Impacts of Extended Family Households among Latinos on the Central Coast, CA

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Research Proposal
Research Proposal:

Purposes: The goal of our research study is to determine how influential the extended family is within the Latino culture and how Latino values are maintained through this living arrangement. Oftentimes Latino family households consist of extended family members. Many Americans frown upon the idea of large numbers people living under one household because it goes against the ideal of individualism in the American culture. Nonetheless, these people fail to see the social benefits behind these living arrangements. We hypothesize that the reason these extended family households come together is to support each other through financial troubles and through the process of assimilation and acculturation to a new country. Furthermore, we hope to better understand the positive impacts that these living arrangements can result in. For example, children that have their parents working full time to support their family are more protected because they are more likely to have extended family available to help raise them, thus, avoiding the pitfalls of leaving their children unattended. This illustrates importance of the role that the extended family plays in raising healthy and responsible children.

We will begin our paper with an introduction of our study, and then move on to the theoretical background. Next, we will describe the methodology behind our study. We will include who we sample, how we obtained our sample, and what questions we asked. Then we will move into our results and analyze important and recurring advantages and disadvantages associated with living in extended family households. Lastly, in the analysis portion, we will describe the shifting trends of Americans as a whole. After this, we will provide our research shortcomings and limitations, and finally,
in our appendix, our individual personal statements, interview questions and answers, consent forms, and bibliography will be available for the reader to review.

**Background**: In addition to using secondary data analysis resources to extract necessary information and statistics, we plan on conducting interviews among a sample of Latinos who have personally been exposed to this trend in order to gain better insight of the benefits of the extended family.

**Scope**: We will conduct sixteen 10-15 minute interviews of Latinos who have themselves lived in extended family households. Additionally, we will interview the multiple generations in order to obtain all perspectives of the extended family. Meanwhile, we will devote three to five hours a week for ten weeks to comprehend our secondary data analysis and to interpret our interviews and determine their significance for our study. With this paper we hope to provide the reader with a better understanding of the importance of extended households on young Latino adults’ culture, and how values are transmitted and retained by the younger generation.

**Methods**:

1. Familiarize ourselves with the topic by carrying out a comprehensive literature review about extended family households within the Latino community.

2. Interview people who have directly experienced living under extended family households. While these interviews will be somewhat informal, here are some questions we might ask:
   a. How many people lived in your household?
   b. Under what circumstances was their extended family living in your household?
   c. What were some advantages/disadvantages of that living arrangement?
d. How did that situation affect you?

e. Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?

4. Analyze our research and interview data

5. Write a research report that combines our understanding of the relevant theory and previous research with the results of our empirical research.

**Timetable:**

Annotated Bibliography: 1/19/12

Outline: 2/23/12

Introduction: 3/8/12

Rough Draft & Bibliography: 5/10/12

Final Copy: 5/24/12

**Limitations:**

Interviewees may be guarded in the answers they provide.

We do not have the time or resources to utilize first-hand resources.

Being in California, our sample might be somewhat skewed compared to the rest of the country.

Latino extended family households might be inflated in California because the cost of living is so high that more people here rely on family to survive.
Annotated Bibliography
Annotated Bibliography


The article *Delinquency and Family Life Among Male Adolescents: The Role of Ethnicity* by Carolyn Smith and Marvin D. Krohn examines the role of family involvement, attachment and control and how it can be related to delinquency. Latino, African American, and white male adolescents are examined to determine what specific factors constrain or promote delinquency in each of these ethnic groups. This article is relevant to our study because it addresses the influence of family and social development of teens.


The article *Acculturation and Latino Family Processes: How Cultural Involvement, Biculturalism, and Acculturation Groups Influence Family Dynamics* by Martica L. Bacallao et al. assessed how children and parent acculturation influenced family dynamics. This article is important for our study because it will give us an insight to the struggles that adolescents have to acculturate to their new host society while maintaining their heritage.

On the article by Nancy G. Guerra, Melinda S. Leidy, and Rosa I. Toro titled, *Positive Parenting, Family Cohesion, and Child Social Competence Among Immigrant Latino Families* the correlation of positive parenting, child social competence was examined. The samples (predominantly Mexican) were recent immigrants to the United States. As we examine the influence of extended families on teens, it will be interesting to compare if recent Hispanic families have greater impact on their child’s life than Hispanic families that have been here for at least a generation.


The study titled, *Trying to Make it During the Transition From High School: The Role of Family Obligation Attitudes and Economic Context for Latino-Emerging*, by Bernadette Sanchez, Patricia Esparza, Yari Colon, Katrina Davis, the role of family is examined in the decisions and paths that low-income urban Latinos take after completing high school. This is an important piece of research because participants discussed the importance of family as a central factor for the decisions they made after high school, for example, if they would work and/ or attend college.

The article by Jessica Denis, Tatiana Basanez, Anahita, Farahmand titled, *Intergenerational Conflicts Among Latinos in Early Adulthood: Separating Values Conflicts With Parents From Acculturation Conflicts*, examined the issues present in Latino and non-Latino college students related to intergenerational conflict, family dynamics and psychosocial functioning. Furthermore this study examines the significance of intergenerational and acculturation conflicts as predictors of depression and lower self-esteem.


Not only do intergenerational households benefit from free childcare from relatives, but they also benefit in terms of other caregiving. This study examines the Mexican American intergenerational caregiving model and the mutual benefits of cohabiting. With the baby boomers aging, there has been an increased need for elderly caregiving. According to the article, Hispanic families are different from non-hispanic whites in that they feel a stronger obligation to maintain family ties. Hispanic elders are likely to be taken care of by extended family members.

This article debunks the common idea that coresidence among households is always a bad thing. This article examines the positive impacts of grandparents living in mother-only families. Specifically, it highlights the increased financial security associated with the presence of grandparents in the home.


This paper focuses on the current demographic and economic pressures within the Hispanic population, with special attention to the elderly. It addresses the benefits for the elderly as well as what the family gains from the leadership that elderly family member brings to the table. The paper also provides some predictions about the future of the traditional intergenerational support and how the culture of the United States might pressure the breakdown of this tradition.


This book is a compilation of individual stories of Chicano experiences. These stories emphasize the joys, frustrations, pain, and search for identity many Chicano individuals experience as well highlight the Latino culture. Certain chapters show the importance of family members in the Chicana/o consciousness. Furthermore, it stresses the accomplishments and richness of this culture.

This study examines a predominantly Hispanic neighborhood in Southern California. It focuses on the frequency of extended family members in the households. By studying individuals and each of their specific circumstances and living arrangements, Garcia questions the assumption that multigenerational family households exist because of possible cultural or economic reasons.
Detailed Paper Outline
I. Introduction
   a. Abstract:
      i. The goal of our research study is to examine the influences of the extended family within the Latino community and how it affects young Latino values development. Currently, there is limited information about this topic. We hope to examine this trend among the Latino community and shed light on the reciprocal benefits grandparents, parents and children obtain from extended family living arrangements. For example, we hope to discover a correlation between extended family arrangements and, say, emotional support, financial support, and social values.
      ii. One of the definitions provided by the OECD states that an extended household is a single family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus. Often the concept of multi-generational families under one roof is frowned upon in the Latino community because it goes against the ideal of the nuclear family in the American culture. It is usually perceived negatively. We hypothesize that among Latinos the reason for the presence of extended family households has many positive factors such as supporting one another through financial troubles, the process of assimilation, and acculturation to a new country. We would like to focus only on the support system that grandparents provide as caretakers of children. For example, children of multigenerational households who have their parents working full time to support their family are more protected
because they are more likely to have grandparents available to help raise them, thus, avoiding the pitfalls of leaving their children unattended. This illustrates how important the role of the extended family in raising healthy and responsible children.

iii. Lastly, in our abstract, we will include a brief summary of the conclusions we drew based on our findings.

II. Personal Statements

a. Authors' personal statement

i. Who we are

ii. Family background—what generation, parents’ and grandparents’ educational level, job history

iii. Family Experiences

1. Present jobs, educational level

2. Family members’ personal stories

   a. Discrimination experiences

   b. How these events affected them

iv. Reflection on the positives and negatives of these family experiences that directly affected both of us

   1. Any possible loss of culture

   2. The positives of assimilations

   3. The negatives of assimilations

v. How each author feels about their upbringing

   1. Past childhood
2. Present youth years

3. Future perspectives

b. Compare and contrast Fredy and Chelsea’s

   i. The different families’ approaches

      1. Language itself just one element of the broad concept of culture

   ii. The different back grounds

   iii. Similarities/differences

III. Background Information

   a. This section will educate the reader on the current situation among the Latino population in the United States. It will include information on the Latino culture, socioeconomic status, and demographics. Furthermore, it will address some of the connotations associated with multigenerational households often found in the Latino community.

   b. We will focus on the California central coast: Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara counties. According to the US 2010 Census, the percentages of persons of Hispanic or Latino origin are 55.4%, 42.9%, and 20.8%. A majority of these people are employed in the agriculture, construction, and service industries.

IV. Methodology: Qualitative Interviews

   a. We will analyze secondary data analysis resources to extract necessary information and statistics.

   b. Interview people who have directly experienced living under extended family households.
c. Selection Process:

i. Our subjects will consist of personal acquaintances as well as recommendations from those interviews.

d. We will then each conduct a total of seven 30-minute interviews of Latinos living on the central coast who have themselves lived in extended families. By central coast, we are referring to Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara counties

i. We will interview the multiple generations within the households in order to obtain all perspectives of the extended family.

e. While these interviews will be somewhat informal and will consist of follow-up questions, here are some questions we might ask:

i. How many generations has your family lived in the United States?

ii. How do you identify your ethnic background?

iii. What languages do you speak at home?

iv. What is your occupation? Income?

v. What is your level of education?

vi. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?

vii. Under what circumstances did you or your parents/grandparents come to the U.S.?

viii. How many people live in your household? How many children live in the household?
ix. Under what circumstances was their extended family living in your household?

x. What do you consider to be some advantages/disadvantages of that living arrangement?

xi. Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?

xii. Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?

V. Analysis

a. After the interview process, we will analyze our results. We will look for similar patterns from which we can draw conclusions.

b. We will continue by comparing our findings to the secondary data analysis we have reviewed.

c. Once we analyze the responses, we will determine if the respondents had a positive or negative outlook to the living arrangements.

i. We are interested in whether or not the respondents’ experiences coincide with the negative connotations associated with extended family living arrangements.

ii. In retrospect, we hope the respondents can identify some sort of social wealth gained or economic benefits gained from having extended families living under one household.

V. Conclusion

a. Summarize our results
b. Recommendations
   
i. What we think Latino households can do to maintain the unity, and their values.

   ii. Ways to assimilate without completely abandoning one’s cultural heritage.

c. Implications
   
i. Are extended family household arrangements sustainable?
Introduction of the Research
Introduction of the Research:

We live in a society in which nuclear family is the dominant form of family structure. Our culture values individualistic ideals in which one’s success is defined by personal independence and monetary attainment. In America, an independent person is defined by being financially stable, having acquired assets such as a house and car, being self-reliant, and educated.¹ These are many of the qualities associated with American values and success. However, many of these successful people are fortunate enough to have come from families that were granted the resources to build a financial foundation over many generations. Conversely, those who are not as fortunate are forced to rely on alternative living arrangements.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines an extended household as a single family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus.² One of the reasons that we chose this topic was because there are few studies illustrating the impacts of extended family households. However, this is a prevalent trend—extended family households accounted for 25 percent of the population in 1940, then dropped down to only 12 percent by 1980, and have slowly inched up to 16 percent in 2008, according to the Pew Research Center.³ New York Times attributes this rise to various demographic changes, such as delayed marriage, greater longevity, more grown children (the baby boomers) with whom the elderly can share a household, Medicare cuts enacted in 1997 and the growing number of immigrants. Although there has been an extensive rise in extended family households

universally, it is more widespread among blacks and Asian- and Hispanic-Americans than among non-Hispanic whites.⁴

While a majority of non-Hispanic whites have lived in this country for multiple generations, many Latino families are often newer to the country and have not acquired the resources that allow them to be successful in terms of American standards. An immigrant coming to the United States is often subject to many obstacles. In addition to the language barrier, Latino immigrants also face prejudice, exploitation, and culture shock. Furthermore, they are more susceptible to emotional distress, such as depression and suicide, because on top of the previously stated difficulties, they are also away from their home, family, and comfort zone.⁵ These struggles force immigrants to rely on whatever family or emotional support that is available. This might result in a discourse from the traditional nuclear family household. While this is not a traditional American family living arrangement, it does, nonetheless, provide immigrants with financial and emotional guards against the hardships of adapting to a new society.

