Index

ability factors, for media usage, 232, 233 English language proficiency and, 233 abortion rights, 378-82 nation of origin and, attitudes toward, 383 African Americans coalitions with Latinos, 147-48 commonalities between Latinos and, 169-72 competition with Latinos, perception of, 176-80, 181, 184 discrimination against Latinos, 158 inter-group relations with Latinos, 168-72 in Latino friendship networks, 95 political commonalities with Latinos, 170 success of Latinos and, 168-69 in urban areas, demographics for, 149 age, as demographic Internet usage by, 235, 241-42, 246 for Latinos, in U.S., 6-7, 8 as pyramid, 6-7 for U.S. electoral participation, 249-50 American Community Survey, 349 American creed, 56, 75 equal rights as part of, 70 American dream achievement of, 1 definition of, 46 American identity, for Latinos, 84 Christian religiosity and, 86-87 cultural embrace of, 87-88

English proficiency and, 85 for native-born, 88 naturalization as influence on, 88 whiteness as factor for, 85-86 American National Election Study (ANES), 278 ANES. See American National Election Study anti-immigration movements, 249 ascriptive hierarchy, as political tradition, 57 equality of opportunity under, 57 Asian Americans commonalities between Latinos, 174-75, 176 inter-group relations with Latinos, 174-76 political commonalities with Latinos, 177 political similarities with Latinos, 176 assimilation, 31, 91-93. See also citizenship; cultural isolation, as stereotype; naturalization, as U.S. citizens clannishness of Latinos and, as stereotype, 13 English proficiency and, 34 for foreign-born Latinos, importance of, 92 friendship network diversity and, 93-95 generational influences on, 92 integration trends with, 419-20 intermarriage as influence on, 83

424

Index

assimilation (cont.) maintenance of distinct culture and, 93 media usage and, 235 for native-born Latinos, importance of, 92 neo-assimilation, 406 race of spouse and, 39 refusal of naturalization and, 18-19 repatriation to nation of origin and, 109-10 ties to mother country and, 13-14 in workplace, 95-96 associations. See voluntary associations, origin-related birth control, attitudes toward, 327-30 educational level and, 330 generational influences on, 327 income level as influence on, 331 by nation of origin, 332 religion as influence on, 328-29, 330 blame, for lack of economic success. See personal responsibility, perceptions of born-again movement. See charismatic religious movements Bush, George W., 20, 268. See also 2004 election, in U.S. Cuban American support by, 271 Bustamante, Cruz, 345 California Mexican Latino population in, 11 political coalitions in, 149-50 candidates for election, contact with, 257-61 for Central American Latinos, 262 for Cuban Americans, 261, 262 for Dominican Americans, 262 by gender, 259, 261 income level as influence on, 259 for Mexican Americans, 261, 262 by nation of origin, 262 for Puerto Ricans, 261, 262 for Salvadoran Americans, 261, 262 for South American Latinos, 262 Catholicism, Latinos and, 39-40 by generation, 40 Central America, Latinos from. See also El Salvador, Latinos from; Guatemala, Latinos from

contact with election candidates, 262

electoral participation by, in nation of origin, 120-21 extended visits by, to nation of origin, 111 familial attachments for, in nation of origin for, 111-12 political contributions by, in nation of origin, 122 political transnationalism for, 118 remittance practices for, 106 repatriation to nation of origin for, 109 short-term travel by, to nation of origin, 115 voter registration by, 254 charismatic religious movements, 40 child care, attitudes toward, 321-24, 327 gender differences in, 323 by income level, 323-24, 325 by nation of origin, 326 Christianity, American identity and, 86-87 Cisneros v. Corpus Christi Independent School District, 386 citizenship. See also naturalization, as U.S. citizens applications for, in U.S., increases in, 30 equal rights and, support for, 70 by generation, 32-33, 37 government efficacy and, 215-17 of LNS respondents, 36 Mexican applications for, 30 social group participation influenced by, 190 - 91civic engagement, 188-229. See also government efficacy, civic engagement and; political knowledge; social groups, participation in for addressing problems, 194-96, 206 contact of government officials and, 200-202, 203 ethnicity of government officials and, 207 government efficacy and, 212-24 interest in public affairs and, 206-10, 2.12 social capital and, 188-90 social group participation in, 190-94 in U.S. political tradition, 57 coalitions, 147-48 with African Americans and Latinos, 147-48

Index

425

collective discrimination as foundation for, 148 common status goals within, 148-50 formation of, factors against, 149 ideological foundations for, 150 political, 149 purpose and function of, 147 socialization experiences as influence on, 148 collective action, for racial identity, 76-78 expressive benefits of, 77 free rider issues in, 76–77 from group mobilization, 77-78 incentives for, 76 in politics, 76-77 psychological benefits of, 77 as rational, 76-77 Colombia, Latinos from by generation, 33 transnationalism for, 102 U.S. population demographics, 30 community schools, 402 competition, between Latinos, perceptions of, 97–98 Congress, U.S., political knowledge of, 308, 309 contraception. See birth control, attitudes toward core values in American creed, 56 democracy as, 56 equality as, 56 equality of opportunity as, 56 freedom as, 56 individualism as, 56-57 liberal tradition as, 56-57 liberty as, 56 self-reliance as, 56 crime, Latinos and race of perpetrator, 159-60 as victim, 159 Cuba, Latinos from contact frequency between, in nation of origin, 106, 126 contact of government officials by, 202 contact with election candidates, 261, 262 discrimination against, perceptions of, 145 electoral participation, in nation of origin, 121

