7.10-P7
Occupational and health characteristics of immigrant families in the PELFI cohort study in Spain

E. Felt1, N. Morales1, M. Ramos1, L. Ferrer2,3, F. Collazos1, E. Ronda4,4
1Hospital Vall d’Hebron, Spain
2Centre for Epidemiological Studies of Sexually Transmitted Disease and AIDS in Catalonia (CEESCAT), Spain
3Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Spain
4Universidad de Alicante, Spain

Background and objectives:
Immigrant groups are under-represented in longitudinal research. This study aims to describe the principal characteristics related to families included in the PELFI cohort in Spain.

Methods:
Data come from the PELFI cohort (n = 473 adults aged 18-65 years and n = 302 adolescent children aged 12-17 years). Immigrants’ origins included Ecuador, Colombia, Morocco and Spain. Variables included migratory process, sociodemographic characteristics, self-perceived health and mental health, working conditions (adults), and substance use (adolescents).

Results:
The prevalence of poor self-perceived health was 30.3% in Spanish-born, 47.7% in Ecuadorians, 42.6% in Colombians and 72.2% in Moroccans. Prevalence of poor mental health was 39.8%, 12.0%, 19.2% and 31.2% respectively. 29.4% of Ecuadorians, 27.8% of Colombians, 27.8% of Moroccans, and 12.4% of the Spanish-born had informal employment. 43.9%, 49.5%, 41.2% and 17.0% declared an insufficient salary to cover important unforeseen living costs, respectively.

In adolescents, prevalence of alcohol use was 59% in Ecuadorians, 61% in Colombians, 6% in Moroccans, 23% in Spaniards and 50% in immigrant adolescents born elsewhere. The proportion of adolescents with risk of mental health pathology was 2.2%.

Conclusions:
Immigrant workers have worse working and employment conditions, and worse self-perceived health. Adolescents have low risk of mental health pathology, however, immigrant adolescents have higher alcohol use.