

# Latino Immigrants in Tennessee: A Survey of Demographic and Social Science Research

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## **Introduction**

This report consists of two sections. The first is a narrative introduction to the global immigration phenomenon that has transformed communities in the U.S. Midwest and South, including Tennessee, in recent years. This section includes a brief survey of recent research on Tennessee's immigrant population.

The second section is a more quantitative compilation aimed at presenting as clear a demographic picture as possible of the phenomenon of Latino immigration at national, state, and local levels. This section opens with a review of standard demographic measurement techniques and their inherent limitations, and concludes with a glossary of terms, a list of online resources, and notes on other sources of immigration-related statistics.

## **Part One: Recent Immigration Flows, "New Growth Areas," and Tennessee**

Immigration has always represented a powerful force shaping U.S. economic, social, political and cultural life. In the last several decades, however, global, national, and regional economic restructuring has led to the emergence of new patterns and comparatively high levels of international labor migration across U.S. borders. The U.S. foreign-born population grew to 32.5 million in 2002, according to Census estimates.<sup>1</sup> Today's immigrants still do not constitute as large a percentage of our national population as did immigrants who came in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century -- Census figures from 2002 indicate that 11.5% of the US population is foreign-born, compared to 14.7% in 1910. Nonetheless, current immigration levels represent a significant demographic shift from the 1970s and 1980s, when immigrants represented a much smaller percentage of total US residents (6.2% in 1980).<sup>2</sup>

Significantly, too, the experiences of contemporary immigrants are quite different from those of people who arrived in the 1910s and 1920s. Today's immigrants are largely from Latin America (just over half of today's foreign-born population is Latino), and many of them are settling in regions of the country historically untouched by major international migration flows. Communities in the southeastern U.S. in particular have received tremendous national attention in recent years for the transformations they have undergone as a result of exploding populations of immigrant, largely Latino, workers and their families. The foreign-born population in the U.S. south increased by 88% between 1990 and 2000.<sup>3</sup>

North Carolina and Georgia are typically cited as the most dramatic examples of this "new growth area" phenomenon, and private institutions, practitioners, and policymakers in those states have responded to these new populations in a variety of ways. The state of North Carolina established a Center for New North Carolinians on the campus of UNC-

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<sup>1</sup> The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2002. By Dianne Schmidley. Published by the U.S. Census Bureau. February 2003.

<sup>2</sup> *Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the U.S.: 2000*. Published by the U.S. Census Bureau. December 2001.

<sup>3</sup> *The Foreign-Born Population: 2000*. By Nolan Malone, Kaari Baluja, Joseph Costanzo, and Cynthia Davis. A Census 2000 Brief. December 2003.

Greensboro to “enhance [public and private agency] responsiveness to immigrant and refugee needs;” the UNC Institute of Medicine convened a special task force to identify barriers to immigrant access to health care; and the Charlotte, NC, Mayor’s Office established an advisory board (“International Cabinet”) to coordinate services to immigrant community members. The Georgia Project, established in 1996, aims to identify best practices in teaching Spanish-speaking immigrant children and to support those children, their teachers, and their parents throughout Georgia.

Tennessee is also a state that has received national attention for dramatic recent growth in its foreign-born and Latino populations. ***According to 2000 U.S. Census figures, Tennessee has the sixth-fastest-growing foreign-born population, and the fourth-fastest-growing Latino population. Remarkably, Tennessee’s Mexican-born population is growing faster than that of any other state in the country.***

State-level studies and community needs assessments have been slower to emerge in Tennessee than in surrounding states like North Carolina or Georgia, but in the last several years, private institutions, local governments, and practitioners in the fields of health care, social work, and legal services have begun to take stock of the state’s changing demographics.

For instance, in February 2002, in response to national attention focused on the city’s growing immigrant and refugee communities, the Metropolitan Government of Nashville-Davidson County commissioned an Immigrant Community Assessment “to better understand the needs of Nashville’s immigrant community” and “to assess the availability of a wide range of public and private, social welfare and economic services to immigrants in the area.” That study, carried out by researchers from Meharry Medical College, Tennessee State University, and Vanderbilt University, and published in August 2003, described Nashville’s immigrant communities as rapidly-growing and relatively invisible. Among its recommendations to private and public social service agencies was a call to “increase the supply of bilingual advocates – counselors, lawyers, and social workers – who can advocate on behalf of non-English-speaking clients and patients . . . in [the areas of] adult education, children’s education, employment, health, housing, and safety.”