equal rights support by, 71 equality of opportunity, perceptions of, 68 exceptionalism for, 407 extended visits by, to nation of origin, 111 in Florida, population demographics for, 11 by generation, 33 on government efficacy, 213 immigration law for, 354-55 interest in public affairs and, 209 naturalization of, 32 political contributions by, in nation of origin, 122 political transnationalism for, 118 property ownership by, in region of origin, 112 remittance practices for, 106 repatriation to nation of origin for, 108-109 Republican Party support by, 279 self-reliance as value for, 59 short-term travel by, to nation of origin, 115, 129 social group participation by, 191 success from hard work for poor, perceptions of, 64 support for Bush by, 271 trust in government by, 217 U.S. population demographics, 5, 30 voter registration by, 251-53, 254 voter turnout for, 255 cultural discrimination. See discrimination cultural isolation, as stereotype, 12-13 cultural stereotypes. See stereotypes, of Latino community democracy, as value, 56 social capital and, 188-89 voting and, 248 Democratic Party. See also partisanship, political, for Latinos educational level and, registration for, 288 generational support for, 283-85 income level and, registration for, 287 Latino support of, 20-21, 312-15 partisanship support of, 278-79

registration for, by nation of origin, 283–85, 286

426

Index

demographics, in U.S., 4-11 by age, 6-7, 8 age pyramid in, 6–7 citizenship application increases and, 30 Colombia, as nation of origin, 30 contemporary changes, 29-31 Cuba, as nation of origin, 5, 30 Dominican Republic, as nation of origin, 5-6 Ecuador as nation of origin, 30 El Salvador as nation of origin, 5-6, 30 Guatemala as nation of origin, 30 immigration as influence, 29-30 by language use, 8, 9 for LNS, 31-32 Mexico as nation of origin, 5, 30 by nation of origin, 6 for native-born Latinos, 4-5, 12, 30 naturalization increases, 30 in new destination communities, 32 population changes, 4, 5, 29 Puerto Rico as region of origin, 5, 30 regional distribution, 8-11, 30-31 by state, 10 total population, 4 for U.S. electoral participation, 249-50 discrimination, 183 by African Americans, against Latinos, 158 as binding factor for Latinos, 16-17 coalitions based on, 148 against Cubans, perceptions of, 145 in employment, against Latinos, 153 against foreign-born Latinos, 145-46 in housing, against Latinos, 155 by Latinos, 146, 147, 158 by law enforcement, 161-62 in legal issues, against Latinos, 154-55 in LNPS, perceptions of, 144-46 against Mexican Americans, 144 against Puerto Ricans, perceptions of, 145 race of discriminator, 158 reasons for, by generation, 157 in retail stores, perceptions of, 155-56 under SB 1070 proposition, 410-11 by whites, 158-59 Dominican Republic, Latinos from contact frequency between, in nation of origin, 106 contact with election candidates, 262

electoral participation by, in nation of origin, 120-21 equal rights support by, 72 equality of opportunity, perceptions of, 66,68 extended visits by, to nation of origin, 111 familial attachments for, in nation of origin for, 111 by generation, 33 out-marriage by, 132 political contributions by, in nation of origin, 122 political transnationalism for, 118 property ownership by, in nation of origin, 113 remittance practices for, 106 repatriation to nation of origin for, 109 short-term travel by, to nation of origin, 115 social group participation by, 195 success from hard work for poor, perceptions of, 64 transnationalism for, 102 trust in government by, 217 U.S. population demographics, 5-6 voter registration by, 254 voter turnout for, 255 dual nationality, 137

economic status, for Latinos, 46-50 employment rates, 46 government assistance rates, 47-48 home ownership, 48 income levels, 46 objective indicators, 50 perceptions of blame for, 59 subjective indicators, 50 wage rates, 46 Ecuador, Latinos from, population demographics, as nation of origin, 30 education, access to, for Latinos, 386-405 See also parent-teacher associations; public schools, assessment of; school officials, contact with; school volunteering in community schools, 402 enrollment rates, 387, 388 expectations for children and, 389-91, 392 with immigration, 367-69

> legal cases for, 386 parental aspirations for children, 389-90, 391 parental involvement in, 391-96 as primary policy issue, 386-87 private versus public schooling, 388 in public schools, 403-405 school quality assessment, 396-402 school volunteering and, 396 specialized language programs, 398 for undocumented immigrants, 366, 367, 369 educational level birth control and, attitudes toward, 330 contact with public education officials and, 394 contact with school officials and, 401 Democratic Party registration and, 288 denial of education for undocumented immigrants and, 368 equal pay for equal work and, attitudes toward, 335 equal rights support influenced by, 71 equality of opportunity and, perception influenced by, 67-70 feelings about political parties and, 293 of foreign-born Latinos, 43-44 gender of candidate and, as qualification factor, 340 by generation, among Latinos, 42-44, 45 government assistance and, attitudes toward, 355 government efficacy and, 224 immigration and, attitudes toward, 359 interest in public affairs by, 209-12 of LNS respondents, 44 of native-born Latinos, 44-46 of naturalized citizens, 46 parental support of, as stereotype for Latinos, 17-18 perceptions of self-blame influence by, 59 political ideology by, 297 political knowledge and, 306, 308, 311 political partisanship and, party support influenced by, 280-83 political transnationalism influenced by,

