

Latino Immigration in the United States: Current Challenges and Examples of Program Interventions

Inmigración Latina en Estados Unidos: Desafíos Actuales y Ejemplos de Programas de Intervención

Robert Reyes, Ph.D., CFLE
Messiah College
rreyes@messiah.edu

Gilberto Perez Jr., MSW, ACSW
Goshen College
gperez@goshen.edu

► Premise

- The increases in the immigrant population in the U.S. have stirred old anti-immigrant sentiments in communities all across the country.
- The church often finds itself in the middle of these tensions, trying to respond to the needs of the marginalized while addressing the concerns of the larger population.

► Goal of the Workshop

- Describe (demographically) the Latino immigration in the US and shed light on the many *challenges associated with this process*,
- To *discuss interventions* that can assist leaders in churches and service organizations meet the needs of immigrant and immigrant families around the world.

► Premisa:

- El alto crecimiento de la población Latina en Estados Unidos a influenciado el resurgimiento de sentimientos anti-inmigrantes en muchas comunidades atreves del país.
- La iglesia muchas veces se encuentra en medio de estas tensiones, tratando de responder a las necesidades de aquellos que están marginalizados mientras responde a las preocupaciones de la población en general.

► Meta del Taller:

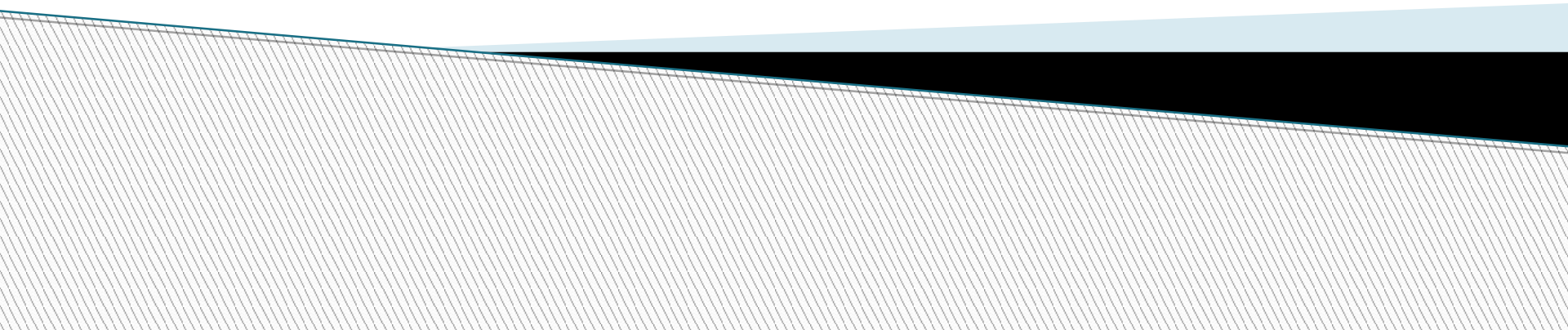
- Describir de manera demográfica la inmigración de Latinos a los EEUU y dar a resaltar las dificultades asociadas con este proceso.
- Discutir intervenciones que puedan ayudar a lideres en iglesias y organizaciones que proveen servicios a las necesidades familias inmigrantes alrededor del mundo.

Introduction

Introducción

Part 1: Latino Immigration in the U.S. ***-Demographic Profile***

Parte 1: Inmigración Latina en EE.UU. ***-Perfil Demográfico***



Latino Immigration in the U.S. -Population Distribution

Inmigración Latina en EE.UU. -Distribución de la Población

Table 1 - Trend

STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980-2013

Population, by Race and Ethnicity: 1980-2013

Universe: 1980-2013 resident population

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	Percent change 2000-2013
Hispanic	14,775,080	21,836,851	35,204,480	50,729,570	53,964,235	53.3
U.S. born	10,600,760	14,046,463	21,072,230	31,912,465	34,981,280	66.0
Foreign born	4,174,320	7,790,388	14,132,250	18,817,105	18,982,955	34.3
White alone, not Hispanic	180,553,980	188,013,404	194,527,123	196,931,448	197,391,758	1.5
Black alone, not Hispanic	26,278,040	29,188,456	33,706,554	37,936,978	38,851,242	15.3
Asian alone, not Hispanic	3,435,200	6,662,102	10,088,521	14,558,242	15,825,473	56.9
Other, not Hispanic	1,820,100	2,406,815	7,895,228	9,193,451	10,096,131	27.9
Total	226,862,400	248,107,628	281,421,906	309,349,689	316,128,839	12.3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	Share of total change 2000- 2013
Hispanic	6.5	8.8	12.5	16.4	17.1	54.1
U.S. born	4.7	5.7	7.5	10.3	11.1	40.1
Foreign born	1.8	3.1	5.0	6.1	6.0	14.0
White alone, not Hispanic	79.6	75.8	69.1	63.7	62.4	8.3
Black alone, not Hispanic	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.3	14.8
Asian alone, not Hispanic	1.5	2.7	3.6	4.7	5.0	16.5
Other, not Hispanic	0.8	1.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: "Other, not Hispanic" includes persons reporting single races not listed separately and persons reporting more than one race.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2010 and 2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)