Social difficulties and family values can lead to multi-generational Latino households that can ameliorate financial burdens and strengthen morals. Not only does this situation provide immigrants with a safe, familiar environment in which they can slowly transition, but it also provides some relief to the family who is housing them. While the average, individualistic American might see this as an inconvenience, a Latino family might see this as an opportunity to keep their family together and mutually help each other. Consequently, these strong family bonds instill a sense of social obligation towards one’s family.

⁵ Hovey, J., & King, C. (1996).
While extended family households can refer to various family members, such as aunts, uncles, or cousins; however, we would like to focus on grandparents and the importance of their influence in regards to value transmission on the extended family members. Usually, grandparents are held at a higher regard than other family members because they are a central figure in the household—they provide wisdom and guidance as well as domestic support such as housekeeping, cooking, and babysitting.

Grandparents play in immense role in raising healthy and responsible children for parents who could otherwise not afford outside child care. Moreover, they provide at least three essential functions: (1) they are involved in the socialization process of younger generations; (2) they provide emotional support, especially in times of need and crisis; and (3) they are engaged in directing family members in the right direction during times of need.6

Furthermore, children who are closely monitored by grandparents are less likely to be involved in delinquency.7 What's more, strong family loyalty and cultural family patterns in recently arrived Hispanic American families may override more mainstream American developmental expectations that children develop independence from family and an outward orientation at an earlier age. Moreover Hispanic families often rely on the influence of family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable mean (SD in parentheses)</th>
<th>White (N = 119)</th>
<th>African American (N = 498)</th>
<th>Hispanic (N = 100)</th>
<th>Total (N = 627)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent-child attachment</td>
<td>38.0 (4.1)</td>
<td>38.3 (4.6)</td>
<td>38.0 (4.7)</td>
<td>38.1 (4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent-child involvement</td>
<td>29.9 (4.0)</td>
<td>30.8 (5.1)</td>
<td>29.4 (5.2)</td>
<td>30.4 (4.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental control</td>
<td>31.2 (3.7)</td>
<td>31.4 (4.6)</td>
<td>30.9 (4.8)</td>
<td>31.3 (4.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delinquency</td>
<td>4.1 (14.9)</td>
<td>13.3 (39.3)</td>
<td>12.2 (34.9)</td>
<td>10.6 (33.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Percentages)

| Hardship                          | 21.7%          | 51.3%                     | 59.5%             | 44.2%           |
| Single-parent family              | 30.4%          | 51.4%                     | 44.9%             | 44.5%           |

Source: Smith, C., & Krohn, M

6 PhD (1985).
attachment and family respect to support conformity, thus attachment may have stronger role in inhibiting Hispanic delinquency. Nonetheless, it is important that we recognize that there is not always a reciprocal relationship and sometimes welcoming an elderly family member into one’s home may be more of a burden than a relief.

Intergenerational conflict resulting from economic hardships may create tensions in the family that reduce the level of family attachment, or create distractions and tensions that prevent parents and grandparents from monitoring their children effectively or being involved with their activities. While newer findings are not clear-cut, the study by Carolyn Smith and Marvin D. Krohn concluded, as shown in Table II, from a sample of 100 Hispanic families that parent-child attachment and involvement are relatively low at 38% and 29.4%, respectively, delinquency is considerable at 12.2%. In other words, they found that children in poorer homes have a higher rate of delinquency than juveniles of other social classes.

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Theoretical Information
Theoretical Information:

Since the beginning of United States history, immigrants have been flocking to this nation in search of economic prosperity, basic freedoms, and ultimately, the American Dream. They come to make a better home for themselves, their family, and their future generations. Due to the United States’ close proximity to Mexico and Latin American countries, along with other factors as well, the Latino population has become one of the largest and fastest growing ethnicities in the United States.\(^{10}\)

The term “Latino” or Hispanic often refers persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, Dominican, Spanish, and other Hispanic descent. In 2010, the US Hispanic population was approximately 50.5 million, or about 16% of the nation’s total population—not including the Latinos in Puerto Rico—and the numbers are expected to continue to increase.\(^{11}\)

The population we chose to study focuses specifically on the Latinos living on the California Central Coast region. This includes only the Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara counties. According to the US 2010 Census, the percentages of persons of Hispanic or Latino origin living in these counties are 55.4% (Monterey), 42.9% (San Luis Obispo), and 20.8% (Santa Barbara). Unfortunately, these people are disproportionately employed in low-wage industries such as agriculture, construction, and many of the service sectors.\(^{12}\) Consequently, this is one of the populations that is hit hardest during times of national economic slumps, like our current situation.

Economic hardships, including recession-induced job losses, along with more delayed marriages and immigration have resulted in an increase in extended family

\(^{10}\) Day, J. (n.d.).
\(^{11}\) The National Council of La Raza (2010).
\(^{12}\) State & County QuickFacts (2012).
households. Additionally, Latinos face a higher risk of living in poverty because they are more often employed in industries that offer little to no job security or benefits. The U.S. Census measured the great discrepancies between Latino and the nation as a whole. While the poverty rate among all Americans increased to 14.3% in 2009, the Latino poverty rate increased from 23.2% in 2008 to 25.3% in 2009. Furthermore, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 60% of Latino families live under economic hardship compared to only 22% of their white counterpart families. Also, it is important to be aware that statistics regarding Latinos are likely to be underestimated due to the large numbers of undocumented immigrants living in America.

In addition to fewer career opportunities, trends show that poor, ethnic young women are more likely to have children at an earlier age. This boosts their need for financial support, placing increased pressure on their family members. Consequently, more and more minority families are forced to resort to more unconventional living arrangements in order to provide for their families.

While all extended living household numbers are growing, historically and currently, ethnic minorities, like Latinos, are still more likely to live in extended family households than their white, American

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14 United States Census Bureau (2009).
counterparts.\textsuperscript{16} While much of this can be attributed to the economic disparities between whites and Latinos, it should also be noted that this trend can be due to cultural differences as well. In the United States, individualism, or “a preference for a loosely knit social framework in society wherein individuals are supposed to take care of themselves and their immediate families only” is stressed. Americans value ideas such as independence and monetary aspirations like home ownership. Conversely, Latinos generally prefer a collectiveness ideology, or “preference for a tightly knit social framework in which individuals can expect their relatives, clan or other ingroup to look after them in exchange for unquestioning loyalty.”\textsuperscript{17}

Although Latinos are often assumed to be homogeneous, they each have subtle cultural traits that make them Salvadorans, Mexicans, Peruvians and so on. It would be like saying that Australians and Americans are identical. One trait that all Latinos do share is the concept of \textit{familismo}, or putting the needs of family before individual needs. Latinos are typically concerned with maintaining family ties and friendships. Because of this attitude, along with a feeling of obligation to their kin, they are more likely to welcome family members into their homes during times of need.\textsuperscript{18}

\textsuperscript{16} Pew Research Center (2012, May 18).
\textsuperscript{17} Wheeler, L., & Reis, H. T. (1989).
\textsuperscript{18} Carteret, M. (2011, March).
Methodology
Methodology:

This research is an attempt to study the influence of the extended family within the Latino culture. To conduct our study we focused our survey on households from sixteen Latino individuals from the Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey counties. The criteria of our selection was based on the following variables: they have to be of Latino origin, to have lived with more than two family generations within the same household, to have at least one grandparent living in the household, to have or had direct or indirect ties to the agriculture industry, and be of working or middle class economic standing.

To conduct our interviews we created a series of questions that would help us get a better picture of the families we were interested in learning about. We created sixteen basic questions and, depending on their response, or if we needed them to expand or explain their response, we asked follow-up questions. We asked the following questions:

- How do you identify your ethnic background?
- What is your occupation?
- What languages do you speak at home?
- What is your level of education?
- If you were not born in the U.S., how long have you lived here?
- What factors influenced you to come to this country?
• What factors influenced your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
• Currently how many people live in your household?
• How many children under 18 years of age?
• What role did you have in the household? i.e. grandparent, parent, child.
• Under what living circumstances were extended family members living in the in
  your household? Please describe your living situation
• What do you consider to some advantages of that living arrangement?
• What do you consider to some disadvantages of that living arrangement?
• How long did you live under these circumstances?
• Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into this society?
  o How so?
• Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your
  extended family?

Some of the questions were very general and needed additional probing so we can
better understand every person we interviewed and get a clear picture of their
experiences living under these conditions.

As interviewers, it was very important to get the perspectives of Latino
grandparents, parents and young adults. Each of them have different experiences and
views of what it means to live in these circumstances and have encountered their own
particular set of challenges as ethnic minorities in the United States. Furthermore, each
of the phases are still vivid in their minds. For example, a child’s perspective gave us
the most accurate description of the current situation, something a grandparent might
not remember. Conversely, a parent or grandparent gave us a more reliable
representation of the benefits associated with these living situations. Finally, one might realize the benefits gained from living with extended family members in retrospect better than someone who is still living under these conditions.

Once we interviewed our initial few families, we asked them if they knew of anyone else that would be willing to be interviewed and that is how we accessed our sample. We are aware that obtaining a sample in this manner is subject to produce a bias because it will not completely reflect or represent the Latino family situation in this country. In social theory classes, obtaining samples in this fashion is known as the snowball effect and it can lead to selective and skewed results. Nonetheless, we will address these issues in a separate shortcomings section.
Interview Analysis
Interview Analysis: Advantages

The book *Race and Ethnic Relations* describes the five factors that affect assimilation. First, the manner of entrance or the way in which a group enters the new society determines its place in their new society. Second, the time of entrance determines assimilation. The more recent a group’s entry into society, the more importance they’ll place on retaining their own culture. Third, demographic factors such as the degree of assimilation for minority ethnic groups are also affected by their size and the concentration of their population. For example, small groups will resist less to assimilation than large groups. Fourth, assimilation is less problematic if the group that enters the host society is culturally similar to the dominant groups. Finally, visibility or specifically physical differences can delay the process of assimilation more than other factors.  

Life in an unfamiliar setting can be difficult especially when entering a new country that can be prejudicial towards immigrants. Because we targeted Latino individuals, we were curious as to why the interviewees and their family, decided to relocate to this country. Most of our interviewees, or their families, came to the United States for various reasons. Many wished to escape poverty, build a better life for their families and future generations, gain better education and employment opportunities, and ultimately, to live the “American Dream.” Ideally, coming to a new country would be exciting and rewarding. However, many people who have never migrated to a foreign country overlook the difficulties and hardships associated with it. It can be extremely

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difficult to adjust to a country with a different culture and value system. Consequently, they flock to what is familiar—often this is their family. The uncertainty of the unfamiliar, or unknown can be a hindering factor to adjust and eventually integrate to this culture. Acculturation can implicate the adoption of some specific elements of one culture by an individual of a different culture. It’s reasonable to say that one cannot be successful in any sense if one doesn’t become familiar with the sensitivities, way of thinking and operation of the dominant culture. In such a case one can be perceived as maladjusted and aggressive to the mainstream culture.

