

Appendix A

Our Frequentist estimation of the univariate Models (Table A1) found similar significance for health-care access and educational attainment. We were not able to reproduce the significance finding of household federal poverty level found by Maldonado et al. [14]. While we reproduced the non latino destination relationship our reproduction also identified non-destination state typologies to be significant. Our reproduction of the Adjusted Multiple Logistic Regression (Table A2) identified all predictors identified by Maldonado et al. [14] with matching levels of significance however our reproduction further identified being married or cohabitating, owning a home and excelled/very good self reported health as significant predictors.

A1. Reproduction of Maldonado et al. Bivariate Logistic Regressions

| | Reproduction | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|------|-------------------|------|----------------|------|
| | (n = 8,999) | | (n = 8,468) | | | |
| | Maldonado OR | SE | Frequentist OR | SE | Bayesian MO | SD |
| Health-related factors | | | | | | |
| <i>CVD Risk Profile</i> | | | | | | |
| Low CVD risk | Ref | - | 0.98 | 0.04 | 0.98 | 0.04 |
| High CVD risk | 0.98 | 0.36 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>History of diabetes</i> | | | | | | |
| No | Ref | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yes | 4.60*** | 0.51 | 4.48 | 0.28 | 4.48 | 0.29 |
| <i>Healthcare access</i> | | | | | | |
| Low healthcare access | Ref | - | - | - | - | - |
| High healthcare access | 3.65*** | 0.35 | 3.68*** | 0.18 | 3.69 | 0.17 |
| Socioeconomic factors | | | | | | |
| <i>Education attainment</i> | | | | | | |
| Did not graduate high school | Ref | - | - | - | - | - |
| Graduated high school | 0.69*** | 0.07 | 0.74*** | 0.04 | 0.74 | 0.04 |
| Attended college or technical school | 0.83 | 0.10 | 0.82** | 0.05 | 0.82 | 0.05 |
| Graduated from college or technical school | 0.70** | 0.09 | 0.80** | 0.05 | 0.80 | 0.05 |
| <i>Household federal poverty level</i> | | | | | | |
| Below FPL | Ref | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100-200% FPL | 1.29* | 0.15 | 1.03 | 0.05 | 1.04 | 0.05 |
| Greater than 200% FPL | 1.05 | 0.11 | 0.95 | 0.05 | 0.95 | 0.05 |
| Social factors | | | | | | |
| <i>Acculturation</i> | | | | | | |
| Spanish language use | Ref | - | - | - | - | - |
| English language use | 0.75** | 0.06 | 1.04 | 0.05 | 1.04 | 0.05 |
| Environmental factors | | | | | | |
| <i>Place</i> | | | | | | |
| Established Latino destination state | Ref | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Latino destination state | 0.66*** | 0.05 | 0.66*** | 0.05 | 0.66 | 0.05 |
| Non-destination state | 0.92 | 0.09 | 0.74*** | 0.03 | 0.74 | 0.03 |

Note: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. MO denotes mean odds, and SD denotes the posterior standard deviation.