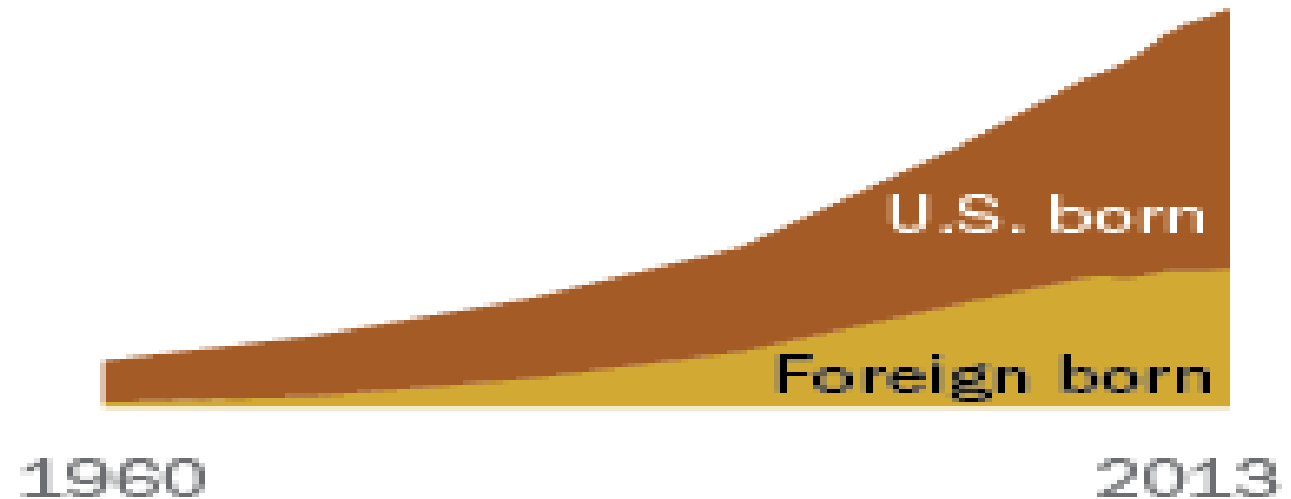
Source:
Statistical Portrait of
Hispanics in the United
States, 1980 - 2013
By [Renee Stepler](#) and
[Anna Brown](#). Pew
Research Center. May
12, 2015

Hispanic/Latino Population - Native vs. Foreign

Población Latina/ Hispana - Nativos vs. Extranjeros

Hispanic Population

In millions, by nativity



Source:
Statistical Portrait of
Hispanics in the United
States, 1980 - 2013
By [Renee Stepler](#) and
[Anna Brown](#). Pew
Research Center. May 12,
2015

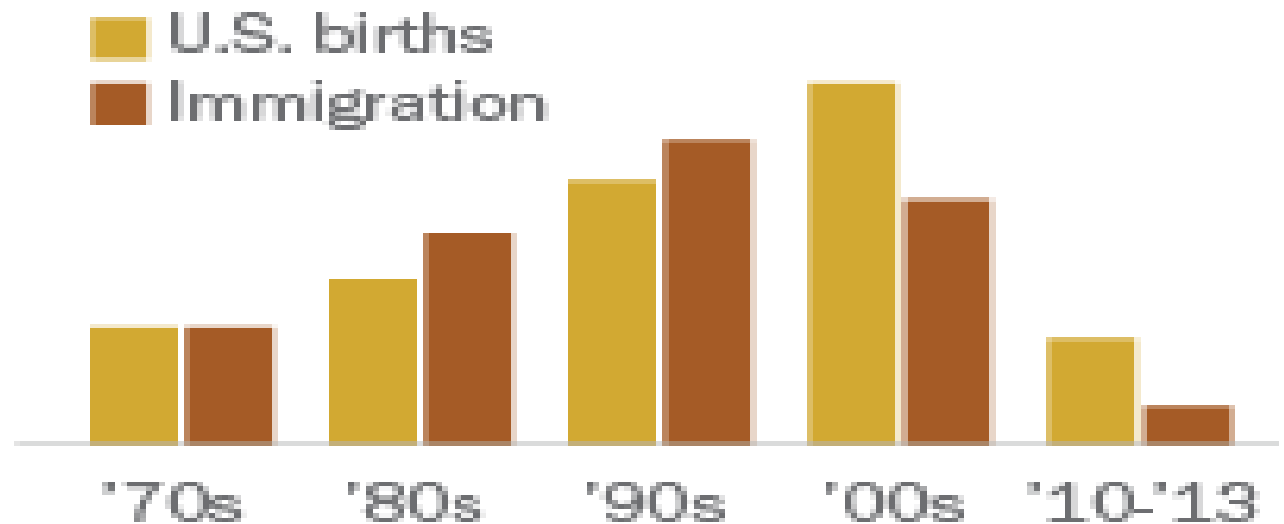
<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2015/05/12/statistical-portrait-of-hispanics-in-the-united-states-2013-key-charts>

Hispanic/Latino Population-Growth Pattern

Población Latina/ Hispana - Patrón de Crecimiento

Hispanic Population Growth

In millions, by sources and decade



Source:
Statistical Portrait of
Hispanics in the United
States, 1980 - 2013
By [Renee Stepler](#) and
[Anna Brown](#). Pew
Research Center. May 12,
2015

<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2015/05/12/statistical-portrait-of-hispanics-in-the-united-states-2013-key-charts>

Latino Immigration in the U.S. -Population Distribution by Region Región

Inmigración Latina en EE.UU. -Distribución de la Población por

Table 42 - Trend

STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980-2013

Hispanic Population, by Region: 1980-2013

Universe: 1980-2013 Hispanic resident population

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	Percent change 2000-2013
Northeast	2,650,780	3,622,815	5,247,708	7,022,356	7,537,400	43.6
Midwest	1,283,980	1,654,584	3,120,171	4,670,712	4,953,208	58.7
South	4,528,220	6,632,001	11,546,155	18,315,290	19,724,423	70.8
West	6,312,100	9,927,451	15,290,446	20,721,212	21,749,204	42.2
Total	14,775,080	21,836,851	35,204,480	50,729,570	53,964,235	53.3

	PERCENT HISPANIC					Share of total change 2000-2013
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	
Northeast	5.4	7.2	9.8	12.7	13.5	12.2
Midwest	2.2	2.8	4.8	7.0	7.3	9.8
South	6.0	7.8	11.5	15.9	16.7	43.6
West	14.6	18.9	24.2	28.7	29.3	34.4
All	6.5	8.8	12.5	16.4	17.1	100.0

Note: For details on the states included in each region, see https://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/REGION#description_section.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2010 and 2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)