After processing our interviews, we noticed a pattern of similar answers to both advantages and disadvantages associated with this living situation. While we found many that we expected to uncover, there were also many points that we had not yet considered. Each of the families had their peculiar situation that provided us with valuable information that we utilized to put together a more comprehensive analysis of the implications of extended family households and their influence on young Latino adults.

One common theme we found with having another adult, grandparents in our case, living in the house was that this allows for safe, convenient, free childcare. This asset became the root of many advantages to this housing situation. For example, one respondent stated, “with that current living arrangement, where my mother would babysit, I was able to go to school, work and with that I felt that I was integrating with society.” Because her parents were available to open their arms, our respondent took full advantage of that situation, and saw it as an opportunity-- she received a college education. In other words, her parents were willing to be the primary babysitters for her
kids for an extended period of a few years in order for our respondent to be able to build
the foundation that could provide her and her family a better life. Not only was she able
gain an education, but she was part of an increasing group of families that save 17 to 29
billion dollars a year from childcare provided by grandparents.\(^{20}\)

Another important effect of grandparents babysitting their grandchildren is the
bonding time they receive. Spending time with one’s grandparents is priceless. They
have experienced major historical periods and the rapid change of our culture from
many aspects including the attainment of social rights for minorities, the technological
revolution, and the advancement of society as a whole. Our elders possess wisdom that
is invaluable and can only be obtained through a life marked with successes and
failures. This quality time spent with grandparents may seem insignificant at that
particular moment, but when the child matures and reflects upon his childhood, it will be
a period of his or her life that will be cherished and remembered with love.

Additionally, multigenerational family households can also help preserve and
reinforce cultural values that might otherwise be forgotten. In a society that continues
along an untraditional path, having traditional grandparents in one’s home can help
preserve certain values and morals that are fundamental to the well-being of a family
and essential to the upbringing of quality human beings. For instance, one of our
interviewees stated, “[In] my culture we must go to church and pray, we must get
married first before having children, save money, always have family dinners and
celebrate life and values-- be thankful, treat other as you would like to be treated, do
good and be good have been reinforced throughout my entire life.”

One overlooked concept is the reciprocal benefits associated with this situation. Not only are the children and parents gaining an advantage, but the grandparents also reap some of the perks. For example, they feel active, physically and mentally. Physical activities distract them from the discomfort associated with aging; it gets their minds off this pain. Furthermore, rather than feeling like a burden, it makes them feel like they’re contributing to their family. Also, their children and grandchildren are a direct reflection of them; they enjoy seeing their kids and grandkids advance in life. For grandparents nothing is as rewarding as being a direct influence in their success and realization of their dreams. Finally, many elderly people miss having young children playing around the house. With children living in the home, grandparents are relieved from any empty nest syndrome they may have been suffering from. The love and concern they receive from their family will be truly sincere rather than superficial as it might have been if they lived in a retirement home. Also, nothing is more painful than losing a loved one. This happens more frequently with age. Sometimes, the alternative to extended family households is living alone. For an elderly person to live by themselves can give them a sense of independence but it can also produce serious mental and physical dangers.

In the Latino culture senior members in a family are usually more experienced and able to mediate when family relationships are struggling. For instance, they can facilitate dialogue between a parent and their child if they are having a hard time communicating with each other. Senior members can also strengthen the overall family dynamic by providing advice and a rational perspective when the younger family members might be too busy criticizing or ignoring each other. All in all, coresidence is a practical and convenient strategy where family members combine income, share
expenses, and offer other forms of important support like child care, transportation, food preparation, emotional support and a watchful eye to prevent teens from partaking in criminal conduct. All these forms of support are instrumental in the well-being of one another and the whole. For Latinos in general and immigrants in particular, living in multigenerational homes may provide the economic and social support that facilitates the successful assimilation to this country.
Interview Analysis: Disadvantages

As an increasing trend, a diverse set of factors force families to be live in multigenerational households. For several years now the national economy has stagnated and even shrunk, causing the job market to create less employment opportunities for Americans. As a result, an increasing number of people are moving with their extended family to save money and hopefully, ameliorate their uncertain economic situation. A study by the Pew Research Center found that the number of people in multigenerational households has increased by a third in the last 30 years- to 16% of the total population. Therefore, this practice of having more than one family under the same roof is nothing new to our society.

When one decides to move in with family members, one usually does it because it’s the best option to save money and support each other. Seldom does one consider the potential disadvantages to living with family and problems that can arise. Based on the interviews we conducted for our study, we noticed that the families we questioned hardly ever set any time of ground rules or expectations for each other. When asked why this was the case, the interviewee replied that no one wanted to be seen as too controlling or bossy. And as we concluded, with most Latino families, there’s an unwritten rule that one shuns or does anything that can cause resentment of conflict.

The major disadvantage that came up in almost all of our interviews was insufficient space. The people who we interviewed mentioned that it was very annoying to lack enough room to have their personal space. Other disadvantages were a direct byproduct of limited living space. For example, this created a very crowded living

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situation which in turn eliminated almost all personal privacy. Additionally, a typical 2 or 3 bedroom home is not designed to accommodate more than 3 to 5 people, and most of the households had 8 people or more. This type of situation created an environment prone to arguments and conflicts because the family members had different and sometimes conflicting views of how the household should be managed.

Another notorious disadvantage is related to the utilization of resources within the household. For example, who would be able to park in the driveway or inside the garage and for how long? As one of our interviewees mentioned, the parking situation in her house caused some arguments between her family (husband and kids) and her parents and brothers. This person was renting a room in her parents’ house and helping out with the bills. Her parents had four cars, a boat and a jet ski. Her husband and her two brothers each owned a car. So when one person parked behind someone else in the driveway blocking their blocking someone in, the car owner had to stop whatever he or she was doing and rush to move his or her car.

Another disadvantage that was fairly common was conflicting schedules among family members living in the house. Each family member had their own working schedule and sometimes this could mean that one person would have to get up early in the morning to prepare for work. There were times when family members were not so respectful of each other’s schedule. For example, one respondent complained that her mother-in-law would disrupt and wake everyone else because they would prepare breakfast, lunch or do some other annoying, loud activity in the morning.

Visitations were also the cause for some arguments, especially with young family members. The teens or young adults in the house would invite friends over for social
gatherings and often would stay for a little bit too long, disturbing the older members in the house. The noise and mess they made would upset the parents and grandparents, forcing them to designate rules about when and how many people could come over to the house.

Another disadvantage of extended households was related to child discipline. A house where kids run around, break things, make a mess, get a bit rebellious or are simply too active, begs the question of who is allowed to scold or discipline them. If only the parents have the authority to discipline their kids, problems can arise when say, a grandpa or an aunt want to put the kids in line. Usually the son or daughter in-law were the ones that had the most problems with having their kids corrected by someone else and sometimes caused heated arguments. As a result, this would make some members feel as if they were not entitled to voice their opinion; they felt that they lacked authority and that other members were becoming too inconsiderate.

To share living quarters with other people makes it almost impossible to maintain personal problems like keeping marital difficulties private. If other family hear the arguments they are likely to feel the tension and become affected also. In addition, family members might judge one’s spouse after an argument-- unfortunately, this can ruin in-law relations.

Ultimately, the disadvantages that we came across were more inconsequential, short-term and material problems. They were mostly problems that could eventually be solved as to not affect the family dynamics permanently. In the end, the benefits from this situation outweigh the negatives. Ultimately familismo, values, and culture are reinforced and passed on to the younger generations.
Respondents’ Trends

To analyze each answer, we looked for patterns and trends from each of our respondents. In this section, we will provide the reader with common answers to each question asked and provided a brief analysis.

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?

All the participants that we interviewed are of Hispanic background. The vast majority of them are Mexican or Mexican American and only a couple of them identified themselves are Salvadorans.

2. What is your occupation?

Since the Central Coast is rich in agriculture and produce, most, if not all respondents, work, or have worked in this industry-- either directly or indirectly. Additionally, many work in the service sector for agriculture companies.

3. What languages do you speak at home?

From our interview participants we noticed three distinct answers to this question. First, approximately a third of our respondents stated they spoke both English and Spanish at home fairly equally. Second, another third of respondents answered that they only spoke Spanish and this was usually the case with recent immigrants. Lastly, the remaining third of respondents stated that they mostly spoke English at home.

4. What is your level of education?

This question received a wide range of responses. Some people, mostly the older generations, have not completed elementary education. On the other hand, all of the younger generations completed at least high school, if not college.
5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?

Of the sixteen people we interviewed, nine of them were not born in the United States, and have lived here from a range of seven to thirty-one years. On average, though, our respondents have lived here for about twenty-one years.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?

The root cause of all of our respondents’ answers was poverty. They, or their families, needed to leave their home country because they could not afford to survive otherwise; they had difficulty finding an honest job; violence that can be attributed to the economic situation; and finally these families want to make the American Dream into a reality by finding economic prosperity, better education, and a better future for their children and grandchildren. One respondent described his catch-22 situation—either way his family would be breaking the law by entering the country illegally, or resorting to unethical or criminal means to feed his family. Migrating to this country illegally seemed like the best option. While the American culture places great importance on material success, many Latino immigrants’ position within the social structure prevents them from becoming successful.22

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?

Of the respondents, there are ten who are still living in extended family households and six who are no longer living in this situation. Those who are currently living in an extended household have an average of about six people, with approximately three children. The most people residing in a single household are eight, and the least is four.

The remaining six respondents live in an average household size of a little over four people, with about one child. However, the maximum number of people living in this situation is six and the minimum is two.

8. **How many people lived under your extended family household?**

Half of our respondents decided to indicate “not applicable” to this question. In this case not applicable means that these individuals are still living with their extended family. These respondents usually live with four or up to seven people. The remaining respondents are no longer living with extended family, but they did indicate how many people they used to live with. For example, three respondents said that at some point they lived with eight family members, two with four family members, one respondent with seven family members, one with five family members and one with nine members.

9. **How long did you live under these circumstances?**

For many of our respondents, the answer to this question was not applicable because they are still living under these circumstances. But those who are no longer living in an extended family household lived in this situation for about eight years, with twenty being the most years and one being the fewest years.

10. **What role did you have in the household?**

All of our respondents had multiple roles in their households. For example, the grandparents in the house often performed the role of parents or even aunts and uncles to other members of the family. In addition, most other members in the house were balancing multiple roles. For instance, one of our respondents stated that she was not only a mom for her own kids, but also had responsibilities as a daughter, and wife that often were clashed with each other and caused her a lot of stress.
11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.

Most people described their living situation as cramped, with multiple people—in some cases a single, nuclear family—to just one bedroom. This sometimes created arguments and tension among the residents. Most families were forced to resort this situation for economic reasons—either they were trying to save money to get on their own two feet, get an education, or needed a babysitter.

12. What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?

All of our respondents gave us similar answers to the advantages that they had from living in extended family households. They all stated that it was a great benefit to be able to leave small children in the care of grandparents because they saved a significant amount of money from childcare. The emotional and financial support provided by extended family members was also a vital aspect to well being of the family as a whole. A final major advantage of such living arrangement was the transmission of family culture and values which all of the respondents indicated was very important for them.