- 119
- problem solving and, 195

Index

427

PTA involvement and, 395 race of political candidates, as influence on. 300 Republican Party registration and, 288 school volunteering and, 397 social group participation by, 191 Spanish-speaking candidates and, as influence on support, 303 success from hard work for poor, perceptions influence by, 63 U.S. demographics for, 42-46 voter registration by, 251, 263-65 El Salvador, Latinos from contact with election candidates, 261, 262 equal rights support by, 71, 72 equality of opportunity, perceptions of, 68 by generation, 33 social group participation by, 195 success from hard work for poor, perceptions of, 64 U.S. population demographics, 5-6, 30 voter registration by, 254 voter turnout for, 255 electoral ballots, in Spanish, 248 electoral participation, in nation of origin, 120 - 21by Central American Latinos, 120-21 by Cuban Americans, 121 by Dominican Americans, 120-21 by Mexican Americans, 121 by Puerto Ricans, 121 by South American Latinos, 121 electoral participation, in U.S., 248-74. See also 2004 election, in U.S.; voter registration; voter turnout anti-immigration measures as influence on, 249 from contact with candidates, 257-61 media age demographics and, for Latinos, 249-50 naturalization for, 249 outreach measures for, 250 politicization of identity and, for Latinos, 249 registration knowledge, 261-65 for 2004 election, 265-74 voter registration, 250-53 voting and, meaningfulness of, 248 Voting Rights Act of 1965, 248-49

428

Index

employment discrimination in, against Latinos, 153 equal pay for equal work, attitudes toward, 333-34 by generation, 47 mistreatment in, 160-61 promised pay in, 161 rates of, for Latinos, 46 English language American identity and, proficiency as influence on, 85 as aspirational, 91 assimilation and, from proficiency, 34 as dominant language, by generation, 91 for foreign-born Latinos, demographics for, 8 generational proficiency levels influenced by, 34 Internet use and proficiency in, 235 LNS respondents and, proficiency as factor for, 32 media usage and proficiency in, 233, 234, 239-40 for native-born Latinos, demographics for, 8 newspaper usage and proficiency in, 237 racial identity and, importance of, 85 retention of, importance of, 89-91 environmental exposures, 161-62 environmental justice and, 162 generational influences on, 162-63 minority communities and, 163-65 environmental justice, 162 equal pay for equal work, attitudes toward, 333-34 by educational level, 335 by income level, 336 by nation of origin, 337 equal rights, support for, 70-74 in American creed, 70 citizenship status and, 70 for Cuban Americans, 71 by Dominican Americans, 72 educational level as influence on, 71 generational influences on, 70 by income level, 71 in LNS, 75 by Mexican Americans, 71, 72 by national origin, 71, 72 by Puerto Ricans, 71, 72 by Salvadoran Americans, 71, 72

equality of opportunity, 56 under ascriptive hierarchy, 57 for Cuban Americans, perceptions of, 68 for Dominican Americans, perceptions of, 66, 68 educational level and, perception influenced by, 67-70 generational influences and, perceptions of, 65-66, 151 income level and, 67 life advancement influenced by, 63-70 in LNS, 74-75 for Mexican Americans, perceptions of, 68 national origin and, perceptions of, 66-67,68 naturalization and, as influence on, 182-83 for Puerto Ricans, perceptions of, 66-67, 68 for Salvador Americans, perceptions of, 68 ethnic identity, development of, 14 social construction of, for Latinos, 14-15 universal pan-ethnicity, 14-15 expectation factors, for media usage, 233-34 for foreign-born Latinos, 233-34 for native-born Latinos, 234 for naturalized citizens, 234 extended visits, to nation of origin, 110-11 by Central American Latinos, 111 for Cuban Americans, 111 by Dominican Americans, 111 by Mexican Americans, 111 by Puerto Ricans, 111 by South American Latinos, 111 Florida, Cubans Americans in, demographics for, 11 foreign-born Latinos age pyramid for, 6-7 assimilation for, 92 contact of government officials by, 204 demographics for, 6 discrimination against, 145-46 educational level for, 43-44

English language use by, 8

Index

429

expectation factors, for media usage, 233 - 34feelings of being welcome in U.S., 181, 182 by gender, 7 Internet use for, 241 newspaper usage for, 236 repatriation to nation of origin for, 108-109 voter registration for, 263 voter turnout for, 253-55 free rider issues, in collective action, 76-77 freedom, as value, 56 friendship networks, diversity within, 93-95 African Americans in, 95 generational influences on, 94 for native-born Latinos, 94 in workplace, 95-97 gender. See also gender roles, traditional attitudes toward; males; women child care and, attitudes by, 323 contact with election candidates by, 259, 2.61 contact with school officials by, 393, 400 of foreign-born Latinos, 7 government assistance and, attitudes by, 351, 356 immigration attitudes by, 359 interest in public affairs by, 212 Internet use by, 246 of LNS respondents, 37 machismo and, as stereotype, 18 matrícula consular and, support by, 374 perceptons of self-blame influence by, 59 of political candidate, as qualification factor, 339 problem solving and, through civic engagement, 195 race of political candidates by, 300 school volunteering by, 397 Spanish-speaking candidates and, 303 support for denial of education access, for undocumented immigrants, 369 transnationalism influenced by, 127 2004 election and, candidate support by, 257, 271

