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Economic Barriers to Care

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Table of Contents

Cover
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I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	BODY	2
	A. BACKGROUND	2
	1. Latinos in the US and the Metropolitan Washington, DC Area	2
	2. Prostate Cancer in Latinos	5
	B. METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES	5
	1. Hospital-Based Approach	6
	2. Community-Based Approach	6
	3. Sources of Hospital Data	7
	A. The George Washington University Hospital Cancer Registry	7
	B. Washington Hospital Center Cancer Registry	8
	4. Sources and Nature of Community-Based Data	8
III.	KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS	9
IV.	REPORTABLE OUTCOMES	10
	A. HOSPITAL CANCER REGISTRIES	10
	1. The George Washington University Hospital Cohort	10
	2. The Washington Hospital Center Cohort	14
	B. COMMUNITY-BASED DATA	20
	1. Perceptions of Health Problems	21
	2. Knowledge About Prostate Cancer	23
	3. Barriers to Care	26
	Cultural Barriers to Care: <i>Machismo</i>	26
	Cultural Barriers to Care: <i>Descuido</i>	29
	Economic Barriers to Care	31
	Legal Barriers to Care	33
	Linguistic Barriers to Care	33
	Knowledge and Awareness as Barriers to Care	34
	4. Strategies for Promotion and Education	35
	5. Discussion	37
V.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	41
	References	45
	Appendices	48

Executive Summary

Prostate cancer is an important health problem that affects not only men, but also their families, friends, and communities. The Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs provide for innovative research on this and other priority diseases. Among its programs is the Minority Population Focused Collaborative Training Award, which is designed to emphasize disparities in prostate cancer incidence and mortality among different ethnic groups. In this context, the program promotes research on cross-cutting issues, including the study of underserved populations and barriers to timely and relevant access to quality health care.

This project investigated barriers to screening and treatment of prostate cancer in the Latino population in the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The aims of the study were to:

1. Develop and analyze relevant aspects of prostate cancer screening, detection, and care including income, occupation, duration of residence in the United States, age, level of formal education, general physical condition, health history, English language ability, and other factors related to degree of acculturation; and level of awareness or knowledge about prostate cancer and the need for early screening and timely detection.
2. Obtain data from local health care providers on Latino prostate cancer patients.
3. Collaborate with local public and private clinics and other community-based organizations to increase their capacity to provide information or health services relevant to prostate cancer.
4. Investigate the most appropriate mechanisms for increasing public awareness of prostate cancer and the need for early screening and detection, treatment and follow-up.

Findings are based on two approaches. The hospital-based component was conducted with hospital records in order to whether or not there Latinos presented with more advanced disease than non-Latinos suggesting that there could were obstacles which affected the diagnosis and treatment of Latino patients.

A total of 1,194 prostate cancer cases that met the study criteria were identified in the GWU Cancer Registry, and 22 cases were identified as "Hispanic." The Washington Hospital Cancer Registry contained a total of 2,107 prostate cancer cases, of which, 52 cases were identified as "Hispanic."

The community-based component was structured around focus group interviews, structured individual interviews, and key informant interviews. The

instruments were designed to determine what health problems, including prostate cancer, are perceived to be important by Latinos, and whether those perceptions differ between men in the general population and those who are undergoing or have undergone treatment for prostate cancer. In addition, the instruments explored perceptions of health problems that disproportionately affect Latinos. Second, the instruments were designed to reveal levels of awareness and knowledge about prostate cancer and the different screening and treatment outcomes. Third, the interviews explored cultural, legal, economic, linguistic, and knowledge-based barriers to care. Fourth, they provided an opportunity to uncover recommendations for improving attitudes and behaviors related to screening and treatment in the Latino community.

Prostate Cancer in the Metropolitan Washington, DC Hispanic Community: Cultural, Linguistic, and Economic Barriers to Care

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Defense has identified prostate cancer as an important health problem that affects not only men, but also their families, friend, and communities. Through the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program, it provides for innovative research on this and other priority diseases. The Minority Population Focused Collaborative Training Award is designed to emphasize disparities in prostate cancer incidence and mortality among different ethnic groups. In this context, the program promotes research on cross-cutting issues, including the study of undeserved populations and barriers to timely and relevant access to quality health care.¹

This project concentrated on the large and diverse Latino* population in the Washington, DC metropolitan area to investigate barriers to screening and treatment of prostate cancer. The failure of prostate cancer mortality rates in the Latino community to decline as they have in other U.S. populations indicates a major need for a public health initiative in this area, given that prostate cancer is the most common cancer and second most fatal malignancy in Latino males.

The aims of the study were to:

1. Develop and analyze relevant aspects of prostate cancer screening, detection, and care including income, occupation, duration of residence in the United States, age, level of formal education, general physical condition, health history, English language ability, and other factors related to degree of acculturation; and level of awareness or knowledge about prostate cancer and the need for early screening and timely detection.
2. Obtain data from local health care providers on Latino prostate cancer patients.

* In most cases, the term "Latino" is used in this report rather than "Hispanic," although the two are regarded as essentially synonymous. When referring to census categories, the term "Hispanic" is used.

3. Collaborate with local private clinics and other community-based organizations to increase their capacity to provide information, training, or health services relevant to prostate cancer.
4. Investigate the most appropriate mechanisms for increasing public awareness of prostate cancer and the need for early screening and detection, treatment and follow-up.

Findings are based on two approaches to the problem, one community-based and one hospital-based. The community-based component was based on previous experience in the Latino community and included focus group interviews, structured individual interviews, and key informant interviews. The hospital-based component was based on hospital records to document whether or not Latinos presented with more advanced disease than non-Latinos suggesting that there could be obstacles that affected the diagnosis and treatment of Latino patients.

II. BODY

A. BACKGROUND

1. Latinos in the US and the Metropolitan Washington, DC Area

Latinos are a population of increasing concern in the United States, and they merit special attention for a variety of reasons. First, Latinos constitute one of the fastest-growing minority groups in the United States. Following growth rates of 61 percent between 1970 and 1980 and 53 percent between 1980 and 1990, there were 22.4 million Latinos in the United States in 1990, representing almost nine percent of the total population.² As of March 2000, the Latino population was 31.7 million, or 11.7 percent of the total. Latinos will constitute the largest minority group in the country by 2050 and they will also be the largest minority group among the elderly.³

Second, Latinos have poorer socioeconomic status than the general population, particularly when compared to non-Hispanic whites. On average, educational achievement is lower. Fully 27.7 percent of Latinos had less than a ninth grade education in March 2000, as compared to only 4.5 percent of the non-Hispanic white population, and while 56.1 percent of Latinos had a high school education or more, the comparable figure for non-Hispanic whites was 87.7 percent.³

Not surprisingly, the rate of unemployment was higher among Latinos at least 16 years of age: 6.7 percent, as compared to 3.6 percent among non-Hispanic whites.³ Moreover, poverty is far more characteristic of the country's Latino population than of other groups. In fact, Latinos are three times more

likely to live below the poverty line than non-Hispanic whites (25.6 percent vs. 8.2 percent). Latino children were also about three times as likely as non-Hispanic white children to be poor (34.4 percent vs. 10.6 percent).³

Consequently, as several landmark studies have shown, the health status of Latinos is inferior to that of the general population in the United States in terms of both mortality and morbidity⁴. Life expectancy at birth is lower, while rates of infant mortality, neonatal mortality, and low birth weight are higher.^{5,6} It has been well known for at least a decade that compared to national averages, Latinos have higher rates of hypertension, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, diabetes, alcoholism, cirrhosis, gallstones, kidney and liver disease, occupational risk, and violent death.⁷⁻¹¹ In sum, while there is substantial variation among and within subgroups, research has long established a close link between Latino ethnicity and poor health status.^{4, 10}

Poor health status is exacerbated by poor access to health care. For example, 31 percent of Latino children live in families that lack medical insurance coverage (vs. 12 percent for non-minority children). A study of Latinos who attended health fairs in the Washington, DC area revealed that more than half lacked health insurance, and most obtained health care in hospital emergency rooms.¹¹ Other studies confirm that low income and lack of insurance represent formidable barriers to health care in the Latino population.¹² In addition, undocumented Latinos are at even greater risk; they are less prone than other population groups to use ambulatory services¹³ and tend to be more dissatisfied with the care they receive.¹⁴

Inadequate access to health care services has been attributed to cultural obstacles (especially language and the paucity of Latino health care practitioners)¹⁵, but structural barriers related to the cost and appropriateness of care have been identified as greater impediments.¹⁶ Consequently, for example, it has long been thought that screening services for the prevention and early detection of disease are under-utilized by Latinos and they are three times more likely than non-Latinos to have no pre-natal care.¹⁷

Understanding the cultural, linguistic, and economic dimensions of health care among Latinos is particularly challenging because they constitute such a heterogeneous group, differing not only in terms of country of origin, but also on the basis of duration of residence in the United States; levels of acculturation; and formal education, income, and other measures of socioeconomic status. Landmark studies of Latino health—now, sadly outdated—include the Hispanic HANES study and the San Antonio Heart Study, both conducted in the early to mid-1980s. While these studies were instrumental in establishing a baseline of information, Latino health is still poorly understood. Thus, the DHHS Departmental Working Group on Hispanic Issues concluded that there is a “paucity of adequate health and human services data collection systems on Hispanics.”¹⁸

Understanding the health of Latinos in the metropolitan area is especially challenging because of the dynamic nature of that population and the consequent uncertainty of basic demographic data. For example, while Washington, DC's population has declined in the past two decades, its Latino population has grown considerably. The US Census Bureau estimates the 1998 Latino population at 37,368¹⁹ or 7.2 percent of the city's total, while the 1990 census showed a total of 32,710 Hispanics in the city (or 5.4 percent of the total), and only 17,676 in 1980. The 1980s was clearly a boom decade for the growth of the Latino community, which increased in size by nearly 85 percent in that period. It is equally clear, though, that the demographic changes are extraordinarily complex because temporary and permanent migration outside of the city but within the metropolitan area, which now has a Latino population of over three hundred thousand.

In addition to its size, a defining characteristic of Washington, DC's Latino population is its diversity. Locally, it is often assumed that most Latinos are from El Salvador, but this group in fact represents only 34 percent of the total, while Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Cubans together represent another 25 percent. Other groups include South Americans, especially Bolivians and Peruvians (15 percent) and other Central Americans (9 percent). At the same time, several features distinguish Washington's Latino residents as a whole from the city's general population; the same differences can be observed at the regional level as well.

- ◆ There is a tendency toward linguistic isolation. Of all Latinos above the age of five, 34 percent do not speak English well.
- ◆ Latinos as a group have a lower level of educational attainment. For instance, 33 percent have less than a 9th grade education, as compared to 10 percent for the total population.
- ◆ Median income for Latinos is lower than that for the total population (\$26,627 as compared to \$30,727) and is even lower in Ward 1, the area of the greatest Latino concentration (\$22,959).
- ◆ Latinos were more likely to fall under the poverty line than the general population (20.4 percent, as compared to 16.9 percent), particularly in Ward 1, where most of that population is concentrated (25 percent).
- ◆ Latinos work disproportionately in the service and clerical sectors and seldom occupy executive, administrative, managerial, or professional positions.
- ◆ Compared to the general population, Latinos are much less likely to own a home and are more likely to rent, and they are less likely to own a vehicle.

As a product of the interplay among these socioeconomic factors, Latinos in the Washington area are likely to have poorer health status than the general population. In addition, they face four barriers to health care, which are addressed in this study in the case of prostate cancer. Nevertheless, there is little systematic information on the health status of this population, and apart from fragmentary evidence, little is known about access to health care.

2. Prostate Cancer in Latinos

Like other diseases, prostate cancer is not evenly distributed in the population, but rather has a disproportionate impact on different racial and ethnic groups. While it is well recognized that African-American men have higher incidence and mortality rates than Caucasians, recent findings indicate that mortality is declining in both African-American and Caucasian non-Hispanic males. The impact on Latino men, though, remains unchanged. The Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results program shows that prostate cancer ranks first among all forms of cancer in Latino males.²⁰ The incidence in the 1988-1992 period was 242.8/100,000 males between 55 and 69 and 878/100,000 over the age of 70. The mortality rates (24.7/100,000 for ages 55-69 and 195.4/100,000 over age 70) make this the second most common cause of death from cancer in Latino men, exceeded only by lung cancer. While the specific reasons for the failure to reduce these figures in Latinos are unknown, cultural factors and barriers to medical care are probable contributors.

B. METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

The research design for this study incorporated two complementary approaches, one hospital-based and one community-based. The hospital-based effort involved cancer registries from the George Washington University Hospital and the Washington Hospital Center. Information was collected on clinical characteristics (such as stage of disease) and pathologic features (such as Gleason score) and the data were compared to those of non-Hispanic Caucasians to assess whether the disease is more advanced in Latinos at the moment of presentation and whether there is evidence of greater tumor aggressiveness. The community-based effort included focus group discussions, structured individual interviews, and key informant interviews. The purpose of this component was to assess levels of knowledge about prostate cancer, perceived barriers to screening and treatment, and recommendations for increasing knowledge about and awareness of prostate cancer.

1. Hospital-Based Approach

The specific aims of the hospital-based approach were to examine the accuracy of identifying Hispanic ethnicity in prostate cancer patient data collected by cancer registries compared to self-identification based on telephone interview and to analyze relationships among factors related to the stage of prostate cancer at diagnosis among Hispanic and non-Hispanic men from cancer registry databases. The study included Hispanic and non-Hispanic males over the age of 40 (at diagnosis), diagnosed with prostate cancer between 1990 and 1999 and reported to the George Washington University Medical Center and the Washington Hospital Cancer Registries as White/Caucasian, Black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander or Other. Eligible subjects were classified as Hispanic if they met any of the following criteria: (1) if the patient had a NAACCR Hispanic ethnicity code other than zero in the ethnicity field, (2) if ethnicity was confirmed by physician in the medical record, or (3) if the surname appears in the *Passel-Word Spanish* surname list.²¹ Appendix A contains a list of surnames.

The initial analysis of the registry databases using the first criterion of Hispanic ethnicity yielded 17 patients in the George Washington University Hospital and 40 in the Washington Hospital Center. Additional patients were identified through manual review of all patients' records using the second and third criteria, including ethnic identification in medical records. Race and ethnicity were confirmed through a brief telephone survey, which was applied to subjects or close relatives. In order to confirm ethnicity, questions included language spoken at home, place of birth, and duration of residence in the United States. The questions were administered by a bilingual interviewer. Respondents who reported that they were Caucasian, African-American, or Asian and non-Hispanic or Latino were not interviewed.

2. Community-Based Approach

Five focus group discussions were conducted with members of the general Latino population. The sessions were organized through local community-based organizations that serve different segments of the Latino community. Two sessions included men over the age of 60, two others included men under 60, and one was conducted in a center that acts as a clearinghouse for temporary, unskilled labor in order to secure input from individuals who would be likely to be poorer and less well educated than members of other groups and who would more likely be recent arrivals in this country.

The original study design called for convening matching focus groups from among Latinos who have undergone treatment for prostate cancer. This feature of the design had to be modified, however. It had been expected that the study could draw participants from support groups that have been organized at every

hospital in the metropolitan area. Each of these groups (more than 15 in total) were contacted, as was the regional affiliate of *Us Too*, a national support organization of prostate cancer patients, which has over 200 members in the Washington, DC metropolitan area. However, none of these organizations, representing more than 300 current members, had a single Latino in its membership. A meeting on new treatment options in prostate cancer was organized by *US Too* in June 2000. The meeting, which was held in Washington, DC attracted more than 200 participants, but none of them were Latino. Moreover, there was a consensus that in the past, there had been virtually no Latino participation.

This fact alone is revealing, since support organizations can play an important role in enhancing participation in screening, diagnosis, and treatment. The strategy was therefore modified to contact individuals through direct referral. Here too, there was a discernible reluctance to publicly discuss prostate cancer screening and treatment. As discussed later in this report, the perception in the Latino community of prostate cancer screening and treatment is extremely negative. In spite of this obstacle, however, structured interviews were conducted with five Latino men who had been treated for prostate cancer. The instrument used for the focus group discussions was also used for this component in order to assure comparability of results. In addition, key informant interviews were conducted with health professionals, care givers, individuals with organizational ties to cancer prevention and treatment, and members of community-based organizations that serve the Latino community. The purpose of these semi-structured interviews was to confirm findings of the individual interviews and focus group discussions and to provide greater breadth and depth of interpretation. Appendix B contains a list of key informants.

3. Sources of Hospital Data

A. The George Washington University Hospital Cancer Registry

The George Washington Cancer Registry was initiated in 1987. Medical records serve as the primary source of patient data; however, the quality and completeness of the information in medical records limit the quality of registry data. For example, race and ethnicity are inconsistently reported on hospital registration sheets and may conflict with physicians' or nurses' notes or may not otherwise be specified in the medical records. In addition, the coding scheme for race used by George Washington University Hospital Admissions was revised after the acquisition of the hospital by University Health Systems in 1997. Previous race codes were 'C' for Caucasian, 'B' for Black, 'S' for Spanish, and 'O' for Other. Currently, GWU Hospital Admissions uses the following coding scheme for race: 'C' for Caucasian, 'B' for Black, 'U' for Other, 'H' for Hispanic, and 'A' for Asian. These codes are subsequently interpreted by the cancer registry abstractor and translated into the corresponding race and ethnicity codes

in the SEER/NAACCR coding scheme.²² Thus, the accuracy of ethnic classification is susceptible not only to the inter-abstractor variation, but may be amplified by errors during hospital admission.

Historically, the George Washington Cancer Registry has utilized the SEER coding scheme for race, which classifies Mexican, Puerto Rican, and all other Caucasians as "White." In 1994, though, it began classification of Hispanic ethnicity, using the NAACCR coding scheme, according to which, ethnicity is coded independently from race using a separate field and reflecting the place of Hispanic origin. For example, a person of Mexican descent is entered into the registry as "Other" for race (code = 98) and "Mexican (include Chicano)" for ethnicity (code = 1). In the event of discrepancies in the medical records regarding patients' ethnicity, the surname was verified using the *Passel-Word* Spanish surname list created from the 1980 US Census. The NAACCR coding scheme is the classification method currently employed at GWU Cancer Registry.

B. Washington Hospital Center Cancer Registry

The Washington Hospital Center Cancer Registry was established in 1981 and has gone through some changes since then. In 1994, a new data entry system was developed in order to create accurate abstracts based on information from hospital registration and patients' medical records. Specifically, the new system was going to improve the entry of race and ethnicity in the registry. Latino patients were entered as "Hispanics" based either on ethnicity as noted in the hospital or cancer registration or the physician's notes. Like other cancer registries, the race-coding scheme adhered to the SEER coding standard. Latinos are coded based on their race, usually either white or black, and there has been no revision of race codes since the establishment of the registry. The only exception is that Brazilians are currently coded as non-Spanish.

Sources and Nature of Community-Based Data

As discussed above, data on perceptions about prostate cancer screening, diagnosis, and treatment were based on three types of interview formats. First, five focus group discussions were conducted with Latino men. In two groups, most participants were over the age of 60. In two other groups, men were between the ages of 40 and 60. The fifth group was composed of men under the age of 60 who work in low-wage, temporary work.

Focus group discussions included a series of eleven questions designed to elicit perceptions and provoke discussion about:

- ◆ health problems that affect all men and Latinos in particular,

- ◆ knowledge about and attitudes toward prostate cancer screening and treatment,
- ◆ barriers to screening and treatment; and
- ◆ the best ways to provide information to the Latino community in order to increase awareness and promote early detection.

