

ABSTRACT  
IT TAKES A VILLAGE: INVESTIGATING HOW COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL  
FACTORS FOSTER RESILIENCE IN LATINE IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

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Latine immigrants constitute the largest group of non-U.S.-born individuals in the United States and face heightened risks including poverty, inadequate healthcare, discrimination, and acculturation-related stressors. Despite these challenges, many demønstra

methods approach, quantitative analyses ( $n = 89$ ) revealed that immigration-related stress significantly predicted caregiver mental health problems ( $\beta = 0.35, p < .01$ ), while financial satisfaction emerged as a protective factor ( $\beta = -0.35, p < .01$ ). For youth, ethnic identity predicted prosocial behaviors ( $\beta = 0.35, p < .01$ ), and emotion regulation consistently predicted self-esteem ( $\beta = 0.40, p < .01$ ) and mental health problems ( $\beta = -0.54, p < .01$ ). Contrary to hypotheses, community factors (collective efficacy, religious social capital) and cultural cohesion did not significantly predict outcomes beyond individual and family factors. Qualitative interviews ( $n = 30$ ) provided context, revealing themes of resource access barriers, multifaceted support systems, cultural maintenance, and community involvement. These findings highlight the complex interplay of factors influencing resilience in Latine immigrant families and underscore the need for more nuanced measures of community and cultural influences. The study contributes to a more comprehensive