undocumented immigration and, attitudes toward, 364 voter registration by, 253, 265 gender roles, traditional attitudes toward. See also birth control, attitudes toward; child care, attitudes toward for birth control, 327-30 candidate gender, as qualification factor, 339, 342 for child care, 321-24, 327 definition of, 319 early research for, 320-21 egalitarian view of, 320 on equal pay for equal work, 333-34 historical view of, 319 in LNS, 321 for political candidacy, qualifications for, 334-38, 339 theories for, 319-20 generational influences, among Latinos on assimilation, 92 on birth control, attitudes toward, 327 Catholicism and, 40 for church attendance, 42 on citizenship, 32-33, 37 country of origin and, 33 for Democratic Party support, 283-85 educational level, 42-44, 45 employment rates, 47 on English proficiency, 34 on environmental exposure, perceptions of, 162-63 for equal rights support, 70 on equality of opportunity, 65-66, 151 for feeling welcome in U.S., 181 on friendship networks, diversity within, 94 for government assistance, attitudes toward, 353 government efficacy and, perceptions of, 213housing discrimination and, perceptions of, 155 on income levels, 46, 48 for Internet use, 241 for labor union membership, 51 in LNS, 32-34 on marital status, 38 of military status, 52

- nation of origin as source of identity, 79
- on out-marriage, 130–31

430

Index

generational influences (cont.) on personal responsibility, 58 political ideology and, 284, 290-95 on political knowledge, for U.S. Congress, 308 on political transnationalism, 119-20 on property ownership, in nation of origin, 112 on race of spouse, 39 on reasons for discrimination, 157 on religious practices, 39-42 for remittance practices, 106 for retail discrimination, perceptions of, 156-57 on short-term travel, to nation of origin, 115, 128 for social group participation, 190-91 on success from hard work, for poor, 59-63, 151-52, 153 on transnationalism, 102, 105 on voter registration, 251 for workplace diversity, 96 government assistance availability of, 165-67 educational level and, attitudes toward, 355 gender attitudes toward, 351, 356 generational influences on attitudes toward, 353 in health care, 349-53 income level and, attitudes toward, 354 nation of origin and, attitudes toward, 352, 357 as public policy, public opinions on, 348-49, 384 in Spanish, 166-67, 183 welfare as, 47-48 government efficacy, civic engagement and, 212-24 citizenship and, as influence on, 215 - 17comprehension of policies and system, 223-24, 225 for Cuban Americans, 213, 217 for Dominican Americans, 217 educational level and, 224 generational influences on, 213 income level and, 213-15 national origin as influence on, 213 personal influence on, 214, 217-21, 222 trust levels in, 217, 218

group identity, collective action for, -77–78 literature on, 78 Guatemala, Latinos from by generation, 33 U.S. population demographics, 30 health care, support for, 349-53 insurance reform in, 351 Hispanic, as self-label, 81 Hispanic identity, social construction of, 14-15 home ownership, 48 housing discrimination generational influences on, 155 against Latinos, perceptions of, 155 identification, for undocumented immigrants. See matrícula consular, as legal identification ideology, political, 284, 290-95 by educational level, 297 by income level, 296 by nation of origin, 294 immigration. See also undocumented immigration dual nationality and, 137 education access and, 367-69 educational level and, attitudes toward, 359 gender attitudes toward, 359 income level and, attitudes toward, 358 by juveniles, 364 laws, for nation of origin, 354-55 matrícula consular and, as legal identification, 369-72 nation of origin and, attitudes toward, 356-60, 361 as personal issue, for Latinos, 354 as primary policy issue for Latinos, 21-22 property ownership after, 137 as public policy, 353-72 reform preferences for, 361-62 SB 1070 and, in Arizona, 410-11 status of, as Latino stereotype, 11-12 transnationalism and, 101 U.S. demographic changes from, 29-30 to U.S., positive impact of, 358 immigration gateways, 8

> immigration laws, by nation of origin, 354-55 immigration reform. See also undocumented immigration amnesty in, 362 anti-immigrant sentiments after, 411 preferences for, 361-62 Puerto Rican attitudes toward, 363 income level, 46 birth control and, attitudes toward, 331 child-care attitudes by, 323-24, 325 contact of government officials and, 202-204 contact with election candidates and, 259 Democratic Party registration and, 287 denial of education access by, 367 equal pay for equal work and, attitudes toward, 336 equal rights support by, 71 equality of opportunity and, perception of influenced by, 67 feelings about political parties and, 292 gender of political candidate and, 341 by generation, 48 government assistance and, 354 government efficacy and, 213-15 immigration and, 358 interest in public affairs by, 209-12 Internet use and, 235 on perceptions of self-blame, 59 political ideology by, 296 political knowledge and, 306, 307, 310 political partisanship and, party support influenced by, 280, 282, 285 problem solving and, through civic engagement, 195 Republican Party registration and, 287 same-sex marriage rights by, 377 social group participation by, 191, 200 Spanish-speaking candidates and, 302 success from hard work for poor, perception influenced by, 63 voter registration by, 251, 263-65 individualism, as value, 56-57 for Mexican Americans, 57 perceptions of blame and, 58-59 interest factors, for media usage, 232-33 political knowledge and, 233

