

Latinos and the 2010 Census: The Foreign Born Are More Positive

Mark Hugo Lopez
Associate Director
Pew Hispanic Center

Paul Taylor
Director
Pew Hispanic Center

The **Pew Hispanic Center** is a nonpartisan research organization that seeks to improve public understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos' growing impact on the nation. It does not take positions on policy issues. The Center is part of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" based in Washington, D.C., and it is funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, a Philadelphia-based public charity. All of the Center's reports are available at www.pewhispanic.org. The staff of the Center is:

Paul Taylor, Director

Rakesh Kochhar, Associate Director for Research

Richard Fry, Senior Research Associate

Gretchen Livingston, Senior Researcher

Daniel Dockterman, Research Assistant

Mark Hugo Lopez, Associate Director

Jeffrey S. Passel, Senior Demographer

Gabriel Velasco, Research Analyst

Mary Seaborn, Administrative Manager

Overview

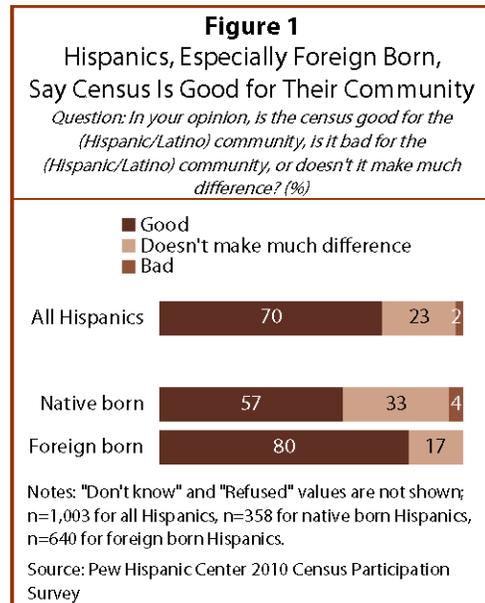
Foreign-born Hispanics are more positive and knowledgeable about the 2010 U.S. Census than are native-born Hispanics, according to a nationwide survey of 1,003 Latino adults conducted March 16-25, 2010, by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center.

Overall, seven-in-ten (70%) Hispanics say the census is good for the Hispanic community. However, foreign-born Hispanics are more likely than native-born Hispanics to feel this way—80% versus 57%.

Foreign-born Hispanics are also more likely than native-born Hispanics to correctly say the census cannot be used to determine whether or not someone is in the country legally—69% versus 57%. And they are more inclined than the native born to trust the Census Bureau to keep their personal information confidential. Eight-in-ten of both groups know that the bureau is required to do so; however, among those who know this, just 66% of the native born say they believe the bureau will abide by this requirement, compared with 80% of the foreign born.

Hispanics are the nation's largest minority ethnic group. They numbered 46.9 million, or 15.4% of the total U.S. population, in 2008, up from 35.3 million in the 2000 Census. Among all Hispanics living in this country, 62% are native born and 38% are foreign born. Among Hispanic adults, however, just 47% are native born while 53% are foreign born.

Just as the foreign born are more positive and knowledgeable about the census than the native born, so, too, are Spanish-speaking and bilingual Hispanics more positive and knowledgeable than English-speaking Hispanics.¹ Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) Spanish-dominant Hispanics and 69% of bilingual Hispanics say the census is good for the Hispanic community. In contrast, 53% of English-dominant Hispanics hold the same view.



¹ According to a 2009 survey by the Pew Hispanic Center, 36% of Hispanic adults are Spanish dominant, 39% are bilingual and 25% are English dominant.

Census participation rates among Hispanics have traditionally been lower than those of other groups. In the 2000 Census, the mail return rate among Hispanic households was 69%, while for non-Hispanic households it was 79%. As part of its effort to increase participation rates among groups that have historically had low levels of census participation, the Census Bureau has spent about 20% of its total advertisement budget this year on paid ads aimed at the Hispanic community, mainly Spanish speakers.

According to the Pew Hispanic survey, nearly half (48%) of all Latinos say they have seen or heard something recently from an organization encouraging them to fill out their census form. But here again, there is a significant difference between the foreign born and the native born in the share who report having seen or heard such messages—56% versus 38%.

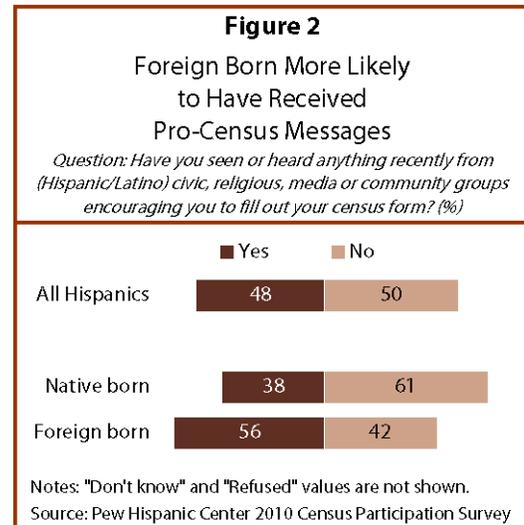
The outreach efforts appear to have improved attitudes toward the census among Hispanics. Among those who say they have recently seen messages encouraging participation, views of the census are more positive; knowledge of the census and its uses is greater; and a higher share say they definitely plan to send in their census forms.