13. What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?

Most of the disadvantages we came across were due to lack of space. With so many people crammed into just small amount of space, there is no privacy. This creates tension and aggravation among residents, often creating arguments. Furthermore, conflicting schedules were also a source of uneasiness; different people waking up, going to sleep, showering, and coming and leaving at different hours led to many arguments. The most substantial disadvantage came when it was time to discipline the
children—who had the authority and how to handle any misbehavior. Also, with the family being so close together, everyone can see one’s marital problems and other private issues as well.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

After assessing the advantages and disadvantages, we came to the conclusions that living with extended family did, for the most part, help the integration of the of our respondents. We noticed that respondents who came to this country at a young age, or were born here, experienced some cultural clash because they were “encouraged” to maintain the values and traditions of their parents’ while also embracing the dominant culture.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

Everyone agreed that in the long run, they were happy for this experience. While at the time such a living situation may have seemed frustrating, stressful, and crammed, in retrospect, most of our respondents are grateful for the experience. Furthermore, the younger generations were able to learn the importance of the *familismo* and family support. They also appreciated that they are part of a mixed culture-- Mexican and American. They felt that through this living situation, they were able to retain their heritage while integrating their American side as well.
Current Overall Trends

While extended family households have been generally limited to minority families, recent trends show this transpiration among all Americans. As previously stated, this can be attributed to factors such as the current economic downturn, prolonging marriage, and finally, immigration.\(^\text{23}\) Furthermore, with fewer jobs available and more foreclosures occurring, people are forced to resort to alternative living situations. Today’s job market has produced a boomerang generation. This new group of individuals consists of recent college graduates who must live back at home because they cannot afford to support themselves.\(^\text{24}\) According to Bloomberg Businessweek, in December 2010, 18\%, of 16 to 24 year olds were unemployed in the United States. For blacks, it was 27\%.\(^\text{25}\)

During the 1940s and 1950s, extended family households were much more common. In 1940, almost a quarter of Americans, or 32 million, lived in multigenerational family households. Throughout the decades, the percentage of Americans living under these circumstances continued to steadily decline until for forty years. In 1980, about 12.1\%, or 28 million, of Americans lived in multigenerational households. The next three decades have shown an increase in these living situations; in 2010, about 16.1\% of

\(^{24}\) Ludden, J. (2012, March 18).
\(^{25}\) Coy, P. (2011, February 2).
Americans lived in extended households, indicating that this living situation has been steadily increasing throughout the recent years.

In addition to providing financial support, multigenerational family households tend to provide individuals with strong emotional attachment to family and their values over the course of their lives. For example, intergenerational family relations can become more valuable when one's marriage is suffering or during a family crisis. Furthermore, this trend has much to do with an aging society and longer lifespans. Today, most Americans are lucky enough to have their parents alive with them well into their 50s. In 2000, a majority of 40-year-olds and a quarter of 50-year-olds had both parents living; 44% of 60-year-olds had at least one parent still alive. These sustained intergenerational relations provide family members with various forms of emotional support—motivation, encouragement, guidance, companionship, and closeness. Consequently, because the middle generation facilitates these relationships, they strengthen the bonds between grandparent and grandchild.

Our society seems to slowly be shifting towards accepting this lifestyle because young adults, along with ethnic minorities, are more likely to do this today. This can be seen in the new houses that are being built. The construction industry also reflects this trend as well. Builders across the country are now altering the style of homes to cater to families. This includes various designs including a semi-independent suite with a

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separate entry, bathroom and kitchenette, their own laundry areas and outdoor patios for additional privacy.\textsuperscript{30}

\textsuperscript{30} Ludden, J. (2012, March 18).
Research Shortcomings and Limitations
Research Shortcomings and Limitations

Unfortunately, given our limited resources—a short time period, only two interviewers, and no funds—our research definitely had its shortcomings. As with any study, there are certainly aspects of our study where we could find room for improvement.

One area for improvement was our methodology approach. We could have enhanced our study if we had a larger sample size. While our interviews were accurately relayed, had we had more people, we could have had results from a sample more representative of our population. This could have been done through interviewing more people, and having a more random sample. Additionally, the people we interviewed could have been chosen in a more randomized manner. Many of the people we interviewed were friends of friends, recommended by someone else. In other words, we relied mostly on the bottleneck effect, and surely this is not representative of the population we were trying to mirror. Furthermore, most of the people we interviewed were, in retrospect, thankful for that experience. Surely, though, there are those who experienced more of downsides associated with this living situation.

Another reason as to why we found mostly the upsides of this unconventional living situation could be because some of our interviewees were reluctant to depict their feeling and experiences honestly. This is often a downside with conducting interviews. For example, some of the questions we asked were very personal and we could sense a feeling of uneasiness in either the answers provided, or unwillingness to answer all together. Also, as interviewers, it was uncomfortable for us to ask some of these very personal questions. There were definitely moments in which tension filled the room. It
seemed to us that in several occasions during the interview, the interviewees gave answers that were vague possibly because they felt uneasy sharing information about their family with people who they hardly knew. Whether it was the questions asked, that they were too personal, or the limited sample conducted, our answers mostly reflected the positive, rosy side of this situation.

Finally, our interview questions and sample population were put in a lump sum analysis. One way our study could have been greatly improved is if we had separate interview questions and analyses of the different generations—child, parent, and grandparent, and again, separated these from people who are still in this living situation from those who are no longer in this living situation. Again, if our sample size was larger, we could have done this, which would have provided us with stronger results and arguments associated with the immediate benefits and the long-term benefits associated with living in an extended family household on the California Central Coast.
Conclusion
Conclusion:

Extended family households can be a very beneficial living arrangement to all those who partake in it. Minority groups in this country, in particular Latinos, are more likely to live with parents, grandparents and other family members for various reasons including cultural, financial, and emotional support. Compared to the dominant group in this country, Latinos are more group-oriented and usually give priority to the needs of the group before those of the individual. For this reason, we believe, a higher percentage of Latino families live with other family members to serve as mentors to young people in the family, and transmit traditions and values to the younger generations.

There are several ways that Latino families can maintain a healthy extended household that is united and respectful of each of the members. We think that in order for all parties to maximize their benefits from this experience, it is important to lay some ground rules before engaging in this living arrangement. For this to be successful, all family members need to be willing to openly communicate with one another; they need to comfortable relaying their ground rules, concerns, and any issues that may arise in the future. Some ground rules include the following: when quiet hours are, proper visitation hours, to what extent other family members can discipline the children, and what is expected from each family member. Additionally, to avoid any form of resentment, it is important that each family member make some sort of contribution, however little it may be.

Ultimately, whether it be for financial reasons, elderly care, or children’s benefits, alternative living situations are on the rise. As with any living circumstances, there are
positives and benefits associated with living in extended family households. While such an atypical living situation seemed to be frowned upon in the past by the ingroup, data shows this to be an increasingly common trend among not just minority populations, but the general population as well.\textsuperscript{31} As our research has shown, many American families are now living together not only because of cultural elements, but also because it has become an economic practicality to do so. Since the Great Recession hit U.S. in 2007, many Americans have reconsidered the idea of living on their own. The number of families living in multi-generational households has steadily increased in part due to the wave of immigrants, but also to delayed marriages. As families live together longer it is now common to find adults are living with elderly parents or adult children.

It is well known that an increasing number of baby boomers are or will retire in the next few years and that a large portion of recent college graduates will return to live with their parents as a result of the weak job market.\textsuperscript{32} In other words, demographically, extended households are no longer exclusive to minorities, who, in this country, are more likely to live together. After WWII, a paradigm shift occurred in this country. Young Americans were encouraged move out of their parents’ house as soon as they reached adulthood; over the next few decades young people would venture on their own, get married, and start their own family. These young families were eager to achieve financial independence and material comfort; a good starting point would be to purchase their own single-family house and move forward from there.

As we conducted background research for our study, we discovered that although the majority of people living in extended households were Latinos, there has

\textsuperscript{31} Ludden, J. (2012, March 18).
\textsuperscript{32} Coy, P. (2011, February 2).
been an increase of the percent of the general population that has adopted this living arrangement. Just a few years ago most people in this society would have disapproved of having more than the nuclear family living under one roof because that would go against very typical American values, such as self-reliance, material comfort, and freedom. Times change, and circumstances change as well. Not too long ago most Americans would have not considered residing with their parents or grown children. But sometimes it’s necessary to adapt to unforeseen situations. And as we concluded, multigenerational households have cultural and financial advantages that make it an attractive living arrangement, but there are also some negative aspects that can result from such an arrangement.

After we analyzed our interviews for common patterns and referenced them to our literary review, we came up with a list of advantages and disadvantages that were prevalent in the Latino families that lived in extended households. The advantages of that repeatedly came up in our interviews were free childcare, intergenerational interaction (bonding), emotional and financial support, and reinforced culture and traditions. Some of the disadvantages we came across quite often were related to personal space like lack of privacy, restrooms and kitchen always occupied, conflicting generational perspectives, expensive utilities, and who would be able to discipline the children in the home.

After all things considered, we concluded that the benefits of multi-generational households outweigh the disadvantages. Based on the results obtained from our research, each of the families that we interviewed were, ultimately, all satisfied with their

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living situation. Not only did they obtain the benefits already mentioned above, but the elders in the home felt that they were contributing to their family, especially by serving as guides and mentors to the children and the young adults in the house. There are very few studies that have focused on the benefits of extended households within the Latino community, and the crucial role of grandparents within their family. Our study is only the tip of the iceberg and hopefully in the near future more attention is provided to the study of this cultural phenomenon that is becoming more pervasive in our society.
Appendix
Appendix: Chelsea’s Personal Statement

A Little Bit About Me

My name is Chelsea Ann Williams. When people see my name on paper, they often come to the conclusion that I am not of Latino heritage. However, when people interact face-to-face with me, they perceive me as a Latino and immediately assume I speak Spanish. While working in the retail industry in Salinas, Ca., this happens on a daily basis. After realizing that I know little Spanish, I get teased. To me, I feel like they are criticizing my parents and their styles of raising their children. While I usually tell them that I just never learned, my reason for not being bilingual is much deeper-rooted than that.

My grandparents grew up in Texas. Less than a century this, Texas was still part of Mexico. Despite being born in the United States, my grandparents spoke mostly Spanish. Similar to some Americans’ views today, the Spanish language in the United States was frowned upon in the early 1900s. Speaking Spanish in public schools was especially condemned. It was so much so, if my grandparents got caught speaking their native language, they were immediately reprimanded; these punishments would be considered illegal today. In essence, they had no choice; they were forced to learn English on their own. There was no English as a Second Language (ESL) program. Unfortunately, such poor treatment discouraged them to from going to school, and they dropped out before they could finish their elementary education.

Consequently, they did not want their children to suffer the humiliation they were subjected to. To avoid harrassment they suffered from, they simply did not teach their children Spanish. As a result, I also know very little Spanish. Although Americans forced
my grandparents to assimilate and stripped away a large portion of their culture, their language, they are very patriotic and call themselves Americans before any other nationality.

While my grandparents lack the formal education that is unquestionably expected from all Americans today, they worked hard for their children. This included long hours in the strawberry fields and tedious years in the manufacturing industry. They worked these strenuous jobs to ensure that they provided their children with the tools to thrive. Thus, all of their children have taken full advantages of the instruments presented and all have grown into successful, independent adults. Two of them even continued on to receive their Bachelors of Science and their credentials.

However, just because I don’t know Spanish doesn’t mean that me and my family do not treasure some of the cultural values and traditions associated with my ethnicity. I am an avid fan of Mexican food, enjoy listening to mariachi bands, and grew up practicing the Catholic religion. But, most importantly, familismo, my immediate and extended family ties, means the world to me. My grandparents basically raised all of their grandchildren. They play an enormous part of my life, motivating me to enlighten readers on the social capital acquired when extended family members reside in a home.
Appendix: Fredy’s Personal Statement

As a first generation Colombian-American I haven’t been proud of my heritage for much of my life. I remember that as a young kid I would avoid taking my friends to my house because I didn’t want them to see my grandma wearing her long colorful Colombian skirt chasing over a handful of little nephews she would babysit. Or I would be embarrassed when my dad would greet my friends with a traditional Colombian kiss on the cheek. I would be reluctant to offer my friends food because I believed that they would dislike the arepas, ajiaco, or the patacones that my mom would cook for us. I would hardly ever speak Spanish because I didn’t want people to hear my accent because I hated when other Spanish-speaking people would ask why I spoke Spanish “funny”. Now, as I’ve grown older I feel sad to have had those negative feelings towards my culture because it was as if I hated myself. It is now that I appreciate the beauty and richness of my traditions and I have learned to fully embrace them fully.