The focus group discussions were conducted in Spanish by a bilingual native Spanish speaker. A native-speaking or bilingual note taker was also present. After informed consent was obtained, the discussions commenced and all were audio taped. The average duration of the discussion sessions was between one and a half and two hours. Light refreshments were provided and a \$10 Safeway gift certificate was provided to each participant at the conclusion of the session.

A total of 39 individuals participated in the five focus groups sessions. They ranged in age from 40 to 86 years of age (mean = 59) and came from 11 different countries, El Salvador being the most common country of origin. Level of education varied from one year of primary school to post-graduate study (median = 6.5 years), and duration of residence in this country varied from one year to 48 years (median = 14.5 years).

The note taker's annotations were used with the audiotapes to produce Spanish-language transcriptions, which was then translated into English. The transcriptions were then coded. The first round of open coding produced a list of topics and categories, which were then refined in the process of axial coding, which produced the principal themes for the analysis. Direct quotations were then located to illustrate the principal dimensions that emerged from the analysis. Individual interviews were coded in the same fashion. In the analysis that follows, direct quotations are indented in smaller type face and a code assigned to each participant.²³

III. KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As the research findings have not yet been reported, no manuscripts or reports have yet been prepared. The team contemplates a series of manuscripts, including the major findings and lessons learned from the use of cancer registries. Presentations to stakeholders are also foreseen.

IV. REPORTABLE OUTCOMES

A. HOSPITAL CANCER REGISTRIES

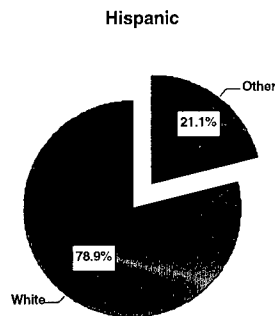
1. The George Washington University Hospital Cohort

A total of 1,194 prostate cancer cases that met the study criteria were identified in the GWU Cancer Registry, representing 6.59 percent of all cancers reported the between 1990 and 1999. A distribution based on race is provided in Figure 1. Twenty-two cases were identified as “Hispanic” by one or more of the criteria previously discussed. Three of those cases were dropped because follow-up determined that they were not Latinos but Filipino and other ethnicities. This important point is discussed below. A total of 19 non-Latino patients were then selected at random.

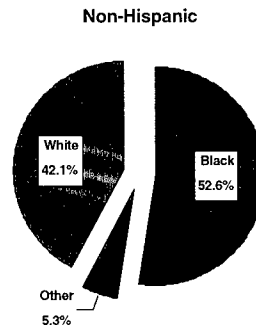
Race and Ethnicity

In the GWU cohort, 79 percent of Latinos were identified as white and 21 percent as “other.” None were reported as black or African American. In contrast, among non-Latinos, 42 percent were identified as white and 53 percent as black or African American.

Figure 1. Race per Cancer Registry



Race per Cancer Registry



Age Distribution

As shown in Table 1, mean age at diagnosis for the Latino cohort was 71 (± 1.87) years, compared to 69 (± 0.33) years for African-Americans and 70 (± 0.31) for Caucasians reported by SEER. The median age at diagnosis was 71 years, compared to the national median for all races of 72 years.²⁴ The minimum age at diagnosis in this cohort was 58, while the maximum age at diagnosis is 89.

Table 1. Ethnic Classification of Latino/Hispanic Cohort

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Entered as Hispanic in cancer registry	19	82.61%
Hispanic Surname matched	22	91.30%
Hispanic ethnicity confirmed by physician	12	52.17%

Source: GWU Cancer Registry, 1990-1999.

The age distribution is shown for Latinos and non-Latinos at the GWU Hospital in Table 2.

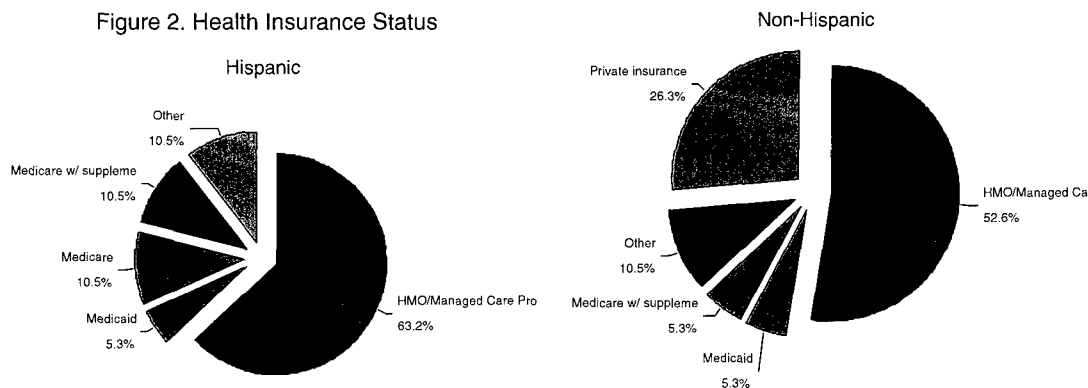
Table 2. Age Distribution of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic

	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic				
	<=59	[60-69]	[70-79]	>=80	Total	<=59	[60-69]	[70-79]	>=80	Total
Frequency	4	10	1	4	19	12	4	2	1	19
Percent	21.1	52.6	5.3	21.1	100.0	63.2	21.1	10.5	5.3	100.0

Health Insurance Status

Access to healthcare services is a significant barrier to timely diagnosis and treatment.²⁵ Surrogate measures used to quantify accessibility to healthcare services are type of health insurance and enrollment status.²⁵ Most patients in the GWU Latino cohort were insured by a health maintenance organization (HMO) or managed care organization (63 percent), followed by Medicare and Medicare with supplemental (22 percent). See Figure 2. In contrast non-Latino patients had the following insurance: HMO/Managed care (53 percent), by Medicare and Medicare with supplemental (11 percent), and private insurance (26 percent).

Figure 2. Health Insurance Status



Progression of Prostate Cancer

The hospital-based component of the project was designed to determine if Latinos present with more advanced cases of prostate cancer than non-Latinos. Three measures were available from the records: AJCC Staging, PSA values, and Gleason scores. The GWU Hospital does not conduct TNM staging.

AJCC Staging

Table 3 shows no substantial difference between Latino patients and the control group with respect to AJCC staging of prostate cancer at initial diagnosis. The predominant category of the disease for both groups was AJCC Stage II, representing 42 percent in the Latino group and 58 percent among non-Latinos.

Table 3. AJCC Staging

	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic				
	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	Total		
	Frequency	7	8	3	1	19	5	1	11	2
Percent	36.8	42.1	15.8	5.3	100.0	26.3	5.3	57.9	10.5	100.0

PSA Values

The distribution of PSA values differed modestly between Latinos and non-Latinos, as shown in Table 4. More than half of the latter had PSA values of between 4 to 9.9 ng/mL, while the former were evenly divided between the categories 4 to 9.9 ng/mL and greater than 10 ng/mL.

Table 4. PSA Values, GWU Cohort

	Hispanic				Non-Hispanic			
	<4 ng/mL	[4-9.9] ng/mL	>=10 ng/mL	Total	<4 ng/mL	[4-9.9] ng/mL	>=10 ng/mL	Total
	Frequency	1	9	9	19	1	12	6
Percent	5.3	47.4	47.4	100.0	5.3	63.2	31.6	100.0

Gleason Scores

The Gleason score was analyzed for both groups because it is a good indicator of disease aggressiveness. As Table 5 shows, 68 percent of Latino patients presented with low- to moderate-grade prostate cancer according to this criterion (Grade 1 and Grade 2, with Gleason scores of < 7), compared to 63

percent of non-Latinos. In contrast, 26 percent of Latinos presented with high-grade tumors (Grade 3; Gleason score of ≥ 7), compared to 37 percent of non-Latinos.

Table 5. GLEASON Score Distribution

	Hispanic				Non-Hispanic		
	<7	≥7	N/A	Total	<7	≥7	Total
Frequency	13	5	1	19	12	7	19
Percent	68.4	26.3	5.3	100.0	63.2	36.8	100.0

Relationship between health insurance status and cancer stage using AJCC, PSA Values and Gleason Score.

Panels A through C of Table 6 provide information on the relationship between health insurance and the stage of prostate cancer in the two groups, using the same indicators discussed above. The data suggest that among both Latinos and in the non-Latino control group, there is no substantial difference between the type of insurance and the stage of prostate cancer using AJCC staging, PSA values, or Gleason scores.

Table 6: Panel A. Health Insurance Status and AJCC Staging

Count		AJCC Staging					Total
		I	II	III	IV		
Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider	4		7	1		12
	Medicaid					1	1
	Medicare			1	1		2
	Medicare w/ supplement	2					2
	Other	1			1		2
	Total	7		8	3	1	19
Non-Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider	5		5			10
	Medicaid			1			1
	Medicare w/ supplement			1			1
	Other		1	1			2
	Private insurance			3	2		5
	Total	5	1	11	2		19

Prostate Cancer in the Metropolitan Washington, DC Hispanic Community:
Cultural Linguistic, and Economic Barriers to Care

Table 6: Panel B. Health Insurance Status and PSA Values

Count		PSA Value			Total
		<4 ng/mL	[4-9.9] ng/mL	>=10 ng/mL	
Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider	1	7	4	12
	Medicaid			1	1
	Medicare		1	1	2
	Medicare w/ supplement		1	1	2
	Other			2	2
	Total	1	9	9	19
Non-Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider	1	7	2	10
	Medicaid		1		1
	Medicare w/ supplement		1		1
	Other			2	2
	Private insurance		3	2	5
	Total	1	12	6	19

Table6: Panel C. Health Insurance Status and GLEASON Scores

Count		GLEASON Score							Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider	1		2	5	3	1		12
	Medicaid			1					1
	Medicare		1			1			2
	Medicare w/ supplement			1					1
	Other	1		1					2
	Total	2	1	5	5	4	1		18
Non-Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider		1	1	4	3		1	10
	Medicaid				1				1
	Medicare w/ supplement					1			1
	Other				1			1	2
	Private insurance				4	1			5
	Total		1	1	*	5		2	19

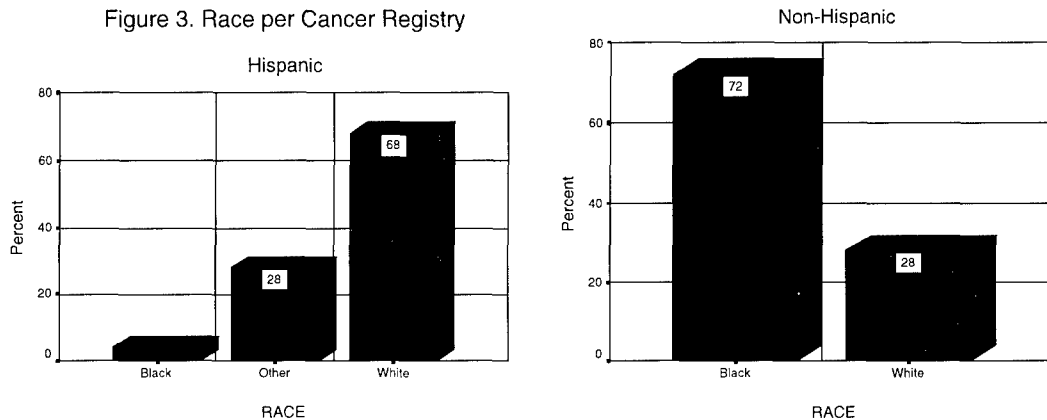
2. The Washington Hospital Center Cohort

The Washington Hospital Cancer Registry contained a total of 2,107 prostate cancer cases from 1990 to 1999 out of 17,874 primary cancers. Thus, prostate cancer represented 11.79 percent of all cancers in that period

As projected in the objectives of the study, 50 Hispanic patients were matched with 50 non-Hispanic patients from the Washington Hospital Center Prostate Cancer Registry. The purpose of the matching was to see whether there were statistical differences in terms of race/ethnicity, age distribution, health insurance status, Gleason score, and PSA values. The results for each variable are reported below.

Race and Ethnicity

Within the study population, fifty cases were identified as Hispanics either because they were entered in the WHC database as Hispanics or because their last names matched the Passel-Word Spanish surname list from the 1980 US Census (Appendix A). In the cancer registry, Latinos are a racially heterogeneous group made of White (70.8%), and Black and others (29.2%), compared to Black (72.0%) and White (28.0%) for non-Latinos. The frequency distribution based on race is shown in Figure 3.



Age Distribution

Table 7 shows the age distribution within the two groups. The category of 60-69 years was the peak age for prostate cancer in both groups, as compared to national average age of 71.5 Years.

Table 7. Age Distribution in both groups

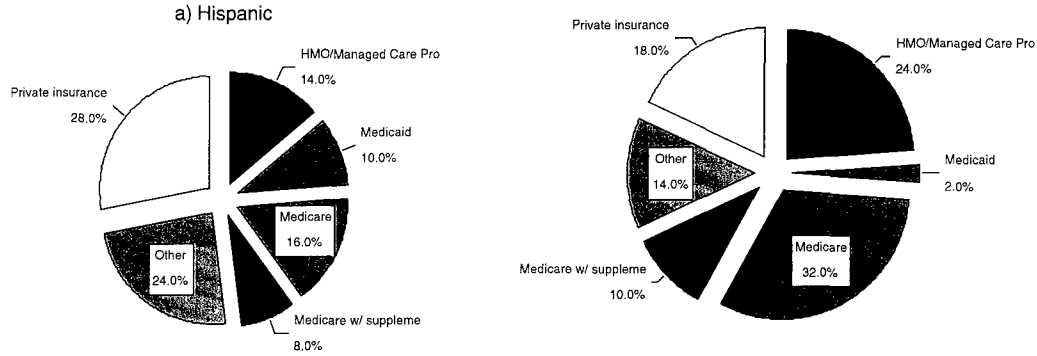
	STATUS							
	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic		
	<=59	[60-69]	[70-79]	>=80	Total	[60-69]	[70-79]	Total
Frequency	4	28	14	4	50	29	21	50
Percent	8.0	56.0	28.0	8.0	100.0	58.0	42.0	100.0

Health Insurance Status

As noted in other diseases, possession of health insurance among Latinos is very critical in accessing health care. Most Latino patients in this study had private insurance (28%) followed by Medicare (16%), and uninsured only (8.3%). About one third of non-Latino patients had Medicare and 24% were under HMO/Managed Care Provider. It is important to note that Latinos in this study were two times less likely than the control group to present with Medicare as their insurance provider.

Prostate Cancer in the Metropolitan Washington, DC Hispanic Community:
Cultural Linguistic, and Economic Barriers to Care

Figure 4. Health Insurance Status



Progression of Prostate Cancer

AJCC Staging

Table 8 shows no substantial difference between Latino patients and the control group with respect to AJCC staging of prostate cancer at initial diagnosis. The predominant category of the disease for both groups was AJCC Stage II, representing 66 percent in the Latino group and 58 percent among non-Latinos.

Table 8. AJCC Staging

	STATUS											
	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic					
		I	II	III	IV	Total		I	II	III	IV	Total
Frequency	4	9	33	1	3	50	6	7	29	6	2	50
Percent	8.0	18.0	66.0	2.0	6.0	100.0	12.0	14.0	58.0	12.0	4.0	100.0

PSA Values

The distribution of PSA values was similar among Latinos and non-Latinos, as shown in Table 9. More than seven in ten patients in both groups had PSA values equal to or greater than 10 ng/mL, reflecting the advancement of the disease in both groups.

Table 9. PSA Values, WHC Cohort

	STATUS							
	Hispanic				Non-Hispanic			
	<4 ng/mL	[4-9.9] ng/mL	>=10 ng/mL	Total	<4 ng/mL	[4-9.9] ng/mL	>=10 ng/mL	Total
Frequency	1	13	36	50	3	11	36	50
Percent	2.0	26.0	72.0	100.0	6.0	22.0	72.0	100.0

TNM Staging

Unlike the results for the AJCC staging classification, the TNM staging produced mixed results. On one hand, as Table 10 shows, 60 percent of Latino patients had a TNM staging of T2 (tumor confined to prostate gland) compared to 48 percent among non-Latinos. On the other hand, the non-Latino patients initially presented at more advanced stages (T3 or tumor with extra capsular extension and T4 or tumor invading other pelvic structures) than the Latino group. In addition, though, 30 percent of non-Latinos presented with stage T1 (tumor not palpable or visible), compared with 24 percent for Latinos.

Table 10. TNM Staging

STATUS	Frequency	Percent
Hispanic	3	6.0
T1N0M0	12	24.0
T2N0M0	30	60.0
T2N0M1	1	2.0
T3N0M0	1	2.0
T3N1M1	2	4.0
TxNxMx	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0
Non-Hispanic	3	6.0
T1N0M0	15	30.0
T2N0M0	24	48.0
T3N0M0	7	14.0
T4N0M0	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Gleason Scores

The Gleason score was also analyzed for both groups, since it is a good indicator of disease outcome. As Table 11 shows, 72 percent of Latino patients presented with low- to moderate-grade prostate cancer according to this criterion (Grade 1 and Grade 2, with Gleason scores of < 7). This finding compares with 68 percent for non-Latinos. In addition, 28 percent of Latinos presented with high-grade tumors (Grade 3; Gleason score of ≥ 7), as compared to 32 percent in non-Latinos.

Table 11. GLEASON Score Distribution

	STATUS					
	Hispanic			Non-Hispanic		
	<7	≥ 7	Total	<7	≥ 7	Total
Frequency	36	14	50	34	16	50
Percent	72.0	28.0	100.0	68.0	32.0	100.0

Relationship between insurance and cancer stage using AJCC, Gleason Score, PSA Values and TNM Staging.

Panels A through D of Table 12 provide information on the relationship between health insurance and the stage of prostate cancer in the two groups, using the same indicators discussed above. They coincide insofar as they suggest that among both Latinos and the non-Latino control group, there is no substantial difference between the type of insurance and the stage of prostate cancer using AJCC staging, PSA values, Gleason scores, and TNM staging. In other words, ethnicity does not play a role in determining this relationship. Nevertheless, it should be noted that very few individuals in the “other” category were treated and of those, virtually none were covered by insurance. The reason for this finding is simple: the Washington Hospital Center generally does not treat uninsured patients, and when individuals present for treatment and do not have insurance, the Center has them enrolled in Medicare prior to initiating treatment.

