
Race Reporting Among Hispanics: 2010

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Introduction

Since the release of the 2010 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Alternative Questionnaire Experiment (AQE) report in August 2012, much has been written about the AQE results (Compton et al., 2012; Hill and Bentley, 2013; Stokes et al., 2012). Several recommendations were made based on the AQE findings; one of which was to further test a combined race and Hispanic origin question. Recently, numerous articles and blogs supporting or arguing against the use of combined or separate race and ethnicity questions have made national headlines (El Nasser, 2013); particularly, about the Census Bureau's recommendation to continue testing a combined question during the 2020 Census testing cycle (Compton et al., 2012). One concern, largely stemming from the Latino community, is the potential negative impact on race reporting among the Hispanic or Latino population (e.g., the undercounting of 'Afro-Latinos') if a new combined question is approved for the 2020 Census.¹ In response to these concerns, the Census Bureau developed supplemental analysis from the AQE, specifically examining differences in race distributions by Hispanic origin when alternative questions were tested (Hill and Bentley, 2013). The results from this study are discussed later in this paper.

The Census Bureau is committed to improving the validity and reliability of census data, and over the last few decades, many census studies have examined race reporting among Hispanics (Stokes et al., 2012; Ennis et al., 2011; Martin, 2002; U.S. Census Bureau, 1996 and 1997). However, none examined race reporting among self-reported Hispanics in the decennial census. In this analysis, self-reported Hispanics are defined as those whose origin was not imputed.²

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate how the Hispanic origin population reported their race in the 2010 Census, with a unique emphasis on Hispanics who self-reported their origin. This information will greatly improve the Census Bureau's understanding of race reporting among Hispanics in a census environment. Three key areas are examined: 1) an overall demographic description of the Latino population in the 2010 Census by item-nonresponse and imputation type, 2) race reporting among Hispanics in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB)

¹In this paper, the terms "Hispanic," and "Latino" are used interchangeably.

² Imputation, which is needed most often when an entry for a given survey item is missing, includes three general procedures known as assignments, allocations, and substitution. Assignments and allocations are imputations of characteristic items on an item-by-item basis, whereas the substitution process imputes data for up to six persons in a household at one time. Each of these procedures ensured the completeness and consistency of the data by providing acceptable codes for missing or unacceptable entries (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). Please see the section entitled "Overview of Imputation Types" below for more information.

race groups, and 3) different response types to the race question by selected demographic characteristics and geography.³

In addition, item nonresponse rates are shown at the national, regional, and state levels. The current 2010 Census Hispanic origin edit and imputation methods are also discussed. Finally, findings from this study are intended to supplement the results already presented in the 2010 Race and Hispanic Origin AQE report (Compton et al., 2012) and the supplemental analysis ‘Race Distributions by Hispanic Origin’ memorandum (Hill and Bentley, 2013).

Background

2010 Alternative Questionnaire Experiment

The AQE focused on improving the race and Hispanic origin questions by testing a number of different questionnaire design strategies. The primary research objective was to design and test questionnaires that would increase reporting in the OMB race and ethnicity categories, lower item non-response, increase validity and reliability of the results, and elicit reporting of detailed race and ethnic groups.⁴ This research consisted of three components: (1) a mail survey; (2) a telephone reinterview; and (3) a series of nationwide focus groups.

In brief, one of the major findings was that the proportion of the population reporting as White alone was lower for the combined question panels when compared to the panels with separate questions (a drop of about 4 to 8 percentage points). Based on focus group research, this was a direct result of Hispanic respondents finding their identity in the combined question. The proportion of the population reporting as White alone in the combined question panels was similar to the proportion of the population reporting as non-Hispanic White alone in the separate questions panels. The population reporting Some Other Race (SOR) alone ranged from 5.6 percent to 7.1 percent for the panels with separate questions, compared to about 0.2 percent across combined question panels.

The proportion of the population reporting as Hispanic was similar across all questionnaires – i.e., combined question formats and separate questions formats – with no significant differences, ranging from 13.0 percent to 14.5 percent. This was a noteworthy finding from the AQE.

³ The OMB race categories are: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The Some Other Race category utilized by the U.S. Census Bureau corresponds to a residual category of racial classification and not an official OMB racial group.

⁴ For more information on the AQE, including the background, methodology, limitations, and other major results of the research, the authors recommend reading the full report at: <http://www.census.gov/2010census/pdf/2010_Census_Race_HO_AQE.pdf>.

AQE Supplemental Analysis Memo

The Census Bureau developed supplemental analysis that was not part of the original AQE report, specifically examining race distributions by Hispanic origin (Hill and Bentley, 2013). According to the major findings, the White Hispanic proportion from the separate questions ranged from 41.4 percent to 52.6 percent, while the White Hispanic share of the population for the combined question format ranged from 9.4 percent to 15.6 percent. Reporting White to the race question by Hispanic respondents was statistically significantly lower in combined question formats, with a reduction of about 40 percentage points on average. Subsequent focus group research suggested that this drop in White reporting among Hispanics stemmed from Hispanics being more able to “find themselves” among the race and ethnic categories in a combined question than in those listed in separate questions (Compton et al., 2012).