When I walk through the Cal Poly campus I realize that I am very fortunate to be where I am. I would be inconsiderate to say that I alone am responsible for being the first in my family to attend a university. My parents have done every type of sacrifice in order to encourage me to continue my education because they know that life is very hard without a proper education. For example, both sets of my grandparents never had the opportunity to attend school because they grew up in a time when children were family assets and were employed in the coffee farms to contribute financially to the household; they were condemned to be illiterate. My maternal grandparents were able to send my mom to school up the equivalent of junior high but then she had to abandon her studies because the school materials were too expensive and out of their financial
means. My dad was able to complete high school but my grandparents made
tremendous sacrifices to send him to school. My dad tells me that very often they could
only afford to buy rice and potatoes and they would eat that for a whole week because
my grandparents would use a big portion of their modest income to buy school supplies.
But life never ceased to be a constant struggle.

Unemployment rate in Colombia has always been high and the economy offers little
opportunities for its citizens. My dad knew that he would never be able to have a decent
life in such a poor economy and decided to migrate to the United States. He was in his
early twenties when he arrived in this country in 1983 with only a backpack with a
couple clothing items and a picture of my grandparents, mom and siblings. My dad
settled in Santa Ana where an uncle and a couple cousins lived; there he worked as a
dishwasher for a Mexican restaurant for a year. Then he worked as a residential painter
for 3 years. During this time he made a great effort to adapt to a new culture were
everything was strange to him. The culture shock was brutal, the food seemed
tasteless, and it was difficult to communicate in a language that he barely understood.
But the most difficult part was being away from his hometown, his parents, his wife and
children. The only way to keep in touch was by phone and whenever he heard their
voices he felt like abandoning his dream of a better life and going back to his family.
Eventually he was able to save enough money to send for my mom and siblings. Shortly
after my mom safely made it to the US, my parents relocated to Santa Maria were my
dad was able to secure a job as a tractor driver for a strawberry company. Their
financial situation was slowly improving but they now had to adapt to their host country
because they wouldn’t be able to return to theirs for a long time.
It took my parents several years to sort of adapt to the American way of life but they never lost their own culture and they made sure that we embraced both. As I look back to my childhood years I realize that my brothers and I had a comfortable life but my no means was it luxurious. My parents hardly ever bought us the latest toys or trendy clothes and at that time I would “hate” them for that. Their main concern was to raise responsible children that appreciated the value of things and the effort required to obtain them. And I certainly, now that I’m away from home and care for myself I appreciate all their guidance, their constant “bugging” to do well in school and their unconditional support. The minimum that I can do for myself and for them is to graduate from Cal Poly and have a shoot at the life that they’ve always wanted for me.
Appendix: Interviews:

Interview with Beatriz Alvarez (Grandma) on April 12, 2012.

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   I'm Mexican from Michoacán, Mexico.

2. What is your occupation?
   I came to this country in 1980 at the age of 40. For about 7 years I worked as a strawberry harvester but then I dedicated myself to taking care of my grandkids because I could no longer labor in the strawberry fields. Ever since I have stayed home, I've helped my daughter raise her kids and I've also taken care of my great-grandchildren.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   I only speak Spanish but I've learned to say a few phrases in English, and I can understand some English because all my kids and grandkids speak that language around me.

4. What is your level of education?
   In Mexico I only completed up to 3rd grade. My parents had too many kids and couldn't afford to send us to school. From a very young age we had to help them harvest maize, beans, pumpkins and many other vegetables. For me, education was never a choice or something that I could dream about.

5. If you we're not born in the U.S., how long have you lived here?
   I arrived to this country in 1980. I worked in agriculture for 7 years and then was a stay-at-home home grandma for 15 years. I went back to Mexico in 2002 and came back in 2004. I have lived in this country for approximately 30 years.

6. What factors influenced you to come to this country?
   The primary factor was poverty. People over there have very difficult time feeding their family. When I was a child we would be able to survive from the food we could grow on the neighboring hills and we had a few heads of cattle that would supplement our diet. Now, things have changed. Most of the surrounding land around my town has been purchased by large real-estate firms that have constructed luxurious gated communities. Our choices have been narrowed to two—we can either be hungry all the time or we can take the risk and come to this country to try to give our family a
7. **Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?**
   
   There are 8 people that live with me right now. Three kids are under 10 years old.

8. **How many people lived under your extended family household?**

   n/a

9. **How long did you live under these circumstances?**

   Not applicable

10. **What role did you play in this household? I.e. Grandparent, parent, child.**

    I have always been like a mother to my grandkids and great-grandkids. My two sons and daughter have always worked long hours in the agriculture fields, so I assumed the role of mother because I did most of the house chores, cooked the meals, bathed the children and looked after them to make sure they behaved and were okay.

11. **Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.**

    Currently we live in a three bedroom house. I sleep in the smallest bedroom. My daughter and sleeps in biggest bedroom with her 9 year old daughter. My youngest son sleeps in the living room on a futon, and my other son sleeps in the third bedroom with his two kids. We don’t have much room to accommodate every person more comfortably but we live peacefully with each other.

12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

    The main thing that I like about having my kids with me is that we can provide each other with emotional and financial support. I will look after my grandkids for as long as my body allows and I know that we can always turn to each other for help. As I grow older I fear that I will be sent to a retirement home and be separated from my children, but I have told them that will always be their mom and love them above all things.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

    A major disadvantage is that we don’t have room to give every person their own room. The children in the house are old enough to ask why they can’t have their own space, their own bedroom. I wish we lived in a bigger house so they could have...
their privacy. Another disadvantage is related to the first one. There’s only bathroom in the house and often the kids argue for the right to use it first, or that Gael (my youngest son) takes way too long bathing and such. In other words, the resources of the house sometimes are not enough to satisfy every person in it.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

Since I came to this country I have always been respectful of their laws and customs. I learned English because I can barely read and write my own language but in many other aspects I do feel American. I like to decorate my house for 4th of July, I give candy to children for Halloween, I like to make a delicious dinner for Thanksgiving and I always have big beautiful tree for Christmas. I have always paid my taxes, and when I can I volunteer with the Salvation Army. So yes, I feel that I have become a good American citizen, even though I have never abandoned my own culture.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

Unless you are forced to leave your homeland because of many unfortunate reasons it’s hard for someone to understand how difficult the life of an immigrant is. I know that many people in this country hold many negative sentiments against Mexicans and Latinos that have no remedy but to come to this country to be able to feed their family. I just wished that they could understand our situation and realize that the vast majority of us simply desire to contribute to the well-being of our loved ones and to this country. And, yes, it’s easier to maintain one’s identity when you have your family and people that share the same culture. Yet, it doesn’t mean that one isn’t changed culturally and ideologically by this country.

16. **Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

Yes.
Interview with Francisco Alvarez (grandson) on April 12, 2012

1. **How do you identify your ethnic background?**

   I’m a first generation Mexican-American.

2. **What is your occupation?**

   Currently I work part time at Target and I have the graveyard shift at Jack in the Box. I hope to be able to enroll back at Allan Hancock College next fall and complete the last 25 units I need to transfer to a university.

3. **What languages do you speak at home?**

   Usually when I visit my mom and grandma I speak mostly Spanish but with you (referring to me) and all other friends and at work it’s mostly English.

4. **What is your level of education?**

   I completed high school in 2007 and I did two years at Allan Hancock College.

5. **If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?**

   I came to this country when I was 2 or 3 years old. The vast majority of life I have lived here and I have visited Mexico a few times.

6. **What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?**

   My mom often tells me that they came to this country because back in their hometown in Mexico they were struggling to survive. Finding a decent paying job was practically impossible and the U.S. seemed like their only way out of absolute poverty.

7. **Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?**

   My girlfriend, my 2 year old baby boy, and I live in a small one room apartment. I had to move out of my mom’s place because there was no room for me and my expanding family.

8. **How many people lived under your extended family household?**

   When I lived with my mom it was my grandma, my mom, dad and my little sister, my uncle and his two kids, and my Uncle Jaime whom I shared the living room with as our bedroom.

9. **How long did you live under these circumstances?**

   I would say that most of my life. I moved out a couple years ago because I had to
provide for my girlfriend and kid otherwise I would probably live in those exact same conditions.

10. **What role did you play in this household?**

I was always a very active kid. I remember I would walk over to your house (my house) and we would play baseball or move around the neighborhood in our bikes. I didn’t realize how hard my mom and grandma worked to give us a good childhood till I was 8 or 9 years old. I wouldn’t say that I was a rebellious or disrespectful kid because I sensed that my mom had more than enough stress in her life and the last thing that I wanted was to be the source of concern or disappointment for her.

11. **Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.**

I have to say that it was a bit crowded and at times somewhat hectic because having 8 and at times 10 people under the same roof can create some arguments and verbal fights but we always settled our problems before dinner. Grandma would never let us go to sleep if we couldn’t sit down and work things out. We always did, she always had that power over us.

12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

The biggest advantage was that we looked after each other. Grandma, mom and my uncles would always scold us kids if we were misbehaving and taught us respect for our elders and our culture. In turn, I served as an intermediary between the dominant culture and my family. I would translate for them; I would help them get familiar with the customs of this country and so many other things.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

To be raised by your extended family can create some cultural conflicts because you are stuck in between two ways of doing things, two different mentalities. On one hand you are exposed to American values like personal independence and material wealth and on the other you have to put the well-being of the group before your own personal needs. Living with my family only made those differences more noticeable and harder to manage.
14. Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?

When you live most of your life with a very traditional Mexican family it can be hard to fully embrace the dominant culture. I feel like an American but I also feel like I’m very Mexican. It’s not easy to put in words but there are many things that I refuse to let go from my Mexican heritage like the language, the food, the cultural holidays. But I also love to speak in English, I enjoy country music, I love the food, I would even fight for this country if necessary.

15. Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?

It’s a blessing to have such beautiful cultures shape and influence who you are. I feel that having two cultures makes one more tolerable and sympathetic to the struggles of others. One is less hasty to criticize the faults of other people and more capable of relating. When someone hates on Mexicans and Mexican culture I feel a strong sense of identity to this country, and when people criticize the U.S. I also feel the urge to defend it and say that I’m American. I guess that I have Mexican blood and an American heart.

16. Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?

Yes.
Interview of Jose Grimaldo (grandfather) on April 16, 2012

1. **How do you identify your ethnic background?**
   Mexican immigrant from Michoacán.

2. **What is your occupation?**
   I no longer work because I reached the retirement age but for almost 30 years I was an agricultural worker.

3. **What languages do you speak at home?**
   I only know and speak Spanish.

4. **What is your level of education?**
   In Mexico I only completed 5th grade.

5. **If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?**
   I came to this country in 1983. I have lived here 29 years but I try to go to Mexico every other year for Christmas.

6. **What factors influenced you to come to the U.S.?**
   I came to this country probably for the same that many people come here, to find work and provide for my family.

7. **Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?**
   For most of the year it’s 8 of us but during the summer Cesar lives with us too. There are 3 children under the age of 18.

8. **How many people lived under your extended family household?**
   Not applicable.

9. **How long did you live under these circumstances?**
   Not applicable.

10. **What role did you play in this household? I.e. Grandparent, parent, child.**
    I’m a dad, grandparent, and a husband.

11. **Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.**
    We live in a 4 bedroom house. My son Jose lives in the master bedroom with his wife and two small children. My wife and I have one of the regular bedrooms to ourselves, and my daughter has another one for herself. My grandkid, Andres, has a
room for himself and only shares it with Cesar when he’s here for the summer.

12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

   The main advantage is that we share the costs of utilities and other house related expenses. That’s a major thing specially in this economy were everything is so expensive. Another advantage is that my wife and I can look after the kids when my son and his wife are working.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

   The last thing I want is to become a burden to my family. There’s been a couple times were I have become ill and my son has to take time off from work to rush me to the hospital and be with me. It saddens to cause them stress and problems, and unfortunately my health is declining.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

   I never became too accustomed to this culture. I still don’t like most of their food or the way American children sometimes behave towards their parents and elders. My culture is still very present in me, but I’m grateful for the opportunity that this country gave me to get out of poverty.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

   Any unfamiliar setting can be very intimidating and scary. I guess that by having my family and many good friends from my country here did help me move forward in this country and to preserve my culture.