Table 12: Panel A. Health Insurance Status and AJCC Staging

STATUS		AJCC					Total
		I	II	III	IV		
Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider		1	5		1	7
	Medicaid	1		2	1	1	5
	Medicare		2	6			8
	Medicare w/ supplement	1	1	2			4
	Private insurance	1	2	11			14
	Other	1	3	7		1	12
	Total	4	9	33	1	3	50
Non-Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider		3	9			12
	Medicaid			1			1
	Medicare	4	2	7	1	2	16
	Medicare w/ supplement	1		3	1		5
	Private insurance		2	6	1		9
	Other	1		3	3		7
	Total	6	7	29	6	2	50

Prostate Cancer in the Metropolitan Washington, DC Hispanic Community:
Cultural Linguistic, and Economic Barriers to Care

Table 12: Panel B. Health Insurance Status and PSA Values

Count

STATUS		PSA Value			Total
		<4 ng/mL	[4-9.9] ng/mL	>-10 ng/mL	
Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider		3	4	7
	Medicaid		1	4	5
	Medicare		3	5	8
	Medicare w/ supplement	1	2	1	4
	Private insurance		1	13	14
	Other		3	9	12
	Total		1	13	36
Non-Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider	1	5	6	12
	Medicaid			1	1
	Medicare	1	3	12	16
	Medicare w/ supplement	1		4	5
	Private insurance		3	6	9
	Other			7	7
	Total		3	11	36

Table 12: Panel C. Health Insurance Status and Gleason Score

Count

STATUS		GLEASON							Total	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider					4	1		1	6
	Medicaid				1	1	2	1		5
	Medicare		2		2	2	2			8
	Medicare w/ supplement					1	2			3
	Private insurance		2	1	2	5	3			13
	Other		2			4	1	1		8
	Total		6	1	5	17	11	2	1	43
Non-Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider		1		2	5	3			11
	Medicaid					1				1
	Medicare	1	2		2	1	3	1	1	11
	Medicare w/ supplement		1			3	1			5
	Private insurance			1	1	3	1	2		8
	Other	1	1				3	1		6
	Total		2	5	1	5	13	11	4	1

Table 12: Panel D. Health Insurance Status and TNM Staging

Count		TNM Staging							Total	
		T1 N0 M0	T2 N0 M0	T2 N0 M1	T3 N0 M0	T3 N1 M1	T4 N0 M0	Tx Nx Mx		
STATUS										
Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider		2	4	1					7
	Medicaid	1	1	1		1	1			5
	Medicare		1	7						8
	Medicare w/ supplement	1	1	2						4
	Other	1	5	5			1			12
	Private insurance		2	11					1	14
	Total	3	12	30	1	1	2		1	50
Non-Hispanic	HMO/Managed Care Provider		6	6						12
	Medicaid			1						1
	Medicare	1	7	5		2		1		16
	Medicare w/ supplement	1	1	2		1				5
	Other	1		3		3				7
	Private insurance		1	7		1				9
	Total	3	15	24		7		1		50

B. COMMUNITY-BASED DATA

The instruments were designed to determine what health problems, including prostate cancer, are perceived to be important by Latinos, and whether those perceptions differ between men in the general population and those who are undergoing or have undergone treatment for prostate cancer. In addition, the instruments explored perceptions of health problems that disproportionately affect Latinos.

Second, the instruments were designed to reveal levels of awareness and knowledge about prostate cancer and the different screening and treatment outcomes. Third, the interviews explored cultural, legal, economic, linguistic, and knowledge-based barriers to care. Fourth, they provided an opportunity to uncover recommendations for improving attitudes and behaviors related to screening and treatment in the Latino community.

In the analysis that follows, focus group participants are identified with a two-digit number (e.g., #2-5), where the first number is the code for the focus group discussion and the second number is the identifier assigned to each participant at the beginning of each discussion. Individual interviewees are identified with a single-digit number.

1. Perceptions of Health Problems

Focus group participants from the general Latino population and individual interviewees who have been treated for prostate cancer readily identified a core of health problems of particular concern. First, focus group participants consistently named three health conditions that were regarded as being particularly important: high cholesterol levels, diabetes, and high blood pressure. Many participants ascribed these problems to diet and lifestyle. In particular, fatty foods were frequently mentioned, and several participants differentiated between diet and lifestyle in the United States and in their countries of origin. The strong perception was that the diet in this country is less healthy than in countries of origin, particularly in that fast foods predominate, while lifestyles are more sedentary.

Second, older members of the focus groups identified problems associated with aging as being particularly important. The most frequently cited problem was Alzheimer's disease. Less frequent mention was made of arthritis and undifferentiated stomach and heart disease as problems of particular concern.

Third, prostate cancer was mentioned in each of the focus groups. While participants were aware that the central topic of the discussion was prostate cancer, it is clear from the pattern of responses that they were concerned about it, particularly in the context of the realization that because of advancing age there is increasing likelihood of being affected. Interestingly, expressed concern was not necessarily related to knowledge about prostate cancer, as demonstrated by the pattern of response to later questions. In particular, several respondents recognized that lacking easily recognized symptoms in its early stages, prostate cancer can go undetected.

In particular, the prostate is an "invisible" illness so to speak, because we see many brothers who die of this disease at an early age. And by an early age, I mean 40 to 60 years old. So I consider that for men, this is one of the gravest illnesses that go unperceived (#4-4).

In sum, participants expressed awareness of prostate cancer within a constellation of health issues that affect men in their age group.

Among individual interviewees who are under treatment or have been treated, prostate cancer clearly represented the major health problem of concern. Other cancers, particularly colon cancer were also mentioned with greater consistency than in the focus groups, leading to the premise that specific knowledge about prostate cancer might be related to enhanced awareness of other forms of cancer. Individual interviewees also tended to question why they had contracted prostate cancer in a very objective manner, rather than to

suppose it was a matter of fate. In particular, they felt, as a group, that the disease could not be a matter of genetic inheritance.

In my family, this problem [prostate cancer] doesn't exist (#1).

Like older members of the focus group discussions, individual interviewees tended to identify health problems related to aging, including heart attacks, and also recognized that prostate cancer is related to age.

Having discussed health problems that affect men in general, focus group participants identified those that they believe disproportionately affect Latino men: diabetes, prostate cancer, high blood pressure, heart disease, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol. Men who are still in the work force emphasized health problems related to stress. As discussed in greater detail below, the reasons given for the disproportionate effect on Latinos were: diet, sedentary lifestyles, "ignorance" (understood both as a cultural artifact and lack of information), procrastination and the consequent lack of prevention (often described as "carelessness"), fear or apprehension related to screening and treatment.

The general consensus was that Latino men are less healthy than non-Latinos. The clearest distinction was drawn for diabetes, which for some participants, seems to be a disease almost unique to the Latino population:

It seems that only Latinos are affected by diabetes (#2-8).

Explanations offered for the perceived differences in health status reveal that respondents did not view the pattern as a result of genetic or other inherent factors but rather to cultural factors related to lifestyle (particularly diet) and behavior (particularly the tendency to procrastinate). Procrastination, in turn, was associated with "carelessness," (*descuido*), or the tendency to fail to take appropriate action in a timely manner.

Yes, because of the diet. I'm sure of it. When I had high blood pressures and went to see my doctor and asked him about it. I started taking care of what I ate and my blood pressure went down
(#1-6).

... Latinos tend to visit their doctors at the last minute. So that when they decide to go, it's too late. They don't have any sense of prevention (#3-6).

A perception among Latinos related to behavior is that the prevalence of prostate cancer is related to excessive sexual activity, thought to characterize Latino men in particular.

The abuse of sexual relations is the fear that we have (#5-4).

Like focus group participants, individual interviewees felt that certain diseases, most notably diabetes, can disproportionately affect members of the

Latino community. Similarly, they identified food consumption habits as representing an important causal factor in poor health.

2. Knowledge About Prostate Cancer

In general, levels of knowledge about prostate cancer were low among focus group participants, but much higher among older participants and highest among individual interviewees who had been treated. During the focus group sessions, many participants asked questions about prostate cancer among themselves and the session facilitators. Discussions revolved around about the characteristics of the prostate gland itself (e.g., its location), how cancer develops, the symptoms of prostate cancer, and the procedures followed in screening and treatment. Participants with higher levels of education demonstrated slightly better understanding of these issues, particularly in the two focus groups in which older individuals predominated. Conversely, there were many misconceptions about both the prostate gland and prostate cancer.

What's the function of the prostate? Does it work with the kidneys? (#2-11).

Wait; women don't have that? But they have parts where they can urinate like men, so they can't have a prostate? (#1-11).

I've heard that you can do an examination on yourself (#3-2).

In this context, awareness of prostate cancer was clearly not analogous to knowledge. Most respondents had heard of prostate cancer, and many were aware of the need for screening. Many fewer, though, had much specific knowledge, and fewer still had acted upon it. In fact, several participants reported having been screened or even treated, but without knowing specifically what had been done or why.

There are two contrasting explanations for this interesting finding. First, it may reflect the nature of the patient-doctor relationship, which in Latin America, is much more authoritarian than in the United States. It is not expected that patients will request or receive much explanation of procedures or outcomes, and patients routinely follow medical advice without knowing why. Alternatively, following screening or treatment procedures without knowing why may reflect trust in attending physicians, particularly when they are also Latinos.

With respect to levels of knowledge, much of the information that participants reported was essentially anecdotal, piecemeal, or casual. Conversely, several men reported having developed systematic knowledge, often through mainstream media sources such as Washington Post. No participants reported having conducted research through the Internet.

It is notable that several participants in each focus group referred to "prostate" in referring to prostate cancer, thereby raising the question as to the

level understanding of the problem.

"...they did blood analysis and told me I had prostate" (#2-6)

Lack of knowledge was often perceived to be rooted in lack of information in countries of origin as much as the inability to obtain information in this country.

All I know is that in my country two people died, and I was later told that it was because of prostate cancer. But the truth is that I don't know about this (#3-4).

Excuse me, I know a lot about Latin American countries. The problem in rural communities is the lack of information in general. A young man working in agriculture has no idea what the prostate is nor what the problem is. It is not because he is not intelligent, but because he has never been taught. He has never had the opportunity to get treatment. He just doesn't have the slightest idea: "One day he dies and someone asks, what did he die of? Because he was old. But how old is he? Forty years old. What do you mean he died of old age...?" (#1-7).

I've heard about it, but I've never been interested or got information about it. (#4-1).

[followed by:]

I've also heard about it. And also about dying of prostate cancer. (#4-6).

This factor could be of great consequence (and deserves further scrutiny) because screening in much of Latin America and the Caribbean is virtually unknown. In this regard, many participants reported hearing about prostate cancer for the first time in the United States rather than their countries of origin. In fact, one participant reported that he learned that he had a prostate gland after immigrating here.

Well, until I came here (US) is when I first heard about the prostate. Frankly, before that, I didn't know about it. Until now I understand that it is something that all men have (#3-2).

In this context, we note that focus group participants that had undergone screening did not usually do so because of either awareness or knowledge. In most reported cases, screening was obtained for one of two reasons. It was either: (a) fortuitous (obtained at the same time as a general physical, for example) or (b) related to a differential diagnosis. We will return to this point because it crucial to the discussion of strategies for increasing awareness and knowledge about prostate cancer screening and treatment.

Of the few participants who had made a conscious decision to be examined even though no symptoms had been observed, most were older (> 65) and had done so because they were aware that the exams were necessary because of the link between prostate cancer and age.

Nearly all participants reported that the information or awareness they had of prostate cancer came from the mass media, especially radio and television. A particularly relevant source of information is a regular Spanish-language AM

radio program on Latino health that is broadcast several times a day and which features a well-known local urologist.

Respondents reported getting information from newspapers. There was disagreement as to whether the English-language presses (particularly the Washington Post, which has a weekly insert on health) or local Spanish-language papers (which are distributed free of charge on a weekly basis in public places throughout the metropolitan area) are better sources of information. Most respondents indicated that they more regularly read the Spanish-language press.

Most participants in the general population focus groups reported that they had never been screened or examined for prostate cancer, and as indicted above, those that had, began either fortuitously or because they had been screened as part of a broader diagnosis. A few sought treatment when they experienced symptoms such as pain or frequent urination. Many of those who had been examined did so because they were provided for through employment or if covered by Medicare/Medicaid. Thus, as discussed below, decisions to seek screening or treatment nearly always are based at least in part on economic factors in addition to awareness of the importance of screening.

The individual interviewees who had been treated for prostate cancer demonstrated a similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of prostate cancer. As a group, they had not been more knowledgeable than the focus group participants about the disease until they had been treated, and they reported that the disease had been discovered fortuitously, confirming the importance of regular screening.

Like the focus group members, those with higher levels of educational attainment demonstrated the greatest levels of knowledge about the disease, particularly when duration of residence in this country was substantial. One respondent, for example, reported that his knowledge about prostate cancer was limited:

The last I talked to the doctor and prior to surgery, they don't know what causes cancer: Environmental, dietary, genetic. I don't know what the new research indicates (#5).

Importantly, though, the consensus among individual interviewees, like focus group participants, was that they had known very little about the disease prior to diagnosis. In part, lack of knowledge was attributed to low levels of awareness in countries of origin.

I didn't know anything [about prostate cancer]. Never in my life had I been informed. People don't go to the doctor in my country; never (#3).

On the other hand, it was pointed out that Latinos do not discuss the issue, even within their families.

I never knew [about prostate cancer], never. My father, I don't know what his illness was. The elders don't discuss these things with their children. I learned about it in the States. Lots of us learned about it in the States (#4).

The relative difficulty in sharing information may change as part of the acculturation process. One individual interviewee provided explicit information about his son's sexual function (the son had also had his prostate gland removed) that had clearly been shared between the two men.

3. Barriers to Care

This study was designed to discover if timely screening, detection, and treatment for prostate cancer are disproportionately delayed in the Latino community due to specific barriers. Focus group discussions and individual interviews revealed five interrelated barriers to screening and treatment:

- ◆ cultural,
- ◆ economic,
- ◆ legal,
- ◆ linguistic, and
- ◆ lack of knowledge or awareness.

Of these, the first two barriers (cultural and economic) were predominant. As the discussion below shows, the two are intertwined for many respondents, while others clearly identify one of the two as predominant. The other three were also perceived of as extremely important barriers to care and were, as well, seen as being closely linked to the other factors.

Cultural Barriers to Care: Machismo

Perceptions about prostate cancer itself as well as of screening and treatment procedures are informed by two crucial cultural elements that help explain why Latino men may avoid or delay those services. First, Latino men demonstrate high levels of apprehension about prostate cancer treatment and screening procedures. This factor is closely associated with perceptions of *machismo* or masculinity. Second, Latinos maintain a strong self-perception of procrastination and carelessness in attending to issues of importance.

The clearest factor that emerged from the community-based portion of the study is the high level of *fear, anxiety, and apprehension* that prostate cancer produces among Latinos. This condition is partly related to antipathy toward knowing about or finding that one has cancer. For some respondents, it is preferable not to know when knowledge might lead to an undesirable set of choices.

But we have to take into account that it's also because of fear. At least I am personally scared. ... Scared that the diagnosis will be that you have cancer. There are times, in

which one even cries and says tomorrow I'll do it; tomorrow I'll do it, and tomorrow never comes. (#4-4).

Nevertheless, the source of this apprehension was identified with a factor much more specific than a vague sense of dread mixed with fatalism: it was consistently related to a term frequently enunciated during the focus group sessions and by individual interviewees: *machismo*, which in this context is best understood as masculinity. The importance of perceptions about what constitutes a real man—related in large part to potency—can not be underestimated. The *machismo* factor has two aspects.

On one hand, respondents expressed enormous reservations about screening procedures, particularly the digital rectal exam (DRE). It is abundantly clear that the apprehension and potential discomfort experienced by any individual is viewed with particular reservation by Latinos. Many respondents discussed the DRE (even if they had never had it) in graphic terms with extremely strong negative connotations.

The explanation for the strong reaction against the DRE lies beneath the surface. It is regarded as a potentially homosexual act, which is important because Latino culture holds strong negative beliefs about homosexuality. In brief, the perception is that men who submit to the DRE are less than men are because they have participated in a homosexual act, so that their *machismo* is called into question. This factor was particularly notable among focus group participants from the general population who were under 65 years of age.

They're embarrassed, they're ashamed because they are very macho. (#3-6).

I have a friend who tells me to go get examined, but he tells me jokingly. And that scares me, because I know of people who say that they wouldn't do it because they are too manly (#4-3).

A lot of people say [because of the digital rectal exam]: "I'm not going." (#5-3).

Several respondents who have never been screened clearly indicated that the DRE represents a major barrier to treatment for them:

But me, personally, I'm just scared of going to the doctor . . . and how he does the exam (#4-3).

One response was eloquent in its very inability to articulate this apprehension. Having described in detail a conversation with a physician/family friend about the function of the prostate and the screening procedure, one participant sputtered:

But to me it gives me . . . I don't know . . . I've never had it done. I get scared (#4-1).

Anxiety related to the DRE diminishes with age. Many focus group participants, particularly those over the age of 60, exhibited much less discomfiture, having in larger proportion undergone the procedure. Rather, their

comments were directed at their perceptions of how most Latino men (as opposed to their personal perceptions) view the exam.

In my family there was talk about an older uncle who died because of problems in the rectum or I'm not sure if it was the prostate, that developed because he would not allow to be examined. He didn't allow a nurse to cure it or anything. So I think it has to do with cultural aspects of taboos and myths. (#3-3).

Individual interviewees who have been treated for prostate cancer report going through the same struggles with thinking about and undergoing screening, even though they feel that the discomfort they experience is offset by the advantages of successful treatment.

It bothers me a lot that a doctor sticks his finger up my ass. It bothers me and he knows it. It's because I feel very uncomfortable. I have two doctors who have performed this exam (#1).

Yes, they [Latinos] do think differently [about the DRE]. Friends of mine have passed away. They were scared to have the rectal exam. Macho man! . . . Lots of us are scared to have that prostate test, the rectal (#4).

It is interesting to note that some focus group participants report having undergone prostate cancer screening without having known why. This factor speaks loudly to the ability or willingness of physicians to explain procedures and potential conditions to their patients in terms that can be clearly understood.

I have received the rectal exam before, but I didn't know if the purpose was to check my prostate (#3-2).

In addition to the DRE, other procedures, which most participants were only vaguely aware of, are the source of considerable anxiety, as expressed by this question posed by one participant to another in his focus group:

I wanted to ask the gentleman how they do the procedure. Does it hurt? Is the procedure with the camera done through the penis? I ask this because I have a friend that when they checked his prostate in the hospital they had to cut open his penis later because they had to clean all the rust in his canal because he couldn't urinate as a result of the prostate. And at the end they sewed him back up (#1-9).

While Latinos are extremely uncomfortable about screening, another component of *machismo*, which also represents a barrier to care, is related to perceptions of treatment options. Enormous apprehension emerged with respect to the potential side effects of prostate cancer treatment. Fear of the unknown, as discussed above, also plays a role here:

I have concerns, such as what affects that which we might call our masculinity? . . . when it's a pernicious subject like that, we'd rather not know about it (#3-1).

The greatest single fear was the potential for impotence.

I think that the biggest fear of a lot of people, a lot of men, is becoming impotent (#1-8).

Several respondents expressed their apprehensions based on third-party anecdotes rather than direct experience.

That reminds me of a man I know who told me that he had an operation because of the prostate. He's young, really young, but that they had detected that he had cancer. I found him one day in a lobby and I asked him why he was so sad. He told me: "You don't know what's happened. This has been a disaster." This is because he had a wife, but now he's alone. And he was sad because he couldn't perform anymore and he couldn't be him. He said: "I don't know what to do, I'm strong, and I consider myself very manly [*muy macho*], and now that's my problem. I had the operation and now I can't function." When I saw him, it had been a year since the operation. And he no longer has a relationship because now he's separated. His wife has not understood. If he had known that that was going to happen, he would not have gotten the operation. You know what I'm talking about: there's no erection (#4-3).

An individual interviewee, who is undergoing hormone therapy, reflects the enormous importance placed on perceived virility. He provided explicit details about the sexual functions that he still enjoys at age 76 as well as those of his son (who also has had his prostate removed) and his older brother.

The fear of incontinence also affects the negative perception of prostate cancer treatment because the inability to control urination is also viewed as unmanly.