PewResearchCenter

Source:
Statistical Portrait of
Hispanics in the United
States, 1980 - 2013
By Renee Stepler and
Anna Brown. Pew
Research Center. May
12, 2015

Summary

STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2013

Characteristics of the U.S. Hispanic Population: 2013

% of the Hispanic population, unless otherwise noted

Population/Hispanic Origin/Nativity/Language Use/Race

Population (#)	53,964,235
Mexican	64.1
Foreign born	35.2
Speaking English at least very well (ages 5 and older)	67.8
White	65.9

Age/Gender/Marital Status/Fertility

Median age (in years)	28
Female	49.3
Married (ages 18 and older)	46.2
Women ages 15-44 giving birth in past year	7.0

Educational Attainment and Enrollment

(highest degree completed, ages 25 and older)

High school graduate or less	62.4
Two-year degree/Some college	23.5
Bachelor's degree or more	14.0

Work/Earnings/Income

(ages 16 and older)

In labor force (among civilian population)	67.2
Median annual personal earnings (in 2013 dollars, among those with earnings)	\$21,900
Median annual household income (in 2013 dollars)	\$41,000

Poverty/Government Assistance/Health Insurance

Living in Poverty	24.6
Uninsured	28.6

Homeownership and Household Characteristics

In family households	90.7
----------------------	------

Region and Top Five States of Residence in 2013

West	40.3
California	27.3
South	36.6
Texas	18.8
Florida	8.6
Northeast	14.0
New York	6.7
Midwest	9.2
Illinois	3.9

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

Summary:
U.S. Latino Population

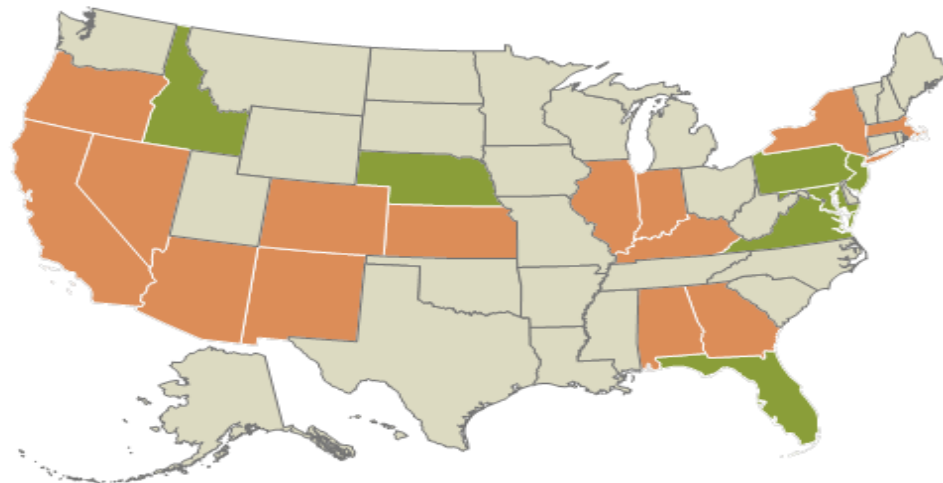
Resumen:
Población Latina/ Hispana en EE.UU.

Source:
Statistical Portrait of Hispanics
in the United States, 1980 -
2013
By [Renee Stepler](#) and
[Anna Brown](#). Pew Research
Center. May 12, 2015

Patrón de Crecimiento de Inmigrantes No-autorizados en diferentes Estados (20 MAP 1

Unauthorized Immigrant Populations Rose or Fell in 21 States

■ INCREASED ■ DECREASED ■ NO CHANGE



Source: Table A1, derived from Pew Research Center estimates for 2009-2012 based on augmented American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

Source:
 Passel, Jeffrey S. and D’Vera
 Cohn, “Unauthorized Immigrant
 Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14:
 Decline in Those From Mexico
 Fuels Most State Decreases.”
 Washington, D.C. Pew Research
 Center’s Hispanic Trends
 Project, November.

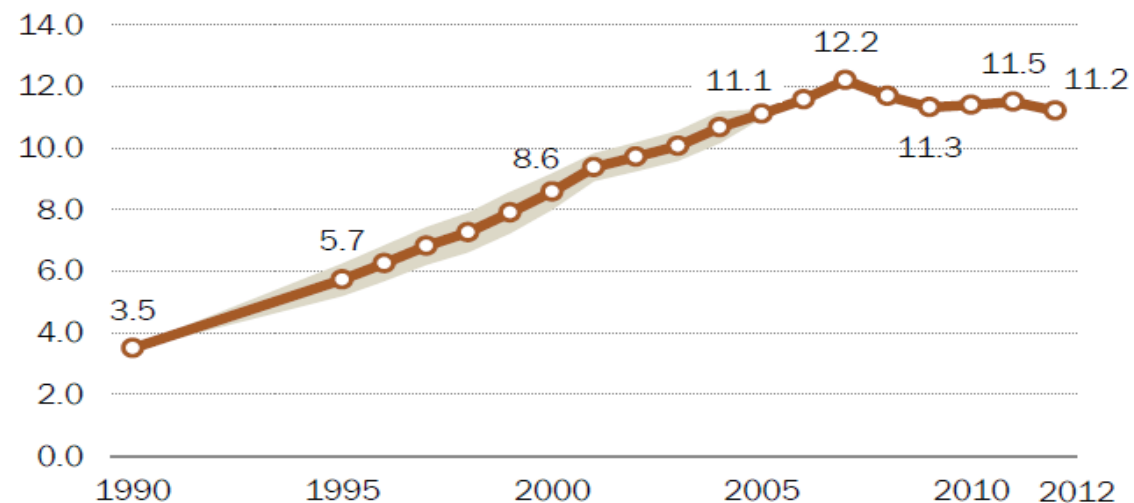
Growth Pattern - Leveling Off Effect (1990-2012)

Patrón de Crecimiento - Efecto de Nivelación (1990-2012)

FIGURE 1.1

Growth in Unauthorized Immigration Has Leveled Off

In millions



Note: Shading surrounding line indicates low and high points of the estimated 90% confidence interval. Data labels are for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2012. The 2009-2012 change is not statistically significant at 90% confidence interval.