Index

431

interest in public affairs, 206-10, 212 intergroup relations, for Latinos, 147-48, 167-81 with African Americans, 168-72 with Asian Americans, 174-76 coalitions, 147-48 commonalities between African Americans and, 169–72 commonalities between Asian Americans and, 174-75, 176 commonalities between whites and, 172-73, 174 competition with African Americans, perceptions of, 176-80, 181, 184 geographical contexts for, 169 political commonalities with African Americans, 171 political commonalities with Asian Americans, 177 political commonalities with whites, 174 as political incorporation, 147 success of other minorities and, 168-69 with whites, 172-74 Internet use, 235-36 access levels, for Latinos, 235, 240-42, 245-47 age factors for, 235, 241-42, 246 English language proficiency and, 235 for foreign-born Latinos, 241 by gender, 246 generational influences on, 241 income level and, 235 for native-born Latinos, 235 for naturalized citizens, 241 interracial marriage. See out-marriage Iraq War, Latinos' opinion on, 345 Jackson, Jesse, 148 juveniles, immigration by, 364 Kerry, John, 20. See also 2004 election, in U.S. Latino support for, 271 Keyes v. School District No. 1, Denver, CO, 386

labor unions, membership in, 51 generational differences, 51 racial demographics, 51 language programs, in schools, 398

432

Index

language use. See also English language demographics for, in U.S., 8, 9 in media, preferences for, 239-40, 242, 243-44 Latino, as self-label, 81 Latino Almanac, 3 content structure for, 24-27 media sources, 26 organization of, 22 race in, 16 Latino National Political Survey (LNPS) Cubans in, perceptions of discrimination against, 145 Mexicans in, perceptions of discrimination against, 144 perceptions of racial discrimination, 144-46 political partisanship demographics in, 278 Puerto Ricans in, perceptions of discrimination against, 145 Latino National Survey (LNS), 1-2 citizenship of respondents, by generation, 36 commonalities between African Americans and Latinos, 169-72 commonalities between Asian Americans and Latinos, 174-75, 176 commonalities between whites and Latinos, 172-73, 174 competition between Latinos, perceptions of, 97-98 conservative values in, 315-16 country of origin, by generation, 33 cultural commonalities within, 3 Democratic Party support in, 312-15 demographics for, 31-32 diversity of scope in, 2, 3 education level of respondents, 44 employment discrimination in, perceptions of, 153 employment rates of respondents, 47 English proficiency of respondents, 32 equal rights support, 75 equality of opportunity, perceptions of, 74-75 feeling about political parties in, 289, 291 feelings of discrimination in, 16-17 friendship networks, diversity in, 93-95

gender of respondents, 37 gender role attitudes, 321 generational response for, 32-34 goals of. 3 housing discrimination in, perceptions of, 155 income levels of respondents, 48 law enforcement discrimination, perceptions of, 161-62 legal discrimination in, perceptions of, 154–55 maintenance of distinct culture, 93 marital status, 38 methodology of, 2, 22-24, 31-32 military status of respondents, 52 new destination community representation in, 32 for newspaper usage, 236-37 overview of, in purpose of, 2 pan-ethnic self-labeling by respondents, 81 parental education level, for respondents, 45 personal responsibility as value, 74 political knowledge in, 304, 316 political partisanship parameters in, 312-16 race measures in, 16, 34-37, 82 race of respondents, by generation, 36 racial self-categorization in, 35-37, 88 religiosity of respondents, by church attendance, 43 religious affiliation of respondents, 41 religious demographics for, 39-42 retail discrimination in, perceptions of, 155-56 retention of Spanish in, 89-91, 93 sampling scope, 23-24 self-reliance as value, perceptions of, 74 Spanish-speaking candidates and, 316 stereotypes and, 11-22 survey participants, 2 transnationalism in, respondent demographics, 103 U.S. demographics in, 31-32 voter registration sampling in, 250-53 Latinos. See foreign-born Latinos; native-born Latinos law enforcement, discrimination by, against Latinos, 161-62

Index

League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), 386 legal issues, discrimination against Latinos and, perceptions of, 154-55 lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) rights, as morality issue, 373-78 income level and, attitudes toward, 377 nation of origin and, support for, 373-78, 379 liberal tradition, in U.S., 56-57 equal rights in, support for, 70-74 equality of opportunity in, 56 freedom in, 56 individualism in, 56-57 liberty in, 56 success from hard work as part of, 59-63 liberty, as value, 56 LNPS. See Latino National Political Survey LNS. See Latino National Survey Los Angeles, California, political coalitions in, 149-50 Latino success in, 149-50 LULAC. See League of United Latin American Citizens machismo, in Latino community, 18 males foreign-born, age demographics for, 7 machismo among, as stereotype, 18 marital status on LNS respondents, 38 race of spouse, 39 marriage. See out-marriage; same-sex marriage rights matrícula consular, as legal identification, 369 - 72gender and, support by, 374 Mexican support for, 369 nation of origin and, attitudes toward, 374 media, usage of, 231-47. See also Internet use; newspapers, usage of ability factors for, 232, 233 assimilation as influence on, 235 attitudes and behaviors influenced by, 242-47 English language proficiency and, 233, 234, 239-40

expectation factors, 233-34

433

historical context for, 231 interest factors for, 232-33 through Internet, 235-36 language preferences, 239-40, 242, 243-44 through newspapers, 232, 242-43 political knowledge and, 231-32 racial self-identity and, 234-35 in Spanish language, 234-35, 239 through television news, 238-39 Mexico, Latinos from citizenship applications from, 30 contact frequency between, in nation of origin, 106 contact with election candidates, 261, 262 discrimination against, 144 electoral participation by, in nation of origin, 121 equal rights support by, 71, 72 equality of opportunity, perceptions of, 68 extended visits by, to nation of origin, 111 familial attachments for, in nation of origin for, 111 by generation, 33 individualism as value for, 57 matrícula consular for, as legal identification, 369 nationality law in, changes in, 30 naturalization by, 32 out-marriage by, 131 political contributions by, in nation of origin, 122 political transnationalism for, 118 property ownership among, in nation of origin, 112 remittance practices for, 106, 133-34 repatriation to nation of origin for, 109 short-term travel by, to nation of origin, 115, 129 social group participation by, 191 success from hard work for poor, perceptions of, 64 U.S. population demographics, 5, 30 voter registration by, 253, 254 voter turnout for, 255 military status, 51-52 generational influences on, 52 of LNS respondents, 52