I have a friend that had that problem and when the doctors carried out the operation, the doctors didn't do it where they were supposed to, but did it another way and they burned his bladder and have left him ruined. He now rides on a wheelchair and always has to carry a bag around. So, now I'm in a situation where I was examined last year and they told me that I had to do it once again. So I asked the doctor about what were the possibilities of me ending up like my friend, because he is the one that worked on my friend. So he told me that they were not going to do that to me. That's the only explanation he gives me! ... That's why I don't know whether to go or not because I saw how my friend ended up. So again, I ask my doctor about what are the chances for me to end up like that and he doesn't give me an explanation. So that's where I am and I'm scared (#1-8).

It is noteworthy that only one individual interviewee referred to side effects from hormone therapy, and in this case, was able to offset those effects with the value of the successful treatment.

The only problem with the drug is that it enlarged by breasts . . . But it does not bother me Sexually, I feel very good. I don't have any problems and I am 76 years old (#1).

Cultural Barriers to Care: Descuido

While the perception of *machismo* predominates in the understanding of barriers to care, a second factor that emerges is "carelessness" (*descuido*),

which is understood as procrastination or failing to act even when the need to act is recognized. This perception is enunciated in a self-deprecating manner to refer to the tendency to put things off.

But Latinos are careless, and they wait until the last moment. (#2-4).

Latinos tend to visit their doctors at the last minute. So that when they decide to go, it's too late. They don't have any sense of prevention (# 3-6).

This view was shared by some of the individual interviewees, who as indicated above, were in most cases diagnosed with prostate cancer because of a fortuitous screening procedure. One interviewee reported that his son, who had been diagnosed with another form of cancer, delayed treatment even when symptoms were present.

And this was a great disappointment for my son because . . . there was blood for the first time. He went to the doctor and he prescribed something. He is an auto racer, and I imagine that it bothered him a lot, then . . . He went to the races. He told me, "you know, papa, I had a bit of blood, but tomorrow I have a race (#1).

A factor clearly associated with procrastination is the perception that health care is curative rather than preventive. It is a matter of setting priorities and in with respect to health care, it is widely felt that one seeks treatment only if one does not feel well. In that sense, the perception is that one is not really ill unless there are obvious and persistent symptoms.

We usually think that if we don't feel anything, we don't need to go to the doctor. It's like we give faith to ourselves that everything is all right (#3-7).

This is so even if delayed action is known to produce additional costs.

It's like a car. You don't go to the mechanic until it stops on you. You could have fixed it at the beginning for 10 dollars, but now you end up paying 300 (#3-1).

Some respondents (particularly those that were most familiar with prostate cancer) recognized that putting things off is a problem because of the absence of symptoms in the early stages.

I imagine that prostate cancer doesn't have warning signs. One doesn't realize if he has it or not. Well, first of all if you don't go to the doctor, let's say for two years, in those two years you could get prostate cancer and not even know it. . . . We usually think that if we don't feel anything, we don't need to go to the doctor. It's like we give faith to ourselves that everything is all right (#3-7).

We conclude our analysis of cultural barriers to care by noting that while this factor emerged as an extremely important barrier to care, the issue is quite polemical. Some focus group participants and individual interviewees asserted that Latinos do not necessarily share a common and unique perception about prostate cancer. Conversely, the perception was that all men share negative

perceptions about the disease, the screening process, and treatment regimens. That is, this position has it that Latino culture does not set Latino men apart with respect to prostate cancer screening and treatment.

And we're all men, so it [prostate cancer] affects us equally. (#2-10).

The corollary to this argument is that other barriers are obscured by the focus on cultural issues. In particular, economic status, employment, and education were identified as specific issues that both characterize the Latino population and better serve to explain perceptions of prostate cancer.

Economic Barriers to Care

As noted above, economic barriers represent, for some Latinos, the defining characteristic with respect to entry into the health care system, as opposed to cultural barriers. Two perceived economic barriers to care emerged in this study. The first is that Latinos generally have low incomes that do not allow them to pay for health care, particularly given its high cost. This factor is exacerbated by the perception that most Latinos lack health insurance, largely as a product of their low standing in this country's occupational structure. This factor is also a product of the tendency noted earlier to regard health care as necessary only when symptoms are present and persistent.

I think sometimes that one is scared. Like in my case, I don't have enough money to go to the hospital. I go to the doctor the most once a year because what he charges me I can pay, but I can't afford a hospital because I don't have Medicaid or anything like that. That's why I haven't been in a hospital, because that's the first thing they ask: if you have Medicaid or insurance (#1-2).

I think that money has to do a lot with it. Especially when we come to this country with a dream, and this dream entails sacrifice. This sacrifice results in leaving health aside as a priority; in order to get the material things. It gives you an excuse so to speak. In other words, the dollar sign has a lot to do with the life of Latinos in this country. The proof is that many of our people have died, and we find ourselves in church buying things for the funeral (#4-4).

I believe that more than anything, it's the money factor. If I go to the doctor, it has to be 100 [dollars]. We don't have that money. First, the doctor asks if you have insurance. "No sir, I [will pay] for the exam." Here, everything has to do with money (#5-11).

Second, low income is associated with temporary or sporadic work, entry-level employment, and sometimes with illegal labor arrangements related to illegal immigrant status. In these cases, many workers are not afforded time to seek health care, either because they are not allowed time off or because they hold more than one job. The following exchange between two focus group participants illustrates the interaction of low income, illegal residence status, entry-level employment, and problems in obtaining health care.

But the majority of Latinos doesn't seek medical information or help until we are already very sick. That's important to point out because in order to preserve your job, people work 8, 10, 12 hours [because] they don't have enough money to pay the rent. That's the problem (#1-5).

Adding to that, he [#1-5] said that those that don't work don't want to lose their jobs, but they ignore that the law allows those who are sick to ask for permission to go to the doctor and still get paid. You just have to bring back a medical [certificate] . . . (#1-7).

He could have the right, but if he's illegal without a work permit, there's the fear that does not allow him to go. Moreover, Latinos with low incomes have to work full time and in addition another part-time job in order to survive (#1-5).

It should be noted that most Latin American countries have historically provided free or low-cost medical services to most or all of the population. While health reform measures are currently changing this scenario, expectations for free access meet a different reality when immigrants, especially new arrivals, search for a point of entry into the system in this country.

A important corollary to low income and concentration in entry-level jobs and independent or quasi-legal labor arrangements is low rates of insurance coverage.

The thing with money is that it becomes a barrier for many of those who cannot afford to pay medical insurance, especially if they work for a company with small personnel and they don't offer insurance, so you have to pay your personal insurance (#4-6).

Conversely, the curative concept of health care and the tendency to avoid doing that which is necessary (discussed above) intersects with economic barriers to care in the perception that insurance is either unnecessary or a low-priority luxury given low income, especially if one is in generally good health.

What you are saying is fine, but I only have cholesterol and I'm under treatment. So why should I keep paying for medical insurance? (#4-3).

And if you get [insurance] at work, it is only for you and not your whole family. And if you want to get one for your family, it's about \$300 every two weeks. And if you're only earning \$600 you won't be able to afford it (#4-1).

On the other hand, respondents with adequate medical insurance clearly recognized the importance of that factor in obtaining quality medical care.

They did the biopsy and found that I did have cancer. They were aggressive. They did the biopsy right away, and gave me the results right away. In the HMO—[name]—they were real aggressive. Its one of the better ones around . . . they offered a lot of tests. They were real good. Did all the tests they needed . . . They were a super HMO; really outstanding. No problem (#5).

Despite the perception that economic factors represent a barrier to care, there was no consensus on the role of income or occupation in obtaining screening and treatment services. Two areas of discrepancy emerged from the discussions. One alternative explanation is that the true underlying barrier is not economic *per se*, but levels of education which may, in turn, be related to income and occupation. Second, it was observed that economic barriers to care are not impregnable because screening programs provided in the area provide examinations at little or no cost.

Legal Barriers to Care

Immigration status represents a potential barrier to treatment and screening to the extent that it is perceived that illegal immigrants could jeopardize their vulnerable presence in this country if they enter into the health care system. Specifically, illegal immigrants have a systematic fear of deportation if the lack of appropriate documentation is discovered and other Latinos who are either permanent residents or citizens may share this view. When asked by a fellow focus group participant why he hadn't applied for Medicaid, for example, one respondent replied that it was because "I don't have my permanent residence yet" (#1-2).

While it can't be ignored that the Hispanic community has about 20-25% or maybe even more of people who do not have their legal status... so how are they going to be getting examined for prostate cancer when they are not legal (#3-1)?

A contrasting view was that legal status is not a barrier to screening or treatment because health care can be obtained even given illegal immigrant status. For instance, one respondent noted screening and treatment services can be obtained without producing a social security number, which is widely regarded as the defining document that distinguishes between legal and illegal immigrants.

... a friend of mine goes twice a year on Saturdays to get examined. ... He doesn't need to confess to anything, nor do they ask you for your social security number (#1-4).

Linguistic Barriers to Care

The consideration of language as a potential barrier to care was more polemical than expected. Here, language is not considered as a component of culture, but rather as an instrument for obtaining information and, in particular, for seeking health services.

One pattern of response was that that language represents a strong barrier to screening and treatment. In essence, this response is based on the

perception that most health care providers do not speak Spanish, so that it is difficult to adequately convey how one feels.

I think that the problem lies in the language. There are centers that sometimes don't have Interpreters, and that's the problem (#2-5).

This issue actually has two aspects: the ability of the individual to understand and navigate the health care system in English and experiences in navigating the system in Spanish. That is, even if one's English language skills are inadequate; it is possible to successfully obtain health services because Spanish-speaking professionals or translators may be available.

With language, I don't have problems because my daughter knows English (#2-10).

. . . a doctor can bring in a student, of which there are many, to help him translate (#1-7).

I don't have problems because all my doctors are Latinos (#2-5).

Knowledge and Awareness as Barriers to Care

Finally, low levels of knowledge about and awareness of prostate cancer emerged as a key issue. In part, this factor was perceived to reflect low levels of educational achievement typical in much of the Latino community. In the following exchange, three focus group participants concur that "ignorance" explains why Latinos do not seek screening and treatment in a timely fashion:

I think Latinos are resistant because of ignorance (#1-8).

[Agrees with #1-8] Because of ignorance (#1-9).

[Agrees with #1-8] I think it's because of ignorance (#1-7).

The perception that ignorance is equivalent to lacking information emerged principally from more highly educated respondents and appears to be based on the notion that lack of information is systemic to the Latino community and also reflects low levels of educational achievement.

Finally, as noted earlier, there is a perception that Latinos lack information about prostate cancer because there is little or no public awareness about the problem in their countries of origin, so that they have no information base to build on in their new surroundings. The following statement suggests that Latinos may lack information about the prostate gland itself.

Well, until I came here [the US] is when I first heard about the prostate. Frankly, before that, I didn't know about it. Until now I understand that it is something that all men have (#3-2).

4. Strategies for Promotion and Education on Prostate Cancer.

Given the perceptions about prostate cancer and the barriers to screening and treatment discussed above, focus group discussions and individual interviews yielded three mechanisms for promoting awareness and knowledge about prostate cancer in the Latino community: electronic mass media (television and radio), community-based organizations and community meetings; print media; and physicians.

The consensus was that **electronic mass media**, particularly television, represents the best mechanism for increasing awareness of prostate cancer to the Latino community. One full-time Spanish-language television station (Univisión) is available in all three jurisdictions of the Washington, DC metropolitan area (including Northern Virginia and suburban Maryland), and several other stations include Spanish-language programming during part of the broadcast day.

Television emerged as the preferred medium because of the perception that most Latinos watch a great deal of television, and that most prefer Spanish-language programming. Spanish language programming was considered important regardless of the level of acculturation or ability to understand English.

Most respondents recommended the use of public service spots on television, particularly if they feature celebrities.

But it should be through renowned people within the community such as soccer players. In essence, recognized and famous individuals within the Hispanic community are the ones who should be spreading the message because I believe that it is a very personal message, an embarrassing one. So if a public figure promotes it, people may be more receptive (#3.1).

Others felt that awareness about prostate cancer could be raised if the subject were brought up in regular programs, especially soap operas, which are aired in the evenings.

Moreover, television viewing was viewed as the most appropriate media for this purpose because of the perception that low levels of education predominate in the Latino community. From this perspective, printed messages would be less well-understood and even less available to large segments of that community.

. . . TV because . . . people watch TV because they don't have enough education to read. Whoever isn't illiterate is semi-literate. Education with a visual [component] (#3).

Radio also emerged as a productive means of reaching a wide Latino

audience because Latinos commonly listen to radios both at home and in other places, and at least four popular local AM stations have full-time Spanish-language programming. One of these station features a regular call-in program on Latino health issues that is broadcast several times each day. The physician who conducts that program is one of the most well known personalities in Washington, DC's Latino community.

There's a program on Latino radio that informs about everything. And there is an hour with doctors and people call about their problems. I called about my problem ((#4-3).

Like television, radio was viewed as an appropriate medium for providing information to a less well-educated public.

You've also got media . . . I'd assume radio and TV. I don't know what the literacy rate is [but] if they're laborers, you're dealing with 6th and 7th grade educational attainment; not much college (#1).

Second, **community-based organizations and community meetings** were perceived as effective tools for reaching a broad Latino audience. In part because the focus group discussions were conducted with the support of such organizations, many respondents were accustomed to social, cultural, and educational exchanges in those kinds of venues. In particular, it was felt that the church could play a leading role, although it does not currently do enough in that regard.

Also, religious organizations. I'd assume the vast majority of Latinos are Catholic (I'm Catholic), but there are a lot of Protestant denominations. Get the word out through religious organizations (#5).

Third, particularly among the better-educated and older respondents, **printed media** channels represent an effective means of raising awareness. A limited response suggested that brochures and pamphlets could be effective, particularly because of the capacity of this medium to deal with the sensitive nature of the subject and the complexities of prostate cancer screening, diagnosis, and treatment.

In the pamphlets, it should mention what goes on when one gets examined: is it painful, is it uncomfortable (#4-1)?

The use of newspapers—either in English or in Spanish—could play an important role in this regard. As discussed earlier, opinion was divided as to whether English-language or Spanish-language newspapers would reach the broadest audience.

Finally, respondents felt that physicians could be a source of information

about prostate cancer, although the general perception is that they do not play that role to any great extent. This is one area where individual interviewees who had been screened and treated exhibited a different response pattern than focus group discussion participants in that they reported that their physicians were major sources of information, particularly with respect to treatment options.

5. Discussion

The qualitative portion of this study suggests that a network of interrelated factors helps to understand barriers to screening and treatment for prostate cancer in Washington, DC's Latino community. The attached diagram portrays these complex relationships.

- ◆ Levels of awareness and knowledge about prostate cancer are in general fairly low. This study was not designed to determine if level of awareness and knowledge among Latinos differs from that of other sub-populations. Nevertheless, it is a heterogeneous population; its members vary with respect to country of origin, rural vs. urban background, level of formal education, and length of residence in the United States. Moreover, it is a dynamic population that is constantly changing even as it grows numerically in the Washington, DC metropolitan area.
- ◆ Respondents identified prostate cancer as one of a set of important health risks for men and of particular concern for Latino men. Importance accorded to prostate cancer is related in particular to age and to duration of in the United States, and level of education. Not surprisingly, men who have undergone screening and/or treatment for prostate cancer mention prostate cancer as an important health problem, although even they feel that their level of knowledge of the disease prior to diagnosis was low.
- ◆ Members of the Latino community face five barriers to care.
 - ◆ Cultural barriers, particularly the deeply-ingrained sense of masculinity (*machismo*), which inhibits men from being screened because the digital rectal exam is perceived as, related to homosexuality. Latinos are also inhibited from seeking screening and treatment services because of enormous concern about impotence and incontinence. A second cultural factor is the tendency to procrastinate or to fail to act despite the potential importance of action. In part, this factor is a product of the perception that health care is necessary only when persistent symptoms are present. In this sense, procrastination might be viewed as poor prioritizing. Procrastination is also related to economic pressures, as noted below, especially multiple job holding, which leaves insufficient time to secure health services, particularly when we are speaking of the lower rungs of the occupational ladder that allow few benefits.

- ◆ Economic barriers are based on: (a) low income in jobs that do not provide benefits like health insurance; (b) multiple employment that leaves no time to get health care (particularly if, as noted above, there are no symptoms); and (c) lack of private insurance or participation in Medicare or Medicaid programs.
- ◆ Legal barriers are related to the perception that illegal immigrants risk deportation if they seek health care and that illegal immigrants lack health insurance and other benefits.
- ◆ Linguistic barriers may keep recent immigrants with little knowledge of the health system in particular from seeking screening or treatment. This factor is a product, in part, of duration of residence in the United States.
- ◆ Lack of knowledge or awareness is in part an artifact of the near absence of information in countries of origin, and may also be related to cultural barriers (as it relates to the availability of appropriate media messages), linguistic barriers, and legal barriers. It is a product of duration of residence in this country, the amount and quality of information brought from country of origin, the level of formal education, access to information channels, age, and prior experience with prostate cancer screening and treatment.
- ◆ Information that could address the issue of prostate cancer screening and treatment should be made available to the Latino community in a form that is accessible and can be understood and applied. This means that messages must be made available in Spanish and at levels of complexity appropriate to very low levels of formal education in that language.

The most appropriate channels for this purpose would be television and radio as well as community-based organizations, including local churches. Appropriate role models might include celebrities, but not those considered to be too old to be meaningful role models, but (in order to conform to the ideal of *machismo*, men who are thought of as vigorous. Even there, legal and economic barriers will have to be continued to be addressed to reach the widest possible audience.

- ◆ There is relatively little systematic difference between respondents who had undergone screening and treatment for prostate cancer and those who had not. Logically, the level of awareness of the disease is greater among the former, but they were no more likely than members of the general Latino population group to have known about prostate cancer prior to diagnosis were. Rather, they were diagnosed more or less fortuitously.