Reporting Black or African American (or Afro-Latino) to the race question by Hispanic respondents ranged from 1.5 percent to 2.4 percent in the combined question format and from 2.0 percent to 3.5 percent in the separate questions format. There were no significant differences among any of the panels (separate or combined) in Hispanics reporting as Black or African American (Afro-Latino).

Between 39.6 percent and 49.8 percent of Hispanics were classified as SOR in the separate question panels. This was typically the result of participants reporting a “Hispanic” response to the race question. However, in the combined question panels, only between 0.2 percent and 0.9 percent of Hispanics were classified as SOR. The SOR share was significantly smaller in the combined panels than in the separate question panels; this was predominantly a consequence of Hispanic respondents reporting their race or origin in the combined question format as “Hispanic”. There were no statistically significant differences in the percent of participants classified as SOR among the different combined panels.

The Hispanic Population: 2010 Census Brief

In addition to the AQE studies, race reporting among Hispanics was also examined in the 2010 Census Brief *The Hispanic Population: 2010*, regardless if their origin was edited/imputed or not. According to the results from this 2010 Census brief, 94.0 percent of Hispanic respondents (47.4 million) reported one race in 2010. Over half (53.0 percent) of the Hispanic population were classified as White alone, while about one-third (36.7 percent) provided responses that were classified as SOR alone when responding to the question on race (Ennis et al., 2011).

Much smaller proportions of Hispanics were classified as other single race groups: Black or African American alone (2.5 percent), American Indian and Alaska Native alone (1.4 percent), Asian alone (0.4 percent), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (0.1 percent).

About 3 million Hispanics (6 percent) were of multiple races. Among Hispanics who were multiracial, a large proportion reported race combinations involving SOR (Ennis et al., 2011).

Methodology

The race reporting patterns of Hispanics in the 2010 Census were examined by producing special tabulations from internal 2010 Census data files. The Statistical Application Software Package (SAS) was used to process the data for this study. The national 2010 Census microdata file consisted of both unedited and edited household and demographic variables. The universe of this study was the total U.S. resident population, with the self-reported Hispanic population as the main population of interest.

Overview of Imputation Types

Assignment

In the 2010 Census, when Hispanic origin was missing, an origin was assigned based on a response to the race question. For example, if a respondent wrote “Latino” in the race question, then “Latino” was assigned as the respondent's Hispanic origin. Most assignments were made from the SOR write-in line. This imputation method was applied via a “joint edit” between the race question and the Hispanic origin question. If either question was missing a response but a valid response was reported in the other question, a race or Hispanic origin was assigned using predetermined edit rules. Alternatively, an origin was assigned from a previous response, either from the 2000 Census or the 2001 to 2009 American Community Survey (ACS), whichever one was available. If both were available, the most recent was assigned.

Allocation

Another procedure for determining Hispanic origin used in the 2010 Census was allocation. Methods of allocation include allocation from within household and allocation from a hot deck. In 2010, if a missing origin could not be assigned based on the response to the race question, Hispanic origin was allocated using a “donor” value from another member of the household, based on household relationship. For example, if origin was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the origin of the householder, another natural-born child, or spouse of the householder was allocated. If it was not possible to allocate Hispanic origin from another member of the household, Hispanic origin was then allocated from a surname-assisted hot deck matrix.

Substitution

Substitution occurs when a given household's population count is known but there is no other information on the characteristics of its residents. In the 2010 Census, households missing characteristics (e.g., age, sex, origin, race) had all their characteristics substituted from those of a nearby household, controlling for household size.⁵

Results

The Hispanic Population by Response Type

Table 1 shows the Hispanic population in the 2010 Census by response type. The vast majority of the Hispanic population self-reported their origin (94.2 percent); only 5.8 percent were imputed (assigned, allocated or substituted). As previously mentioned, the self-reported Hispanic population (hereinafter referred to as Hispanics) is the main population of interest for this research and therefore will be the main focus of the following analysis.

Among the 5.8 percent that had their origin imputed, about 0.8 percent (415,285) had their origin assigned from either their response to the 2010 Census race question or from a previous census or ACS response, 2.7 percent (1.4 million) had their origin allocated and 2.3 percent (1.1 million) obtained their Hispanic origin through substitution.

Race Reporting Among Self-reported Hispanics

Table 2 explains the different types of responses to the race question as shown in Table 3 for the total Hispanic population (including both those who self-reported and those who were imputed) and for Hispanics who self-reported their Hispanic origin. According to Table 3, among the self-reported Hispanic population 52.7 percent reported an OMB race category. An additional 3.8 percent of Hispanics identified as a combination of an OMB race(s) and SOR.

More than two-fifths (43.5 percent) of self-reported Hispanics did not identify with any of the OMB race categories. This includes 30.5 percent who reported or were classified as SOR only and an additional 13.0 percent who did not provide a response to the race question.