The timing of the Pew Hispanic survey coincided with the arrival of 2010 Census forms in the mailboxes of most U.S. households beginning March 15, with reminder postcards arriving March 22-24. The forms ask for basic information about everyone living in the household as of April 1, 2010 Census Day.

The nationwide Pew Hispanic survey was conducted on landline and cellular telephones among Hispanics ages 18 and older. It has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 4.5 percentage points for the full sample and higher for subgroups. (For more on the methodology, see Appendix A.)

Some of the other key findings of the survey include:

- Nearly six-in-ten (58%) of foreign-born Hispanics correctly say the census is used to decide how many representatives each state will have in Congress, while half (50%) of native-born Hispanics say the same.
- When asked whether the census can be used to determine how much money communities will get from the federal government, more than seven-in-ten (72%) Latinos say yes, the census is used for this. There is no



significant difference between the native and foreign born on this question.

- When asked whether the Census Bureau is supposed to keep personal information provided on the 2010 Census form confidential, more than eight-in-ten (81%) Hispanics correctly say yes, it is.
- Among Latinos who say the information that is provided on their census form is supposed to be confidential, 75% believe the Census Bureau will do that. Foreign-born Latinos are more likely than native-born Latinos to say this—80% versus 66%.
- Spanish speakers are the most likely to have seen messages encouraging them to fill out their census form. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) Spanish-dominant Latinos say they have seen or heard messages encouraging participation recently, as have 47% of bilingual Latinos. Less than three-in-ten (29%) English-dominant Latinos say the same.
- Relatively few Latinos—16%—say they have seen or heard something discouraging them from sending in their census form.² The foreign born are more likely than the native born to say this—21% versus 10%.
- Some 85% of Latinos say they have either sent in their census form, or definitely will.
- Foreign-born Hispanics are more likely than native-born Hispanics to say they have sent in their census form or definitely will—91% versus 78%.
- Among those who say they have received a census form, nearly half (48%) say their form was in both English and Spanish.

² The Rev. Miguel Rivera, chairman of the National Coalition of Latino Clergy and Christian Leaders, has called on Latinos to boycott the 2010 Census to protest the lack of movement in Congress on comprehensive immigration reform. Virtually every other major Latino organization has come out against the boycott and engaged in publicity efforts to counter the call for a Hispanic census boycott.

About this Report

This report is based on a nationally representative survey of 1,003 Hispanics ages 18 and older. Interviews were conducted from March 16 through March 25, 2010. The margin of error for the full sample is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. For a full description of the survey methodology, see Appendix A.

A Note on Terminology

The terms “Latino” and “Hispanic” are used interchangeably in this report, as are the terms “foreign born” and “immigrant.”

“Foreign born” refers to persons born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen.

“Native born” refers to persons who are U.S. citizens at birth, including those born in the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and those born abroad to parents at least one of whom was a U.S. citizen.

Language dominance is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. Spanish-dominant persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their English speaking and reading ability lower. Bilingual refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. English-dominant persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.

About the Authors

Mark Hugo Lopez is the associate director of the Pew Hispanic Center. Prior to joining the Center, Lopez was research director of the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement as well as an assistant professor at the University of Maryland’s School of Public Policy. His areas of expertise include crime, labor economics, civic engagement and voting behavior. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Princeton University.

Paul Taylor is executive vice president of the Pew Research Center, director of the Pew Hispanic Center and director of the Social & Demographic Trends project. He has also had careers as a newspaper reporter and a public interest advocate. From 1996 through 2003, he was president and board chairman of the Alliance for Better Campaigns. Before that, he was a journalist for 25 years, the last 14 at The Washington Post, where he covered national politics and served as a foreign correspondent.

Recommended Citation

Lopez, Mark Hugo and Paul Taylor. "Latinos and the 2010 Census," Pew Hispanic Center, Washington, D.C. (April 1, 2010).

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Leah Christian, D’Vera Cohn, Rakesh Kochhar and Scott Keeter for guidance on the development of the survey instrument and final report. Gabriel Velasco provided outstanding support for the production of the report. Danny Dockterman and Wendy Wang checked numbers in the report. Marcia Kramer was the copy editor.

Contents

Overview.....	i
About this Report.....	iv
A Note on Terminology.....	iv
About the Authors.....	iv
Recommended Citation.....	v
Acknowledgments.....	v
Contents.....	vi
The 2010 Census and the Hispanic Community.....	7
Knowledge and Trust.....	8
Using the Census to Determine Legal Status.....	8
Congressional Representation and Government Money.....	9
Trust in the Census Bureau to Keep Personal Information Confidential.....	10
Participation in the Census.....	10
Media and Group Outreach Messages.....	12
References.....	14
Appendix A: Survey Methodology.....	15
Sample Design.....	15
Fielding and Data Collection.....	16
Weighting Procedures.....	17
Appendix B: 2010 Census Participation Survey Topline.....	18