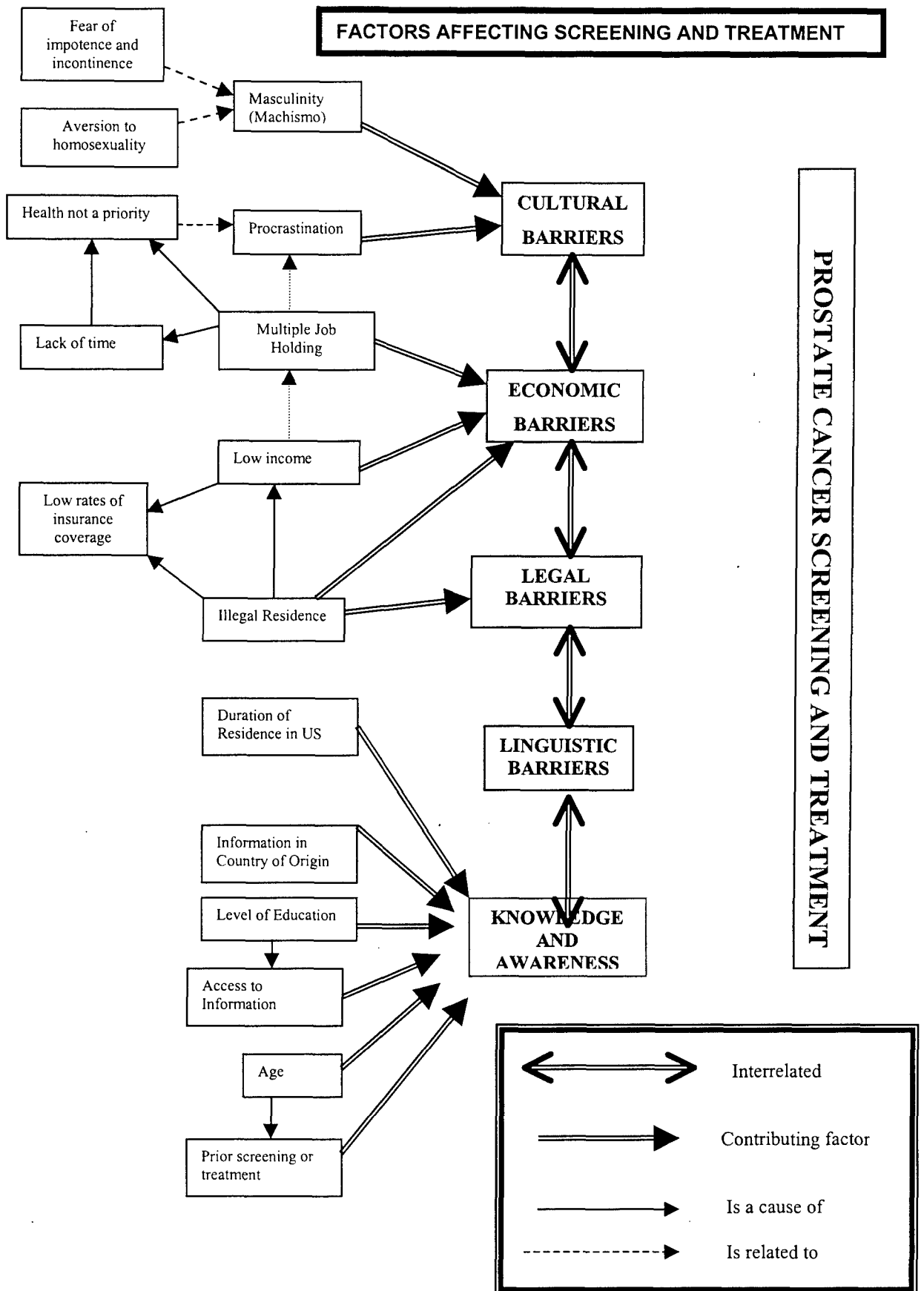
- ◆ Factors that emerged as more likely explanations for awareness of and knowledge about prostate cancer are age, level of education, duration of residence in the United States, and occupation. Nevertheless, individuals who by virtue of these factors are aware of prostate cancer and are more successful in overcoming the barriers to care discussed here readily concede that for the vast majority of Latinos, those same barriers continue to represent formidable obstacles to timely detection of prostate cancer.

It might be fair to say that open discussion of prostate cancer among men in general is a relatively new phenomenon. That the national organization of prostate cancer support groups is called "Us Too" speaks to the breach between the kind of open dialog that is increasingly common for victims of other diseases and those with prostate cancer. Nonetheless, while the prostate cancer support group network is growing nationally and is found in every hospital in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, Latino participation is still virtually unknown.

Two explanations for this breach are apparent. First, to the extent that levels of awareness about the disease are very low in the Latino community, it would be reasonable to expect similarly low levels of awareness of support systems. Thus, while group meetings are regularly advertised in the mainstream press (e.g., the weekly health section of the Washington Post), that source may not be appropriate for broad sectors of the area's heterogeneous Latino population.

An alternative explanation for the absence of Latinos in prostate cancer support groups is consistent with our findings regarding barriers to care, particularly cultural. These barriers inhibit Latinos from participating in public discussion where there would be particular concern with negative perceptions of participants' masculinity. In that regard, key informants suggest that Latinos are extraordinarily reluctant to discuss prostate cancer in their own cases, much less in general. That this project had difficulty in identifying former or current Latino prostate cancer patients provides, ironically enough, confirmation of that barrier.

Figure 5



V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Accurate cancer surveillance for racial and ethnic groups in the United States is limited by changes in definitions and classifications of ethnicity used by SEER and the Census Bureau. SEER estimates that between 1988 and 1992, the prostate cancer incidence rate among Latino men was 92.8 per 100,000.²⁶ Nevertheless, the usefulness of data broken down by ethnicity is limited by the relatively small numbers of cases. Moreover, population estimates for racial and ethnic groups have been available only since the 1990 census, so long-term trends for incidence, mortality, and survival can not be accurately measured at this time.

Part of the difficulty in working with these data stems from potential errors and inconsistencies in defining or recording ethnicity. For example, an analysis of the GWU Latino cohort indicates that some of the study subjects interviewed were Filipino, even though they were listed in the registry as Hispanic and possessed surnames classified as Hispanic. While some variability is expected in the reporting of ethnicity in cancer registries, NAACCR specifically advises against the use of Hispanic ethnicity codes for persons of Filipino descent.²⁷ Additionally, race for these subjects was listed erroneously, since persons of Filipino descent should have been coded "7" according to NAACCR standards. Conversely, NAACCR standards state that persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race, further complicating a very ambiguous system. Notably, one subject identified as Hispanic by the surname match was not listed in the GWU Cancer Registry as Hispanic and was determined to be Brazilian. However, Brazilians are not considered Hispanic by SEER, the Census Bureau, or NAACCR.

An evaluation of ethnic classification methods employed by the George Washington University Hospital cancer registry suggests that there are inter-abstractor variation as well as variations or errors in hospital admission coding. The magnitude of variation can not be accurately estimated, however. Routine follow-up of abstracted cases and annual internal surveys of the GW cancer registry database has the effect of improving the completeness and accuracy of the records. The impact of revisions in the definition of ethnicity and in classification--as well as ambiguous coding standards--further complicate a problematical system. In the 1998 version of data management standards, NAACCR incorporated a "computed ethnicity" field, which was intended to show the exact methods by which ethnicity is to be determined. The effectiveness of this standard and the extent of its adaptation by NAACCR members have not been assessed, however.

Given these limitations, though, it is still possible to come to useful conclusions about the data. Comparisons of stage of disease at diagnosis among Latino and non-Latino patients with members of the GWU Latino cohort indicate that members of the study cohort experienced less advanced disease and were more frequently diagnosed at the localized and regional stages.

Between 1990 and 1995, 62 percent of prostate cases reported to SEER were assessed as localized and 19 percent as regional in white, non-Latino men, and similar proportions were reported for Latinos.²⁸ In contrast, about 73 percent of cases in the GWU Latino group were determined to be in the localized stage of disease and 27 percent as regional. Differences between African-Americans and the study cohort are greater, especially for the **distant** stage. See **Table 13**.

Table 13. Comparison of Stage of Disease between SEER and GWU Latino/Hispanic Cohort

Stage	SEER Prostate Cases*			GWU Cohort
	White non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	
Localized	62%	59%	63%	72.72%
Regional	19%	17%	19.5%	27.27%
Distant	6%	14%	9%	0%
Unstaged	12%	15%	9.50%	0%

*Interpreted of SEER estimates⁸

The findings presented here suggest that the Latino cohorts were diagnosed with less advanced disease than those reported to SEER. This apparent discrepancy may be a reflection of the patient base as well as the conditions under which they are admitted for treatment. First, the findings related to George Washington University Hospital patients must be understood in the context of the relatively high socioeconomic status of most patients of that hospital. Thus, those findings may therefore not be applicable to Washington's Latino community as a whole. In contrast, patients from the Washington Hospital Center more closely represent a broad cross-section of the metropolitan Washington area's population. For example, average levels of income and education are lower than among GW patients, and WHC patients were likely to have been referred by community clinics. Nevertheless, here too, Latino patients at the Washington Hospital Center also do not necessarily present more advanced stages of prostate cancer than non-Latino patients. This finding may reflect the fact that uninsured individuals are not normally admitted for treatment and when such individuals do present, they are enrolled in Medicare, even if that procedure implies a longer waiting period between diagnosis and treatment.

One way to understand the apparent inconsistencies between the hospital-based data and the study hypotheses is to consider the community-based findings and in particular, the effect of the five barriers to screening and treatment discussed earlier. In particular, it was suggested that cultural barriers to prostate cancer screening and treatment truly distinguish Latinos and non-Latinos. Specifically, the effect of *machismo* can not be overestimated. While for most non-Latinos, this term is limited to connotations of sexist attitudes and

practices toward women, for Latinos, it is a core value that continues to define masculinity. *Machismo* in this sense incorporates concepts of honor and dignity as well as self-assurance. It also means that men suffer in silence and hide emotions; it also means that they don't share. Moreover, it constitutes the basis for antipathy toward homosexuality.³⁰ A man who suspects that he may suffer from a condition that compromises one's masculinity is unlikely to be discussed openly and behaviors related to self-denial may come into play, even in the face of (or particularly with) symptoms related to sexual function.

Nevertheless, cultural barriers to care do not function in isolation. Findings presented earlier suggest that the five barriers to screening and treatment constitute a framework within which Latino men think and act with respect to prostate cancer. The cultural barriers: *machismo* (masculinity) and *descuido* (carelessness) are closely linked; when men suspect that their masculinity may be compromised, they may put off that which they may suspect may need to be done because, in a sense, the confirmation and the cure are viewed as worse than the disease.

Both cultural factors, in turn, are intertwined with economic factors (low income in entry-level jobs with no benefits), which in turn related to levels of formal education. This does not mean that Latinos with higher socioeconomic status are immune from cultural artifacts that may inhibit timely screening and treatment of prostate cancer; nevertheless higher incomes and higher levels of education provide a context for greater awareness of the disease and more options for getting care. We can thus understand the relatively modest findings reported above with respect to hospital records. It appears to be the case that individuals who are hospitalized can not be clearly distinguished with respect to ethnicity. Nevertheless, these data clearly do not tell us anything about individuals who are not treated because of the barriers to care.

These findings suggest that in order to reach members of the heterogeneous and dynamic Latino community, a complex information strategy should be employed to reach a highly diverse and in some ways, hard to reach population. There are two reasons for this. First, the topic of prostate cancer is extremely complex and (particularly for Latinos) too sensitive to be dealt with superficially through general print media such as advertisements or television or radio "spots." Used alone, this approach would raise levels of awareness but would not address the cultural, economic, and legal barriers to care. Moreover, those mechanisms could be used to make a broad appeal to a wide population, and could also be enhanced through the participation of community-based organizations such as churches. In particular, hospital-based support groups linked to *Us Too* should be supported in ways that would be conducive to attracting more Latino participants. Here, one of the key points of concern would be the cultural appropriateness of the information and images. Appropriate use of language would be very important in this context, as would be the use of appropriate role models.

In addition, Latinos need more detailed information than they currently have. One of the best sources of detailed information on screening and treatment options would be physicians and other health care providers, the local clinic, and hospital outpatient departments. The advantage of these venues is that they could address the strong cultural barriers discussed in this report.

A different approach would be to rethink the use of digital rectal exams as a screening tool and to consider alternatives. The wide-scale use of the PSA exam for screenings already a controversial issue, but might represent a logical alternative, even considering the well-known problems of sensitivity and specificity of that procedure. That is, given the systematic failure of the system to attract Latino men into screening and treatment, hospitals might be willing to accept a higher proportion of false positives if Latinos would be more likely to submit to blood tests than digital exams.

At the same time, a general increase in the level of awareness and knowledge regarding prostate cancer can have the positive effect of inducing Latino males to participate in support groups or to discuss prostate cancer in other venues. Increased awareness and open discussion represent twin poles of a process that men in the United States are only now coming to grips with, but which to date has failed to include Latino men. A concerted effort using appropriate electronic and print media in conjunction with more direct and personal forms of information sharing (though community-based organizations and health care providers) should be made to promote and enhance participation of Latinos under culturally and linguistically appropriate circumstances.

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Prostate Cancer in the Metropolitan Washington, DC Hispanic Community:
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APPENDIX

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

AGUILON	ALAFFA	ALBARICO	ALCIBAR
AGUILOR	ALAGA	ALBARRACIN	ALCIVAR
AGUILOS	ALAGO	ALBARRAN	ALCOBER
AGUILU	ALAMAN	ALBEAR	ALCOCER
AGUILUZ	ALAMANO	ALBELO	ALCOCES
AGUINAGA	ALAMANZA	ALBERCA	ALCOLA
AGUINIGA	ALAMARES	ALBERIO	ALCOLEA
AGUINO	ALAMBAR	ALBERTO	ALCON
AGUINS	ALAMEDA	ALBERTORIO	ALCONTAR
AGUIRE	ALAMIA	ALBERU	ALCORTA
AGUIRRA	ALAMILLA	ALBEZ	ALCOSER
AGUIRRE	ALAMILLO	ALBIAR	ALCOSET
AGUIRRECHU	ALAMO	ALBIDRES	ALCOVER
AGUIRREGAVIRIA	ALAMOS	ALBIDREZ	ALCOZAR
AGUIRRES	ALANIS	ALBILLAR	ALCOZER
AGUIRREZABAL	ALANIZ	ALBINES	ALCUDIA
AGULAR	ALANSO	ALBIOL	ALDABA
AGULIAR	ALANZO	ALBISO	ALDABE
AGULLES	ALQUINES	ALBITRE	ALDACO
AGULLO	ALQUINEZ	ALBIZO	ALDAHONDO
AGUNDES	ALARCO	ALBIZU	ALDAMA
AGUNDEZ	ALARCON	ALBO	ALDANA
AGUNDIS	ALARD	ALBONIGA	ALDAPA
AGUNDIZ	ALARDE	ALBOR	ALDAPE
AGUON	ALARDIN	ALBORNOZ	ALDARONDO
AGURRIES	ALARI	ALBORS	ALDAS
AGURTO	ALARICO	ALBUERNE	ALDASORO
AGUSTI	ALARID	ALBUJAR	ALDAVA
AGUILAR	ALARY	ALBURQUERQUE	ALDAVE
AHEDO	ALAS	ALCADE	ALDAYA
AHIN	ALATORRE	ALCAIDA	ALDAZ
AHUERO	ALATRISTE	ALCAIDE	ALDAZABAL
AHUMADA	ALAVA	ALCALA	ALDEBOT
AIBAR	ALAVARADO	ALCALAN	ALDECOA
AINSA	ALAVARDO	ALCALDE	ALDECOCEA
AINZ	ALAYA	ALCANIZ	ALDEIS
AINZA	ALAYETO	ALCANTA	ALDEREGUIA
AIRA	ALAYO	ALCANTAR	ALDERETE
AISA	ALAYON	ALCANTARA	ALDERETTE
AISO	ALBA	ALCANTARO	ALDERTE
AISPURO	ALBACETE	ALCANTOR	ALDRETE
AIZPURU	ALBALADEJO	ALCARAS	ALDUEN
AJUNTAS	ALBALATE	ALCARAZ	ALDUENDA
AJURIA	ALBALOS	ALCAREZ	ALEANTAR
ALABADO	ALBAMA	ALCASAS	ALEBIS
ALACAN	ALBANDOZ	ALCAYDE	ALEDO
ALACAR	ALBANEZ	ALCAZAR	ALEGADO
ALADRO	ALBAREDA	ALCE	ALEGRE
ALAEZ	ALBARENGA	ALCEDO	ALEGRET
ALAFA	ALBAREZ	ALCERRECA	ALEGRIA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

ALEJANDRE	ALIREZ	ALMERA	ALUYON
ALEJANDRES	ALLADICE	ALMERAZ	ALVA
ALEJANDREZ	ALLADO	ALMERIA	ALVANADO
ALEJANDRO	ALLALA	ALMESTICA	ALVARA
ALEJO	ALLANDE	ALMEYDA	ALVARADA
ALEJOS	ALLARIO	ALMEZQUITA	ALVARADO
ALELUNAS	ALLEGANZA	ALMIRALL	ALVARAZ
ALEMAN	ALLEGUE	ALMIRUDIS	ALVARDEZ
ALEMANIA	ALLEGUEZ	ALMODOBAR	ALVARDO
ALEMANY	ALLENDE	ALMODOUAR	ALVAREDO
ALEMAR	ALLENGUI	ALMODOVA	ALVARENGA
ALEN	ALLESANDRO	ALMODOVAR	ALVARES
ALENCASTRO	ALLONGO	ALMOGABAR	ALVAREZ
ALEQUIN	ALLOZA	ALMOGUERA	ALVARIDO
ALERS	ALMA	ALMOINA	ALVARINO
ALERTE	ALMADA	ALMONACID	ALVARODO
ALEVEDO	ALMADO	ALMONDOVAR	ALVARRAN
ALEXANDRINO	ALMADOVA	ALMONTE	ALVARY
ALFALLA	ALMAGER	ALMONTES	ALVEAR
ALFARA	ALMAGNER	ALMORA	ALVELAIS
ALFARD	ALMAGRO	ALMUINA	ALVELO
ALFARO	ALMAGUER	ALOMA	ALVERADO
ALFASSA	ALMANCE	ALOMAR	ALVERANGA
ALFAU	ALMANDOZ	ALONA	ALVERES
ALFEREZ	ALMANSA	ALONSO	ALVEREZ
ALFONSECA	ALMANZA	ALONZO	ALVERIO
ALFONSO	ALMANZAN	ALOY	ALVERO
ALFONZO	ALMANZAR	ALOYO	ALVEZ
ALFRIDO	ALMANZO	ALPIZAR	ALVIAR
ALGARA	ALMAQUER	ALPUCHE	ALVIDRES
ALGARIN	ALMARAS	ALPUIN	ALVIDREZ
ALGARRA	ALMARAZ	ALQUICIRA	ALVILLAR
ALGAVA	ALMARES	ALSINA	ALVIRA
ALGEA	ALMAREZ	ALTAGRACIA	ALVIRDE
ALGECIRAS	ALMARZA	ALTAMIRA	ALVIREZ
ALGORA	ALMAZAN	ALTAMIRANO	ALVISO
ALGORRI	ALMEDA	ALTARRIBA	ALVITRE
ALGORTA	ALMEDINA	ALTENES	ALVIZAR
ALGUACIL	ALMEJO	ALTIMIRANO	ALVIZO
ALGUESEVA	ALMENA	ALTONAGA	ALVIZU
ALIAGA	ALMENAR	ALTOSINO	ALVO
ALICANTE	ALMENARA	ALTRECHE	ALVORADO
ALICCA	ALMENARES	ALTUBE	ALZA
ALICEA	ALMENDARES	ALTUNA	ALZAGA
ALICIA	ALMENDAREZ	ALTUR	ALZALDE
ALIJA	ALMENDARIZ	ALTURET	ALZATE
ALINAYA	ALMENDRAL	ALTUZARRA	ALZINA
ALIPAZ	ALMENDRAS	ALUAREZ	ALZOLA
ALIRE	ALMENGER	ALUIZO	ALZUGARAY
ALIRES	ALMENGOR	ALUSTIZA	ALZURI