The item nonresponse rate for the self-reported Hispanic population (13.0 percent) was nearly three times higher than the non-response rate for the total U.S. population (4.1 percent) (Rothhaas et al., 2012).

⁵ For more information on race and ethnicity imputation procedures, please see *2010 Census Item Nonresponse and Imputation Assessment Report* at <http://www.census.gov/2010census/pdf/2010_Census_INR_Imputation_Assessment.pdf>.

Table 4 shows the detailed breakdown of race reporting among Hispanics in the 2010 Census. As seen from the table, 51.1 percent reported one OMB race only, while 30.5 percent reported SOR alone. Furthermore, 5.4 percent identified as being multiracial. About, 13.0 percent did not respond to the race question.

Among Hispanics who reported one OMB race category only, 47.4 percent reported White and 2.1 percent reported Black. Among those who reported more than one race, the majority reported a race combination that included an SOR response; the rest reported two or more OMB races only. These responses account for 3.8 and 1.6 percent of the Hispanic population, respectively.

Top Five Some Other Race Write-in Codes

The top three SOR write-in codes reported in the 2010 Census shown in Table 5— Mexican, Hispanic, and Latin American- constituted about three-fourths (77.0 percent) of all the SOR responses among Hispanics in 2010⁶. The write-in codes Puerto Rican (3.7 percent), and Multiple SOR (3.6 percent) were fourth and fifth, respectively.⁷

Age and Sex Composition

Figure 1 consists of two population pyramids for the Hispanic and the Hispanic SOR populations in 2010. The Hispanic population pyramid includes all Hispanics who reported their origin, including those who reported or were classified as SOR during editing. The Hispanic SOR pyramid only includes Hispanics who were classified as SOR. The pyramids show the proportions of males (on the left) and females (on the right) of the total population by five-year age groups. The Hispanic pyramid shows a young age structure, with a broad base and a middle section of nearly the same dimensions. Meanwhile, the Hispanic SOR pyramid has a slightly narrower base but a much wider middle section (between ages 15-49) than the Hispanic pyramid. The Hispanic SOR pyramid gradually narrows as age increases. The shapes of these pyramids provide important information about these populations' age structures, and suggest that Hispanics who reported SOR in the 2010 Census were more likely to be younger and males than the total Hispanic population.

⁶ The SOR write-in codes displayed in Table 5 represent edited SOR responses, and each code consists of multiple equivalent write-in responses. For example, write-in responses such as “Mexican American,” and “Mexico” were coded as Mexican; “Hispana” and “Hispano” were coded as Hispanic; “Latino” and “Latin” were coded as Latin American, and “Puertorriqueño” and “Boricua” were coded as Puerto Rican.

⁷ Multiple SOR is an edit-produced recode. Responses such as “Hispanic and Latino” were combined into a single edited value, namely Multiple SOR.

Race Reporting by Selected Demographic and Housing Characteristics

Table 6 shows selected demographic and housing characteristics by type of response to the race question, as described in Table 2.

Over half of both men and women reported an OMB race category (51.7 and 53.7 percent, respectively). Those who were 65 years and older were more likely to respond to the race question and to report an OMB race category (67.5 percent) than the younger population. Conversely, people between ages 18 and 44 were more likely to report an SOR race category only (33.8 percent) than those outside of this age group and the most likely to leave the race question blank at 13.4 percent. Hispanics of one race reported primarily an OMB race only (54.4 percent) while those who reported Two or More Races were more likely to report a combination of at least one OMB race and SOR (63.5 percent).

Householders living alone (61.6 percent) were more likely than family householders to report an OMB race category. Meanwhile, male householders in family households with no wife present were more likely to identify with an SOR race category only (37.0 percent) than other types of householders. Householders in family households were more likely than those in nonfamily households to not provide a response to the race category (12.3 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively). Finally, Hispanic householders who owned their home at the time of the census were more likely to report an OMB race category than renters (61.0 percent and 49.0 percent, respectively). Furthermore, renter householders were more likely to report an SOR category by itself than owners (34.4 percent and 24.7 percent, respectively).

Race Reporting by Detailed Hispanic Origin

The Hispanic population predominantly reported either an OMB race category or a response classified as an SOR race category only. The 2010 Census racial distribution by type of race response for the detailed Hispanic origin groups is shown in Table 7.

In 2010, Cubans were more likely to report an OMB race category only (89.1 percent) than any other Hispanic origin group, followed by Argentineans (85.1 percent), Uruguayans (83.4 percent), and Spaniards (80.7 percent), all over 80.0 percent. Respondents of Cuban origin were also less likely to report an OMB and SOR race combination (2.0 percent), an SOR race category alone (5.2 percent), or not respond to the race question (3.7 percent nonresponse rate) than the other detailed origin groups.

Meanwhile, Guatemalans and Salvadorans were less likely to report an OMB race category only (less than 40 percent for both), but more likely to report an SOR race category only (over 40 percent for both groups). Among all the detailed Hispanic groups, Dominicans were the most likely to leave the race question blank (16.0 percent).