A2. Reproduction of Maldonado Adjusted Multiple Logistic Regression

| | Reproduction | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| | (n = 8,999) Maldonado | | (n = 8,468) Lichter | | (n = 8,468) Ackert | |
| | OR | SE | MO | SD | MO | SD |
| Health-related factors | | | | | | |
| <i>CVD Risk Profile</i> ¹ | | | | | | |
| High CVD risk | 0.93 | 0.11 | 0.97 | 0.06 | 0.97 | 0.06 |
| <i>History of diabetes</i> ² | | | | | | |
| Yes | 2.60*** | 0.33 | 2.67*** | 0.20 | 2.68 | 0.19 |
| <i>Healthcare access</i> ³ | | | | | | |
| High healthcare access | 2.38*** | 0.28 | 2.46*** | 0.15 | 2.47 | 0.15 |
| Socioeconomic factors | | | | | | |
| <i>Education attainment</i> ⁴ | | | | | | |
| Graduated high school | 0.98 | 0.14 | 0.91 | 0.07 | 0.91 | 0.07 |
| Attended college or technical school | 1.11 | 0.18 | 0.89 | 0.08 | 0.89 | 0.08 |
| Graduated from college or technical school | 0.77 | 0.15 | 0.90 | 0.09 | 0.90 | 0.09 |
| <i>Household federal poverty level</i> ⁵ | | | | | | |
| 100-200% FPL | 1.24 | 0.19 | 1.12 | 0.08 | 1.12 | 0.08 |
| Greater than 200% FPL | 1.20 | 0.21 | 1.11 | 0.09 | 1.11 | 0.09 |
| Social factors | | | | | | |
| <i>Acculturation</i> ⁶ | | | | | | |
| English language use | 1.02 | 0.14 | 1.13 | 0.08 | 1.13 | 0.09 |
| Environmental factors | | | | | | |
| <i>Place</i> ⁷ | | | | | | |
| New Latino destination state | 1.12 | 0.13 | 1.04 | 0.10 | 1.03 | 0.10 |
| Non-destination state | 1.01 | 0.14 | 0.94 | 0.06 | 0.94 | 0.06 |
| Demographic characteristics | | | | | | |
| <i>Sex</i> ⁸ | | | | | | |
| Female | 1.28* | 0.14 | 1.25*** | 0.08 | 1.25 | 0.08 |
| <i>Age</i> ⁹ | | | | | | |
| Early middle age (35-44 years) | 3.04*** | 0.58 | 2.70*** | 0.28 | 2.70 | 0.29 |
| Late middle age (45-64 years) | 9.30*** | 1.61 | 7.50*** | 0.71 | 7.54 | 0.73 |
| Late adulthood (>65 years) | 23.88*** | 5.38 | 16.96*** | 2.03 | 17.08 | 2.09 |
| <i>Marital status</i> ¹⁰ | | | | | | |
| Married or cohabitating | 0.99 | 0.15 | 1.19* | 0.10 | 1.19 | 0.10 |
| Divorced, separated, widowed | 0.76 | 0.13 | 1.02 | 0.10 | 1.02 | 0.10 |
| <i>Housing status</i> ¹¹ | | | | | | |
| Own | 1.19 | 0.15 | 1.20** | 0.08 | 1.20 | 0.08 |
| Other arrangement | 1.05 | 0.22 | 1.22 | 0.16 | 1.22 | 0.16 |
| <i>Employment status</i> ¹² | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | 1.21 | 0.21 | 1.18 | 0.13 | 1.18 | 0.13 |
| Out of labor force | 2.10*** | 0.29 | 1.68*** | 0.12 | 1.69 | 0.12 |
| <i>Self-reported health</i> ¹³ | | | | | | |
| Excellent/very good health | 1.30 | 0.20 | 0.76*** | 0.05 | 0.75 | 0.05 |

Note: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Reference categories: Low CVD Risk¹, No history of diabetes², Low healthcare access³, Did not graduate high school⁴, Below FPL⁵, Spanish language use⁶, Established Latino destination state⁷, Male⁸, Early adulthood (18-34 years)⁹, Never married¹⁰, Rent¹¹, Employed¹², Good/fair/poor¹³

Appendix B

Table B1 presents a probabilistic comparison based on the posterior distributions of parameter odds ratios estimated using the destination typologies of Maldonaldo, Licher and Johnson, and Ackert. Probabilistic comparison of the models highlights notable differences in the outcomes based on the different definitions of new, non-, and established latino destination typologies.

The Maldonaldo typology found larger main effects for new destination states compared to the Licher and Johnson and Ackert typologies while finding weaker main effects for non-destination states. Changes in typology definition also led to significant differences in the effects of interaction terms. Although models generally aligned in the direction of the predictor effect on the outcome (positive or negative likelihood), Ackert and Licher and Johnson models found generally weaker effects among the interactions compared to the findings using the definitions of Maldonaldo.