Source: Table A1, derived from Pew Research Center estimates for 2005-2012 based on augmented American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS); for 1995-2004, 2000 and 1995 based on March Supplements of the Current Population Survey. Estimates for 1990 from Warren and Warren (2013).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source:
Passel, Jeffrey S. and
D'Vera Cohn,
"Unauthorized
Immigrant Totals Rise in
7 States, Fall in 14:
Decline in Those From
Mexico Fuels Most State
Decreases."
Washington, D.C. Pew
Research Center's
Hispanic Trends Project,
November.

Estimate of Unauthorized Immigrant Population by Region (2012)

Estimado de la Población Inmigrante No-autorizada por Región (2012)

TABLE 2.1

Unauthorized Immigrant Population, By Region of Birth, 2012

In thousands

	Estimate	%
<i>Total U.S.</i>	<i>11,200</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Latin America		
Mexico	5,850	52.4
Central America	1,700	15.2
South America	700	6.3
Caribbean	550	4.9
Other regions		
Asia	1,400	12.4
Europe, Canada	600	5.3
Middle East, Africa, Other	400	3.5

Note: All numbers are rounded independently and are not adjusted to sum to the total U.S. figure or other totals. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. See Methodology for rounding rules. Asia includes South and East Asia. Europe includes all central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union. The Middle East includes Southwest Asia and North Africa.

Source: Tables A6 and A7, derived from Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source:
Passel, Jeffrey S. and D'Vera
Cohn, "Unauthorized Immigrant
Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14:
Decline in Those From Mexico
Fuels Most State Decreases."
Washington, D.C. Pew Research
Center's Hispanic Trends Project,
November.

Countries of Birth - Largest Number of U.S. Unauthorized Immigrants (2012).

Países de Procedencia - Concentración Mayor de Inmigrantes no-autorizados en EE.UU. (2012)

TABLE 2.2

Countries of Birth with Largest Numbers of U.S. Unauthorized Immigrants, 2012

In thousands

	Estimate	%
Mexico	5,850	52.4
El Salvador	675	6.1
Guatemala	525	4.7
India	450	4.0
Honduras	350	3.1
China	300	2.7
Philippines	200	1.8
Korea	180	1.6
Dominican Republic	170	1.5
Colombia	150	1.3
Ecuador	130	1.2
Canada	120	1.1
Peru	120	1.0
Haiti	110	1.0
Brazil	100	0.9
Jamaica	100	0.9

Note: All numbers are rounded independently and are not adjusted to sum to the total U.S. figure or other totals. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. See Methodology for rounding rules. Birth countries with the same estimated population are shown alphabetically; differences between consecutive ranks may not be statistically significant. China includes Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Source: Table A8, derived from Pew Research Center estimates for 2012 based on augmented American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source:
 Passel, Jeffrey S. and D'Vera Cohn,
 "Unauthorized Immigrant Totals
 Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14: Decline
 in Those From Mexico Fuels Most
 State Decreases." Washington, D.C.
 Pew Research Center's Hispanic
 Trends Project, November.

Immigrants

Apoyo Publico de la Legalización de Inmigrantes No-documentados

Hispanics, Young People Among Most Likely to Favor Allowing Undocumented Immigrants to Remain in U.S.

% saying that undocumented immigrants living in the U.S. who meet certain requirements should ...

	Be allowed to stay legally	And be able to apply for...		Not be allowed to stay legally	DK
	%	Citizenship	Permanent residency	%	
Total	72	42	26	27	2=100
18-29	81	53	27	18	1=100
30-49	77	43	29	22	1=100
50-64	62	34	24	36	2=100
65+	67	40	22	30	4=100
White	69	41	24	30	2=100
Black	72	38	30	24	3=100
Hispanic	86	54	30	14	*=100
Born in U.S.	79	53	25	21	0=100
Born outside U.S.	93	56	35	7	*=100
College grad+	81	44	33	18	2=100
Some college	71	42	25	28	1=100
H.S. or less	67	40	22	31	2=100
Republican	56	25	28	43	1=100
Conservative	53	21	28	45	2=100
Mod/Lib	62	32	28	38	0=100
Independent	76	48	25	23	1=100
Democrat	80	48	27	19	2=100
Cons/Mod	75	41	29	24	1=100
Liberal	86	58	25	12	2=100

Source:
Pew Research Center,
June, 2015, "Broad Public
Support for Legal Status
for Undocumented
Immigrant."

Survey conducted May 12-18, 2015. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses to question about citizenship/permanent residency not shown. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Part 2: Latino Immigration in the U.S.
-The Acculturation Process

Parte 2: Inmigración Latina en EE.UU.
-Proceso de Aculturación

Definitions / Definiciones

► Acculturation

- Is a process of attitudinal and behavioral change undergone by the individuals who reside in multi-cultural societies or who come in contact with a new culture due to immigration, colonization, invasions or other important political changes (Marin, & VanOss Marin, 1991).
- It refers to the process adaptation of the minority group to the culture of the dominant group.

► Enculturation

- The process whereby individuals learn their group's culture, through experience, observation and instruction (Roysircal-Sodowsky & Maestas, 2000, p. 134).

► Types of Acculturation

- *Dissonant Acculturation*
- *Consonant Acculturation*
- *Selective Acculturation*

□ (Source: Portes, A. & Rumbaut, R. G. (2001). *Legacies: Stories of the immigrant second generation*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.)

► Aculturación

- Es el cambio de actitudes y comportamientos de individuos que residen en sociedades multi-culturales y que entran en contacto con una nueva cultura a resultado de inmigración, colonización, invasiones u otro cambio político importante (Marin and VanOss Marin, 1991).
- Se refiere al proceso de adaptación de un grupo minoritario a la cultura del grupo dominante.

