Abstract
Since the initial articulation of general strain theory (GST), Agnew has suggested strains may function differently—in type, response, and impact—for different groups. We build upon Pérez and colleagues’ foundational arguments for a Latinx GST by investigating the role of the ethnically specific strains they propose in addition to other strains argued to disproportionately impact people of Color. Furthermore, we examine the protective role of positive ethnic identity against the negative effects of strainful experiences for Latinxs. Using a sample of Latinx youth from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, we highlight not only the unique strains faced by Latinx in America, but how they distinctly experience and respond to criminogenic strains.

Serita Whiting’s scholarly agenda: To bring forth a better understanding to issues that encompass the criminal/juvenil justice system and equip the minds of our future one student at a time.

The LC seeks to exchange, promote, and disseminate information that contribute to the criminological knowledge and understanding of the rapidly growing Latina/o/x population.

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