November, 1994

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

AMABISCA	AMPARO	ANEIROS	ANZELDE
AMADOR	AMPUDIA	ANEL	ANZORENA
AMAGO	AMPUERO	ANERO	ANZUA
AMALBERT	ANADON	ANGELES	ANZUALDA
AMALLA	ANALCO	ANGLADA	ANZUETO
AMARGOS	ANALLA	ANGLADE	ANZULES
AMARILLA	ANAMOSA	ANGLERO	ANZURES
AMARILLAS	ANASAGASTI	ANGOCO	APABLASA
AMARO	ANAYA	ANGON	APADACA
AMAVISCA	ANAZAGASTY	ANGUEIRA	APAEZ
AMAVIZCA	ANCHANDO	ANGUERA	APALATEGUI
AMAYA	ANCHIA	ANGUIANO	APALATEQUI
AMBE	ANCHIETA	ANGUINO	APARICIO
AMBEGUIA	ANCHONDO	ANGUITA	APELLANIZ
AMBERT	ANCHUNDIA	ANGULO	APEZTEGUIA
AMBIA	ANCIRA	ANIAS	APODACA
AMBRIS	ANCISO	ANIBARRO	APODACO
AMBRIZ	ANDA	ANILLO	APODOCA
AMEJORADO	ANDABLO	ANIZ	APOLINAR
AMELY	ANDALON	ANORGA	APONTE
AMENABAR	ANDALUZ	ANQUIANO	APORTELA
AMENEDO	ANDASOLA	ANSALDUA	APRATO
AMENGUAL	ANDAVAZO	ANSALMO	APRICIO
AMESCUA	ANDAUERDE	ANSISO	APUAN
AMESGUITA	ANDAZOLA	ANSOATEGUI	AQUAYO
AMESOLA	ANDEREZ	ANSOLABEHERE	AQUERO
AMESQUA	ANDIARENA	ANSURES	AQUEVEQUE
AMESQUITA	ANDINA	ANTA	AQUIAR
AMESTI	ANDINO	ANTABLIN	AQUILAR
AMESTOY	ANDOLLO	ANTELO	AQUILERA
AMEZAGA	ANDRACA	ANTEQUERA	AQUILES
AMEZCUA	ANDRADA	ANTIGUA	AQUILLAR
AMEZOLA	ANDRADE	ANTILLON	AQUIN
AMEZQUITA	ANDRADES	ANTIMO	AQUINAGA
AMEZUA	ANDRADO	ANTOLIN	AQUINES
AMIAL	ANDREOLAS	ANTOLINEZ	AQUIRRE
AMIEIRO	ANDREU	ANTOMARCHY	ARA
AMIEVA	ANDREZ	ANTONETTY	ARABALO
AMIGO	ANDRIAL	ANTOPIA	ARABI
AMILL	ANDRINO	ANTRILLO	ARABITG
AMIRA	ANDUAGA	ANTU	ARACENA
AMIRES	ANDUEZA	ANTUNA	ARACHE
AMOR	ANDUIZA	ANTUNANO	ARADILLAS
AMORES	ANDUJA	ANTUNEZ	ARAGO
AMOROS	ANDUJAL	ANZALDA	ARAGON
AMOROZ	ANDUJAR	ANZALDO	ARAGONES
AMOSTEGUI	ANDUJO	ANZALDUA	ARAGONEZ
AMOZURRUTIA	ANDUYO	ANZAR	ARAGUAS
AMPARAN	ANDUZE	ANZARA	ARAGUNDI
AMPARANO	ANEIRO	ANZARDO	ARAGUS

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

ARAGUZ	ARBELAEZ	ARCINIAGA	ARENIVAS
ARAICA	ARBELBIDE	ARCINIEGA	ARES
ARAIN	ARBELLO	ARCINO	ARESTEGUI
ARAIZ	ARBELO	ARCIZO	AREU
ARAIZA	ARBESU	ARCOS	AREVALO
ARAMAYO	ARBIDE	ARCOVERDE	AREVALOS
ARAMBEL	ARBISO	ARCULETA	AREYAN
ARAMBUL	ARBIZO	ARDAIZ	AREYANO
ARAMBULA	ARBIZU	ARDANAZ	ARFE
ARAMBULO	ARBOLAEZ	ARDANS	ARGAEZ
ARAMBURO	ARBOLAY	ARDANZ	ARGAIN
ARAMBURU	ARBOLEDA	ARDAVIN	ARGAIS
ARAMENDIA	ARBOLEYA	ARDIGO	ARGANDA
ARAH	ARBONA	ARDILA	ARGANDONA
ARANA	ARBUCIAS	ARDILLA	ARGANZA
ARANALDE	ARBURUA	ARDOIS	ARGEANAS
ARANAS	ARCA	ARDON	ARGEL
ARANAZ	ARCACHA	AREA	ARGENAL
ARANCIBIA	ARCADIA	AREAN	ARGENTIN
ARANDA	ARCARAZO	AREAS	ARGIBAY
ARANDIA	ARCAS	AREBALO	ARGIL
ARANDO	ARCAUTE	AREBALOS	ARGILAGOS
ARANDULES	ARCAY	ARECES	ARGIZ
ARANEGUI	ARCAYA	ARECHAGA	ARGOMANIZ
ARANETA	ARCE	ARECHAVALETA	ARGOTE
ARANGO	ARCEGA	ARECHE	ARGUDIN
ARANGUA	ARCELAY	ARECHIGA	ARGUDO
ARANGUIZ	ARCELO	ARECO	ARGUELIES
ARANGURE	ARCELONA	AREDONDO	ARGUELL
ARANGUREN	ARCENTALES	AREGON	ARGUELLES
ARANIBAR	ARCEO	AREGULLIN	ARGUELLEZ
ARANJON	ARCHE	AREIZAGA	ARGUELLO
ARANO	ARCHIBEQUE	AREJULA	ARGUERA
ARANZA	ARCHILA	ARELANO	ARGUESO
ARANZAZU	ARCHILLA	ARELLANA	ARGUETA
ARANZUBIA	ARCHULETA	ARELLAND	ARGUEZ
ARAOZ	ARCHULETO	ARELLANDO	ARGUIJO
ARAQUE	ARCHULETTA	ARELLANES	ARGUILEZ
ARATER	ARCHULTA	ARELLANEZ	ARGUILLES
ARAUGO	ARCHUNDE	ARELLANO	ARGUILLIN
ARAUS	ARCHUNDIA	ARELLANOS	ARGUINDEGUI
ARAUSA	ARCHUTETA	ARELLIN	ARGUINZONI
ARAUZ	ARCHVLETA	ARENAL	ARGULA
ARAUZ	ARCIA	ARENAS	ARGULLIN
ARAUZA	ARCIAIGA	ARENAZ	ARGUMANIZ
ARAVENA	ARCIBA	ARENAZA	ARGUMEDO
ARAVJO	ARCIDES	ARENCIBIA	ARGUMOSA
ARAYA	ARCIGA	ARENDAIN	ARIA
ARAYATA	ARCILA	ARENIBAS	ARIAS
ARBALLO	ARCINAS	ARENIVAR	ARIAZ

November, 1994

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

ARIAZA	ARMENDARIS	ARRABAL	ARRIGA
ARIBAS	ARMENDARIZ	ARRACHE	ARRILLAGA
ARICHETA	ARMENDEZ	ARRAIGA	ARRIOLA
ARIEY	ARMENDIA	ARRAIZA	ARRIQUIDEZ
ARIGA	ARMENGOL	ARRAMBIDE	ARRISOLA
ARIGULLIN	ARMENTA	ARRANAGA	ARRITOLA
ARILES	ARMENTERO	ARRASTIA	ARRIVILLAGA
ARINEZ	ARMENTEROS	ARRATIA	ARRIZOLA
ARINO	ARMERO	ARRAYA	ARRIZON
ARISMELENDEZ	ARMESTO	ARRAZCAETA	ARROCENA
ARISMENDEI	ARMIENTA	ARRAZOLA	ARROJAS
ARISOLA	ARMIGO	ARREA	ARROJO
ARISPE	ARMIJO	ARREAGA	ARROLLADO
ARISSO	ARMIJOS	ARREALA	ARROLLO
ARISTA	ARMINAN	ARREAZOLA	ARRONA
ARISTE	ARMINANA	ARREBOLA	ARRONDO
ARISTIZABAL	ARMITO	ARRECHE	ARRONGE
ARISTO	ARMO	ARRECHEA	ARRONIZ
ARISTONDO	ARMOLA	ARREDENDO	ARRONTE
ARISTUD	ARMORA	ARREDONDA	ARROYA
ARISTY	ARNADO	ARREDONDO	ARROYAS
ARIYASU	ARNAEZ	ARREGUI	ARROYAVE
ARIZ	ARNAIZ	ARREGUIN	ARROYO
ARIZA	ARNALDO	ARREGUY	ARROYOS
ARIZABAL	ARNAVAT	ARRELLANO	ARROZ
ARIZABALETA	ARNEDO	ARRELLIN	ARRUE
ARIZAGA	ARNERO	ARRENDO	ARRUFAT
ARIZALA	ARNIELLA	ARRENDONDO	ARSATE
ARIZALETA	AROCENA	ARRENQUIN	ARSOLA
ARIZMENDEZ	AROCHA	ARREOLA	ARSUAGA
ARIZMENDI	AROCHE	ARREQUIBE	ARTACHE
ARIZMENDIS	AROCHI	ARREQUIN	ARTALEJO
ARIZMENDIZ	AROCHO	ARRESTOY	ARTAU
ARIZOLA	AROIZA	ARRETICHE	ARTAUD
ARIZON	AROS	ARREY	ARTAVIA
ARIZPE	AROSEMENA	ARREYGUE	ARTAZA
ARIZTIA	AROSTEGUI	ARREZOLA	ARTEA
ARIZU	AROYA	ARRIAGA	ARTEAGA
ARJON	AROYO	ARRIAGO	ARTEAGO
ARJONA	AROZ	ARRIARAN	ARTECHE
ARMADA	AROZENA	ARRIASOLA	ARTECONA
ARMADILLO	ARPON	ARRIAZA	ARTEGA
ARMADO	ARQUELLES	ARRIAZOLA	ARTEGO
ARMAIZ	ARQUELLO	ARRIBA	ARTEGAN
ARMANDARIZ	ARQUER	ARRIBAS	ARTERO
ARMARIO	ARQUERO	ARRIERA	ARTESONA
ARMAS	ARQUES	ARRIERO	ARTETA
ARMENDA	ARQUETA	ARRIETA	ARTIAGA
ARMENDARES	ARQUIMBAU	ARRIETE	ARTIDIELLO
ARMENDAREZ	ARQUIZA	ARRIETTA	ARTIEDA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

ARTIGA	ASENSIO	AUDELO	AYMAT
ARTIGAS	ASEO	AUFFANT	AYMERICH
ARTIGO	ASEVEDO	AUGILAR	AYOLA
ARTILES	ASEVES	AUILA	AYON
ARTIME	ASIS	AUILES	AYORA
ARTIZ	ASOMOZA	AULET	AYOROA
ARTOLA	ASPEITIA	AUMADA	AYUSO
ARTOLOZAGA	ASPERIN	AURIOLES	AZA
ARTURET	ASPEYTIA	AURRECOECHEA	AZARES
ARTUZ	ASPIAZU	AUZA	AZCANO
ARUCA	ASPILLAGA	AVALA	AZCARATE
ARUFE	ASPIRAS	AVALO	AZCARRAGA
ARUIZU	ASPRO	AVALOS	AZCARRETA
ARUJO	ASPURIA	AVALOZ	AZCOITIA
ARUS	ASPURU	AVARCA	AZCONA
ARUZ	ASSEO	AVECHUCO	AZCUE
ARVALLO	ASSIS	AVECILLAS	AZCUI
ARVAYO	ASTACIO	AVELAR	AZCUI
ARVELO	ASTACIO	AVELLAN	AZCUI
ARVISU	ASTENGO	AVELLANAL	AZIOS
ARVIZA	ASTIAZARAN	AVELLANEDA	AZINAR
ARVIZO	ASTIZ	AVELLANET	AZNAREZ
ARVIZU	ASTOL	AVENDANO	AZOCA
ARZA	ASTORGA	AVIGUEL	AZOCAR
ARZABAL	ASTRAN	AVILA	AZOFRA
ARZABALA	ASTUDILLO	AVILAS	AZOR
ARZAGA	ASTURIAS	AVILES	AZOY
ARZAGOITIA	ASUA	AVILEZ	AZPEITIA
ARZAMENDI	ASUEGA	AVILLAN	AZPIAZU
ARZAPALO	ASUNSOLO	AVILUCEA	AZPIRI
ARZATE	ASURMENDI	AVINA	AZPIROZ
ARZAVE	ASUSTA	AVITA	AZUA
ARZENO	ATALA	AVITEA	AZUARA
ARZOLA	ATANACIO	AVITIA	AZUCENA
ARZON	ATANCIO	AVITUA	AZUELA
ARZU	ATAYDE	AYABARRENO	AZUETA
ARZUAGA	ATECA	AYALA	AZURDIA
ASAD	ATEHORTUA	AYALLA	
ASCANO	ATENCIO	AYALO	B
ASCAR	ATIENZA	AYAN	BABARAN
ASCARATE	ATIENZA	AYARZAGOITIA	BABIDA
ASCARRUNZ	ATIENZA	AYBAR	BABILONIA
ASCENCIO	ATILANO	AYCART	BABIO
ASCENCION	ATILES	AYENDE	BACA
ASCENSIO	ATONDO	AYERBE	BACALLAO
ASCUNCE	ATRA	AYERDI	BACARDI
ASEBEDO	ATRIO	AYERZA	BACCA
ASENCIO	ATTENCIO	AYES	BACELIS
ASENCION	ATUCHA	AYESTARAN	BACERRA
ASENJO	AUCES	AYLON	BACHICHA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

BACILIO	BALADES	BALDERS	BALMANA
BACOS	BALADEZ	BALDEVARONA	BALMASEDA
BACOSA	BALADO	BALDEZ	BALMORES
BADA	BALADRON	BALDILLEZ	BALOSSO
BADAJOS	BALAEZ	BALDIT	BALSA
BADAJOSA	BALAGIA	BALDIVIA	BALSECA
BADELLA	BALAGOT	BALDIVIEZ	BALSEIRO
BADELLO	BALAGUE	BALDIZAN	BALSERA
BADIA	BALAGUER	BALDIZON	BALSINDE
BADIAL	BALAGUERA	BALDOMERO	BALTAR
BADIAS	BALAIS	BALDONADO	BALTASAR
BADILLA	BALAJADIA	BALDOQUIN	BALTAZAR
BADILLO	BALANDRA	BALDOR	BALTIERRA
BADIO	BALANDRAN	BALDOVINO	BALTIERREZ
BADIOLA	BALANDRANO	BALDOVINOS	BALTODANO
BAELLA	BALANGA	BALDOZ	BALUJA
BAELLO	BALANON	BALDRICHE	BALVANEDA
BAENA	BALANZA	BALEME	BALVERDE
BAERGA	BALAREZO	BALENCIA	BALZOLA
BAESA	BALARIN	BALERTO	BAMUELOS
BAEZ	BALART	BALERO	BANA
BAEZA	BALASQUIDE	BALESTERRI	BANAGA
BAEZCRUZ	BALBANEDA	BALGOS	BANAGAS
BAGU	BALBAS	BALIA	BANALES
BAGUE	BALBASTRO	BALIDO	BANANDO
BAGUER	BALBIN	BALINA	BANARER
BAGUERO	BALBINA	BALIZAN	BANARES
BAGUES	BALBOA	BALLADARES	BANCES
BAGUEZ	BALBONA	BALLADAREZ	BANCIELLA
BAHADUE	BALBONTIN	BALLAGAS	BANDA
BAHAMON	BALBUENA	BALLARDO	BANDERAS
BAHAMONDE	BALCACER	BALLATE	BANDIN
BAHAMONDES	BALCARCEL	BALLEJO	BANDURRAGA
BAHAMUNDI	BALCAZAR	BALLEJOS	BANEGAS
BAHENA	BALCELLS	BALLERAS	BANEZ
BAIDA	BALCORTA	BALLESTA	BANIQUED
BAIGEN	BALDARAMOS	BALLESTAS	BANOS
BAILEZ	BALDARRAMA	BALLESTE	BANREY
BAILLERES	BALDARRAMOS	BALLESTER	BANUELAS
BAILON	BALDAZO	BALLESTERAS	BANUELOS
BAIRES	BALDELOMAR	BALLESTERO	BANUET
BAISA	BALDENEGRO	BALLESTEROS	BANVELOS
BAISDON	BALDEON	BALLESTROS	BAO
BAIZ	BALDERA	BALLEZ	BAPTISTO
BAIZA	BALDERAMA	BALLEZA	BAQUEDANO
BAJADA	BALDERAMOS	BALLI	BAQUERA
BAJANA	BALDERAS	BALLINA	BAQUERIZO
BAJANDAS	BALDERAZ	BALLINAS	BAQUERO
BAJE	BALDEROS	BALLOTE	BAQUIRAN
BAJO	BALDERRAMA	BALMACEDA	BARAGAN

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

BARAGANA	BARGUIARENA	BARRIA	BASCON
BARAGAS	BARILLAS	BARRIAGA	BASCONCILLO
BARAHONA	BARIN	BARRIAL	BASCOY
BARAJAS	BARINAS	BARRIAS	BASCUAS
BARAJOS	BARLOCO	BARRIENTES	BASDEO
BARALT	BARNACHEA	BARRIENTEZ	BASILLA
BARANDA	BARO	BARRIENTO	BASOCO
BARANDIARAN	BAROCIO	BARRIENTOS	BASORA
BARASORDA	BAROJAS	BARRIERA	BASQUES
BARAY	BAROS	BARRIERO	BASQUEZ
BARAZ	BAROSELA	BARRIGA	BASTANCHURY
BARBA	BAROZ	BARRILLAS	BASTARDO
BARBACHANO	BARQUERA	BARRIO	BASTERRECHEA
BARBARENA	BARQUERO	BARRIONUEVO	BASTIDA
BARBASA	BARQUET	BARRIOS	BASTIDAS
BARBEITO	BARQUEZ	BARRO	BASTIDOS
BARBERAN	BARQUIN	BARROCAS	BASUA
BARBERENA	BARRAD	BARRONA	BASUALDO
BARBOA	BARRAGAN	BARROSA	BASULTO
BARBOLA	BARRAGAR	BARROSO	BASURA
BARBONTIN	BARRAGON	BARROTERAN	BASURCO
BARBOSA	BARRAJAS	BARROZA	BASURTO
BARCALA	BARRAL	BARROZO	BATALLA
BARCELO	BARRALES	BARRUECO	BATALLAN
BARCELON	BARRAMEDA	BARRUETA	BATAN
BARCENA	BARRANDEY	BARSENAS	BATANIDES
BARCENAS	BARRANO	BARTOLOME	BATILLA
BARCENES	BARRANTES	BARTOLOMEY	BATINE
BARCENZ	BARRAQUE	BARTUREN	BATIST
BARCENILLA	BARRARA	BARZA	BATISTA
BARCIA	BARRASA	BARZAGA	BATIZ
BARCIGALUPIA	BARRATACHEA	BARZANA	BATIZA
BARCIMO	BARRAZ	BARZILLA	BATLLE
BARCINAS	BARRAZA	BARZIZA	BATLLIA
BARCON	BARREDA	BARZOLA	BATRES
BARCOS	BARREDO	BAS	BATREZ
BARDALES	BARREGO	BASABE	BATRIZ
BARDINAS	BARREIRO	BASADRE	BATULE
BARDISA	BARRENA	BASAITES	BAUSA
BAREA	BARRENECHE	BASALDO	BAUSTISTA
BARED	BARRENECHEA	BASALDU	BAUTA
BARELA	BARRENO	BASALDUA	BAUTISTA
BARELAS	BARRERA	BASALDUE	BAUZA
BARENCO	BARRERAGARCIA	BASALLO	BAUZO
BARENO	BARRERAS	BASALO	BAYANILLA
BARETTO	BARRERAZ	BASALOVA	BAYARDO
BAREZ	BARRERO	BASANES	BAYARENA
BARGARA	BARRETA	BASANEZ	BAYAS
BARGAS	BARRETO	BASANO	BAYCORA
BARGOS	BARREZUETA	BASANTES	BAYDES