People of Panamanian origin had the highest percentage reporting both an OMB race category and SOR (8.6 percent) among all the detailed Hispanic origin groups, with more than double that of the total Hispanic population (3.8 percent). Overall, “Other South American” had the highest percentage reporting of an OMB race and SOR combination (12.6 percent).

Race Reporting by Region and State

In 2010, Hispanics residing in the South were more likely to report an OMB race category only (62.4 percent), less likely to report an SOR race category only (24.2 percent), and more likely to respond to the race question than Hispanics residing in any other region, see Table 8.

Meanwhile, Hispanics residing in the West were more likely to report an SOR race category only (35.4 percent) than Hispanics living in the other regions, while those in the Northeast were more likely to leave the race question blank (15.0 percent) than in the other regions.

Among the individual states, Florida had the highest OMB race category alone reporting (77.9 percent), followed by Hawaii (74.7 percent), and Vermont (72.8 percent). On the other hand, Hispanics in Arkansas were less likely to report an OMB race category only (35.1 percent) than Hispanics living in any other state.

Alabama (43.3 percent), Arkansas (43.1 percent), North Carolina (42.1 percent) and Tennessee (40.0 percent), all southern states, were the states with the highest SOR only reporting. Although Hispanics in Hawaii were less likely to report an SOR race category only (10.6 percent) than those in other states, they were the most likely to report an OMB race and SOR combination (9.2 percent) when compared to Hispanics living in other states.

The state with the lowest nonresponse rate to the race question was found in the West, Hawaii (nonresponse rate 5.5 percent), while Arkansas and Oklahoma had the highest percent nonresponse (about 18 percent for both states).

Summary

This paper presented data on how the Hispanic population reported their race in the 2010 Census, with a unique emphasis on Hispanics who self-reported their origin. As shown in the preceding tables, race reporting among Hispanics varied by major OMB race groups, demographic and household characteristics, and by geography. Race reporting within the detailed Hispanic groups also varied greatly. Of all the findings presented, however, the most important is that over 40 percent of all Latinos in the 2010 Census did not report an OMB race group (13.0 percent did not answer the race question and another 30.5 percent were classified as SOR). If improvements to

the current race question are not implemented in the near future, it is likely Latinos will continue to struggle in reporting their race in Census Bureau surveys.

In this respect, the Census Bureau will continue to examine race reporting among Hispanics throughout the decade through a series of regional and national Census tests in order to provide more insights on Hispanic race reporting.

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Table 1.

Hispanic or Latino Population by Response Type for the Question on Hispanic Origin: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/sf1.pdf)

Response type	Number	Percent
Total Hispanic or Latino	50,477,594	100.0
Reported "Yes, of Hispanic or Latino origin" ¹	47,557,259	94.2
Imputed	2,920,335	5.8
Assigned	415,285	0.8
Allocated	1,356,427	2.7
Substituted	1,148,623	2.3

¹ This category includes people who self-reported to be of Hispanic or Latino origin. This category does not include responses that were assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Table 2.**Type of Response to the Question on Race: 2010**

Type	Explanation
Reported OMB race(s) only	People who self-reported at least one U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) race category (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander).
Reported OMB race(s) and SOR ¹	People who self-reported at least one Office of Management and Budget (OMB) race category (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) and Some Other Race.
Reported SOR only	People who self-reported or were classified as Some Other Race.
No response to race	People who did not report a race. Missing race values were imputed during data processing.

¹SOR refers to Some Other Race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Table 3.

Hispanic or Latino Population by Type of Response to the Question on Race: 2010
 (For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/sf1.pdf)

Type of race response	Number	Percent of total Hispanic	Percent of self-reported Hispanic
Total Hispanic or Latino	50,477,594	100.0	X
Self-reported Total Hispanic or Latino¹	47,557,259	94.2	100.0
Reported OMB race(s) only ²	25,069,281	49.7	52.7
Reported OMB race(s) and SOR ³	1,806,808	3.6	3.8
Reported SOR only	14,500,533	28.7	30.5
No response to race	6,180,637	12.2	13.0
Imputed Hispanic or Latino	2,920,335	5.8	X

X Not applicable

¹ This category includes people who self-reported to be of Hispanic or Latino origin. This category does not include responses that were assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

² This category includes people who self-reported at least one U.S. Office of Management and Budget race category (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). These responses were not assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

³ SOR refers to Some Other Race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Table 4.**Self-Reported Hispanic or Latino Population by Race: 2010****(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/sf1.pdf)**

Race response	Number	Percent
Self-reported Total Hispanic or Latino¹	47,557,259	100.0
One Race	38,822,849	81.6
White	22,559,361	47.4
Black or African American	985,594	2.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	564,870	1.2
Asian	165,891	0.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	46,600	0.1
SOR	14,500,533	30.5
Two or More Races	2,553,773	5.4
Two or more OMB races only ²	746,965	1.6
Two or more races including SOR ³	1,806,808	3.8
No response to race	6,180,637	13.0

¹ This category includes people who self-reported to be of Hispanic or Latino origin. This category does not include responses that were assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

² This category includes people who self-reported two or more U.S. Office of Management and Budget race categories (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). These responses were not assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

³ SOR refers to Some Other Race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Table 5.