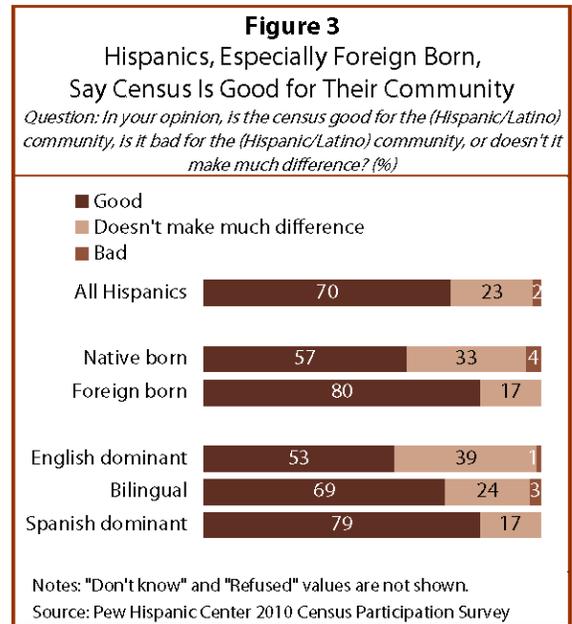
The 2010 Census and the Hispanic Community

Hispanics are positive about the census. Seven-in-ten (70%) say the census is good for the Hispanic community, while 23% say it doesn't make much difference for the Hispanic community. Just 2% say the census is bad for the Hispanic community.

Views of the census are more positive among foreign-born Latinos than native-born Hispanics. Fully 80% of immigrant Hispanics says the census is good for the Hispanic community, while 57% of the native born hold the same opinion.

Language usage patterns are also related to the views of the census among Latinos. Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) Spanish-dominant Latinos say the census is good for the Latino community, while 69% of bilingual Latinos and 53% of English-dominant Latinos say the same.

Those who say the census is good for the Hispanic community, were asked why they felt this way. In response to this open-ended question, 46% said "so everyone can be counted," 32% said the census "benefits/helps the community, city, state, and/or country," and 10% said the census "helps with school funding." The same question was asked of those who said the census is bad for the Hispanic community, but since so few survey respondents say this, their responses are not shown.



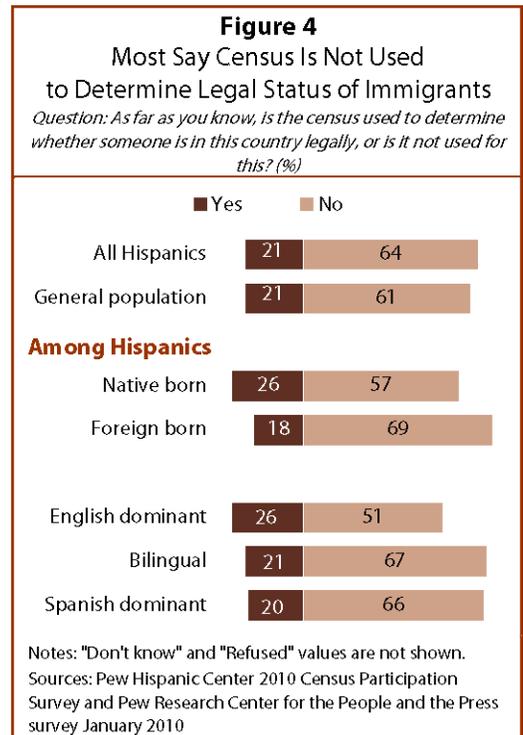
Knowledge and Trust

The Pew Hispanic survey asked Hispanics what they know about the census and its uses. It also asked Hispanics about the confidentiality of the information provided on the 2010 Census form. Overall, Hispanics are just as likely as the general public to be knowledgeable about the uses of the census. Yet, among Hispanics, the foreign born are more likely than the native born to know how the census can and cannot be used.

Using the Census to Determine Legal Status

When asked if the census can be used to determine whether someone is in the country legally or not, about one-in-five (21%) Latinos say it is used for this purpose, while 64% correctly say it is not. Latinos' knowledge about the use of the census to determine if someone is in the country legally or not is no different than that of the general public. Just as with Latinos, some 21% of all Americans say the census is used to determine if someone is in the country legally, and 61% say it is not used for this ([Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, March 2010](#)).