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

BAYLINA	BELANCOURT	BENCOMO	BERGARA
BAYLON	BELANDRES	BENCOSME	BERGEZ
BAYO	BELARDE	BENDALIN	BERGOLLA
BAYON	BELARDES	BENDAMIO	BERICOCHEA
BAYONA	BELARDO	BENEGAS	BERJAN
BAYRON	BELASQUEZ	BENEJAN	BERLANGA
BAYUGA	BELASQUIDA	BENERO	BERLANGO
BAZA	BELAUNDE	BENESTANTE	BERHEA
BAZAIN	BELAUNZARAN	BENETEZ	BERMEJILLO
BAZALDUA	BELAUSTEGUI	BENEVIDEZ	BERMEJO
BAZAMAN	BELAVAL	BENGOA	BERMEO
BAZAN	BELCHEZ	BENGOCHEA	BERMUDA
BAZAURE	BELDEROL	BENIGUEZ	BERMUDES
BAZUA	BELEN	BENINE	BERMUDEZ
BAZURTO	BELENDEZ	BENIQUEZ	BERMUNDEZ
BEADA	BELETTE	BENITES	BERNABE
BEANES	BELEZ	BENITEZ	BERNAL
BEAS	BELIO	BENITO	BERNALDEZ
BEAZ	BELLAFLORES	BENITOA	BERNALL
BECARIA	BELLEZ	BENOVIDEZ	BERNARDEZ
BECCERA	BELLIARD	BENTA	BERNDES
BECCERRA	BELLIDO	BENTANCOUR	BERNELL
BECEIRO	BELMAS	BENTANCOURT	BERNEZ
BECENA	BELLOSO	BENTANCUD	BERNUDEZ
BECERA	BELMARES	BENTANCUR	BEROIZ
BECERRA	BELMAREZ	BENTURA	BERONDA
BECERRIL	BELMONTES	BENUDIZ	BERRAYARZA
BECERRO	BELMONTEZ	BENUN	BERRELES
BECHARA	BELMUDES	BENZAQUEN	BERRELEZ
BECHO	BELMUDEZ	BEOVIDES	BERRELLEZ
BECUAR	BELMAS	BEQUER	BERRELLEZA
BEDIA	BELOZ	BERAIN	BERRERA
BEDOLLA	BELTRA	BERASATEGUI	BERREYESA
BEDOY	BELTRAN	BERAZA	BERRIOS
BEDOYA	BELTRANEMA	BERBAN	BERRIOZABAL
BEGA	BELTRE	BERBENA	BERRIZ
BEGANO	BELVADO	BERBER	BERROA
BEGONA	BENABE	BERBERENA	BERROCAL
BEGUIRISTAIN	BENABIDES	BERCEDONIS	BERROCALES
BEIRO	BENADO	BERDEAL	BERRONES
BEISTEGUI	BENALCAZAR	BERDECIA	BERROS
BEITIA	BENALLO	BERDEJA	BERROSPE
BEITRA	BENAUIDES	BERDEJO	BERROTERAN
BEJAR	BENAVIDEZ	BERDUGO	BERRU
BEJARAN	BENAVENT	BERDUSCO	BERRUECO
BEJARANO	BENAVENTE	BEREA	BERRUECOS
BEJERANO	BENAVIDAS	BEREAL	BERSOSA
BEJINES	BENAVIDES	BERENQUER	BERSOZA
BEJINEZ	BENAVIDEZ	BERENY	BERTAINA
BELA	BENAVIDOS	BERGADO	BERTOT

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

BERTRAN	BILANO	BOCACHICA	BORDOY
BERUBEN	BILBAO	BOCANEGRA	BOREGO
BERUMEN	BILBRAUT	BOCARD0	BORELA
BERUVIDES	BILLA FRANCO	BOCHAS	BORERO
BERZOZA	BILLALBA	BODERO	BORGUEZ
BESA	BILLALOBOS	BODIROGA	BORJA
BESADA	BILLESCAS	BOERAS	BORJAS
BESARES	BINAS	BOEZ	BORJON
BESCOS	BINELO	BOFILL	BORNIA
BESERRA	BINGOCHEA	BOGARIN	BORONDA
BESINAIZ	BINIMELIS	BOHORQUEZ	BORONDO
BESTARD	BIRBA	BOILES	BOROVAY
BESTEIRO	BIRONDO	BOITES	BORQUEZ
BESU	BIRRIEL	BOJORGES	BORRAJO
BETANCE	BIRRUETA	BOJORGUEZ	BORRAS
BETANCES	BISA	BOJORQUES	BORRAYO
BETANCIS	BISBAL	BOJORQUEZ	BORREGO
BETANCOURT	BISCAILUZ	BOLADERES	BORRER
BETANCOURTH	BISCAINO	BOLADO	BORRERO
BETANCUR	BISCAYART	BOLANO	BORRICO
BETANCURT	BISTRAIN	BOLANOS	BORRIOS
BETETA	BISUANO	BOLEDA	BORROEL
BETHENCOURT	BITELA	BOLET	BORROTO
BETONCOURT	BITHORN	BOLIVAR	BORRUEL
BETRAN	BITOLAS	BOLOIX	BORUNDA
BEXAR	BLADUELL	BOLTARES	BOSMENIER
BEZA	BLAJOS	BOLUFE	BOSQUE
BEZANILLA	BLANCARTE	BOMBALIER	BOSQUES
BEZARES	BLANCAS	BONACHEA	BOSQUEZ
BEZERRA	BLANCO	BONAFONT	BOTANA
BIANE	BLANCO CERDA	BONAL	BOTARD
BIANES	BLANES	BONALES	BOTAS
BIANGEL	BLANQUET	BONEFONT	BOTELL
BIAR	BLANQUEZ	BONET	BOTELLA
BIASCOECHEA	BLANQUIZ	BONETA	BOTELLO
BIBIAN	BLASQUEZ	BONICHE	BOTERO
BIBIANO	BLAYA	BONILLA	BOTILLER
BIBILONI	BLAZQUEZ	BONILLAS	BOTILLO
BICHARA	BLEA	BONILLO	BOUCOURT
BIDABE	BLONDET	BONUZ	BOULLON
BIDAL	BOADA	BORAD	BOUZA
BIDART	BOADO	BORBOA	BOUZAS
BIDET	BOBADILLA	BORBOLLA	BOVADILLA
BIDO	BOBADILLO	BORBON	BOVEDA
BIDOT	BOBE	BORDAGARAY	BOVES
BIEDMA	BOBEA	BORDALLO	BRACAMONTE
BIELMA	BOBEDA	BORDANO	BRACAMONTES
BIENES	BOBELE	BORDAYO	BRACAMONTEZ
BIERA	BOBIAN	BORDEGARAY	BRACERO
BIGON	BOBILLO	BORDENAVE	BRACEROS

November, 1994

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

BRACHO	BRIZUELA	BULLAS	BUSTILLOS
BRADOR	BROCAS	BULNES	BUSTINZA
BRAMASCO	BROCHE	BULOS	BUSTIO
BRAMBILA	BRONDO	BULTRON	BUSTO
BRAMBILL	BROTONS	BURBANO	BUSTOS
BRAN	BRUCELAS	BURBOA	BUSTOZ
BRANA	BRUCIAGA	BURCET	BUSUTIL
BRANCACHO	BRUGUERA	BURCIAGA	BUTANDA
BRANCACIO	BRUGUERAS	BURCIAGO	BUTERO
BRANDARIZ	BRUSUELAS	BURCOS	BUTRON
BRANUELAS	BRUZOS	BURDEOS	BUTTANDA
BRASSELERO	BUANTELLLO	BURGADO	BUXEDA
BRASUEL	BUBELA	BURGARA	BUXO
BRAULIO	BUCETA	BURGENO	BUYON
BRAVO	BUCIO	BURGOA	BUZANI
BREA	BUELNA	BURGOS	BUZNEGO
BRECEDA	BUENABAD	BURGUAN	BUZO
BREIJO	BUENAFE	BURGUENO	
BREMA	BUENAVENTURA	BURGUETE	
BRENES	BUENCONSEJO	BURIEL	
BRENLLA	BUENDEL	BURILLO	
BRETADO	BUENDIA	BURITICA	
BRETO	BUENFIL	BURNEO	
BRETOS	BUENO	BURNIAS	
BRIALES	BUENROSTRO	BURQUEZ	
BRIANO	BUENRROSTRO	BURRA	
BRIAS	BUENSUCESO	BURRIEL	
BRIBIESCA	BUENTELLO	BURRIOLA	
BRIBIESCAS	BUENTEO	BURROLA	
BRICENO	BUENTIEMPO	BURRON	
BRIENO	BUENTILLO	BURRUEL	
BRIEVA	BUERAS	BURSIAGA	
BRIGNONI	BUERES	BURUATO	
BRIJALBA	BUERGO	BUSIGO	
BRIJIL	BUFANDA	BUSQUET	
BRILLANTES	BUGALLO	BUSQUETS	
BRINGAS	BUGARIN	BUSTABAD	
BRINGUEZ	BUIGAS	BUSTABADE	
BRIO	BUIGUES	BUSTAMANTE	
BRIONES	BUILES	BUSTAMANTES	
BRIONEZ	BUILTRON	BUSTAMANTEZ	
BRISENO	BUITRAGO	BUSTAMARTE	
BRISITA	BUITRON	BUSTAMENTE	
BRISO	BUITUREIDA	BUSTAMONTE	
BRISUELA	BUITUREIRA	BUSTANANTE	
BRITO	BUJAN	BUSTAS	
BRIZ	BUJANDA	BUSTED	
BRIZAL	BUJANOS	BUSTELO	
BRIZENO	BUJOSA	BUSTEMANTE	
BRIZO	BULERIN	BUSTILLO	

C

CAAL
CAAMAL
CAAMANO
CAAMPUED
CABA
CABADA
CABAL
CABALEIRO
CABALLA
CABALLER
CABALLERO
CABALLEROS
CABALLES
CABALLO
CABAN
CABANAS
CABANELAS
CABANERO
CABANILLAS
CABANZON
CABARCAS
CABARCOS
CABARGA
CABASA
CABASIER
CABASOS
CABASSA
CABASSO
CABAZA
CABAZOS

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES.

CABEIRO	CACHORA	CALANCHE	CALONGE
CABEJE	CACHUA	CALANDRES	CALONJE
CABELLERO	CACICEDO	CALAS	CALSADA
CABELLO	CADAHIA	CALATAYUD	CALSADILLAS
CABERA	CADAVA	CALBILLO	CALVEIRO
CABERERA	CADAVAL	CALCADO	CALVERA
CABERRA	CADAVID	CALCANE	CALVERO
CABESUELA	CADAVIECO	CALCANO	CALVES
CABEZA	CADEMA	CALCINES	CALVET
CABEZADEBACA	CADENA	CALDA	CALVILLO
CABEZAS	CADENAS	CALDARON	CALVO
CABEZUDO	CADENAZ	CALDAS	CALZADA
CABEZUELA	CADENGO	CALDELAS	CALZADIAS
CABIAS	CADIerno	CALDERA	CALZADILLA
CABIDO	CADILLA	CALDERAS	CALZADILLAS
CABIEDES	CADILLO	CALDERILLA	CALZADO
CABIGAS	CADIS	CALDERIN	CALZIA
CABILLO	CADIZ	CALDERO	CALZONCIN
CABLA	CADORNIGA	CALDERON	CAMACH
CABRALES	CADRIEL	CALDEVILLA	CAMACHE
CABRALEZ	CAGIGA	CALEJO	CAMACHO
CABRANES	CAGIGAL	CALEZANI	CAMAMA
CABRE	CAGIGAS	CALEZA	CAMAMHO
CABREJA	CAGUIAS	CALERO	CAMANEZ
CABREJAS	CAHUE	CALFZ	CAMANO
CABREJOS	CAICEDO	CALIBO	CAMARAZA
CABRER	CAIGOY	CALIEENES	CAMARELLA
CABRERA	CAILLAU	CALIX	CAMARENA
CABRERAS	CAINAS	CALIXTO	CAMARENO
CABRERIZO	CAINZOS	CALIXTRO	CAMARERO
CABRERO	CAJAR	CALIZ	CAMARGO
CABRERRA	CAJAS	CALLADO	CAMARILLO
CABRET	CAJEN	CALLANTA	CAMARO
CABREVA	CAJERO	CALLAVA	CAMARON
CABRIALES	CAJIAO	CALLAZO	CAMARRILLO
CABRIELES	CAJIDE	CALLE	CAMAYA
CABRILES	CAJIGA	CALLEIRO	CAMAYD
CABRILLO	CAJIGAL	CALLEJAS	CAMBA
CABRILLOS	CAJIGAS	CALLEJO	CAMBALIZA
CABRISAS	CAJINA	CALLEJON	CAMBERO
CABRITO	CAJO	CALLEJOS	CAMBEROS
CABRON	CAJUSTE	CALLELLA	CAMBIANICA
CABUENA	CALABAZA	CALLEROS	CAMBIS
CABUTO	CALAFAT	CALLES	CAMBLOR
CACERAS	CALAFELL	CALLEYRO	CAMBO
CACERES	CALAMA	CALLINICOS	CAMBON
CACEREZ	CALAMACO	CALLISTRO	CAMCHO
CACHARRON	CALAMARS	CALOCA	CAMEJO
CACHO	CALAMON	CALOMARDE	CAMERNA
CACHON	CALANA	CALONGA	CAMERO

November, 1994

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

CAMEZ	CANAVA	CANOVAS	CARABAY
CAMILO	CANAVATI	CANSECO	CARABAZA
CAMINA	CANAVERAL	CANSINO	CARABELLA
CAMINAS	CANAVES	CANTARERO	CARABEO
CAMINERO	CANCEL	CANTERO	CARABES
CAMOCHO	CANCELA	CANTILLO	CARABEZ
CAMORODA	CANCELO	CANTORAN	CARACENA
CAMPA	CANCHE	CANTOS	CARACHEO
CAMPACOS	CANCHOLA	CANTOU	CARACOSA
CAMPANERIA	CANCINO	CANTOYA	CARACOZA
CAMPANIONI	CANCINOS	CANTRE	CARAJAL
CAMPAS	CANCIO	CANTRES	CARALT
CAMPAZ	CANDALES	CANTU	CARAMBOT
CAMPERO	CANDANEDO	CANTUA	CARAMEROS
CAMPILLO	CANDANO	CANTUTIJERINA	CARAMES
CAMPINS	CANDANOSA	CANUELAS	CARAMILLO
CAMPIRANO	CANDANOZA	CANZONA	CARANTA
CAMPISTA	CANDELARI	CAPABLANCA	CARANZA
CAMPIZ	CANDELARIA	CAPACETE	CARAPIA
CAMPOAMOR	CANDELARIE	CAPARRA	CARARA
CAMPODONICA	CANDELARIO	CAPARROS	CARASA
CAMPOLLA	CANDELAS	CAPAS	CARASCO
CAMPOMANES	CANDELERIA	CAPATA	CARATACHEA
CAMPORREDONDO	CANDIA	CAPODEVILA	CARATAN
CAMPOS	CANDIAS	CAPELES	CARATTINI
CAMPOSAGRADO	CANEDA	CAPELLAN	CARAVACA
CAMPOVERDE	CANEDO	CAPELO	CARAVAJAL
CAMPOY	CANEGATA	CAPERON	CARAVANTES
CAMPOZ	CANEIRO	CAPESTANY	CARAVAYO
CAMPOZANO	CANELA	CAPETILLO	CARAVEO
CAMPUSANO	CANELLAS	CAPIFALI	CARAVES
CAMPUZANO	CANELLIS	CAPILLA	CARAZA
CAMUEIRAS	CANELO	CAPIN	CARAZO
CAMUNAS	CANERO	CAPIRO	CARBA
CAMUNES	CANES	CAPISTRAN	CARBAJAL
CAMUNEZ	CANET	CAPLANO	CARBAJALES
CANA	CANETE	CAPHANY	CARBAJO
CANABA	CANEZ	CAPOTE	CARBALLAR
CANABAL	CANGA	CAPRILES	CARBALLEA
CANABATE	CANGAS	CAPRINE	CARBALLEIRA
CANAHUATI	CANION	CAPUCHIN	CARBALLIDO
CANALDA	CANISALES	CAPUCHINA	CARBALLO
CANALEJO	CANIZAL	CAPUCHINO	CARBALLOSA
CANALES	CANIZALES	CAQUIAS	CARBELLIDO
CANALES	CANIZALEZ	CARABA	CARBIA
CANALEZ	CANIZARES	CARABAJAL	CARBONEL
CANALITA	CANIZAREZ	CARABAL	CARBONELL
CANALS	CANJURA	CARABALLO	CARBOT
CANAMAR	CANLAS	CARABALLOPEREZ	CARCACHE
CANAMERO	CANO	CARABANTES	CARCAMO
CANAS			

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

GALLENO	GARALDE	GAREIA	GASPARDEALBA
GALLERAN	GARAMENDI	GARFIAS	GASPORRA
GALLERITO	GARAMILLO	GARFIO	GASTELLO
GALLINAL	GARANA	GARGUENA	GASTELLUM
GALLINAR	GARANSUAY	GARI	GASTELO
GALLOR	GARANZUAY	GARIA	GASTELUM
GALLOSA	GARAT	GARIB	GASU
GALMES	GARATE	GARIBALDO	GATAN
GALOFRE	GARATEIX	GARIBAY	GATELL
GALORZA	GARAVITO	GARIBY	GATICA
GALVAN	GARAY	GARICA	GATO
GALVE	GARAYALDE	GARIFE	GATSEOS
GALVES	GARAYGORDOBIL	GARISPE	GATTORNO
GALVEZ	GARAYUA	GARITA	GAUBA
GAMA	GARAYZAR	GARITE	GAUCHAS
GAMALLO	GARAZA	GARIVAY	GAUCIN
GAMARRA	GARBANI	GARMENDIA	GAUD
GAMAZA	GARBAYO	GARMENDIZ	GAUDIER
GAMAZO	GARBISO	GARMISA	GAUNA
GAMBOA	GARBIZO	GARNICA	GAUZENS
GAMERO	GARCA	GARRANDES	GAVALDON
GAMEROS	GARCED	GARRASTAZU	GAVALES
GAMEROZ	GARCEL	GARRIDO	GAVAY
GAMEY	GARCELL	GARRIGA	GAVIA
GAMEZ	GARCEO	GARRIGAS	GAVICA
GAMINO	GARCERA	GARRIGO	GAVIDIA
GAMIO	GARCERAN	GARRIGOS	GAVILA
GAMIZ	GARCES	GARRIO	GAVILAN
GAMONEDA	GARCEZ	GARROBO	GAVILANES
GANADONEGRO	GARCIA	GARROCHO	GAVILLA
GANAN	GARCIACARDENAS	GARROTE	GAVILLAN
GANCEDO	GARCIAGONZALEZ	GARSA	GAVINA
GANCERES	GARCIAGUERRERO	GARSES	GAVINO
GANDAR	GARCIAGUZMAN	GARTICA	GAVIRA
GANDARA	GARCIALOPEZ	GARVISO	GAVIRIA
GANDARIA	GARCIAMARTINEZ	GARZA	GAVITO
GANDARILLA	GARCIAPENA	GARZACANTU	GAXIOLA
GANDARILLAS	GARCIARIOS	GARZAGARCIA	GAYA
GANDIA	GARCIAS	GARZAGONGORA	GAYARRE
GANDON	GARCIAV	GARZAMARTINEZ	GAYO
GANDORA	GARCIDUENAS	GARZAPENA	GAYOL
GANIVET	GARCIGA	GARZARO	GAYOSO
GANUELAS	GARCILASO	GARZES	GAYOSSO
GANUZA	GARCILAZO	GARZON	GAYTAN
GANZALEZ	GARCIO	GARZONA	GAZCA
GAONA	GARDEA	GARZORIA	GAZIVODA
GARABAY	GARDIA	GASCA	GAZOLAS
GARABITO	GARDUNIO	GASCOT	GAZTAMBIDE
GARACOCHEA	GARDUNO	GASERO	GAZTELU
GARAICOECHEA	GARDUQUE	GASIO	GEA