434

Index

morality issues, as political strategy, 372 - 78abortion rights, 378-82 LGBT rights, 373-78 national associations. See voluntary associations, origin-related National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), 387 native-born Latinos age pyramid for, 6-7 American self-identity for, 88 cultural assimilation for, 92 educational level of, 44-46 English language use by, 8 expectation factors and, for media usage, 234 friendship networks for, diversity within, 94 Internet use by, 235 racial self-identity for, 79-81 U.S. population demographics, 4-5, 12, 30 voter turnout for, 253-55 naturalization, as U.S. citizens by Cubans, 32 educational levels and, 46 for electoral participation, 249 expectation factors and, for media usage, 234 Internet use and, 241 by Mexicans, 32 Mexico nationality law and, 30 political knowledge and, 304, 306, 308 racial self-identity, 88 refusal of, as cultural stereotype, 18-19 television news usage and, 238, 244-45 U.S. demographics influenced by, 30 NCES. See National Center for Educational Statistics neo-assimilation, 406 new destination communities, Latino population demographics, 32 newspapers, usage of, 232, 242-43 English language proficiency and, 237 for foreign-born Latinos, 236 frequency of, 236 in LNS respondents, 236-37 for native-born Latinos, 234 political knowledge as influence on, 237, 238

non-voters, in 2004 election, 272, 273, 274, 275 Obama, Barack, 20, 148 opportunity. See equality of opportunity out-marriage children of, racial identity for, 83-84 by Dominicans, 132 generational influences on, 130-31 by Mexicans, 131 racial identity influenced by, 83 transnationalism influenced by, 129 - 30pan-ethnic labels. See also race, Latinos as; racial identity cultural embrace of, 80-81 governmental institution of, 80 Hispanic as, 81 Latino as, 81 in LNS respondents, 81 parent-teacher associations (PTAs), 395 educational level and, involvement with, 395 partisanship, political, for Latinos, 277-316 conservative values and, 315-16 Democratic Party support, 278-79 educational level and, party support influenced by, 280-83 feeling about political parties and, 289, 291 identification patterns, 279-83 income levels and, party support influenced by, 280, 282, 285 in LNPS, 278 in LNS, 312-16 nation of origin as influence on, 281, 285 political ideology and, 284, 290-95 political knowledge and, 301-12 political party registration, 283-85, 286 race of candidates and, 295-98, 299 Republican Party recruitment, 285-90 for Spanish-speaking candidates, 298-301, 302, 303, 316 studies for, 278 theories for, 278-79 personal responsibility, perceptions of for Cuban Americans, 59

Index

for economic success, 58-59 education level as influence on, 59 gender differences, 59 by generation, 58 income level as influence on, 59 in LNS, 74 by national origin, 59, 60 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, U.S., 30 Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation National Survey, 146 political coalitions, 149 in Los Angeles, California, 149-50 political contributions, as transnationalism, 121 - 22by Central Americans, in nation of origin, 122 by Cuban Americans, in nation of origin, 122 by Dominican Americans, in nation of origin, 122 by Mexican Americans, in nation of origin, 122 by Puerto Ricans, in nation of origin, 122 by South Americans, in nation of origin, 122 political knowledge educational level and, 306, 308, 311 income level and, 306, 307, 310 as interest factor, for media usage, 233 in LNS, 304, 316 media usage and, 231-32 nation of origin and, 304, 305, 309 naturalization as influence on, 304, 306, 308 newspaper usage and, 237, 238 political partisanship and, 301-12 television news usage influenced by, 241 of 2004 election state-by-state results, 312, 313, 314, 315 of U.S. Congress, 308 political partisanship. See partisanship, political, for Latinos political transnationalism, 117-20 for Central American Latinos, 118 for Cuban Americans, 118 for Dominican Americans, 118

435

through electoral participation, 120 - 21generational influences, 119-20 nation of origin as influence, 134 through political contributions, 121-22 for Puerto Ricans, 118-19 for South American Latinos, 118 U.S. residency time as influence on, 117-18 politics, among Latinos apathy towards, as cultural stereotype, 19 collective action in, 76-77 Democratic Party support, declines of, 20-21 gender of candidate and, as qualification factor, 334-38, 339, 342 immigration as primary concern, 21-22 voting factors, Latino ethnicity as, 21 the poor, success from hard work for, 59-63. See also American dream for Cuban Americans, perceptions of, 64 for Dominican Americans, perceptions of, 64 by education level, 63 by generation, perceptions of, 59-63, 151-52, 153 by income level, perceptions of, 63 for Mexican Americans, perceptions of, 64 by national origin, 63, 64 for Puerto Ricans, perceptions of, 63, 64 for Salvadoran Americans, perceptions of, 64 population demographics in California, changing diversity of, 11 changes in, for U.S. Latinos, 4, 5 Cuba as nation of origin, 5 Dominican Republic as nation of origin, 5-6 El Salvador as nation of origin, 5-6 in Florida, for Cuban Americans, 11 Mexico as nation of origin, 5 for native-born Latinos, 4-5, 12 Puerto Rico as region of origin, 5 total populations, 4 by U.S. state, 10 private education, for Latinos, 388