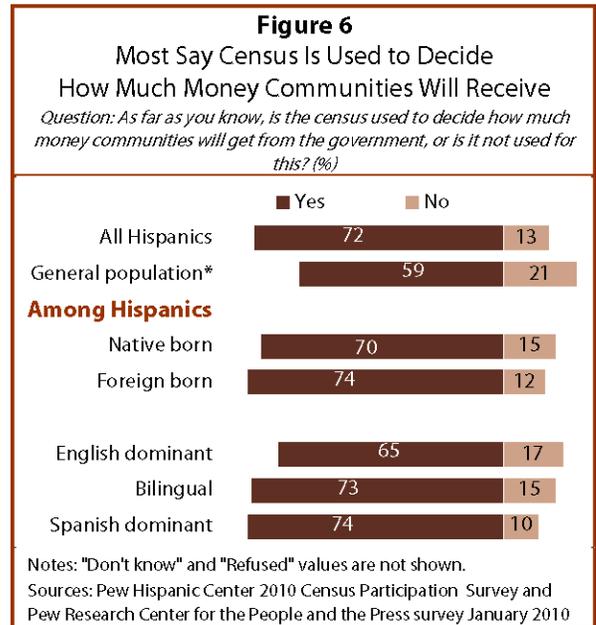
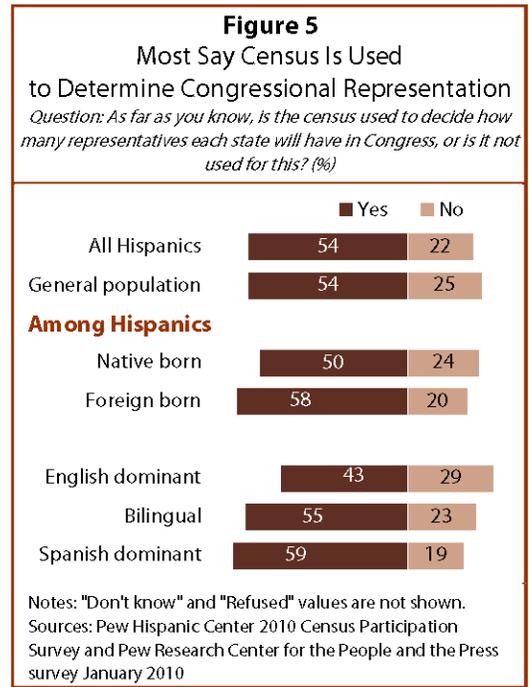
Foreign-born Hispanics are more likely than native-born Hispanics to correctly say the census cannot be used to determine if someone is in the country legally—69% versus 57%. There are even larger differences on this question by language usage groups. Two-thirds of bilingual (67%) and Spanish-dominant (66%) Latinos say the census cannot be used to determine if someone is in the country legally, compared with half (51%) of English-dominant Hispanics.



Congressional Representation and Government Money

When asked if the census is used for determining congressional representation, more than half (54%) of Latinos correctly say it is used for this purpose—identical to the share of the general public that answers this question correctly ([Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, March 2010](#)). However, there are differences on this question among Latinos. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) Spanish-dominant Hispanics and 55% of bilingual Hispanics answer this question correctly, compared with 43% of English-dominant Hispanics.

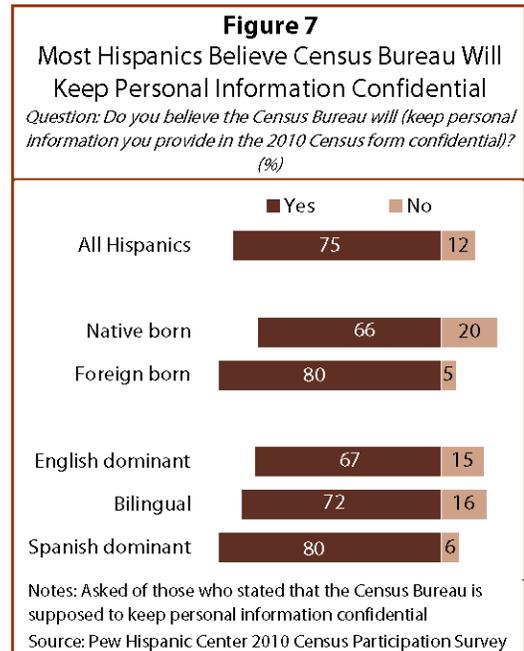
When asked if the census can be used to decide how much money communities receive from the federal government, Hispanics are more likely than the general public to say this is true. More than seven-in-ten (72%) Hispanics correctly say this, while 59% of the general public said the same in January 2010 ([Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, January 2010](#)). Note, however, that the general public survey was taken in January, before the Census Bureau’s public information campaign was in full swing. It is possible that the share of the public that can answer this question correctly has risen since then.



Trust in the Census Bureau to Keep Personal Information Confidential

More than eight-in-ten (81%) Latinos correctly say the Census Bureau is supposed to keep personal information confidential, 10% say it isn't supposed to do this and 10% say they don't know.

Not all Latinos trust the Census Bureau to keep information confidential. Even among those who know the agency is supposed to do this, three-in-four (75%) say they believe it actually will. Among this group, foreign-born Hispanics are more likely than the native born to say they trust the Census Bureau to keep personal information confidential—80% versus 66%. And greater shares of Spanish-dominant Hispanics (80%) and bilingual Hispanics (72%) say this than do English-dominant Hispanics (67%).