Other studies that have either specifically addressed the state’s growing immigrant communities or highlighted Tennessee’s immigrant population as a key demographic trend requiring policy and practitioner responses include

1. *Latino Immigrants in Memphis: Their Local Economic Impact*, published in January 2001 by the University of Memphis Center for Research on Women (CROW).

This study cites a 2001 University of Memphis Regional Economic Development Center (REDC) estimate of the Memphis-area Latino community at 53,628. It was one of the first systematic accounts of the impact of growing immigrant populations on local Tennessee communities. The study noted that enrollment of Spanish-speaking children in Memphis public schools increased five-fold between 1992 and 1999, and that many local businesses and service providers were scrambling to attract bilingual, bicultural employees to engage emerging Latino communities and markets.

2. *A Profile of the Foreign-born in the Nashville Economic Market*, published in October 2003 by the Urban Institute for the Nashville New American Coalition.

This study indicated that the major growth in Nashville's immigrant population took place during the second half of the 1990s, and that most of the city's foreign-born population increase is due to its booming Latin American immigrant population. Latinos constitute the largest group of Nashville's foreign-born population (40% of the total), with Mexicans making up by far the largest nationality group at 27%. However, a range of other ethnic and national immigrant groups are represented in the city, including Asians and Middle Easterners (32%), Europeans (16%), and Africans (8%).

According to this Urban Institute study, contrasts in data on the city's foreign-born population between 2000 Census figures and official Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) legal entry numbers suggest that a large percentage of the city's immigrant population is undocumented. The study also finds that the poverty rate among foreign-born households in the Nashville area is significantly higher than that of native-born households (18 versus 10%).

3. *Nine Counties, One Vision: 1990 and 2000 Demographic Snapshots. A Presentation of the Social Services Task Force*. Prepared by the University of Tennessee College of Social Work Office of Research and Public Service, Knoxville, TN, June 2003.

This project aimed to identify significant demographic and social trends in the "Nine Counties" East Tennessee region. The report characterizes recent growth in immigrant and Latino communities as one of the key demographic shifts currently underway in the region. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of Latinos in the nine counties region tripled, although according to Census 2000 figures, Latinos still account for just 1.2% of the area's total population.

4. *Report from the Statewide Comprehensive Legal Needs Survey for 2003*, prepared for The Tennessee Alliance for Legal Services by the University of Tennessee College of Social Work Office of Research and Public Service, January 2004.

This study used a telephone survey tool to identify primary civil legal needs of Tennessee's low-income and very low-income populations. The sample size of 824 surveys included only 21 that were conducted in Spanish, and in an introductory section on "limitations of the study," its authors acknowledged that several of the Hispanic/Latino households surveyed were reluctant or simply refused to answer all survey questions. In spite of these constraints, however, the survey did manage to uncover some important patterns regarding Latino needs for civil legal assistance. For example, 93.3% of Latino survey respondents reported that they had experienced some type of civil/ legal problems over the past year, in comparison to 77.3% of African-American respondents and 65.5% of white respondents.

5. *Seeking a Way Out: Services and Challenges Affecting Tennessee's Poor*, prepared for the Comptroller of the Treasury, Office of Research, State of Tennessee, April 2004.

This report classifies immigrants as being one of the four Tennessee populations most likely to suffer the effects of poverty in the state (along with children, senior citizens, and persons with mental illness). It recommends the creation of a state Office of Immigrant Affairs to help public agencies address issues associated with the state's burgeoning foreign-born population. It also recommends hiring bilingual Department of Human Services (DHS) employees and establishing collaborative relationships between state agencies and non-profit immigrant service providers.

The study notes that in several instances, local and state agencies are already attempting to respond to needs of Tennessee's immigrant communities. 36% of Knox County Health Department patients and 30% of Metropolitan Nashville Health Department's Bridges to Care clients are Latinos. Last year the Department of Human Services (DHS) contracted with the Nashville Latino community agency, Conexión Americas, to provide Latino Cultural Competency training to front-line employees.