16. **Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

   Yes.
Interview with Jose Grimaldo (Son) on April 16, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   I’m Mexican from Jiquilpan, Michoacán.

2. What is your occupation?
   I used to manage a farm in Indio, California for 11 years till I got injured in the job while I was lifting some plastic pipes and for the past month and a half I’ve been home recuperating.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   I mostly speak Spanish but I do know some English.

4. What is your level of education?
   I completed high school in Mexico but couldn’t continue my studies because I came to this country.

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   I came to this country with my father in 1983. My mom wouldn’t let him cross the border illegally by himself so she asked me if I was willing to make the journey with him, I said yes and the rest is history.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   My dad and I came to this country because we couldn’t find an honest job in Mexico to feed our family. For me it was either stay in Mexico and become a thief to help my parents or come here illegally and hope to find work. Now that I think about it, both of my choices involved breaking the law. It’s ironic how life can put decent people in a situation were their only choice is one that involves becoming a criminal.

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   Right now there are 8 of us and when my son Cesar stays with us its 9. I have 3 little kids and they’re 14, 9 and 2 years old.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   Not applicable.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   Not applicable.
10. **What role did you play in this household? I.e. Grandparent, parent, child.**

    In my house I’m a son, a brother, a dad and a husband. I switch between all those roles because my family requires me to.

11. **Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.**

    My wife, my small kids and I share one room. My parents have another room and my sister has another. My son Andres usually has a room to himself when Cesar is not here, but when he visits us they share a room.

12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

    I like having my parents living with me. It gives me peace of mind to know that they’re healthy and not alone in Mexico. I wouldn’t be able to let them live on their own because they’re getting old and life is tough for old people in Mexico. Also, they provide an emotional balance to my home and my kids love to be with their grandparents. Not to mentioned that both my dad and mom cook better than my wife! Even she enjoys having them here because they look after the kids and they treat her very well too.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

    Sharing limited space with a big family can create some arguments but it’s usually between the kids that fight over what shows to watch on TV, or who will do what chores. Other than little things like that I think we live comfortably.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

    Before I had my own kids I was very reluctant to embrace anything from this country but once my kids began to attend school I realized that I had to make an effort to learn as much English to help them with school work or to simply communicate with them. It became that I was going to make my life in this country and I had to adapt to it.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

    It would have been very difficult to be in this country without my family. To have my parents, brothers and friends supporting me made a huge difference because to be away from your country can cause extreme sadness and a horrible feeling of loneliness. Family definitely helped me feel closer to my roots but also to feel less like a strange
creature in a strange land.

16. Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?
   Yes.
Interview with Cesar Grimaldo (grandson) on April 16, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   I’m Mexican-American.

2. What is your occupation?
   I’m a full time student at Cal Poly but every summer I work with my uncle in his auto shop.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   With my parents and grandparents I speak Spanish but with my siblings and aunt I speak mostly English.

4. What is your level of education?
   I’m a mechanical engineer senior at Cal Poly and I will graduate in approximately a year.

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   I was born in this country but I have been to Mexico a few times.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   I think they came to this country because they were very poor and their situation in Mexico was very complicated.

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   Back home it’s my parents, grandparents, my 3 younger siblings, and my aunt. Here in San Luis, it’s a couple roommates and I.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   Usually 8 people.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   Basically since I was a 3 or 4 years old up the month before I came to Cal Poly.

10. What role did you play in this household? i.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
    I was a serious kid that would watch over my brothers and would procure to help as much as I could in the house.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
My parents, my grandparents, and my aunt have a room each and I shared a room with my brother. For the most part I think that we lived comfortably but there were some times that I wish I had my own room and more just a little more privacy.

12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

   It was always nice to have someone home when I got home from school. My grandparents would have a nice meal ready for us and they would look after us. Also, my granddad always procured that I wasn’t getting involved with the wrong crowd and would tell me these very fascinating stories from his younger days. It was simply very comforting to have a cool family that cared for us.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

   During my teens years I taught that my lack of privacy was a huge negative thing because many of my friends had their own room and a bunch of the latest toys and gadgets. I always had to share everything, argue to be able to watch my shows on TV or had to clean after my brothers. Now that I think about that sort of stuff I realize that it wasn’t that big of a deal.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

   Being a first generation Mexican-American can bring some cultural conflicts because in school and on the streets you want to take everything American and make it your own, but when you get home you have to have a different mentality. Living with my extended family did force me to be more conscious of my heritage but it also allowed me to be a more tolerant American.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

   Nothing helps to maintain your values and traditions as family does. My family instilled in me morals, decency and many other things. What little or much I have achieved in life I have to attribute to my parents and grandparents. If it wasn’t for them I could have easily become a low life of crime and vices.

16. **Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

   Yes.
Interview with Carlos Martinez (Grandfather) on April 17, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   I’m from El Salvador.

2. What is your occupation?
   I work for a residential painting company.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   I only speak Spanish.

4. What is your level of education?
   I completed the equivalent of junior high in El Salvador.

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   I have lived 17 years in this country.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   Not applicable.

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   In total 4 people live in my home. My daughter, her two kids and me.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   Not applicable.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   Not applicable.

10. What role did you play in this household? I.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
    I’m a grandparent and a dad. My daughter’s husband died in El Salvador after he was shot in the chest by gang members after they forcefully ripped a couple grocery bags from his hands which he had bought for his family, ever since I have been like a dad to my granddaughters.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
    We live in a small two bedroom house. My daughter has I room for herself and my two granddaughters share the other one. I sleep in the living room on a small foldable bed.
12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

   When we came to this country after a very desperate and stressful process to obtain humanitarian visas as a result of the constant harassment and death threats we received from the MS 13 gang we knew that it was very important that we remained close to each other. We first arrived in LA to live with a cousin but life in that city was hard and I couldn’t find work. Some friends from my hometown contacted me and said that in a city called Santa Maria I could find work in agriculture or as a painter, my trade in El Salvador. In 1996, we came to Santa Maria and I was able to find work with an elderly Mexican painter who was very nice and helped us rent a small house where we have lived since. I will always have gratitude and love for that man and his family because they treated us, complete strangers, as if we were their own family. But most importantly they helped keep my family together.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

   I can’t think of any disadvantages. I think that where and how we live right now satisfies our needs.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

   It was easier to adapt to this country having my family with me because in this strange land one can easily lose hope and become helpless.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

   I have always enjoyed cooking traditional Salvadoran food for my girls. I love telling them stories about our poor but beautiful country. Although they haven’t been to El Salvador since we left, I hope that I can do whatever possible to keep it in their hearts. So yes, definitely, having them with me has made me love and miss my country more.

16. **Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

   Yes.
Interview with Liz Martinez (Granddaughter) on April 17, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   I’m Salvadorian but I have lived in this country since I was 6 years old and in a few months I will become an American citizen.

2. What is your occupation?
   I work as a secretary for a doctor but in the Fall I will finish my nursing program at Allan Hancock College.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   At home I mostly speak Spanish but I do speak English with my sister.

4. What is your level of education?
   I have attended community college for 3 years and I will obtain my RN degree.

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   I have lived in this country for 17 years.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   My grandpa and my mom came to this country because in our country too much gang violence and poverty made life impossible over there.

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   My grandpa, my mom, sister and me live in the house. My baby sister is 20 years of age but I guess she doesn’t count as a child anymore.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   Not applicable.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   Not applicable.

10. What role did you play in this household? I.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
    I’m the oldest daughter and I was and am responsible for setting a good example for my sister.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
    My sister and I share one bedroom and my mom has the second one. Grandpa
stays in the living room in portable bed. It’s a small old house but grandpa is very handy and has made many improvements and it looks quite nice and very cozy.

12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**
   
   I’m very family centered and for my family is my world because they’re everything I have. I couldn’t ask for more, and I would say that the biggest advantage is to have them.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**
   
   I honestly can’t think of any major disadvantages, although it would be nice to have my own room.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**
   
   I can only imagine how hard and scary it must have been for mom and grandpa to come to this country with practically nothing. I have very vague memories of life in El Salvador but all the troubles and sacrifices we have made has help me be very optimistic and a hard working person.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**
   
   To not be able to remember where you come from and not being able to go back is very sad. Fortunately we have met and become friends with other Salvadorans and people from other Latin countries that have been very kind with us and have eased our adaptation to this country.

16. **Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**
   
   Yes.
Interview with Carmen Lopez (Grandma) on April 18, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   I’m Mexican from the state of Jalisco.

2. What is your occupation?
   I work as a cook for El Rinconcito, a Mexican restaurant.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   I just speak Spanish.

4. What is your level of education?
   Of formal education I completed up to junior high, but I did complete a cooking program of 2 years.

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   I have lived on this country for 7 years.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   I came to this country because my niece opened a Mexican restaurant and wanted me to be in charge of the kitchen. I

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   I live with my daughter, her husband, their baby girl and my grandson. So there are two children under 18- my two grandkids.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   Not applicable.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   Not applicable.

10. What role did you play in this household? I.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
    I’m a grandma and a mom. When I’m not working, I babysit my granddaughter and of course, I’m like a mom to my grandson ever since his mom passed away, and also because his dad never assumed responsibility for him.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
    My daughter, fortunately, has had success with her business and they live
comfortably. I live with her in her 4 bedroom house and each of us has our own room. I have to say that we live well.

12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

   I like to be with my daughter and her family. I have two other kids but they live in Chicago and I hardly see them. I would like to have all my family close to me but I know that that is not possible so if I can be close to at least one of them and help her succeed, I will.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

   Fortunately for me I have a great daughter and a decent, respectful son-in-law. I've lived with them for several years and I haven't had any problems with them. I've recently had some arguments with my grandson because he's in that difficult age when they think they can do whatever they want and wants to always have friends over, and I tell them that he can't do that because we need to respectful of the home of which we are guests.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

   I arrived in this country a few years ago and by that time I was already in my mid 50s. At my age is very difficult to adapt to a new place but I think that having my daughter with me has made the process a little less confusing.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

   I've always been very religious and have always made the needs of my family my priority. It's certainly easier to keep one culture and values if you have people to share them with.

16. **Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

   Yes.
Interview of Martin Lopez (Grandson) on April 17, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   I’m Mexican.

2. What is your occupation?
   I work part time in my aunt’s restaurant.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   Mostly Spanish but sometimes I do speak English.

4. What is your level of education?
   A year ago I graduated from high school and I plan to enroll in welding classes at Allan Hancock College this fall.

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   I came to this country when I was 11 years old, so I’ve lived here almost 7 years now.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   Although we lived relatively well in Mexico, my aunt asked my grandma and I to come to this country so grandma could help her with the restaurant.

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   It’s 5 of us; my little cousin and I are the only ones 18 or younger.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   Not applicable.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   Not applicable.

10. What role did you play in this household? I.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
    For my family I’ve always been a young kid but all the responsibilities that I have at home and in the restaurant make me feel older.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
    I think that we live pretty comfortably. Everyone has their own personal space and privacy.
12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

What I really like is that I have a space for myself that I can personalize and make my own. To be family of someone that owns their own business is also great because I can work with them and make some money that I can use to buy me things that I like. I know that sometimes I get own my grandma’s nerves because I want to do things my own way and stuff, but I think that it’s a plus to have her with me because she looks after me and keeps me out of trouble.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

Like I mentioned before I can act like a knucklehead sometimes and want to do things my own way. Sometimes I want to bbq with friends or party in the house but I can’t have too many people over for too long because it’s not my house. For me it was sort of hard to understand this at first but I guess it makes sense. If I had my own family and house, I wouldn’t want to have loud and drunk kids over either.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

Compared to many other people that come to this country, grandma and I didn’t struggle too much to adjust, at least not economically. It was hard in other aspects like learning English, making new friends, learning the customs and so on. It’s easier when you have family that have lived here for many years and can guide you and teach how things are done here.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

Definitely living with my grandma and my aunt’s family has made me a responsible person. When I act out or get bit rebellious they’re the ones that talk to me and make me realize that that’s not the attitude to have. I guess it can be problematic to keep me out of trouble when I have random impulses to act stupid and behave like many other kids my age do.