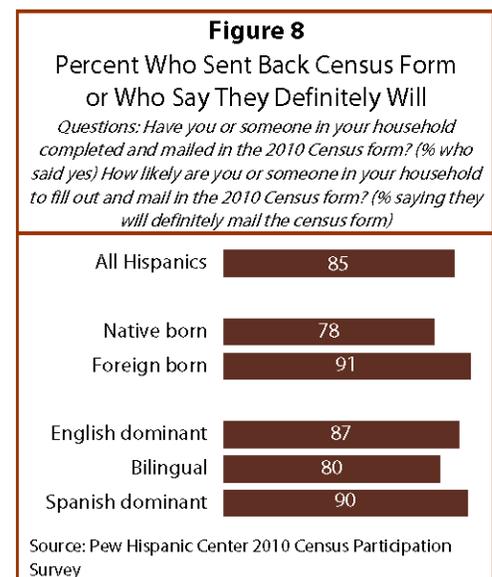


Participation in the Census

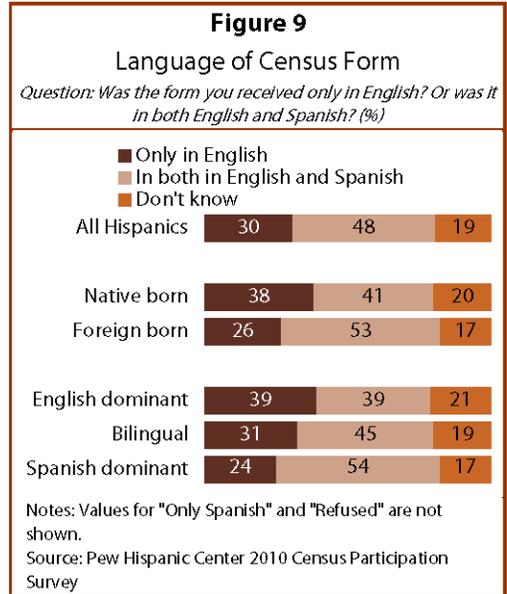
A large majority (85%) of Hispanics say they have already sent in their 2010 Census form or definitely will do so. This expressed intention to participate among Latinos is up from the 65% who said they definitely will participate in the census in a Pew Research survey in early March and the 47% who said the same in January ([Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, March 2010](#)).

Foreign-born Latinos are more likely than native-born Latinos to say they have participated in the census or definitely will participate. Nine-in-ten (91%) foreign-born Latinos say this, compared with 78% of U.S.-born Latinos.

This year for the first time, the Census Bureau sent



out forms with questions in both English and Spanish to parts of the nation with high concentrations of Spanish speakers.³ Bilingual forms also are available upon request by calling a toll-free telephone number, and are provided at questionnaire assistance centers around the country. Nearly half (48%) of all Hispanics who have received a 2010 Census form say that it is in English and Spanish, while three-in-ten (30%) say they have received a form that is only in English. Receipt of a bilingual form was more prevalent among foreign-born Latinos than native-born Latinos. More than half (53%) of immigrant Latinos who received a form say it was in two languages. Among those who are Spanish dominant, more than half (54%) say they received a bilingual form.



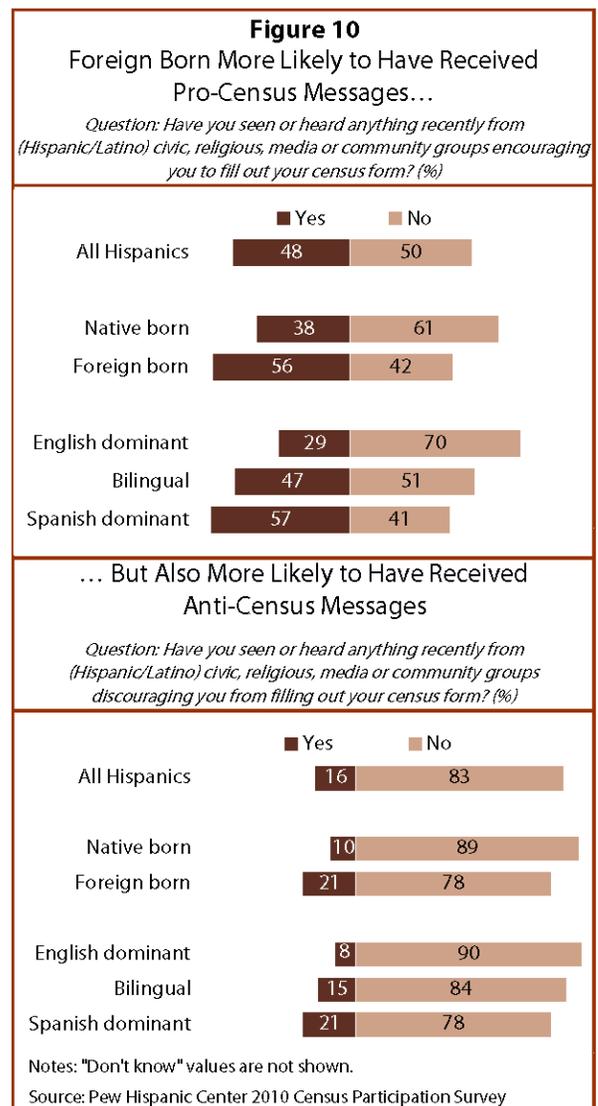
³ The Census Bureau targeted locations that, based on data from the 2000 Census, had high concentrations of Spanish speakers. A map showing where bilingual forms were sent can be found here: <http://2010.census.gov/partners/materials/inlanguagemaps.php>.

Media and Group Outreach Messages

The Census Bureau has implemented a large outreach effort aimed at the Hispanic community, especially Spanish speakers, to encourage them to participate in the 2010 Census. It spent more than \$25 million on these ads, representing one-in-five (20%) ad dollars planned for the 2010 Census.⁴ In conjunction with this effort, many Hispanic media and nonprofit organizations mounted 2010 Census awareness efforts—some of them in partnership with the bureau, and some independent of the bureau.