Table B1: Multivariate Typology Probabilistic Comparison

| | Probability | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Mald OR>1 | Licher ≥Mald | Licher OR>1 | Ackert ≥Mald | Ackert OR>1 |
| Health-related factors | | | | | |
| <i>CVD Risk Profile</i> | | | | | |
| High CVD risk | 0.278 | 0.502 | 0.266 | 0.488 | 0.272 |
| <i>History of diabetes</i> | | | | | |
| Yes | 1.000 | 0.486 | 1.000 | 0.416 | 1.000 |
| <i>Healthcare access</i> | | | | | |
| High access | 1.000 | 0.506 | 1.000 | 0.555 | 1.000 |
| Socioeconomic factors | | | | | |
| <i>Education attainment</i> | | | | | |
| Graduated high school | 0.620 | 0.498 | 0.693 | 0.559 | 0.693 |
| Attended college or technical school | 0.471 | 0.501 | 0.483 | 0.508 | 0.483 |
| Graduated college | 0.329 | 0.512 | 0.223 | 0.411 | 0.230 |
| <i>Household federal poverty level</i> | | | | | |
| 100-200% FPL | 0.920 | 0.503 | 0.902 | 0.486 | 0.907 |
| Greater than 200% FPL | 0.932 | 0.497 | 0.866 | 0.412 | 0.864 |
| Social factors | | | | | |
| <i>Acculturation</i> | | | | | |
| English language use | 0.311 | 0.504 | 0.348 | 0.527 | 0.352 |
| Environmental factors | | | | | |
| New Latino destination state | 0.456 | 0.361 | 0.809 | 0.688 | 0.706 |
| Non-destination state | 0.034 | 0.438 | 0.103 | 0.679 | 0.083 |
| Demographic characteristics | | | | | |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | |
| Female | 1.000 | 0.516 | 1.000 | 0.491 | 1.000 |
| <i>Marital status</i> | | | | | |
| Married or cohabitating | 0.981 | 0.490 | 0.973 | 0.453 | 0.970 |
| Divorced, separated, widowed | 0.621 | 0.497 | 0.577 | 0.465 | 0.574 |
| <i>Employment status</i> | | | | | |
| Unemployed | 0.927 | 0.495 | 0.916 | 0.478 | 0.911 |
| Out of labor force | 1.000 | 0.499 | 1.000 | 0.487 | 1.000 |
| <i>Self-reported health</i> | | | | | |
| Excellent/very good health | 0.000 | 0.495 | 0.000 | 0.478 | 0.000 |
| <i>Housing status</i> | | | | | |
| Own | 0.998 | 0.508 | 0.996 | 0.481 | 0.997 |
| Other arrangement | 0.944 | 0.528 | 0.948 | 0.516 | 0.957 |
| Interaction terms | | | | | |
| <i>Health-related factors & Place</i> | | | | | |
| High CVD risk * New destination | 0.655 | 0.522 | 0.795 | 0.760 | 0.891 |
| High CVD risk * Non-destination | 0.569 | 0.393 | 0.610 | 0.420 | 0.456 |
| Yes * New destination | 0.815 | 0.249 | 0.891 | 0.438 | 0.707 |
| Yes * Non-destination | 0.831 | 0.604 | 0.870 | 0.607 | 0.922 |
| High access * New destination | 0.347 | 0.254 | 0.890 | 0.752 | 0.711 |
| <i>Educational attainment & Place</i> | | | | | |
| Graduated high school * New destination | 0.043 | 0.329 | 0.108 | 0.224 | 0.008 |
| Graduated high school * Non-destination | 0.114 | 0.638 | 0.044 | 0.562 | 0.124 |
| Attended college * Non-destination | 0.204 | 0.693 | 0.136 | 0.649 | 0.358 |
| Graduated college * New destination | 0.121 | 0.695 | 0.232 | 0.743 | 0.460 |
| Graduated college * Non-destination | 0.404 | 0.493 | 0.508 | 0.573 | 0.498 |
| <i>Household FPL & Place</i> | | | | | |
| 100-200% FPL * New destination | 0.265 | 0.850 | 0.010 | 0.248 | 0.080 |
| 100-200% FPL * Non-destination | 0.547 | 0.484 | 0.644 | 0.544 | 0.618 |
| Greater than 200% FPL * New destination | 0.208 | 0.841 | 0.019 | 0.355 | 0.134 |
| Greater than 200% FPL * Non-destination | 0.314 | 0.486 | 0.554 | 0.660 | 0.533 |
| <i>Acculturation & Place</i> | | | | | |
| English language use * New destination | 0.984 | 0.792 | 0.804 | 0.716 | 0.994 |
| English language use * Non-destination | 0.996 | 0.376 | 0.988 | 0.190 | 0.957 |