Top Five Some Other Race Write-in Codes for the Hispanic or Latino Population: 2010
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/sf1.pdf)

Race write-in code ¹	Number	Percent of reported SOR only
Self-reported Total Hispanic or Latino²	47,557,259	X
Reported SOR only ³	14,500,533	100.0
Mexican(617) ⁴	6,416,688	44.3
Hispanic(613)	3,297,804	22.7
Latin American(615)	1,452,125	10.0
Puerto Rican(622)	538,080	3.7
Multiple SOR(690)	527,197	3.6

X Not applicable

¹Each code consists of multiple equivalent write-in responses. For example, write-in responses such as “Mexican American,” and “Mexico” were coded as Mexican; “Hispana” and “Hispano” were coded as Hispanic; “Latino” and “Latin” were coded as Latin American; “Puertorriqueño” and “Boricua” were coded as Puerto Rican, and “Hispanic and Latino” were combined into a single edited value, namely Multiple SOR.

²This category includes people who self-reported to be of Hispanic or Latino origin. This category does not include responses that were assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

³SOR refers to Some Other Race.

⁴For more information on the Hispanic origin and race code lists see the *2010 Census Summary File 1 Technical Documentation*, Appendix F at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Table 6.**Self-Reported Hispanic or Latino Population by Selected Demographic and Housing Characteristics and Type of Race Response: 2010****(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/sf1.pdf)**

Characteristic	Total		Type of Race Response							
			Reported OMB race(s) only ¹		Reported OMB race(s) and SOR ²		Reported SOR only		No response to race ³	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SELF-REPORTED TOTAL HISPANIC OR LATINO ⁴	47,557,259	100.0	25,069,281	52.7	1,806,808	3.8	14,500,533	30.5	6,180,637	13.0
SEX										
Male	24,056,662	100.0	12,448,815	51.7	912,058	3.8	7,519,884	31.3	3,175,905	13.2
Female	23,500,597	100.0	12,620,466	53.7	894,750	3.8	6,980,649	29.7	3,004,732	12.8
AGE										
Under 18 years	16,023,378	100.0	8,413,490	52.5	786,193	4.9	4,787,431	29.9	2,036,264	12.7
18 to 44 years	20,647,911	100.0	10,202,905	49.4	695,612	3.4	6,981,136	33.8	2,768,258	13.4
45 to 64 years	8,262,714	100.0	4,681,089	56.7	255,686	3.1	2,243,746	27.2	1,082,193	13.1
65 years and over	2,623,256	100.0	1,771,797	67.5	69,317	2.6	488,220	18.6	293,922	11.2
Median age (years)	27.5	X	28.4	X	21.7	X	26.8	X	27.6	X
RACE										
One Race	44,710,632	100.0	24,322,316	54.4	X	X	14,500,533	32.4	5,887,783	13.2
Two or More Races	2,846,627	100.0	746,965	26.2	1,806,808	63.5	X	X	292,854	10.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE ⁵										
Total households	12,806,318	100.0	7,005,070	54.7	443,622	3.5	3,814,080	29.8	1,543,546	12.1
Family households (families)	10,160,250	100.0	5,433,177	53.5	345,767	3.4	3,136,607	30.9	1,244,699	12.3
Husband-wife family	6,515,202	100.0	3,607,695	55.4	207,206	3.2	1,925,424	29.6	774,877	11.9
Male householder, no wife present	1,170,172	100.0	544,062	46.5	43,804	3.7	432,741	37.0	149,565	12.8
Female householder, no husband present	2,474,876	100.0	1,281,420	51.8	94,757	3.8	778,442	31.5	320,257	12.9
Nonfamily households	2,646,068	100.0	1,571,893	59.4	97,855	3.7	677,473	25.6	298,847	11.3
Householder living alone	1,838,406	100.0	1,132,702	61.6	65,184	3.5	425,839	23.2	214,681	11.7
HOUSING TENURE ⁵										
Occupied housing units	12,806,318	100.0	7,005,070	54.7	443,622	3.5	3,814,080	29.8	1,543,546	12.1
Owner-occupied	6,111,155	100.0	3,727,333	61.0	184,273	3.0	1,510,333	24.7	689,216	11.3
Renter-occupied	6,695,163	100.0	3,277,737	49.0	259,349	3.9	2,303,747	34.4	854,330	12.8

X Not applicable

¹ This category includes people who self-reported one or more U.S. Office of Management and Budget race categories (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). These responses were not assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

² SOR refers to Some Other Race.

³ This category includes people who did not report a race. Missing race values were imputed during data processing.