Overall, these efforts appear to have reached a large share of the Hispanic community. Nearly half (48%) of all Latinos say they have seen or heard something from an organization encouraging them to fill out their census form. This is particularly true of the foreign born and those who are bilingual or are Spanish dominant. More than half (56%) of foreign-born Hispanics say they have seen or heard something encouraging them to participate in the census; just 38% of the native born say the same. And nearly half of bilingual Hispanics (47%) and 57% of Spanish-dominant Hispanics say they have seen something recently encouraging them to participate in the census, while less than three-in-ten (29%) English-dominant Hispanics say they recently have seen or heard something.

Those who have heard or seen messages are more positive about the census than are those who have not heard or seen messages. Eight-in-ten (80%) Latinos who have seen or heard a message say the census is good for the Latino community, while 62% of those who have not seen or heard messages say the same.



⁴ Details on advertisement buys by the Census Bureau by language, racial and ethnic groups can be found here: http://2010.census.gov/news/pdf/advertising_budget.pdf.

Those who say they were exposed to messages encouraging participation are also more knowledgeable about the uses of the census than are those who were not exposed to messages encouraging participation. For example, more than seven-in-ten (72%) Latinos who were exposed to encouraging messages say the census is not used to determine if someone is in the country legally. In contrast, 56% of those who say they were not exposed to messages encouraging participation say the same.

Seeing a message is also related to census participation. Nine-in-ten (91%) Latinos who say they have seen or heard a message encouraging participation in the census say they have either sent in their form or definitely will send in their form. Among those who have not seen messages, 80% say they have sent in their form or definitely will.

Concurrent with an outreach effort to encourage Hispanic participation in the 2010 Census, there have been efforts by some Latino leaders aimed at discouraging Latinos from participating. Overall, few Latinos say they have seen or heard messages discouraging them from participating in the 2010 Census—just one-in-six (16%) say this. Foreign-born Hispanics are more likely than native-born Hispanics to say they have seen or heard something discouraging them from sending in their 2010 Census form—21% versus 10%.

Table 1

Those Who Have Seen or Heard Messages Encouraging Census Participation Are More Positive and Knowledgeable

Question: Have you seen or heard anything recently from (Hispanic/Latino) civic, religious, media or community groups encouraging you from filling out your census form? (%)

% Saying...	Have seen or heard messages encouraging participation	Have not seen or heard messages encouraging participation
The Census and the Hispanic Community		
Census is good for the Hispanic community	80	62
Census makes no difference for Hispanic community	17	29
Knowledge about Census		
Census is not used for determining if someone is in country legally	72	56
Census is used to determine congressional representation	61	48
Census is used to determine how much money is allocated to local communities	81	64
Census Bureau is supposed to keep personal information confidential	86	76
Participation		
Have sent in or definitely will send in census form	91	80

Source: Pew Hispanic Center 2010 Census Participation Survey

References

Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, “[Most View Census Positively, but Some Have Doubts](#)” (January 20, 2010).

Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, “[With Growing Awareness of Census, Most Ready to Fill Out Forms](#)” (March 16, 2010).

Appendix A: Survey Methodology

The Pew Hispanic Center conducted a public opinion study among people of Latino background or descent that was designed to elicit opinions on issues related to the 2010 Census. In order to fully represent the opinions of Latino people living in the United States, Social Science Research Solutions/SSRS conducted interviews with a statistically representative sample of the Latino population.

The study was conducted for The Pew Hispanic Center via telephone by SSRS, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted March 16-25, 2010 among a nationally representative sample of 1,003 Latino respondents age 18 and older. Of those respondents, 358 were Native born (including Puerto Rico) and 640 were Foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico). The margin of error for total respondents is +/-4.5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error for Native-born respondents is +/-7.5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error for Foreign-born respondents is +/-5.7 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Sample Design

The study employed landline and cell telephone exchanges and utilized a disproportionate stratified RDD sample of Latino Households. Additionally the sample frame utilized an Optimal Sample Allocation sampling technique. This technique provides a highly accurate sampling frame thereby reducing the cost per effective interview. In this case, we examine a list of all telephone exchanges within the contiguous United States and sort them based on Latino households. We then divide these exchanges into various groups, or strata, based on the coverage of Latino households per stratum.

Exchanges are then divided into various strata according to estimates of Latino household incidence and surname status within each NPA-NXX (area code and exchange) as provided by the GENESYS System – these estimates are derived from Claritas and are updated at the NXX level with each quarterly GENESYS database update. The basic procedure is to rank all NPA-NXXs in the U.S. by the incidence of Latino households. This array is then divided into five sets of NXXs, each with a different grouping of exchanges based on incidence and surname status.

Sample generation within each defined stratum utilized a strict EPSEM sampling procedure, providing equal probability of selection to every telephone number.