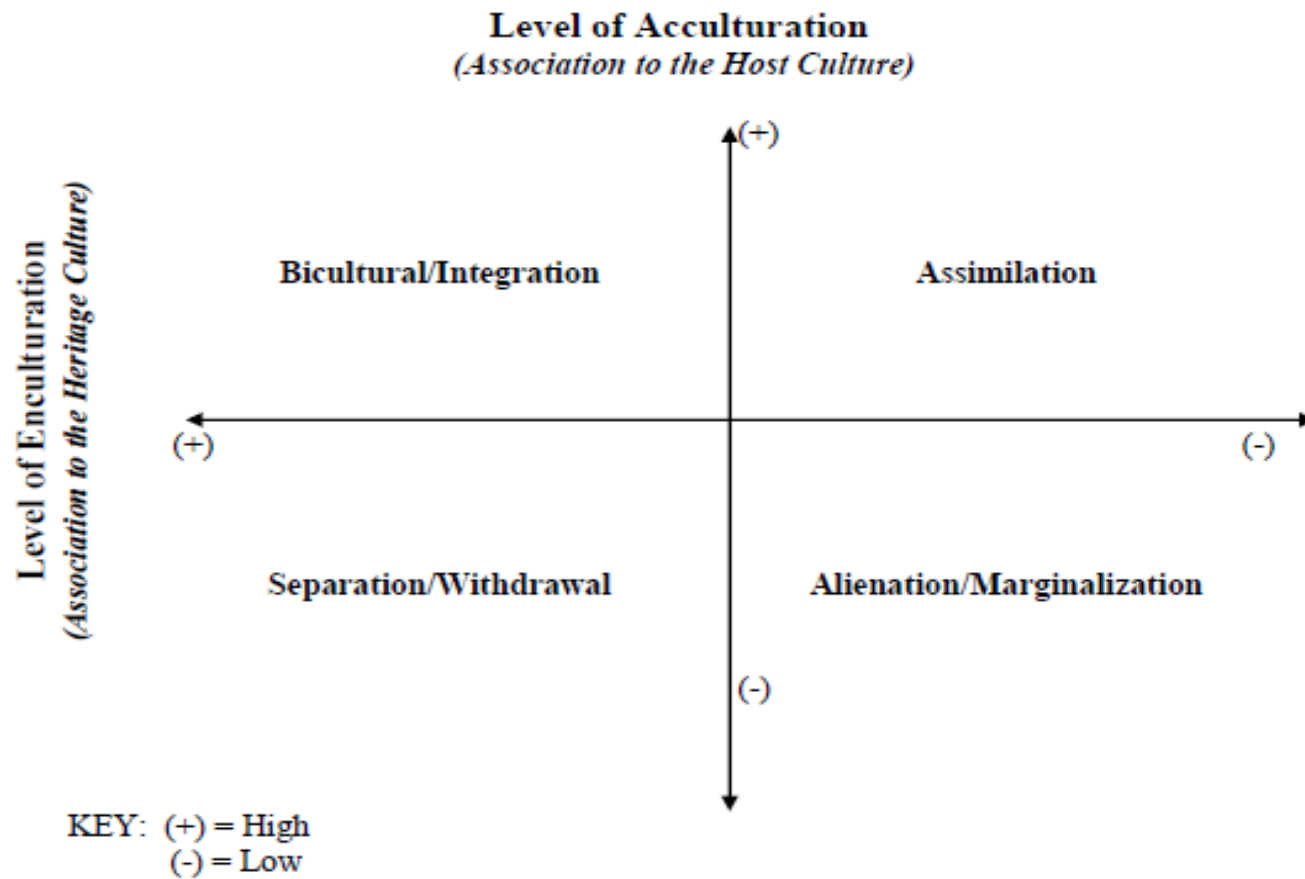
► Enculturación

- El proceso en cual individuos aprenden la cultura de su propio grupo a través de experiencias, observaciones o instrucción (Roysircal-Sodowsky & Maestas, 2000, p. 134).

► Tipos de Aculturación

- Aculturación Disonante
- Aculturación Consonante
- Aculturación Selectiva

Circumplex Diagram: Berry (1980) Levels of Acculturation-Enculturation



Source: Berry, J.H. (1997). Immigration, Acculturation, and Adaptation. *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, 46(1), 5-68

Definitions / Definiciones

► Acculturative Stress:

- It refers to when an individual's adaptive resources are insufficient to support adjustment to a new cultural environment" (Roysircal-Sodowsky & Maestas, 2000, p. 138).

► What Influence Acculturative Stress?

- ▢ The Nature of the Dominant Society
- ▢ Nature of the acculturating group
- ▢ Mode of acculturation adaptation chosen

► Estrés Aculturativo

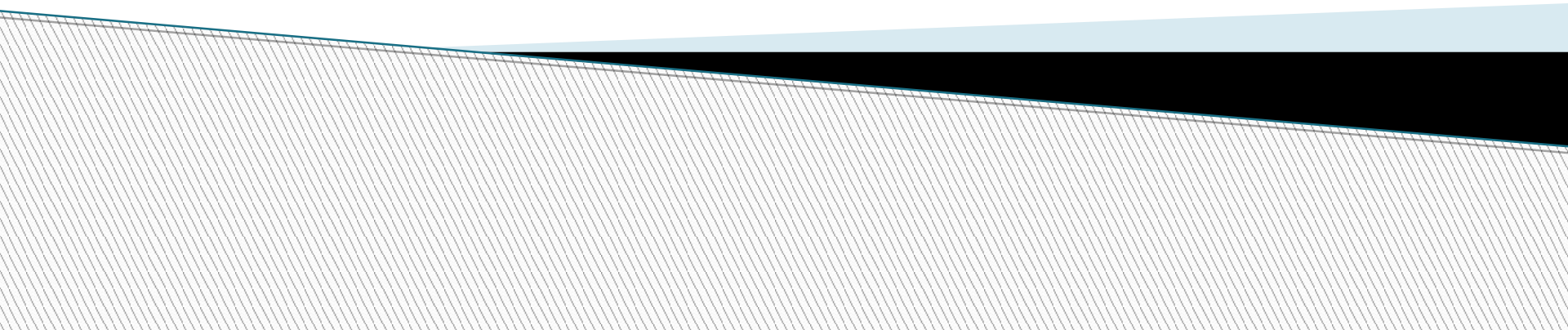
- Un estado donde los recursos adaptivos del individuo son insuficientes para proveer apoyo en el ajuste a nuevo ambiente cultural. (Roysircal-Sodowsky & Maestas, 2000, p. 138)

► Que Influencia el desarrollo de el Estrés Aculturativo?