Taken as a whole, these studies -- as well as the direct experiences of health, educational, social service, and legal practitioners working across the state -- indicate a serious need for public and private agencies and policymakers to respond to Tennessee's booming immigrant communities.

## **Part Two: Latino Immigrants: National, Statewide, and Local Demographic Statistics**

As noted in the previous section, the rapid growth of immigrant populations of Latino origin, particularly in "new-growth" states, has generated significant public attention in recent years. However, generating precise statistics to document this trend is a complex endeavor. It is widely accepted that traditional sources of demographic information chronically undercount minority populations, especially immigrant ones. Undocumented immigrants by definition are not registered in official immigration tallies, such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service INS Statistical Yearbook. Their immigration status often forces them to live "hidden" or underground lives, at least in relation to governmental entities. Researchers have also documented literacy and language barriers, fear of government and outsiders, mobility, and non-traditional household structures as contributing factors to persistent U.S. Census and other survey undercounts of immigrant populations.<sup>4</sup>

### **Estimates of the U.S. Immigrant Population**

Several non-governmental research and public policy institutions have invested considerable resources in recent years to monitor trends in immigrant community population growth and characteristics. Using demographic analyses based upon Census and Current Population Survey data, these institutions have produced immigrant population estimates that constitute the most reliable aggregate figures available on these

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<sup>4</sup> Edmonston, Barry. "The Undercount in the 2000 Census." A KIDS COUNT/Population Reference Bureau Publication. May 2002.

communities. The most well-known of these research groups are the Urban Institute, the Pew Hispanic Center, and the Migration Policy Institute, all based in Washington, DC.

In order to generate estimates of undocumented immigrant populations, researchers essentially subtract U.S. government numbers of legally present populations (lawfully present immigrants or temporary residents and US citizens) from total population figures indicated by the US Census. In making these comparisons, researchers use US Census figures that are adjusted for undercounts. Variations in researchers' estimates of undocumented immigrant populations are usually a result of differing assumptions about the levels of US Census undercounts.<sup>5</sup> Estimates of the U.S. undocumented population in 2000 ranged from 7 million (INS<sup>6</sup>) to 8.5 million (Passel, Urban Institute<sup>7</sup>) to 8.7 million (U.S. Census<sup>8</sup>). A Pew Hispanic Center report presented an estimated range of the undocumented immigrant population in the U.S. in 2001 between 5.9 and 9.9 million, with a midrange total of 7.8 million.<sup>9</sup> Other variations in widely disseminated figures on undocumented immigrants can be attributed to the "age" of the numbers; 2003 and 2004 estimates on undocumented immigrants, for example, are always higher than those based on 2000 data.

This section is a compilation of data published since 2000 on immigrants in the U.S., Tennessee, and East Tennessee, with a focus on Latino and undocumented populations.<sup>10</sup> Some of the most recently released estimates do not correspond precisely with detailed immigrant population breakdowns based on analyses of 2000 U.S. Census data. For example, January 2004 Urban Institute estimates of the current aggregate undocumented immigrant population in the U.S. do not correspond with 2000 INS estimates of size of undocumented population by nationality. Given rapid growth in immigrant populations and the work required to analyze various demographic sources, such lags and minor inconsistencies in respected figures are not surprising, and I have cited both pieces of research in this paper. In preparing this summary, I looked for the most recent data available documenting a range of characteristics of immigrant populations, and then thoroughly referenced sources in order to give readers the tools they need to make responsible, informed use of this dense set of information.

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<sup>5</sup> Lowell, Lindsay, and Suro, Robert. "How Many Undocumented: the Number behind the U.S.-Mexico Migration Talks." Pew Hispanic Center Report: Washington, DC. March 21, 2002.

<sup>6</sup> "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the U.S.: 1990-2000." Immigration and Naturalization Service: Washington, DC. January 31, 2003.

<sup>7</sup> Passel, Jeffrey. "Estimates of Undocumented Immigrants Living in the United States: 2000" The Urban Institute. August 2001.

<sup>8</sup> As reported in Lowell, Lindsay, and Suro, Robert. "How Many Undocumented: the numbers behind the U.S.-Mexico Migration Talks." Pew Hispanic Center Report: Washington, DC. March 21, 2002.