16. **Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

Yes.
Interview with Amanda Velasquez on April 19, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   I’m Hispanic of Mexican descent.

2. What is your occupation?
   CSP-Customer Service Planner.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   At home I speak English.

4. What is your level of education?
   Some College.

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here? Not applicable

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.? Not applicable

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   Four—two adults (James and me) and two children (Nathaniel 6½ and Ariel 4.)

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   First was there were eight people (my parents, two brothers and my family of four) . then in a second living arrangement we had five members(my family of four and my mother in-law).

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   The first living arrangement lasted for about 1y ½, and second was for about 6-7 months.

10. What role did you play in this household? i.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
    I had dual roles; those of daughter and parent.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
    The first time (eight people) there were because my husband and I were saving money to purchase our home. The second time (five people) was because we allowed my mother in-law to live with us while she was waiting for a transfer of location from work.
12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

Well for the first situation I would have to say some of the advantages was being able to leave our children in the safekeeping of my family members while my husband and I worked and also searched for the ideal house for us to buy. Another was being able to save while we waited for the sale of our current home to be finalized. Additionally, my children had to bond closer with their grandparents and uncles.

The second situation when we had our own home and my mother in-law lived with us. I can only think of one or two advantages. The first being that the children were able to bond a little more with their grandmother and get to spend quality time with her. The second advantage was about being able to leave our children in the care of their grandmother while my husband and I worked, and I have to say it was very convenient because we were struggling financially at that time and child care is very expensive.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

With the first living arrangement situation, 8 people in the house, would be the fact that it was over crowded. In my parents house which was a two story house with four bedrooms and 2 ½ bathrooms, there was one master and three average-sized rooms. My parents of course, in the master bedroom, while my brothers each had their own room, and my family of four crammed into one room. There was also parking disadvantages. My parents had four cars, a boat, and a jet ski. My older brother had one vehicle and so did my younger brother. Then there was my husband’s car and my car. Granted my parent’s driveway was only for two cars, if anyone ever blocked the garage where my mother would park, that individual would need to run out move their car and park somewhere. The same thing went for when my mother wanted to leave the house. Then there was the dinner table, which luckily was seated six, but still we could not all fit all eight of us. Then there was the restrooms. There were many times that they were all occupied. Also, since there was so many of us, we had to schedule who would take a shower in the morning and at night because the hot water often ran out. Sometimes it was funny, but mostly it was just frustrating. When it came to washing clothes this was hard as well. My mother’s washer is supposed to energy efficient, but it seem like it took longer. With our groceries we were lucky. There were so many adults in the household that it seemed we were never short on food. However, with beverages
whether it was juices, milk, or soda, we always seemed to go through them quickly. I found myself buying four gallons of milk at a time. I was the main supplier of the milk being that I was the one with the young children. When the bills came around of course they were split up, but were often quite high due to the number of people in the household. One of the major disadvantages while living in my parents home was the fact that my father and I both have strong personalities. We quite often found ourselves arguing. This was true also for my younger brother and father. They too have strong personalities where they argued. Unfortunately, for my mother and older brother, they were quite often mutual parties so they had to defuse these arguments. This left lots of stress on both of them. Consequently, the house wasn’t always a happy house. This living situation was also difficult when my mother in-law lived in my house. For instance, she brought her stupid ugly chihuahua who she thought was Kujo. This dog would bark in the middle of the night and during the day if anyone or anything was near the house. Then, since my mother in-law is a correctional officer, she worked the early shift. This was not fun. It really upset my husband. She would wake up early, around 4 am, rummage through our pots and pans, clearly not caring for any other individual in the house that was sleeping, even on the weekends, cook a full on breakfast for herself, and walk back and forth from her room to the kitchen and outside to let her dog out. She would also come and go during her time off. Her boyfriend lived in the valley, so he would often come down to visit her as well. Often, we didn’t know he was staying for the weekend until he had already arrived. There was also the times she would invite his family down to visit her and stay at our house for the weekend. Again, we wouldn’t know until day of. We felt as if she just used our home more of a hotel to her use rather than a family member’s house who were doing her a favor. One major thing that really upset us too was that we thought she still had debt she needed to pay off, so we never asked for any help on food for the house or the bills. She never once offered either, but we found out about a week before she moved from our house that she had no debt. We felt that she had taken advantage of the situation for her own benefit. Ultimately, sad but true, my husband and I were glad to see her go.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**
I would say both situations helped us. They helped us realize that if we are ever asked to take in a family member for a while, we need to lay out ground rules and a reasonable time for them to move out.

15. Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?
   Yes most definitely. They were reinforced and reevaluated as well.

16. Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?
   Yes.
Interview with Oscar Gonzalez on April 11, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
I’m Latino of Mexican descent.

2. What is your occupation?
Customer service planner.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
At home I speak English and Spanish.

4. What is your level of education?
Some College Education aiming for a Bachelors Degree

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
Made in the USA.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
My parents came to this country in search of the American dream and a prosperous future for their kids.

7. Currently how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
In the house there were adults and two children.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
Not applicable.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
Not applicable.

10. What role did you play in this household? i.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
I was a son.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
My nephew is the only extended family member in our household.

12. What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?
I get to see my nephew grow day by day and always see my immediate family.

13. What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?
Sometimes it can be difficult to have space for personal activities because you have family members always around but other than that I see no major disadvantage.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

   I believe that it did help me because I grew up with both of my Parents and I always had their moral support.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

   Yes, even though it was tough for my family and me to support my sister with her pregnancy. We were raised to believe that no matter what happens, right or wrong, we will always support our family members.

16. **Can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

   Yes.
Interview with Amparo Ornelas on April 20, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   I’m Hispanic of Mexican origin.

2. What is your occupation?
   HR Coordinator.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   Mostly Spanish and some English.

4. What is your level of education?
   I completed high school.

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   I have lived in this country for 31 years.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   Back in Mexico some of my family members had major differences with each other and did no longer tolerate or live together. As a result I and a few other members of my family came to this country.

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   There are a total of 7 members in the household, but I have 3 adult kids that I help financially and are now attending college.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   It was my husband, my three kids, my mom, a niece and I.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   We still live under that same arrangement.

10. What role did you play in this household? i.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
   I’m a wife a mom, a daughter and an aunt.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
   Mom was a single parent and after retiring moved in with me to help care for my two children and up she still lives with us.
12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

   I had peace of mind knowing that my kids were well taken care by mom and they learned many aspects of our culture through her such as values, cooking and respect for elders.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

   One of the disadvantages was when I tried to discipline my children for the most part she had something to say.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

   I think it made it difficult for me because coming from a hispanic culture you live at home till you marry and in this case I was trying to adjust to my new way of life into a whole different culture.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

   Yes definitely. I have been able to hold strong to my culture by having my mom with me because she’s a mentor that we all look up to and my kids have learned to appreciate both cultures; the culture they were raised in and the one that we come from.

16. **Finally, can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

   Yes.
Interview with Josh Gomez (Son) March 21, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   Mexican American, Latino, Hispanic

2. What is your occupation?
   Student

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   English

4. What is your level of education?
   High school senior

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   I was born in the US..

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   I'm a 4th generation U.S. citizen and I'm unsure of the history of how my ancestors immigrated here

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   6 with 3 children ages six, six, and three.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   All that I can remember is 4. My mom and my grandparents.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   Until I was 5 years old..

10. What role did you play in this household? I.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
    I was a grandchild and son.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
    I was living with my mom who was a single mother at the time and we were living with her parents.

12. What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?
Whenever my mom needed help it was always there, built very strong relationships with both of my grandparents, had a safe place to live in a nice area, and got home cooked meals everyday.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

The memories I have of living there were all good ones. The only disadvantage was that we lived far away from my school, so I had to wake up extra early and most of my friends at the time lived far away too.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

Although this is not a typical living situation, I wouldn’t mind doing it over again. This not only helped me, it helped my mom so she could get on her feet and help us be where we are today. It gave me a very strong sense of family and how loved I was.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

Yes. This living situation has made me more appreciative of my family, especially my grandparents. If it wasn’t for their emotional and financial support, my immediate family would not be where we are today, so for that, I am extremely grateful. Also, I love my Mexican food and I even learned a little Spanish while living there.

16. **Finally, can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

Yes
Interview with Erica Valenzuela on April 24, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   My ethnic background is Mexican American, Hispanic, or Latina.

2. What is your occupation?
   My occupation is an elementary school teacher.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   The language spoken in my home is English.

4. What is your level of education?
   My level of education is as follows,
   B A in Liberal Studies
   Emphasis in Human Development
   Elementary Teaching Credential

5. If you were not born in the U.S., how long have you lived here?
   I am a U. S. born citizen.

6. What factors influenced you to come to this country?
   I did not have the opportunity to know my grandparents and their reason(s) for coming to this country. But I assume that it was due to economic factors.

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   My household consist of me and my husband and four children ages 18, two 5 year olds and a 3 year old kid.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household
   There were four people in my extended family household. My parents along with me and my son. My sister lived with us for one year while I was there.

9. How long did you live under these circumstance?
   We lived with my parents for five years.

10. What role did you play in this household? i.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
    My role was a daughter to my parents and mother to my son.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
    There were four people in my extended family household. My parents along with
me and my son. My sister lived with us for one year while I was there.

12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**

   Some advantages are as follows;
   
   A. I was living in a nice house
   
   B. I had access to all of the household amenities running water, working appliances, food, telephone, heater, furnished home, financial & emotional support. Most importantly loving and supportive parents that were willing to help me raise my son

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

   There were only a few disadvantages, I was an adult and a mother and I had to follow household rules. I had to be home by a certain time, lack of privacy and always having a different parenting style than my parents. This at time lead to minor disagreements between me and my parents.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

   This living situation helped me tremendously. I attribute my successful completion of college to the support of my family. Although, my siblings did not live under the same household during this time, I still had an amazing support system. I feel I have integrated into society as living proof that with love, support and most importantly hard work anything is possible.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

   I absolutely believe that my mixed culture (Mexican with a lot of American) and values were reinforced living with my family. It was necessary for me to grow up in an expeditious manner. In order to be successful I began to see my extended family as role models that were willing to guide me in becoming a successful part of society.

16. **Finally, can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

   Yes
Interview with Julie Williams on April 7, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   Hispanic

2. What is your occupation?
   Customer Service Planner Supervisor

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   English

4. What is your level of education?
   I graduated high school and I have some college

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   N/A

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   My family came to pursue a better life and opportunities.

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   I live with my husband. I have two adult children who no longer live in our house.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   When I lived under an extended family household, there were five people total—me, my daughter, my parents, and my sister.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   1 ½ years

10. What role did you play in this household? I.e. Grandparent, parent, child.
    I was the parent. I lived with my parents and my daughter.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
    My husband was in the Navy completing his last 1 ½ with most of that time out to sea. My daughter and I came home to stay with my parents. This made sense rather than living across the Unites States all alone.