⁴ This category includes people who self-reported to be of Hispanic or Latino origin. This category does not include responses that were assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

⁵ Households or housing units with a householder who self-reported Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Table 7.
Self-Reported Detailed Hispanic or Latino Group by Type of Race Response: 2010
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/sf1.pdf)

Detailed Group	Type of Race Response									
	Total		Reported OMB race(s) only ¹		Reported OMB race(s) and SOR ²		Reported SOR only		No response to race	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SELF-REPORTED TOTAL HISPANIC OR LATINO ³	47,557,259	100.0	25,069,281	52.7	1,806,808	3.8	14,500,533	30.5	6,180,637	13.0
Mexican	30,150,333	100.0	15,167,194	50.3	978,649	3.2	9,889,042	32.8	4,115,448	13.6
Puerto Rican	4,361,165	100.0	2,585,996	59.3	192,933	4.4	956,869	21.9	625,367	14.3
Cuban	1,696,857	100.0	1,512,654	89.1	33,986	2.0	87,479	5.2	62,738	3.7
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	1,331,495	100.0	544,347	40.9	79,317	6.0	495,278	37.2	212,553	16.0
Central American										
Costa Rican	119,435	100.0	81,570	68.3	7,053	5.9	21,800	18.3	9,012	7.5
Guatemalan	978,539	100.0	382,442	39.1	53,009	5.4	424,595	43.4	118,493	12.1
Honduran	588,609	100.0	267,589	45.5	35,140	6.0	221,760	37.7	64,120	10.9
Nicaraguan	329,097	100.0	206,043	62.6	16,475	5.0	75,998	23.1	30,581	9.3
Panamanian	153,467	100.0	105,097	68.5	13,185	8.6	25,053	16.3	10,132	6.6
Salvadoran	1,541,272	100.0	574,951	37.3	81,562	5.3	661,296	42.9	223,463	14.5
Other Central American	28,438	100.0	9,865	34.7	1,758	6.2	14,870	52.3	1,945	6.8
South American										
Argentinean	212,623	100.0	180,845	85.1	5,342	2.5	17,191	8.1	9,245	4.3
Bolivian	93,360	100.0	58,880	63.1	5,455	5.8	22,477	24.1	6,548	7.0
Chilean	120,367	100.0	90,808	75.4	5,719	4.8	17,008	14.1	6,832	5.7
Colombian	864,627	100.0	615,320	71.2	34,433	4.0	145,428	16.8	69,446	8.0
Ecuadorian	529,739	100.0	268,172	50.6	31,305	5.9	180,989	34.2	49,273	9.3
Paraguayan	18,816	100.0	13,193	70.1	907	4.8	3,256	17.3	1,460	7.8
Peruvian	503,009	100.0	280,313	55.7	29,837	5.9	153,366	30.5	39,493	7.9
Uruguayan	53,470	100.0	44,570	83.4	1,507	2.8	4,775	8.9	2,618	4.9
Venezuelan	204,573	100.0	157,551	77.0	7,657	3.7	27,692	13.5	11,673	5.7
Other South American	19,189	100.0	8,103	42.2	2,416	12.6	7,530	39.2	1,140	5.9
Other Hispanic or Latino										
Spaniard	607,525	100.0	490,043	80.7	27,992	4.6	55,457	9.1	34,033	5.6
All other Hispanic or Latino	3,051,254	100.0	1,423,735	46.7	161,171	5.3	991,324	32.5	475,024	15.6

¹ This category includes people who self-reported one or more U.S. Office of Management and Budget race categories (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). These responses were not assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

² SOR refers to Some Other Race.

³ This category includes people who self-reported to be of Hispanic or Latino origin. This category does not include responses that were assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Table 8.

Self-Reported Hispanic or Latino Population by Type of Race Response for the United States, Regions, States, and for Puerto Rico: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/pl94-171.pdf)