Out of the national representative sample of 1003 Latino respondents, 203 interviews were conducted via cell phones. The following table provides a summary of the five strata employed in this study:

<i>Strata (General Incidence of Reaching a Hispanic Household)</i>	Landline	Cell	Total
Surname	424	--	424
Very High	221	--	221
High	111	131	242
Medium	39	51	90
Low	6	21	27

It is important to note that the existence of a surname strata does not mean this was a surname sample design. Using RDD sample, the telephone numbers were divided by whether they were found to be associated with or without a Latino surname. This was done simply to increase the number of strata (thereby increasing the control we have over the targeted sample) and to ease administration (allowing for more effective assignment of interviewers and labor hours).

For purposes of estimation, we employed an optimal sample allocation scheme. This “textbook” approach allocates interviews to a stratum proportionate to the number of Latino households, but inversely proportionate to the square root of the relative cost, where relative cost is a simple function of the incidence. Thus, the number of completed interviews increases from the lower incidence strata to the higher incidence strata.

Fielding and Data Collection

The field period for this study was March 16-25, 2010. The interviewing was conducted by ICR/International Communications Research in conjunction with SSRS/Social Science Research Solutions in Media, PA. All interviews were conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system.

For this survey, SSRS maintained a staff of Spanish-speaking interviewers whom, when contacting a household, were able to offer respondents the option of completing the survey in Spanish or in English. A total of 303 respondents were

surveyed in English and 677 respondents interviewed in Spanish (and another 6 equally in both languages).

Weighting Procedures

Survey data were weighted to (1) adjust for the fact that not all survey respondents were selected with the same probabilities and (2) account for gaps in coverage in the survey frame. Pre-weights address the differential sampling rates described in section 1 of this appendix. In addition, the data was put through a post-stratification sample balancing procedure utilizing national 2009 estimates from the Census' Current Population Survey, March Supplement, on gender, education, age, region, foreign/native born status, year of entry into the U.S., and Hispanic heritage.

Appendix B: 2010 Census Participation Survey Topline

The study was conducted for the Pew Hispanic Center via telephone by SSRS/ICR, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted March 16-25, 2010, among a nationally representative sample of 1,003 Hispanic respondents ages 18 and older. We conducted interviews with 358 native-born Hispanics (Puerto Rico included) and 640 foreign-born Hispanics (Puerto Rico excluded). The margin of error for total respondents is +/- 4.5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error for native-born respondents is +/- 7.5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error for foreign-born respondents is +/- 5.7 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. More information about SSRS can be obtained by visiting www.ssrs.com.

CE-5a The terms Hispanic and Latino are both used to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent. Do you happen to prefer one of these terms more than the other?

	Hispanic	Latino	No Preference	Don't know	Refused
Total	25	13	59	2	1
Native born	26	10	60	2	1
Foreign born	25	15	58	2	*
English dominant	24	6	65	3	1
Bilingual	29	13	56	1	1
Spanish dominant	22	16	59	3	*

CE-1 Has your household received a 2010 Census form?

	Yes, have received	No, have not received	Don't know	Refused
Total	75	20	4	--
Native born	72	23	5	-
Foreign born	78	18	4	-
English dominant	73	22	5	-
Bilingual	76	20	4	-
Spanish dominant	76	20	4	-

(Asked of Total Hispanic Respondents 18+ Who Have Received a 2010 Census Form; n = 787)
CE-2 Was the form your household received only in English? Or was it in both English and Spanish?

	Only in English	Only in Spanish	Both English and Spanish	Don't know	Refused
Total	30	3	48	19	*
Native born	38	1	41	20	-
Foreign born	26	4	53	17	*
English dominant	39	1	39	21	-
Bilingual	34	2	45	19	-
Spanish dominant	24	5	54	17	*

CE-1/CE-2 Combination Table

	RECEIVED CENSUS FORM				Did not receive census form	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Only in English	Only in Spanish	Both English and Spanish			
Total	75	23	2	36	20	4	--
Native born	72	27	1	30	23	5	-
Foreign born	78	20	3	41	18	4	-
English dominant	73	28	1	29	22	5	-
Bilingual	76	26	1	35	20	4	-
Spanish dominant	76	18	3	41	20	4	-

(Asked of Total Hispanic Respondents 18+ Who Have Received a 2010 Census Form; n = 787)
CE-3 Have you or someone in your household completed and mailed in the 2010 Census form?

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Total	51	47	2	--
Native born	48	49	4	-
Foreign born	53	46	1	-
English dominant	65	30	5	-
Bilingual	46	51	3	-
Spanish dominant	49	50	1	-

CE-1/CE-3 Combination Table

	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	English dominant	Bilingual	Spanish dominant
Received census form	75	72	78	73	76	76
Mailed in	38	34	41	47	35	37
Not mailed in	36	35	36	22	39	38
Did not receive census form	20	23	18	22	20	20
Don't know	4	5	4	5	4	4
Refused	--	-	-	-	-	-

(Asked of Total Hispanic Respondents 18+ Who Have Not Received/Mailed in a 2010 Census Form; n = 612)

CE-4 How likely are you or someone in your household to fill out and mail in the 2010 Census form?
Would you say you or someone in your household...?

