

Abstract

Objective To examine whether remitting behavior among Mexican immigrants in the Bronx is associated with increased food insecurity and lower dietary quality, with a particular focus on potential gender differences in these associations. **Design** Descriptive and bivariate statistics are shown, and binary logistic multivariate regression models are computed. **Setting** Data come from a study exploring the social networks, dietary behaviors and outcomes of Mexican immigrants recruited from a Catholic Church in the Bronx between January 2019 and June 2019. **Participants** 81 Mexican immigrants 18 years or older living in the Bronx, New York City. **Results** A statistically significant ($p < .1$) relationship was not found between sending remittances and food insecurity; however, we found that women remitters had higher odds than men remitters of having low dietary quality ($p < .060$). We also found that a higher Body Mass Index was associated with higher odds of experiencing low and very low food security ($p < .037$). **Conclusions** Further research with nationally representative data is needed to investigate the full extent of the association between remittances and nutritional outcomes of remitters.