

**Poster Session II  
#7**

***Immigrant Mexican Women's Individual and Family Drinking Patterns***

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**Purpose and Objectives:** This study examines alcohol use patterns in Mexican born women based on their years in the US, and identify subgroups of women who would benefit from healthy drinking interventions. Also, to define family clusters using dyadic patterns of alcohol use in adult Mexican born partners. Alcohol use has been identified as a modifiable risk for a variety of illness. The ACS and NIAAA thresholds for healthy drinking are no more than one drink per day for women. Mexican born women are reported to have lower alcohol consumption compared to non Hispanic whites, and their levels of alcohol consumption increase with acculturation.

**Design:** A secondary analysis of the CDC's 2009 NHIS data.

**Sample:** The sample included 5298 women and men over the age of 21, endorsed living in the US and being born in Mexico as part of the National Health Interview Survey.

**Analysis:** Chi Square analyses were used to assess differences in rates based on acculturation and alcohol use. Latent class analysis of family (dyadic) data was used to define family clusters.

**Findings:** Over 55% of the women were lifetime abstainers. The mean drinks per day ranged from 2.13 to 2.65 with women living in US less than 5yrs. having the highest rate. Three clusters of families were defined and demonstrated differences in prior cancer diagnosis in women.

**Implications for Nursing:** The findings suggest some change in the patterns of drinking in Mexican born women living in the US reversing earlier reports of higher consumption than in those living in country longer. Additionally, the findings suggest Mexican born women alcohol drinkers on average are drinking above current national recommendations. Finally, family clusters defined by dyadic alcohol use provide knowledge for future family level research and interventions.