<sup>9</sup> Lowell, Lindsay, and Suro, Robert. "How Many Undocumented: the numbers behind the U.S.-Mexico Migration Talks." Pew Hispanic Center Report: Washington, DC. March 21, 2002.

<sup>10</sup> For definitions of terms used in this paper, please see "Terminology" section on pages 9 and 10.

## National Statistics:

### Foreign-born Population by Region of Origin:

- There are approximately 31 million foreign-born people currently living in the U.S., according to 2000 Census figures.
- 52% of the nation's foreign-born population is from Latin America, 26% is from Asia, 18% is from Europe or Canada, and 3% is from Africa or another part of the world.<sup>11</sup>
- 30% of the U.S. foreign-born population is from Mexico.<sup>12</sup>

### Foreign-born Population by Immigration Status:

- Approximately 30-32% of the nation's foreign-born residents are naturalized citizens, based on Census 2000 figures.<sup>13</sup>
- Another estimated 30-32% of the nation's foreign-born residents are "legal aliens" or legal permanent residents.<sup>14</sup>
- Approximately 7.5% of the U.S. foreign-born population arrived as refugees. Another 4-5% of the foreign-born population are temporary residents.<sup>15</sup>
- The nation's undocumented population was estimated in early 2004 to be approximately 9.3 million, or 26% of the total foreign-born population.<sup>16</sup>
- In total, immigrants from Latin America make up approximately 80% of the undocumented immigrant population in the U.S. With an estimated population between 4.8-5.3 million, Mexicans account for the largest group of undocumented persons in the U.S.<sup>17</sup> The nationalities of the next four largest groups of undocumented immigrants in the U.S., according to 2000 INS estimates, are Salvadoran (189,900), Guatemalan (144,000), Colombian (141,000), and Honduran (138,000).<sup>18</sup>
- According to 2000 INS estimates, 10% of the U.S. undocumented population is from Asia, 5% is from Europe and Canada, and another 5% is from other parts of the world.<sup>19</sup>

### Immigrants and the U.S. Labor Force:

- Immigrants represent about 11% of all U.S. residents, but they constitute 14% of the U.S. labor force and 20% of the low-wage labor force.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Capps, Randy, Jeffrey S. Passel, Daniel Perez-Lopez, Michael Fix. "The New Neighbors: A Users' Guide to Data on Immigrants in U.S. Communities." Washington, DC: The Urban Institute. August 2003.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Capps, Randy, Jeffrey S. Passel, Michael Fix. "Undocumented Immigrants: Facts and Figures." Washington, DC: Urban Institute Immigration Studies Program. January 12, 2004.

<sup>17</sup> A January 2004 Urban Institute paper presented an estimate of 5.3 million undocumented Mexicans, while 2000 INS figures estimated that population to be at 4.8 million.

<sup>18</sup> "Unauthorized Immigration to the United States." Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute *Migration Facts*, n.2. These numbers are based on 2000 INS estimates, and are more helpful in the relational or comparative sense than as estimates of aggregate totals. October 2003.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

- 96% of all undocumented men, and 62% of undocumented women, are in the labor force.<sup>21</sup>
- There are an estimated 6 million undocumented workers in the country; these workers account for about 5% of the total US labor force.<sup>22</sup>
- 37% of foreign-born workers in the U.S. labor force are from Mexico or Central America, while 26% are from Asia, 12% from Europe, 9% from the Caribbean, and 7% from South America.<sup>23</sup>