12. What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?
This living situation had many advantages for me. I was able to go back to school and work. My whole family helped with the care of my child. I was also able to save money. When my husband was discharged from the Navy, I had secured an apartment along with a little money saved. My daughter was able to bond with her grandparents along with the rest of our family. We had spent the last few years alone across the Country.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**

The only real disadvantage came when I had to discipline her. I sometimes worried about my daughter making too much noise, especially at night, so I gave into her a lot. She was the only granddaughter received a lot of attention. She became very spoiled. My rules were not always enforced.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**

In the long run this living arrangement helped. With the help of my family I was able to save money and prepare to make the move to my own home. My daughter was able to spend a lot of time with her extended family plus experience life in the country. My parents lived on 10 acres and grew a lot different fruits and vegetables. She was also able to learn and experience more of her culture. This included learning some Spanish, more of our customs, and eating delicious home made Mexican food.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**

Yes. My daughter was able to see the extension of my values through living with my parents. I think she was able to see how much we value the importance of family and supporting each whenever we can. This continues to this day and includes both my daughters and husband.

16. **Finally, can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**

Yes
Interview with Janette Gomez on April 19, 2012

1. How do you identify your ethnic background?
   My parents emigrated from Mexico at an early age and have since been living in the United States as American Citizens. For myself, being born in the US, I am an American of Mexican descent.

2. What is your occupation?
   Customer Account Planner at Chiquita Brands.

3. What languages do you speak at home?
   Both English and Spanish. Around my parents I speak more Spanish.

4. What is your level of education?
   Bachelor’s degree in Marketing.

5. If you were not born in the United States, how long have you lived here?
   Not applicable.

6. What factors influenced you or your parents/grandparents to come to the U.S.?
   “The American dream,” and more job opportunities. My grandmother was born in the United States but had her kids (my mother) in Mexico. Having the advantage to come back to the US, being an American citizen, it is that she decided to do so and offer her kids a chance to attend better schools and have a better life.

7. Currently, how many people live in your household? How many children (ages 18 and under) live in the household?
   Four. My husband, two teenagers and I.

8. How many people lived under your extended family household?
   Nine: my mom and dad, three siblings, my husband, my two daughters and me.

9. How long did you live under these circumstances?
   2-3 years while both my husband and I attended school. Being that I got married at a young age and immediately had children, I did not have the means to live on my own.

10. What role did you play in this household i.e grandparent, parent, child.
    I was a daughter, a mother and a wife.

11. Under what circumstances were extended family members living in your household? Please describe your living situation.
My mother would stay at home during the week to take care of my girls while I attended school. My mother would only work on the weekends to give me the opportunity to get an education. I would go to school while my mother would take care of my girls. Then, I would then go work for my father everyday after school at our family business as part of the deal in having my mom take care of my girls. The same with my husband—he would go to school every morning and we would both work/help my father out after at his business. My girls would stay home with their grandma and I would take over after school/work and on the weekends. Since my husband and I had children at a young age, we were not financially stable or ready to live on our own. With the help of my parents my husband and I were able to complete our education and become financially independent.

12. **What do you consider to be some advantages of that living arrangement?**
   
The opportunity to save money with an insignificant amount to pay for rent. Also, free for babysitting. And of course, having a home cooked meal every day that my mother would provide.

13. **What do you consider to be some disadvantages of that living arrangement?**
   
   Parents get too involved in how to discipline your children and they get to see the problems in your marriage, if any. Not enough room for my family, meaning both my girls slept in my bedroom. In other words, there is no privacy.

14. **Did this living arrangement help or hurt your integration into society? How so?**
   
   This living arrangement never hurt me in any way. Instead, I saw it as an opportunity to grow. With that current living arrangement, where my mother would babysit, I was able to go to school, work and with that I felt that I was integrating with society. Maybe I did not grow as far as cooking goes being that my mom did all the cooking, but then again, I did learn a lot from her when I lived with her.

15. **Do you feel that your culture/values were reinforced because of living with your extended family?**
   
   My culture (we must go to church and pray, we must get married first before having children, save money, always have family dinners and celebrate life) and values (be thankful, treat other as you would like to be treated, do good and be good) have been
reinforced throughout my entire life. My parents have always enforced their culture and have taught me values to respect life and the opportunity given. However, what I did learn about living with my parents was the appreciation to have my own things. Now, owning my own home, vehicle and the responsibility of having a family makes me proud and I feel that a lot of the ways I live has to do with my parent’s culture and their values applied in raising me.

16. **Finally, can we contact you for confirmation or follow up questions if necessary?**
   
   Yes
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 1/12/15

The goal of our research study is to examine the influences of the extended family within the Latino community and how it affects young Latino social development. Currently, there is limited information about this topic. We hope to examine this trend among the Latino community and shed light on the reciprocal benefits grandparents, parents and children obtain from extended family living arrangements. For example, we hope to discover a correlation between extended family arrangements and, say, emotional support, financial support, and social values.

I hereby grant permission to document through audio and/or video recording and transcription oral history interview(s) for the purpose of protection, preservation, and encouragement of history, culture, tradition, and heritage. The knowledge contained in the oral histories will not be given to any non-project staff except in cases where it is useful for protection and preservation purposes. When this material becomes available, it may be read, quoted, or cited from and disseminated for educational and scholarly purposes only. This consent does not preclude any use, which I may want to make of the information contained in the recordings or transcription.

It is desired that the following restrictions be placed on this material:

I would like a copy of any interview recording and transcript to be given to:

_______ Myself ______ Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

____________________________
Signature of Interviewee

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Signature of Interviewer

____________________________
Name

____________________________
Signature of Interpreter

____________________________
Name

____________________________
Date
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 7/17/12

The goal of our research study is to examine the influences of the extended family within the Latino community and how it affects young Latino social development. Currently, there is limited information about this topic. We hope to examine this trend among the Latino community and shed light on the reciprocal benefits grandparents, parents and children obtain from extended family living arrangements. For example, we hope to discover a correlation between extended family arrangements and, say, emotional support, financial support, and social values.

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______ Myself       ______ Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

signature

Signature of Interviewee

Name

Signature of Interpreter

Name

Date

Name
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: ____________________________

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Myself

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Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

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Signature of Interviewee

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Signature of Interpreter

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Name

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Signature of Interviewer

__________________________
Name

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Date

__________________________
Name
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: ______/____/____

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_____ Myself _____ Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

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Signature of Interviewee

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Signature of Interpreter

______________________________
Signature of Interviewer

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Name

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Name

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Date

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Name
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 1/1/11

The goal of our research study is to examine the influences of the extended family within the Latino community and how it affects young Latino social development. Currently, there is limited information about this topic. We hope to examine this trend among the Latino community and shed light on the reciprocal benefits grandparents, parents and children obtain from extended family living arrangements. For example, we hope to discover a correlation between extended family arrangements and, say, emotional support, financial support, and social values.

I hereby grant Nelson Figueroa permission to document through audio and/or video recording and transcription oral history interview(s) for the purpose of protection, preservation, and encouragement of history, culture, tradition, and heritage. The knowledge contained in the oral histories will not be given to any non-project staff except in cases where it is useful for protection and preservation purposes. When this material becomes available, it may be read, quoted, or cited from and disseminated for educational and scholarly purposes only. This consent does not preclude any use, which I may want to make of the information contained in the recordings or transcription.

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_____ Myself  _____ Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

_____________________________________________________________

Signature of Interviewee

_____________________________________________________________

Signature of Interviewer

_____________________________________________________________

Name

Signature of Interpreter

_____________________________________________________________

Name

Date
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 4/17/2012

The goal of our research study is to examine the influences of the extended family within the Latino community and how it affects young Latino social development. Currently, there is limited information about this topic. We hope to examine this trend among the Latino community and shed light on the reciprocal benefits grandparents, parents and children obtain from extended family living arrangements. For example, we hope to discover a correlation between extended family arrangements and, say, emotional support, financial support, and social values.

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Is my permission to record

Myself

Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

__________________________

Signature of Interviewee

__________________________

Signature of Interpreter

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Signature of Interviewer

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Name

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Name

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Name

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Date
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 4/17/2012

The goal of our research study is to examine the influences of the extended family within the Latino community and how it affects young Latino social development. Currently, there is limited information about this topic. We hope to examine this trend among the Latino community and shed light on the reciprocal benefits grandparents, parents and children obtain from extended family living arrangements. For example, we hope to discover a correlation between extended family arrangements and, say, emotional support, financial support, and social values.

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It is desired that the following restrictions be placed on this material:

I would like a copy of any interview recording and transcript to be given to:

_______ Myself _______ Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

__________________________

__________________________

Signature of Interviewee

Name

Signature of Interpreter

Name

Signature of Interviewer

Nelson Figureo

Name

4/17/12

Date
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 1/15/12

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Signature of Interviewee

Name

Signature of Interpreter

Date
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 1/13/12

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I hereby grant Nelson Figueroa permission to document through audio and/or video recording and transcription oral history interview(s) for the purpose of protection, preservation, and encouragement of history, culture, tradition, and heritage. The knowledge contained in the oral histories will not be given to any non-project staff except in cases where it is useful for protection and preservation purposes. When this material becomes available, it may be read, quoted, or cited from and disseminated for educational and scholarly purposes only. This consent does not preclude any use, which I may want to make of the information contained in the recordings or transcription.

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Myself

Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

______________________
Signature of Interviewee

______________________
Name

______________________
Signature of Interpreter

______________________
Date

______________________
Name

______________________
Signature of Interviewer

______________________
Name
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 4/19/12

The goal of our research study is to examine the influences of the extended family within the Latino community and how it affects young Latino social development. Currently, there is limited information about this topic. We hope to examine this trend among the Latino community and shed light on the reciprocal benefits grandparents, parents and children obtain from extended family living arrangements. For example, we hope to discover a correlation between extended family arrangements and, say, emotional support, financial support, and social values.

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_____ Myself   _____ Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

_________________________  __________________________
Signature of Interviewee    Signature of Interviewer

_________________________  __________________________
Name                       Name

_________________________
Signature of Interpreter

_________________________
Name

_________________________
Date
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 4/11/12

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I hereby grant Chelsea Williams permission to document through audio and/or video recording and transcription oral history interview(s) for the purpose of protection, preservation, and encouragement of history, culture, tradition, and heritage. The knowledge contained in the oral histories will not be given to any non-project staff except in cases where it is useful for protection and preservation purposes. When this material becomes available, it may be read, quoted, or cited from and disseminated for educational and scholarly purposes only. This consent does not preclude any use, which I may want to make of the information contained in the recordings or transcription.

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Myself

Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

Signature of Interviewee

Name

Signature of Interviewer

Name

Signature of Interpreter

Date

Name
 Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 4/7/17

The goal of our research study is to examine the influences of the extended family within the Latino community and how it affects young Latino social development. Currently, there is limited information about this topic. We hope to examine this trend among the Latino community and shed light on the reciprocal benefits grandparents, parents and children obtain from extended family living arrangements. For example, we hope to discover a correlation between extended family arrangements and, say, emotional support, financial support, and social values.

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It is desired that the following restrictions be placed on this material:

I would like a copy of any interview recording and transcript to be given to:

Myself
Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

Amparo Omeicias
Signature of Interviewee

Amparo Omeicias
Name

Signature of Interpreter

Date

Signature of Interviewer

NAME

Signature of Interpreter

NAME

4/7/17
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast

INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 3/7/12

The goal of our research study is to examine the influences of the extended family within the Latino community and how it affects young Latino social development. Currently, there is limited information about this topic. We hope to examine this trend among the Latino community and shed light on the reciprocal benefits grandparents, parents and children obtain from extended family living arrangements. For example, we hope to discover a correlation between extended family arrangements and, say, emotional support, financial support, and social values.

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Signature of Interviewee

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Signature of Interpreter

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Name

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Name

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Signature of Interviewer

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Date

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Name
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 4/24/12

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Signature of Interviewee

_____ Other Individual or Tribal Government Agency

Signature of Interviewer

Name

Signature of Interpreter

Name

Date
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 4/7/12

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Signature of Interviewee

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Name

________________________
Signature of Interpreter

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Date

________________________
Name
Latino Extended Family Households on the Central Coast
INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Date: 4/19/17

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[Signature]
Signature of Interviewee

[Name]
Name

[Signature]
Signature of Interpreter

[Name]
Name

[Signature]
Signature of Interviewer

[Name]
Name

4/19/17
Date
References