	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	English dominant	Bilingual	Spanish dominant
Definitely/probably will (NET)	87	82	92	81	85	92
Definitely will	76	67	85	75	69	84
Probably will	11	15	8	5	16	8
Might or might not	5	8	2	15	5	3
Definitely/probably will not (NET)	5	6	4	4	7	4
Probably will not	3	6	2	4	6	1
Definitely will not	2	1	3	-	1	3
Don't know	2	3	1	1	3	1
Refused	--	-	-	-	-	-

CE-6 In your opinion, is the census good for the (Hispanic/Latino) community, is it bad for the (Hispanic/Latino) community, or doesn't it make much difference?

	Good for the Hispanic/Latino community	Bad for the Hispanic/Latino community	Doesn't make much of a difference	Don't know	Refused
Total	70	2	23	4	*
Native born	57	4	33	6	*
Foreign born	80	*	17	3	*
English dominant	53	1	39	7	*
Bilingual	69	3	24	4	-
Spanish dominant	79	*	17	4	*

(Asked of Total Hispanic Respondents 18+ Who Say The 2010 Census is **(Good)** for the Hispanic/Latino Community (First Response/Second Response/Third Response/All Response); n = 748)

CE-7 Why do you say the census is (Good)?

	Answer given (1 st Mention)	Answer given (2 nd Mention)	Answer given (3 rd Mention)
Benefits/helps the community/city/state/country (non-specific)	25	10	*
Better government representation/help	5	2	1
Help get jobs	1	1	*
Helps with healthcare	1	1	1
Helps with school funding	6	4	*
Immigration issues (legalization, papers, etc.)	1	1	*
Increased awareness of Hispanic population	*	1	*
It's good/very good in general	5	1	*
So everyone can be counted	42	7	1
To receive funding	7	3	*
Other	2	1	*
No 2nd/3rd mention	--	67	95
Don't know	4	--	--
Refused	1	--	--

CE-8 As far as you know, is the census used to determine whether someone is in this country legally, or is it not used for this?

	Yes, used for this	No, not used for this	Don't know	Refused
Total	21	64	15	*
Native born	26	57	17	*
Foreign born	18	69	13	-
English dominant	26	51	23	-
Bilingual	21	67	13	*
Spanish dominant	20	66	14	-
General population, March 2010*	21	61	19	-

*[Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, March 2010](#)

CE-9 As far as you know, is the census used to decide how many representatives each state will have in Congress, or is it not used for this?

	Yes, used for this	No, not used for this	Don't know	Refused
Total	54	22	23	*
Native born	50	24	25	*
Foreign born	58	20	22	*
English dominant	43	29	28	-
Bilingual	55	23	22	*
Spanish dominant	59	19	22	*
General population, March 2010*	54	25	21	-

*[Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, March 2010](#)

CE-10 As far as you know, is the census used to decide how much money communities will get from the government, or is it not used for this?

	Yes, used for this	No, not used for this	Don't know	Refused
Total	72	13	15	*
Native born	70	15	15	-
Foreign born	74	12	14	*
English dominant	65	17	19	-
Bilingual	73	15	12	*
Spanish dominant	74	10	16	-
General population, January 2010*	59	21	20	-

*[Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, January 2010](#)

CE-11 As far as you know, is the Census Bureau supposed to keep the personal information you provide on the 2010 Census form confidential, or are they not supposed to do that?

	Yes, supposed to keep personal information confidential	No, not supposed to keep personal information confidential	Don't know	Refused
Total	81	10	10	*
Native born	80	11	10	*
Foreign born	81	9	9	-
English dominant	74	11	15	*
Bilingual	82	7	10	-
Spanish dominant	82	12	6	-

(Asked of Total Hispanic Respondents 18+ Who Agree That The Census Bureau Is Supposed To Keep Personal Information Confidential; n = 814)

CE-11a And do you believe the Census Bureau will do that?

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Total	75	12	14	*
Native born	66	20	13	-
Foreign born	80	5	14	-
English dominant	67	15	17	-
Bilingual	72	16	12	-
Spanish dominant	80	6	14	-

CE-11/CE-11a Combination Table

	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	English dominant	Bilingual	Spanish dominant
Census Bureau is supposed to keep information confidential	81	80	81	74	82	82
Believe they do	60	53	65	50	59	66
Do not believe they do	9	16	4	11	13	5
Census Bureau isn't supposed to keep information confidential	10	11	9	11	7	12
Don't know	10	10	9	15	10	6
Refused	*	*	-	*	-	-

CE-12 Have you seen or heard anything recently from (Hispanic/Latino) civic, religious, media or community groups encouraging you to fill out your Census form?

	Yes, have seen or heard recently	No, have not seen or heard recently	Don't know	Refused
Total	48	50	2	--
Native born	38	61	1	-
Foreign born	56	42	2	-
English dominant	29	70	1	-
Bilingual	47	51	2	-
Spanish dominant	57	41	2	-

CE-13 Have you seen or heard anything recently from (Hispanic/Latino) civic, religious, media or community groups discouraging you from filling out your Census form?

	Yes, have seen or heard recently	No, have not seen or heard recently	Don't know	Refused
Total	16	83	1	--
Native born	10	89	2	-
Foreign born	21	78	1	-
English dominant	8	90	2	-
Bilingual	15	84	1	-
Spanish dominant	21	78	1	-