educational level as influence on, 119

436

Index

problem solving, through civic engagement, 194-206 educational level as influence on, 195 by gender, 195 income level as influence on, 195 through informal groups, 194 national origin as influence on, 195 property ownership after immigration, 137 by Cuban Americans, in nation of origin, 112 by Dominican Americans, in nation of origin, 113 for Mexican Americans, in nation of origin, 112 for Puerto Ricans, in region of origin, 112 transnationalism and, 112-13 Proposition 22, 373-74 PTAs. See parent-teacher associations public policy, public opinions on, 345-84. See also immigration; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights, as morality issue; morality issues, as political strategy; same-sex marriage rights for health care, 349-53 for immigration, 353-72 for Iraq War, 345 issues of importance, hierarchy for, 346, 347 for moral issues, 372-78 for social welfare programs, 348-49, 384 trends in, 418 public schools, assessment of, 403-405. See also community schools; parent-teacher associations; school officials, contact with; school volunteering contact with education officials in, 393, 394, 399, 404 parental participation and, 404 private education or, 388 PTA participation in, 395 specialized language programs, 398 volunteering in, 396 Puerto Rico, Latinos from contact frequency between, from U.S., 106 contact of government officials by, 202

contact with election candidates, 261, 262 discrimination against, perceptions of, 145 electoral participation, in region of origin, 121 equal rights support by, 71, 72 equality of opportunity for, perceptions of, 66-67, 68 extended visits by, to nation of origin, 111 by generation, 33 immigration reform for, 363 political contributions by, in nation of origin, 122 political transnationalism for, 118-19 property ownership by, in region of origin, 112 remittance practices for, 106, 134 repatriation desires of, 109 short-term travel by, to region of origin, 115 social group participation by, 191, 195 - 98success from hard work for poor, perceptions of, 63 transnationalism for, 103-104, 107-108 U.S. population demographics, 5, 30 voter registration by, 254 voter turnout for, 255 race, Latinos as, 15 in Latino Almanac, 16 in LNS, 16, 34-37, 82 nations of origin and, 15-16 self-categorization by, 35-37 race, of political candidates, 295-98, 299 educational level and, influence on, 300 gender differences on, 300 racial identity, for Latinos, 76-98. See also American identity, for Latinos as American, 84 assimilation and, 91-93 collective action for, 76-78 English proficiency and, 85 through friendship networks, 93-95 by generation, 79 governmental institution of, 80 intermarriage as influence on, 83 of LNS respondents, 35-37, 88 media usage and, 234-35

> by nation of origin, 79, 88 for native-born Latinos, self-labeling by, 79-81,88 for naturalized citizens, 88 politicization of, 249 self-categorization of, 16, 34-37, 82 for spouse, 39 racism. See discrimination Rainbow Coalition, 148, 150 La Raza race as cultural concept, 15 universal adoption of, as stereotype, 15 - 16Raza Cósmica, 15 regional distribution, demographics for, 8-11, 30-31 in new destination communities, 32 in traditional areas, 8 religion. See also Christianity birth control and, attitudes toward, 328-29, 330 Catholicism, 39-40 charismatic movements, 40 generational influences on, 39-42 of LNS respondents, 41 religiosity, church attendance and, 42 of LNS respondents, 43 remittance practices, 102, 106-107, 132 average amounts, 107 to Central America, 106 to Cuba, 106 to Dominican Republic, 106 frequency of, 106 by generation, 106 to Mexico, 106, 133-34 to Puerto Rico, 106, 134 to South America, 106 repatriation, transnationalism and, 102, 108-10 assimilation as influence on, 109-10 for Central American Latinos, 109 for Cuban Americans, 108-109 for Dominican Americans, 109 for extended visits, 110-11 familial commitments and, changes in, 110for foreign-born Latinos, 108-109 passage of time as influence on, 108 for Puerto Ricans, 109 self-selection in, 109 for South American Latinos, 109

Index

437

Republican Party Cuban American support of, 279 educational level and, registration for, 2.88 income level and, registration for, 287 moral issues for, as recruitment strategy, 372-78 recruitment of Latino support by, 285-90 registration for, by nation of origin, 283-85, 286 retail stores, discrimination in, 155-56 generational differences in, 156-57 same-sex marriage rights, 373-78 income level and, attitudes toward, 377 nation of origin and, attitudes toward, 378, 379 SB 1070 proposition, in Arizona, 410-11 school officials, contact with, 393, 394, 399, 404 by educational level, 401 by gender, 393, 400 school volunteering, 396 by educational level, 397 by gender, 397 self-reliance, as value, 56. See also individualism, as value; personal responsibility, perceptions of for Cuban Americans, 59 educational level and, 59 gender differences for, 59 generational influences on, 58 income level as influence on, 59 in LNS, 74 by national origin, 59 short-term travel, to nation of origin, 113 - 15by Central American Latinos, 115 by Cuban Americans, 115, 129 declines in, 113-14 disposable income for, 114-15 by Dominican Americans, 115 generational influences by, 115, 128 legal restrictions against, 114 by Mexican Americans, 115, 129 by Puerto Ricans, 115 by South American Latinos, 115 social capital, 188-90 definition of, 188 democracy and, 188-89