- Las Características mas Centrales de la Sociedad Dominante.
- Las Características mas Centrales del grupo que esta el proceso de aculturación.
- El Modo de adaptación de aculturación.

Part 3: Latino Immigration in the U.S.
***-Application Example “The
Bienvenido Program”***

Parte 3: Inmigración Latina en EE.UU.
***-Ejemplo de Aplicación “El Programa
Bienvenido”***



El Programa Bienvenido es un programa de prevención e intervención que busca aumentar el acceso de los servicios de salud mental, mejorar la salud mental y calidad de vida de los inmigrantes latinos.

Strengths-based work / Trabajo Basado en los Atributos Positivos

- ▶ The Bienvenido curriculum is a nine week strengths-based mental health promotion curriculum.
- ▶ Facilitators lead conversations with Latino immigrant youth and adults on adjusting to life in a new country and how to maintain a positive mental health.
- ▶ Facilitators assist in reducing risk for emotional risks associated with the acculturation process.

El curriculum Bienvenido tiene una duración de nueve semanas y esta basado en la perspectiva de fortalezas.

Los facilitadores facilitan conversaciones con inmigrantes y adolescentes sobre el ajuste a la vida en otro país y como mantener una salud mental positiva.

Los facilitadores ayudan a reducir el riesgo para riesgos emocionales asociados con el proceso de la aculturación.

Hear stories of adaptation / Escuche las historias de adaptación

- ▶ The Bienvenido Program encourages participants to share their experiences of immigration and acculturation in a group setting.
- ▶ El Program Bienvenido anima a los participantes compartir sus experiencias de inmigración y aculturación en un ambiente grupal.

Source: CDEP Report Findings,
2009



Create a culturally responsive environment / Crear un ambiente que es culturalmente sensible

- ▶ Offer a comfortable, culturally appropriate and responsive environment for Latinos which can help reduce fear and stigmatization associated with mental illness.

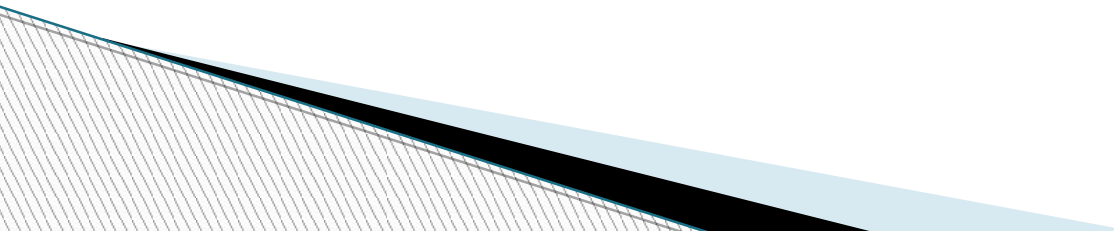


Source: CDEP Report Findings, 2009

What are we up to? / Que estamos haciendo?

- ▶ Implement practices outside of mental health centers
 - Literacy centers (Centros de alfabetización)
 - Library (Biblioteca)
 - Health coalitions (Coaliciones de salud)
 - Factory (Fábricas)
 - Church (Iglesia)
 - Garden work (Trabajo de jardinería)

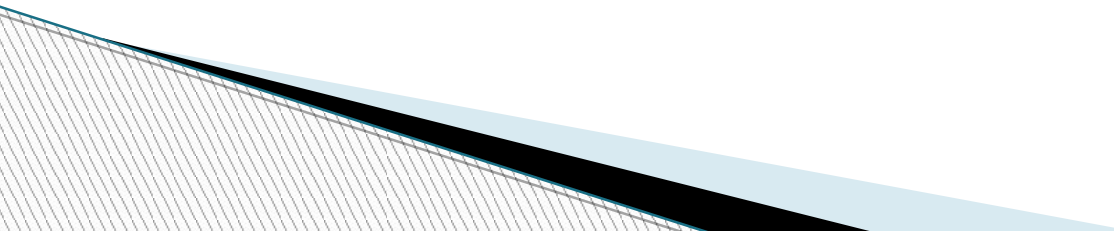
Source: CDEP Report Findings, 2009



Build Capacity/ Construir Capacidad

- ▶ Bienvenido Community Solutions trains community members to work as facilitators and work within their own communities.
- ▶ Bienvenido Community Solutions entrena miembros de la comunidad para trabajar como facilitadores y que trabajen en sus comunidades.