Area	Self-reported total Hispanic or Latino population ¹		Type of race response							
			Reported OMB race(s) only ²		Reported OMB race(s) and SOR ³		Reported SOR only		No response to race	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	47,557,259	100.0	25,069,281	52.7	1,806,808	3.8	14,500,533	30.5	6,180,637	13.0
REGION										
Northeast	6,539,067	100.0	3,213,810	49.1	302,475	4.6	2,038,879	31.2	983,903	15.0
Midwest	4,431,338	100.0	2,178,870	49.2	190,539	4.3	1,428,390	32.2	633,539	14.3
South	17,117,750	100.0	10,680,546	62.4	540,375	3.2	4,139,569	24.2	1,757,260	10.3
West	19,469,104	100.0	8,996,055	46.2	773,419	4.0	6,893,695	35.4	2,805,935	14.4
STATE										
Alabama	170,726	100.0	67,021	39.3	6,263	3.7	74,007	43.3	23,435	13.7
Alaska	37,082	100.0	22,202	59.9	2,751	7.4	7,836	21.1	4,293	11.6
Arizona	1,765,121	100.0	867,178	49.1	61,936	3.5	568,505	32.2	267,502	15.2
Arkansas	176,168	100.0	61,867	35.1	7,061	4.0	75,993	43.1	31,247	17.7
California	13,326,699	100.0	5,949,101	44.6	520,281	3.9	4,924,241	37.0	1,933,076	14.5
Colorado	960,988	100.0	520,675	54.2	38,997	4.1	270,109	28.1	131,207	13.7
Connecticut	449,394	100.0	220,541	49.1	18,887	4.2	140,100	31.2	69,866	15.5
Delaware	67,698	100.0	32,617	48.2	3,250	4.8	22,812	33.7	9,019	13.3
District of Columbia	50,545	100.0	23,514	46.5	2,575	5.1	17,586	34.8	6,870	13.6
Florida	3,993,615	100.0	3,109,494	77.9	110,012	2.8	515,126	12.9	258,983	6.5
Georgia	786,248	100.0	358,622	45.6	33,199	4.2	290,262	36.9	104,165	13.2
Hawaii	110,503	100.0	82,532	74.7	10,143	9.2	11,705	10.6	6,123	5.5
Idaho	164,245	100.0	72,750	44.3	7,051	4.3	60,254	36.7	24,190	14.7
Illinois	1,926,345	100.0	911,036	47.3	66,199	3.4	658,452	34.2	290,658	15.1
Indiana	370,603	100.0	166,065	44.8	18,141	4.9	129,776	35.0	56,621	15.3
Iowa	145,353	100.0	75,095	51.7	7,149	4.9	43,198	29.7	19,911	13.7
Kansas	289,444	100.0	154,155	53.3	12,531	4.3	86,874	30.0	35,884	12.4
Kentucky	123,247	100.0	60,589	49.2	6,774	5.5	40,753	33.1	15,131	12.3
Louisiana	176,545	100.0	97,919	55.5	8,830	5.0	49,885	28.3	19,911	11.3
Maine	15,826	100.0	10,957	69.2	898	5.7	2,636	16.7	1,335	8.4
Maryland	437,451	100.0	207,735	47.5	22,052	5.0	155,370	35.5	52,294	12.0
Massachusetts	589,267	100.0	282,798	48.0	28,425	4.8	187,334	31.8	90,710	15.4
Michigan	412,129	100.0	227,617	55.2	21,247	5.2	106,189	25.8	57,076	13.8
Minnesota	237,868	100.0	116,452	49.0	12,235	5.1	77,868	32.7	31,313	13.2
Mississippi	75,055	100.0	31,934	42.5	3,714	4.9	29,247	39.0	10,160	13.5
Missouri	200,417	100.0	104,296	52.0	10,168	5.1	59,966	29.9	25,987	13.0
Montana	26,316	100.0	17,662	67.1	1,636	6.2	4,028	15.3	2,990	11.4
Nebraska	159,353	100.0	68,045	42.7	6,929	4.3	61,757	38.8	22,622	14.2
Nevada	664,672	100.0	285,300	42.9	27,336	4.1	244,015	36.7	108,021	16.3
New Hampshire	34,510	100.0	20,468	59.3	1,811	5.2	8,034	23.3	4,197	12.2
New Jersey	1,461,042	100.0	788,421	54.0	63,845	4.4	413,944	28.3	194,832	13.3
New Mexico	883,574	100.0	510,978	57.8	28,709	3.2	233,317	26.4	110,570	12.5
New York	3,180,712	100.0	1,509,183	47.4	149,382	4.7	1,028,933	32.3	493,214	15.5
North Carolina	741,764	100.0	290,947	39.2	29,900	4.0	311,915	42.1	109,002	14.7
North Dakota	12,660	100.0	8,029	63.4	746	5.9	2,532	20.0	1,353	10.7
Ohio	335,016	100.0	181,529	54.2	19,384	5.8	91,225	27.2	42,878	12.8
Oklahoma	315,688	100.0	126,722	40.1	15,694	5.0	116,685	37.0	56,587	17.9
Oregon	428,611	100.0	186,686	43.6	19,315	4.5	156,297	36.5	66,313	15.5
Pennsylvania	677,409	100.0	320,352	47.3	32,426	4.8	214,419	31.7	110,212	16.3
Rhode Island	122,201	100.0	54,750	44.8	6,378	5.2	42,181	34.5	18,892	15.5
South Carolina	218,852	100.0	93,573	42.8	9,484	4.3	86,734	39.6	29,061	13.3
South Dakota	20,611	100.0	11,215	54.4	1,172	5.7	5,511	26.7	2,713	13.2
Tennessee	270,503	100.0	112,393	41.5	11,941	4.4	108,148	40.0	38,021	14.1
Texas	8,909,736	100.0	5,694,612	63.9	238,654	2.7	2,051,590	23.0	924,880	10.4
Utah	338,988	100.0	144,118	42.5	17,180	5.1	130,950	38.6	46,740	13.8
Vermont	8,706	100.0	6,340	72.8	423	4.9	1,298	14.9	645	7.4
Virginia	583,240	100.0	297,673	51.0	29,879	5.1	189,554	32.5	66,134	11.3
Washington	715,091	100.0	311,122	43.5	35,734	5.0	269,426	37.7	98,809	13.8
West Virginia	20,669	100.0	13,314	64.4	1,093	5.3	3,902	18.9	2,360	11.4
Wisconsin	321,539	100.0	155,336	48.3	14,638	4.6	105,042	32.7	46,523	14.5
Wyoming	47,214	100.0	25,751	54.5	2,350	5.0	13,012	27.6	6,101	12.9
Puerto Rico	3,564,390	100.0	3,157,531	88.6	39,817	1.1	264,239	7.4	102,803	2.9