### **Tennessee Statistics**

- 2000 US Census figures estimate the total Hispanic-origin population in TN at 123,838 or 2.2% of the total population. This is a 378% increase from 1990, when the Hispanic-origin population in the state was estimated at 32,741.
- 2000 US Census figures estimate the state's foreign-born population at 159,004 or 2.8%. Tennessee's foreign-born population grew by 169% between 1990-2000, the sixth-fastest growth in the nation.
- According to a 2004 Inter-American Development Bank report, there are 75,993 Latino immigrants in Tennessee.<sup>24</sup>
- Tennessee experienced the largest percentage growth of Mexican-born population of any state in the country between 1990 and 2000, at 2,166 percent.<sup>25</sup>
- 2002 US Census "Change Profiles" estimate the state's Hispanic-origin population at 132,687, or 2.4% of the total population.
- An October 2003 Urban Institute study of immigrants in the greater Nashville area indicated that a significant proportion of the region's immigrants from Latin America are undocumented, a finding that is consistent with other studies on heartland states experiencing significant growth in foreign-born populations.<sup>26</sup>
- Tennessee experienced a 411% growth in its undocumented immigrant population between 1990 and 2000, from 9,000 to 46,000 people.<sup>27</sup>
- 30-39% of Tennessee's immigrant population is undocumented, higher than the national average of 26%, according to January 2004 Urban Institute estimates.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Capps, Randy, Michael Fix, Jeffrey S. Passel, Jason Ost, and Dan Perez-Lopez. "A Profile of the Low-Wage Immigrant Workforce." Washington, DC: The Urban Institute. *Immigrant Families and Workers: Facts and Perspectives*. Brief No. 4. November 2003.

<sup>21</sup> Capps, Randy, Jeffrey S. Passel, Michael Fix. "Undocumented Immigrants: Facts and Figures." Washington, DC: Urban Institute Immigration Studies Program. January 12, 2004.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> "What Kind of Work do Immigrants Do?: Occupation and Industry of Foreign-Born Workers in the U.S." January 21, 2004. Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute: *Immigration Facts*, No. 3

<sup>24</sup> *Sending Money Home: The First State by State Analysis of U.S. Remittances to Latin America*, 2004. Study conducted by Benixen & Associates for the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the Inter-American Development Bank. Released May 17, 2004.

<sup>25</sup> Elizabeth Greico. "The Foreign Born from Mexico in the United States." Washington, DC: The Migration Policy Institute *Migration Information Source*. October 1, 2003.

<sup>26</sup> Lotspeich, Katherine, Michael Fix, Jason Ost, Dan Perez-Lopez. "A Profile of the Foreign-Born in the Nashville Economic Market." Washington, DC: Urban Institute. October 2003.

<sup>27</sup> "Unauthorized Immigration to the United States." Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute *Migration Facts*, n.2. October 2003.

<sup>28</sup> Capps, Randy, Jeffrey S. Passel, Michael Fix. "Undocumented Immigrants: Facts and Figures." Washington, DC: Urban Institute Immigration Studies Program. January 12, 2004.

## East Tennessee Statistics

- Census 2000 figures indicate that there are 9,801 people of Hispanic origin in the nine counties region of East Tennessee (Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Sevier, Union). The Hispanic-origin population accounts for 1.2% of the total nine-counties population. This is a 277% increase from 1990, when the Hispanic-origin population in this region was estimated at 3,527.<sup>29</sup>
- The counties with the greatest aggregate number of persons of Hispanic origin in the nine-county region include Knox (4,803), Blount (1120), Loudon (894), Sevier (884), and Anderson (787). People of Hispanic origin account for 2.3% of the population of Loudon County, 1.3% of Knox County, 1.3% of Jefferson county, and 1.2% of Sevier County.<sup>30</sup>

## Tennessee's Latino Immigrants and Remittances

- Latino immigrants in Tennessee send an estimated \$162 million annually in remittances to their countries of origin.<sup>31</sup> This figure is approximately equal to the FY2004 non-military foreign aid the U.S. has appropriated for Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras *combined* (that total, according to estimates by the Center for International Policy, is \$164.74 million).<sup>32</sup>

## Immigration Terminology:

**Foreign-born:** This term refers to all U.S. residents who were not born here. It makes no reference to a person's immigration status; naturalized citizens are also "foreign-born."

**Hispanic-origin:** This is the U.S. Census Bureau's term for all people who consider themselves to be of "Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino descent." The term refers to immigrants from Latin America and Spain as well as native-born residents whose parents or ancestors are of Hispanic origin.

**Legal Permanent Residents:** This term refers to foreign-born people who have been granted permission to live permanently in the U.S. People who attain this immigration status are issued identification documents commonly referred to as "green cards."

**Temporary residents:** This term refers to foreign-born people who have governmental permission, typically in the form of tourist, student, or work visas, to be in the U.S. for a limited time.