Source: CDEP Report Findings, 2009



Church and Religious Leaders

Promote Wellness - **Promover la salud**

- Education - Educación
- Sermons - Sermones

Build Knowledge **Construir conocimiento**

- Train/educate – entrenar/educar
- Reduce stigma – reducir el estigma

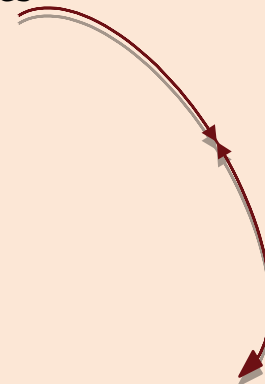
Build on Reciprocal Relationship

Strengthen Partnerships - **Reforzar colaboració**

- Starting point – Punto de partida
- Trust – Confianza

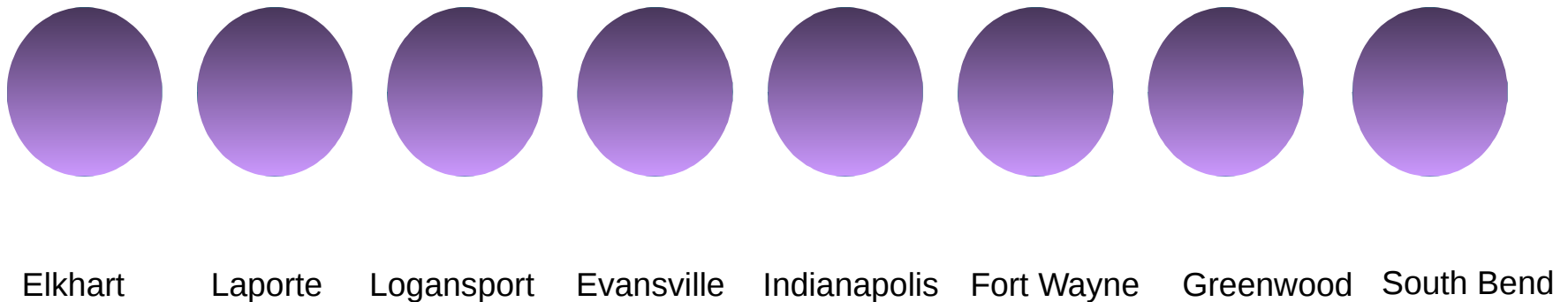
Demonstrate Prevention - **Demostrar la prevención**

- Increase knowledge – aumentar conocimiento
- Increase access and



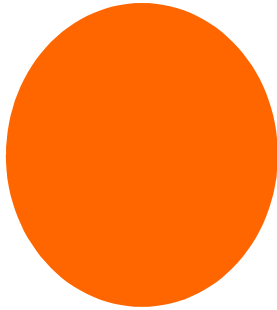
Build Capacity/ Construir Capacidad

- ▶ **Indiana Minority Health Coalition**
 - Trains 8 health coalitions in the Bienvenido Program.
 - Entrenar a ocho coaliciones

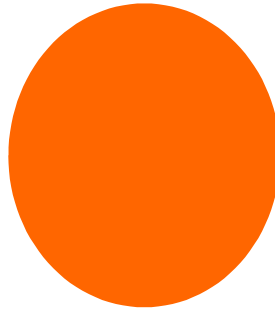


Build Strategic Relationships / Construir Relaciones Estratégicas

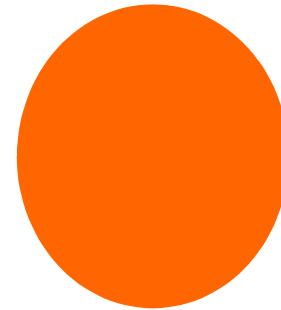
► Indiana Department of Correction



South Bend



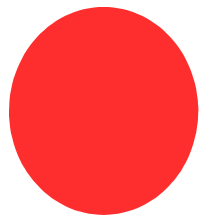
Logansport



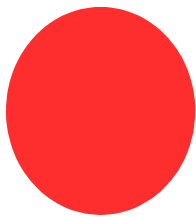
Pendleton

Build Strategic Relationships / Construir Relaciones Estratégicas

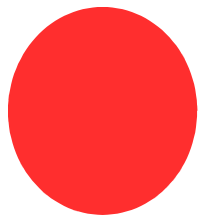
► Faith-based groups: churches



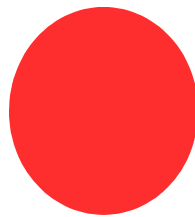
Comunidad
Cristiana
Adulam



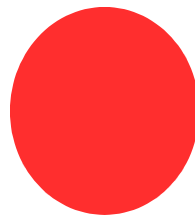
St. Patrick's
Catholic
Church



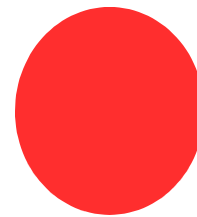
St. Vincent's
Catholic
Church



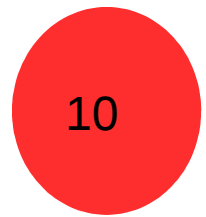
Templo Sinaí



Youth for
Christ



The Post
Youth Center

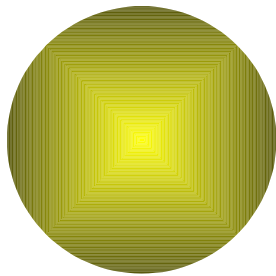


Hispanic
Mennonite
Church

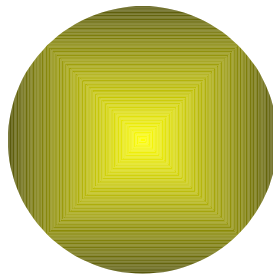
3 trainings
2011-2013

Build Strategic Relationships / Construir Relaciones Estratégicas

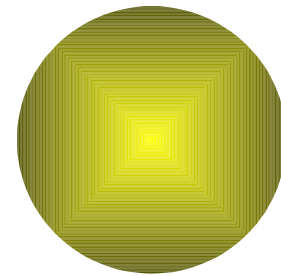
- ▶ Court systems - Tribunales
 - Over 180 probationers have completed Bienvenido.
 - Mas de 180 personas en probatorio han participado en Bienvenido.