¹ This category includes people who self-reported to be of Hispanic or Latino origin. This category does not include responses that were assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

² This category includes people who self-reported one or more U.S. Office of Management and Budget race categories (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). These responses were not assigned, allocated, or substituted during data processing.

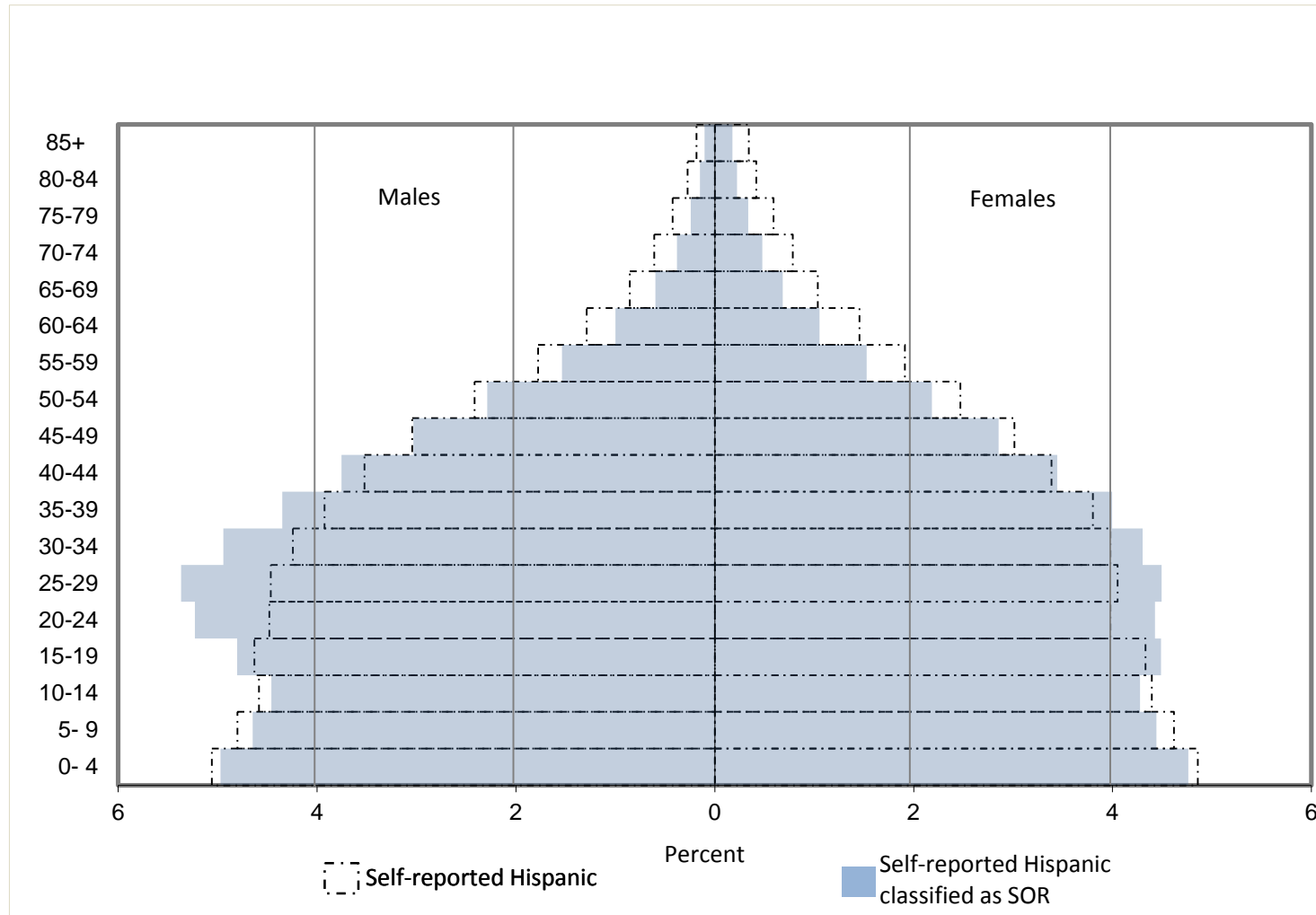
³ SOR refers to Some Other Race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Figure 1.

Total Self-Reported Hispanic or Latino and Self-Reported Hispanic or Latino Classified as SOR Populations by Age and Sex: 2010¹

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/sf1.pdf)



¹SOR refers to Some Other Race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.