The Spanish spoken in the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico is singled out in previous literature as a distinctive dialect of Latin American Spanish, based on a number of linguistic features. Yucatan Spanish shows differences with neighboring varieties in the areas of segmental phonetics/phonology, Morpho-syntax, and suprasegmental features, such as intonation and rhythm. Many of these traits have been attributed to direct or indirect influence of the indigenous contact language in Yucatan, Maya. So while ‘traditional’ Yucatan Spanish shows traits that may be attributed to Maya, research has shown that younger speakers of Yucatan Spanish are quickly moving away from the ‘typical’ Yucatan dialect, toward a more pan-Hispanic norm. This talk will examine the sociolinguistic factors of age and language background across a swarm of linguistic variables to examine how competing social pressures are shaping the future of Yucatan Spanish. In addition to the sociolinguistic apparent time data collected in 2005, more recent data (2016) adds a sociolinguistic generation to the analysis in real time, helping us to better understand the social and linguistic dynamics at play, including the retention of some linguistic forms as possible markers of regional identity.