438

Index

social capital (cont.) among Latinos, early history of, 189 in Mexico, historical development of, 189 participation in voluntary associations and, 189 political information and, 189 public-spiritedness as part of, 188 social capital index, 189 social groups, participation in citizenship as influence on, 190-91 by Cuban Americans, 191 by Dominican Americans, 195 by educational level, 191 ethnic and racial composition for, 195, 199 generational influences on, 190-91 by income level, 191, 200 by Mexican Americans, 191 nation of origin as influence on, 191 by Puerto Ricans, 191, 195-98 by Salvadoran Americans, 195 social networks. See friendship networks, diversity within social welfare. See government assistance South America, Latinos from. See also Colombia, Latinos from contact with election candidates, 262 electoral participation by, in nation of origin, 121 extended visits by, to nation of origin, 111 familial attachments for, in nation of origin for, 111 political contributions by, in nation of origin, 122 political transnationalism for, 118 remittance practices for, 106 repatriation to nation of origin for, 109 short-term travel by, to nation of origin, 115voter registration by, 254 Spain, Latinos from, by generation, 33 Spanish language electoral ballots in, 248 generational decreases in use of, 91 government assistance in, 166-67, 183 in media, 234-35, 239 for political candidates, proficiency in, 298-301, 302, 303, 316 retention of, importance of, 89-91, 93

stereotypes, of Latino community, 11-22 clannishness as, 13 as culturally isolated, 12-13 discrimination as binding factor, 16-17 ethnic identity development as, 14 immigration status as, 11-12 machismo, 18 parental support of education, 17-18 political, 19, 20-22 refusal of naturalization as, 18-19 as socially conservative, 19-20 strong ties to mother country, 13-14 television news, usage of, 238-39 frequency of, 239 for naturalized citizens, 238, 244-45 political knowledge as influenced on, 241 transnationalism, 26. See also political transnationalism for Colombians, 102 declines in, 102 definition of, 101 for Dominicans, 102 ethnic media influences on, 123 extended visits and, to nation of origin, 110-11 familial attachments and, 111-12 frequency of contact as factor in, 104, 125 gender as influence on, 127 generational influences on, 102, 105, 123-36 immigration and, 101 LNS demographics, for respondents, 103 measures of, 104 national origin as influence on, 102-103, 123, 137-38 organizational networks for, 102 origin-related voluntary associations and, 115-16 out-marriage as influence on, 129-30 political, 117-20 property obligations and, in nation of origin for, 112-13 for Puerto Ricans, 103-104, 107-108 remittance practices, 102, 106-107 repatriation desires and, 102, 108-10 return travel to nation of origin and, 102

Index

439

short-term travel and, to nation of origin, 113-15 trigger factors for, 413 U.S. proximity as influence on, 102 trust in government, by national origin, 217, 218 2004 election, in U.S., 265-74 gender differences, in candidate support, 257, 271 nation of origin and, voting choice by, 258, 270, 271 non-citizens during, voting preferences for, 271, 272-74 non-voters in, candidate choice, 272, 273, 274, 275 political party support in, 267-68 state-by-state results for, political knowledge of, 312, 313, 314, 315 vote choice in, 265-72 2000 U.S. Census racial self-categorization in, by Latinos, 16, 34-37, 82 religious practices in, 39-40 undocumented immigration amnesty for, 362 education access for, attitudes toward, 366, 367, 369, 370 gender attitudes toward, 364 nation of origin and, attitudes toward, 365 SB 1070 proposition and, in Arizona, 410-11 unions. See labor unions, membership in United States (U.S.). See also Congress, U.S., political knowledge of; electoral participation, in U.S.; naturalization, as U.S. citizens; Puerto Rico, Latinos from; 2004 election, in U.S.; 2000 U.S. Census electoral participation in, by Latinos, 248 - 74feelings of being welcome in, for Latinos, 181, 182 immigration to, as positive, 358 Latino demographics, 4-11, 29 Latino population by state, 10 liberal tradition in, 56-57 native-born Latino population, 4-5, 12 Villaraigosa, Antonio, 149

....

voluntary associations, origin-related, 115 - 16generational influences on, 115-16 by nation of origin, 135-36 voter registration, 250-53 by Central American Latinos, 254 by Cuban Americans, 251-53, 254 by Dominican Americans, 254 educational level as influence on, 251, 263-65 for foreign-born Latinos, 263 frequency of relocation and, 261-63 by gender, 253, 265 generational influences on, 251 income level as influence on, 251, 263-65 knowledge of, 261-65 by Mexican Americans, 253, 254 by nation of origin, 251-53, 254, 266 by Puerto Ricans, 254 by Salvadoran Americans, 254 by South American Latinos, 254 voter turnout, 253-55 for Cuban Americans, 255 for Dominican Americans, 255 for foreign-born Latinos, 253-55 for Mexican Americans, 255 for native-born Latinos, 253-55 for Puerto Ricans, 255 for Salvadoran Americans, 255 voting, meaningfulness of, 248 Voting Rights Act of 1965, U.S., 248-49 wage rates, for Latinos, 46 welfare. See government assistance whiteness, American identity and, 85-86 whites commonalities with, for Latinos, 172-73, 174 discrimination by, against Latinos, 1.58 - 59intergroup relations with, for Latinos, 172-74 political commonalities with, for Latinos, 174 women equal pay for, for equal work, 333-34 transnationalism by, 127 workplace diversity, friendship networks in, 95-97

Wu, Michael, 149