-item the Riverside Acculturation Stress Inventory.

Item	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
RASI4 [WL]	**0.96**	−0.13	0.06	−0.08
RASI5 [WL]	**0.79**	−0.12	0.03	0.01
RASI3 [WL]	**0.62**	0.26	−0.09	−0.02
RASI2 [r]	0.45	0.41	−0.06	−0.10 [r]
RASI1 [r]	0.37	0.30	−0.15	0.03 [r]
RASI11 [D]	−0.03	**0.91**	0.02	−0.06
RASI10 [D]	0.00	**0.64**	0.18	0.02
RASI12 [D]	−0.01	**0.50**	0.13	0.24
RASI7 [IR]	−0.12	0.05	**0.72**	−0.03
RASI8 [IR]	0.00	0.13	**0.71**	−0.05
RASI9 [IR]	0.07	0.04	**0.69**	−0.05
RASI6 [r]	0.29	−0.17	0.37	0.24 [r]
RASI13 [CI]	−0.10	−0.05	−0.07	**0.88**
RASI15 [CI]	−0.03	0.27	0.04	**0.50**
RASI14 [CI]	0.31	0.24	−0.02	**0.47**

Note: Extraction Method: Principal axis factoring. Rotation Method: Promax with Kaiser normalization. Bolded values reflect items achieving simple structure loading on the respective factor. [r] reflects items that were removed because they did not achieve simple structure. [WL] = Work and Language Challenges; [D] = Discrimination; [IR] = Intercultural Relations: and [CI] = Cultural Isolation.

Table 4. Convergent validity.

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. RASI Short Form Total						
2. RASI Work and Language Challenges	-					
3. RASI Discrimination	-	0.292 **				
4. RASI Intercultural Relations	-	0.292 **	0.559 **			
5. RASI Cultural Isolation	-	0.383 **	0.584 **	0.455 **		
6. Depression	0.161 *	0.015	0.118	0.191 *	0.176 *	
7. Anxiety	0.184 *	0.083	0.135	0.220 **	0.117	0.638 **

Results/Discussion

- Results indicate that the RASI Spanish short form had similar psychometric properties to the original version validated with Chinese immigrants. The original scale was modified in order to increase its utility in Spanish and with Latinx immigrants.
- An initial confirmatory factor analysis suggested that the overall subscale factor structure was not an ideal fit for the data.
- An exploratory factor analysis suggested the retention of four subscales, each with three items, forming a 12-item Spanish RASI short form.
- As indices of convergent validity, the RASI total score was positively associated with depression and anxiety.
- The findings from the study contribute to the literature a brief and valid assessment of acculturative stress in Spanish-speaking immigrants. The RASI Spanish short form holds promise to stimulate research on the unique adversities experienced by Latinx immigrants.

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