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<sup>29</sup> *Nine Counties, One Vision: 1990 and 2000 Demographic Snapshots*. A Presentation of the Social Services Task Force. Prepared by the University of Tennessee College of Social Work Office of Research and Public Service, Knoxville, TN. June 2003.

<sup>30</sup> *Nine Counties, One Vision: 1990 and 2000 Demographic Profiles, Compared*. June 2003. A Presentation of the Social Services Task Force. Prepared by the University of Tennessee College of Social Work Office of Research and Public Service, Knoxville, TN. June 2003.

<sup>31</sup> *Sending Money Home: The First State by State Analysis of U.S. Remittances to Latin America, 2004*. Study conducted by Benixen & Associates for the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the Inter-American Development Bank. Released May 17, 2004.

<sup>32</sup> *Just the Facts: A Civilian's Guide to U.S. Defense and Security Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean*, compiled by the Center for International Policy, the Latin American Working Group Education Fund, and the Washington Office on Latin America.

**Undocumented immigrants:** This term refers to foreign-born people who do not currently have permission to be in the U.S., either because they entered the U.S. clandestinely, stayed longer than their temporary visas permitted, or somehow violated the terms under which they were admitted. Some sources also use the term “unauthorized immigrants” or “unauthorized residents” interchangeably.

**Workers:** This term refers to all people participating in the U.S. labor force.

### **Online Access to Sources:**

All Urban Institute documents are available online at [www.urbaninstitute.org](http://www.urbaninstitute.org).

All Migration Policy Institute documents are available online at [www.migrationpolicy.org](http://www.migrationpolicy.org).

The Nine Counties, One Vision documents are available online at [www.ninecountiesonevision.org](http://www.ninecountiesonevision.org).

Tennessee-specific Census 2000 information is available online at <http://www.census.gov/census2000/states/tn.html>.

Tennessee-specific U.S. Census Bureau Data Profiles 2002 are available online at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2002/ACS/index.htm>.

### **Note on Other Immigration References**

Two other sources of immigration figures sometimes referenced by the media, politicians, and anti-immigrant groups are the Center for Immigration Studies and the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR). Both of these organizations are first and foremost advocates for restrictive immigration policies, and they both explicitly present their research findings within the framework of that advocacy agenda.

The Center for Immigration Studies publishes regular analyses and “impact papers” based on Census figures that emphasize data on immigrant poverty levels, employment rates, educational levels, English-language abilities, and public benefit usage. ([www.cis.org](http://www.cis.org))

FAIR publishes a state-by-state compilation of data called “Immigration in your Backyard” which lists INS and Census data on foreign-born populations alongside a separate list of figures under the heading “Impact on Environment and Quality of Life.” This second set of statistics documents problems such as sprawl, disappearing open space, air and water pollution, overcrowded schools, and poverty. Though there is no piece of data listed on FAIR’s Tennessee page that references or documents any kind of relationship between immigration and the state’s social and environmental problems, the joint presentation of this information is clearly intended to lead readers to infer a causal relationship between growing immigrant communities and these concerns. ([www.fairus.org](http://www.fairus.org))

## **Glossary of Spanish Legal Terms**

Appeal(v.)	Apelar
Appeal (n.)	Apelación
Aggravated felony	Delito con factores agravantes
Bond	Fianza
Criminal justice system	Sistema penal
Charge	Cargo/acusación
Defense attorney	Abogado defensor
Evidence	Prueba
Felony	Delito
Fine	Multa
Handcuffs	Esposas
Judicial ruling/decision	Fallo
Immigration status	Estado migratorio
Insurance	Aseguranza
Fingerprints	Huellas o huellas digitales
Hearing	Audiencia
Misdemeanor	Falta o Delito menor
To plead guilty	Declararse culpable
To plead not guilty	Declararse inocente
Parole	Libertad condicional
Prisoner	Preso, Prisionero
Prosecutor	Fiscal
Pull over	Parar
Record (criminal)	Antecedentes
Sentence	Pena
Trial	Juicio
Waive	Renunciar

### **Sources:**

English/Spanish Glossary, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, January 29, 2004.

[www.usdoj.gov/crt/genglossary\\_esp.html](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/genglossary_esp.html)

*Diccionario de Terminos Legales*, Louis A. Robb, Downtown Book Center, July 2001.