Noble County Court



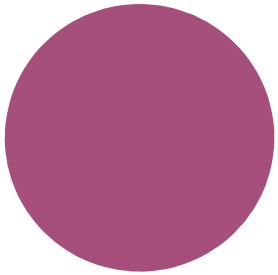
Pendleton Town Court



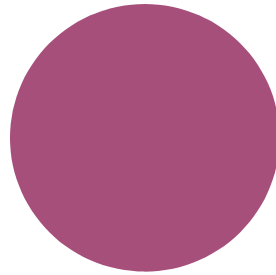
Goshen City Court

Build Strategic Relationships / Construir Relaciones Estratégicas

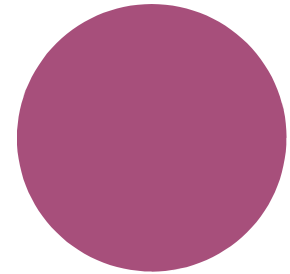
- ▶ School systems
- ▶ Sistemas escolares



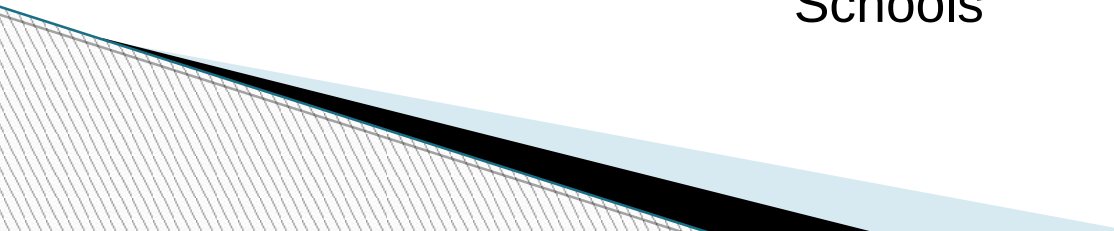
Elkhart
Community
Schools



Goshen
Community
Schools



West Noble
Schools



Bienvenido Facilitators (*Facilitadores en*) Baltimore, Oregon, Colorado, Washington, Indiana



“Bienvenido is not a manual, it’s not a curriculum, it’s not 10 letters that one says to warmly welcome an immigrant. Bienvenido is the feeling that has us get near to our new friends, neighbors, acquaintances, etc. Bienvenido is giving a hand to someone in a different way. Bienvenido reaches the heart of immigrants.” Laura Garcia, Bienvenido Facilitator, Elkhart, IN

Strategies for community change: Bienvenido Program



Understand context first
— Entender el context
primero

Listen to stories —
Eschuchar historias

Be relevant — Ser
relevante ante la
situación del inmigrante

Relationship building —
Construir relaciones

Work in community —
Trabaja en la
comunidad



**For more information on the
Bienvenido Program:**

**Para mas información del
Programa *Bienvenido*:**

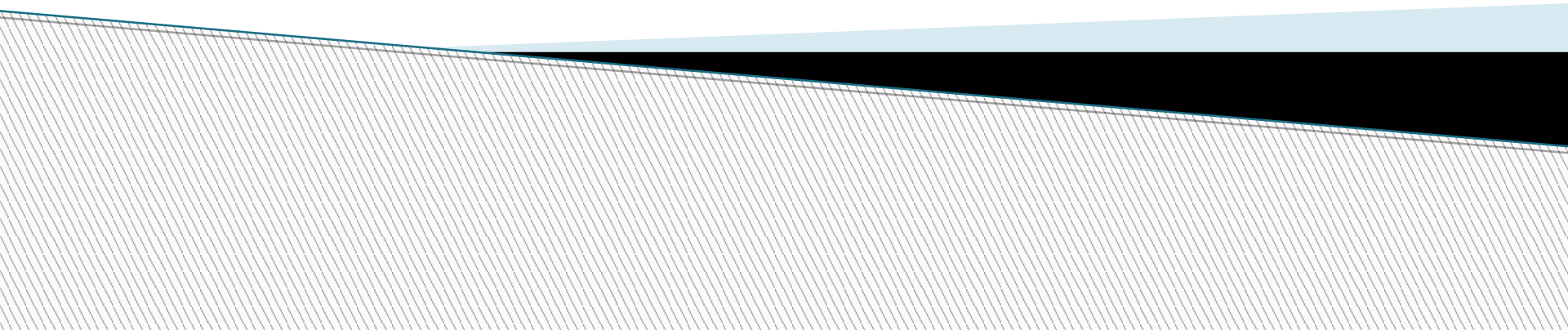
Gilberto Perez Jr.

bvdonetwork@gmail.com

www.bienvenidosolutions.org

www.facebook.com/bnvdo

1-574-675-1112

The bottom of the slide features decorative wavy lines. A light blue wave is at the top, followed by a black wave, and then a grey wave with diagonal hatching at the bottom.

References

- ▶ Berry, J.H. (1997). Immigration, Acculturation, and Adaptation. *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, 46(1), 5-68.
- ▶ Marin, G. & VanOss Marin B. (1991). *Research with Hispanic population*. In Applied Social Research Methods Series Vol. 23 Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- ▶ Passel, J. S. and D'Vera C., (2015). Unauthorized immigrant totals rise in 7 states, fall in 14: Decline in those from Mexico fuels most state decreases (Research Report). Pew Research Center website: <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/07/22/unauthorized-immigrant-population-stable-for-half-a-decade/>
- ▶ Pew Research Center, (2015) Broad Public Support for Legal Status for Undocumented Immigrant. Retrieved from <http://www.people-press.org/2015/06/04/broad-public-support-for-legal-status-for-undocumented-immigrants/>
- ▶ Portes, A. & Rumbaut, R. G. (2001). *Legacies: Stories of the immigrant second generation*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press
- ▶ Roysircal-Sodowsky, G. R., & Maestas, M. V. (2000). Acculturation, ethnic identity, and acculturative stress: Evidence and measurement. In R. H. Dana (ed.), *Handbook of cross-cultural and multicultural assessment* (pp. 131-172). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- ▶ Stepler, R, & Brown, A. (2015). Statistical portrait of Hispanics in the United States, 1980 - 2013 (Research Report). Retrieved from Pew Research Center website: <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2015/05/12/statistical-portrait-of-hispanics-in-the-united-states-1980-2013-trends/>