November, 1994

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

GEADA	GINORIS	GONGORA	GORZELA
GEAGA	GINORY	GONI	GOSALVEZ
GEBARA	GIRADO	GONSALE	GOTANDA
GEIGEL	GIRALD	GONSALES	GOTAY
GELABERT	GIRALDES	GONSALEZ	GOTERA
GELACIO	GIRALDEZ	GONZABA	GOTIERREZ
GELERA	GIRALDO	GONZAES	GOTOR
GELI	GIRALT	GONZAGUE	GOVANTES
GELISTA	GIRAU	GONZAL	GOVEA
GELY	GIRAUDO	GONZALAS	GOVELLA
GENAO	GIRELA	GONZALE	GOYANES
GENDES	GIRION	GONZALEA	GOYCO
GENEL	GIRO	GONZALES	GOYCOCHEA
GENER	GIRON	GONZALEX	GOYCOOLEA
GENERA	GIRONA	GONZALEZ	GOYENECHÉ
GENESTA	GIRONELLA	GONZALEZDIAZ	GOYOS
GENINO	GISBERT	GONZALEZHERNANDEZ	GOYTIA
GENIZ	GISPERT	GONZALEZLEON	GOYZUETA
GENOVES	GIZ	GONZALEZSOTO	GOZMAN
GERALDES	GLORIA	GONZALO	GRACIA
GERALDINO	GOBEA	GONZALVEZ	GRACIAN
GERALDO	GOCHEZ	GONZALVO	GRACIANI
GERARDO	GOCHICOA	GONZALZ	GRACIANO
GERENA	GODINA	GONZAQUE	GRACIDA
GEREZ	GODINES	GONZELEZ	GRADIAS
GERMENIS	GODINET	GONZELL	GRADILLA
GERMES	GODINEZ	GONZLAES	GRADILLAS
GERMONO	GODOY	GONZLAEZ	GRADISAR
GEROLAGA	GOENA	GONZLES	GRADO
GERONES	GOENAGA	GONZLEZ	GRAFALS
GERRO	GOICOCHEA	GONZOLES	GRAGEDA
GERUSA	GOICOURIA	GONZOLEZ	GRAIBE
GHIgliOTTy	GOICURIA	GORBEA	GRAJALES
GIJON	GOIRICELAYA	GORDIANY	GRAJEDA
GIL	GOITIA	GORDILLO	GRAJERA
GILAS	GOLDEROS	GORDILS	GRAJIOLA
GILBES	GOMAR	GORDO	GRAMAJO
GILBUENA	GOME	GORDOA	GRANADA
GILDELAMADRID	GOMEZ	GORENA	GRANADAS
GIMENEZ	GOMEZDEMOLINA	GOROSAVE	GRANADINO
GIMENO	GOMEZTORRES	GOROSTIETA	GRANADO
GIMINEZ	GOMEZTREJO	GOROSTIZA	GRANADOS
GINART	GOMZALEZ	GOROZA	GRANADOZ
GINARTE	GONALEZ	GORRAIZ	GRANAS
GINDRO	GONAZLEZ	GORRICHNO	GRANDA
GINER	GONDAR	GORRINDO	GRANDEZ
GINET	GONDREZ	GORRITA	GRANDIO
GINEZ	GONEZ	GORRITZ	GRANDOS
GINORI	GONGALES	GORRIZ	GRANELA
GINORIO	GONGALEZ	GORTAREZ	

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

GRANERO	GUANCHE	GUEREQUE	GUIU
GRANIELA	GUANGORENA	GUERERO	GUIVAS
GRANILLO	GUANILL	GUERERRO	GUIZA
GRANIS	GUANTE	GUERNICA	GUIZADO
GRANIZO	GUANTES	GUERRA	GUIZAR
GRANJA	GUANTEZ	GUERREO	GUJARDO
GRATACOS	GUAPO	GUERRER	GULARTE
GRAULAU	GUARA	GUERRERO	GULBAS
GRAUPERA	GUARACHA	GUERRIDO	GULDRIS
GRAVERAN	GUARCH	GUERRIOS	GULDRIZ
GRAZA	GUARDADO	GUERRO	GULIERREZ
GREIGO	GUARDAMONDO	GUERRA	GUMA
GRES	GUARDARRAMA	GUEVARA	GUNDIN
GRIEGO	GUARDARRAMOS	GUEVAREZ	GURARO
GRIHALVA	GUARDERAS	GUEVARRA	GURELL
GRIJALBA	GUARDIAN	GUEVERA	GURIDES
GRIJALVA	GUARDIAS	GUEVERRA	GUROLA
GRIJALVA	GUARDIOLA	GUEZ	GURRERO
GRILLASCA	GUARENO	GUIA	GURRIA
GRILLIAS	GUARIS	GUIBOA	GURRIES
GRIMALDO	GUARJARDO	GUICHO	GURROLA
GRISALES	GUARNERO	GUIDERO	GURRUCHAGA
GROLON	GUARNEROS	GUIJARRO	GURULE
GRONA	GUARTUCHE	GUIJOSA	GURVLE
GROSO	GUAS	GUILARTE	GURZI
GROVAS	GUASCH	GUILBE	GUSMAN
GRUESO	GUASH	GUILLEZ	GUSME
GRULLON	GUASP	GUILLAMA	GUSTAMANTE
GRUSMAN	GUAYANTE	GUILLEMARD	GUSTAMENTE
GUABA	GUAYDACAN	GUILLEN	GUSTO
GUADA	GUDIEL	GUILLENA	GUTERREZ
GUADAGNIN	GUDINO	GUILLERMETY	GUTIERES
GUADALAJARA	GUEBARA	GUILLERMO	GUTIEREZ
GUADALUPE	GUECHO	GUINA	GUTIEREZ
GUADAMUZ	GUEDE	GUIRADO	GUTIERRE
GUADARAMA	GUEDEA	GUIRALES	GUTIERRE
GUADARRAMA	GUEDES	GUIREMAND	GUTIERREA
GUADERRAMA	GUEDIN	GUIROLA	GUTIERRER
GUADIAN	GUEIMUNDE	GUISA	GUTIERRES
GUADIANA	GUEITS	GUISADO	GUTIERRES
GUADIANO	GUEL	GUISAO	GUTIERREZGARCIA
GUADRON	GUEL BENZU	GUISAR	GUTIERREZRIOS
GUIDA	GUELMES	GUITANO	GUTIERRZ
GUAJACA	GUEMES	GUITERREZ	GUTIRREZ
GUAJARDO	GUEMEZ	GUITIAN	GUTTEREZ
GUAL	GUERA	GUITIERREZ	GUTTEREZ
GUALDARRAMA	GUERARA	GUITRON	GUTTIEREZ
GUAMAN	GUERCA	GUITTEREZ	GUTTIEREZ
GUANA	GUERENA	GUITTEREZ	GUZMAN
GUANAJUATO	GUERENO	GUITY	GUZMELI

November, 1994

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

GUZMON

H

HACES
 HAEDO
 HANONO
 HARGITA
 HARISPURU
 HARO
 HAROS
 HARVIER
 HAYOS
 HECHANOVA
 HECHAVARRIA
 HECHAVARRIA
 HEGUY
 HELGUERA
 HELGUERO
 HELGUEROS
 HENANDEZ
 HENAO
 HENARES
 HENOJOSA
 HENRIGUEZ
 HENRIQUEZ
 HERALDEZ
 HERANDEZ
 HERAS
 HERAZ
 HERBELLO
 HEREBIA
 HEREDERO
 HEREDIA
 HEREIDA
 HERENA
 HERERA
 HERERRA
 HERETER
 HERIA
 HERIDIA
 HERMANDEZ
 HERMIDA
 HERMIDAS
 HERMIS
 HERMOCILLO
 HERMOGENO
 HERMOSA
 HERMOSILLO
 HERMOSO

HERNADEZ
 HERNAEZ
 HERNAIZ
 HERNAND
 HERNANDE
 HERNANDEL
 HERNANDER
 HERNANDES
 HERNANDEZ
 HERNANDEZCANTU
 HERNANDEZORTIZ
 HERNANDO
 HERNANDORENA
 HERNANDZ
 HERNANEZ
 HERNDEZ
 HERNENDEZ
 HERONEMA
 HERRADA
 HERRADOR
 HERRAN
 HERRANZ
 HERRARA
 HERRARTE
 HERREA
 HERREJON
 HERRENA
 HERRER
 HERRERA
 HERRERAS
 HERRERIA
 HERRERIAS
 HERRERO
 HERREROS
 HERRERRA
 HERROZ
 HERVAS
 HERVELLA
 HERVIS
 HEVIA
 HEYSQUIERDO
 HIBARRA
 HIDALGA
 HIDALGO
 HIDALGOGATO
 HIDAS
 HIDROGO
 HIERREZUELO
 HIERRO
 HIGADERA

HIGAREDA
 HIGARES
 HIGNOJOS
 HIGNOJOZ
 HIGUERA
 HIGUERAS
 HIGUERO
 HIGUEROS
 HIJAR
 HILARIO
 HILERIO
 HINAJOSA
 HINESTROSA
 HINOJAS
 HINOJO
 HINOJOS
 HINOJOSA
 HINOJOSE
 HINOJOSO
 HINOJOZA
 HINOSTRO
 HINOSTROSA
 HINOSTROZA
 HINZO
 HIPOLITO
 HIRALDO
 HIRALES
 HIRALEZ
 HIRIGOYEN
 HIRTADO
 HISQUIERDO
 HITA
 HOGEDA
 HOJAS
 HOLGIN
 HOLGUIN
 HOLQUIN
 HOMAR
 HOMS
 HONESTO
 HONGOLA
 HONORIO
 HONRADA
 HORABUENA
 HORACIO
 HORCASITAS
 HORELICA
 HORMACHEA
 HORMAZA
 HORMAZABAL

HORMILLA
 HORNEDO
 HORRUITINER
 HORTA
 HOSTAS
 HOSTOS
 HOYO
 HOYOS
 HOYUELA
 HUACUJA
 HUALDE
 HUAMAN
 HUANTE
 HUANTES
 HUAPE
 HUARACHA
 HUARTE
 HUEDA
 HUERCA
 HUERENA
 HUEREQUE
 HUERGAS
 HUERGO
 HUERTA
 HUERTAS
 HUERTAZ
 HUERTO
 HUERTOS
 HUESCA
 HUESO
 HUETE
 HUEZO
 HUGUEZ
 HUICI
 HUICOCHEA
 HUIDOR
 HUIPE
 HUISAR
 HUITRON
 HUIZAR
 HUMADA
 HUMILDAD
 HURADO
 HURBINA
 HURIEGA
 HURON
 HURRIEGA
 HURTADA
 HURTADO

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

HURTARTE
HYSQUIERDO

I

IANEZ
IANOS
IBANES
IBANEZ
IBAR
IBARBO
IBARGUENGOITIA
IBARLUCEA
IBARRA
IBARRIA
IBARRONDO
IBAVE
IBAVEN
IBERRA
IBERRI
IBINARRIAGA
IBOS
IBUADO
ICAMEN
ICARDO
ICASIANO
ICAZA
ICEDO
ICHINAGA
IDARRAGA
IDIAQUEZ
IDIGORAS
IDYOY
IDROGO
IDROVO
IGARAVIDEZ
IGARTUA
IGLECIAS
IGLESIA
IGLESIAS
IGNACIO
IGOA
IGUALADA
IGUINA
ILARRAZA
ILDEFONSO
ILHARREGUY
ILIZALITURRI
ILLAN
ILLANES

ILLAS
ILLERA
ILLESCAS
IMAS
IMAZ
INCHAURREGUI
INCHAUSTEGUI
INCHAUSTI
INCLAN
INDART
INESTA
INESTROZA
INEZ
INFANTE
INFANTES
INFANZON
INFIESTA
INGELMO
INGRANDE
INGUANZO
INGUITO
INIGO
INIGUES
INIGUEZ
INIQUEZ
INOA
INOCENCIO
INOSTROS
INOSTROSA
INOSTROZA
INSAUSTI
INSERNI
INSIGNARES
INSUA
INSULAR
INSUNZA
INSURRIAGA
INTERIAN
INTRIAGO
INURRIGARRO
INZUNZA
IPARRAGUIRRE
IPINA
IQUINA
IRACHETA
IRAGUI
IRAHETA
IRALA
IRAOLA
IRASTORZA

IRAZABAL
IRAZOQUI
IRIART
IRIARTE
IRIBARREN
IRIBE
IRIGARAY
IRIGONEGARAY
IRIGOYEN
IRIMIA
IRINEO
IRIONDO
IRIQUI
IRISARRI
IRIYE
IRIZAR
IRIZARRI
IRIZARRY
IRIZARY
IRIZZARY
IRLAS
IROZ
IRRIBARREN
IRRIZARRI
IRRIZARRY
IRRIZARY
IRROBALI
IRUEGAS
IRUNGARAY
IRURETAGOYENA
IRVEGAS
ISAGUIRRE
ISAI
ISAIZ
ISALES
ISARRARAS
ISAS
ISASSI
ISERN
ISIAS
ISIDRON
ISLA
ISLAS
ISLAVA
ISONA
ISORDIA
ISQUIERDO
ISUNZA
ITHIER
ITUARTE

ITULE
ITURBE
ITURBI
ITURBIDE
ITURMENDI
ITURRALDE
ITURRASPE
ITURREGUI
ITURRI
ITURRIA
ITURRIAGA
ITURRINO
ITURRIOZ
IVANEZ
IVARRA
IXTA
IZA
IZABAL
IZAGUIRRE
IZAGUIRRE
IZAR
IZNAGA
IZQUIERDO
IZURIETA

J

JACAS
JACINTO
JACOBO
JACOME
JACOMINO
JACOVO
JACQUEZ
JACUINDE
JAIDAR
JAILE
JAIME
JAIMERENA
JAIMES
JAIMEZ
JAIRALA
JALAMO
JALLEO
JALOMA
JALOMO
JALTECO
JANER
JANERO
JAQUEZ

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

JAQUIAS
 JARA
 JARABA
 JARAMILIO
 JARAMILLA
 JARAMILLO
 JARDINES
 JARDINEZ
 JARERO
 JARMILLO
 JAROMILLO
 JARQUEZ
 JARQUIN
 JARRIN
 JARRO
 JASO
 JASSO
 JATIVA
 JAUMA
 JAUME
 JAUNARENA
 JAUNES
 JAURE
 JAUREGUI
 JAUREGUIBERRY
 JAUREGUY
 JAURENA
 JAUREQUI
 JAUERZ
 JAURGUI
 JAURIGI
 JAURIGUE
 JAURIGUI
 JAURIQUE
 JAURIQUI
 JAURQUI
 JAURRIETA
 JAVIER
 JAVIERRE
 JEMENTE
 JEREZ
 JESUS
 JIMAREZ
 JIMEMEZ
 JIMENA
 JIMENE
 JIMENES
 JIMENEZ
 JIMENIZ
 JIMENO

JIMENZ
 JIMINEZ
 JINETE
 JINEZ
 JINZO
 JIRAU
 JIRON
 JOFRE
 JOJOLA
 JOMARRON
 JORAMILLO
 JORDANA
 JORGANES
 JORGE
 JORNACION
 JORQUERA
 JORQUEZ
 JORRIN
 JOVE
 JOVELLANOS
 JOVER
 JOVET
 JOYA
 JUACHON
 JUAN
 JUANCHO
 JUANERO
 JUANES
 JUANEZ
 JUANEZA
 JUANICO
 JUANITAS
 JUANO
 JUARA
 JUARBE
 JUARDO
 JUARE
 JUAREGUI
 JUARES
 JUAREZ
 JUARISTI
 JUARRERO
 JUARROS
 JUBELA
 JUELLE
 JUEZ
 JUFAR
 JULBE
 JULIA
 JUNCADILLA

JUNCAL
 JUNCO
 JUNCOSA
 JUNEZ
 JUNGUERA
 JUNQUERA
 JURADO
 JURAEZ
 JURAHUI
 JURDI
 JURE
 JURI
 JURREZ
 JUSAINO
 JUSINO
 JUSTINIANI
 JUSTINIANO
 JUSTIZ
 JUIVER
 JUIVERA

L

LABADOR
 LABADY
 LABANDEIRA
 LABARGA
 LABARTA
 LABASTIDA
 LABASTILLA
 LABIO
 LABIOSA
 LABISTE
 LABOCA
 LABORDA
 LABORI
 LABORICO
 LABORIN
 LABOY
 LABRA
 LABRADA
 LABRADO
 LABRADOR
 LABUZAN
 LACA
 LACALLE
 LACARRA
 LACASA
 LACASELLA
 LACAYO

LACEBAL
 LACEDONIA
 LACERA
 LACHAPPA
 LACHICA
 LACHICO
 LACOMBA
 LACOME
 LACONCHA
 LACRET
 LACRUE
 LACRUZ
 LACSAMAMA
 LADAGA
 LAFARGA
 LAFEBRE
 LAFFONT
 LAFORTEZA
 LAFUENTE
 LAFUENTES
 LAGAR
 LAGARDA
 LAGARES
 LAGEYRE
 LAGO
 LAGOA
 LAGOMASINO
 LAGRANA
 LAGUER
 LAGUERUELA
 LAGUILLO
 LAGUNA
 LAGUNAS
 LAGUNES
 LAHOZ
 LAIJA
 LAIJAS
 LAILES
 LAINEZ
 LAISECA
 LAIZ
 LAJARA
 LAJES
 LALLAVE
 LALOMA
 LALUEZA
 LALUZ
 LAMADRID
 LAMADRIZ
 LAMAS

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

LAMASA	LANZOT	LARRIBA	LAVANDERA
LAMATA	LAO	LARRIBAS	LAVANDERO
LAMAZARES	LAOS	LARRINAGA	LAVARS
LAMBARDIA	LAOSA	LARRINUA	LAVASTIDA
LAMBAREN	LAPADURA	LARRIVA	LAVAYEN
LAMBARENA	LAPARRA	LARRONDE	LAVEA
LAMBARIA	LAPAZ	LARRONDO	LAVEAGA
LAMBARRI	LAPENA	LARROSA	LAVEGA
LAMBOY	LAPICA	LARROY	LAVENDERA
LAMEIRA	LAPIZ	LARRUA	LAVERGATA
LAMELA	LAPUERTA	LARRUBIA	LAVERNIA
LAMELAS	LAPUZ	LARTUNDO	LAVIADA
LAMIGUEIRO	LARA	LARZABAL	LAVILLA
LAMORENA	LARACUENTA	LASA	LAVIOS
LAMOS	LARACUENTE	LASAGA	LAVORICO
LAMOSO	LARALDE	LASALDE	LAVORIN
LAMOURT	LARAN	LASANTA	LAYANA
LAMOUTTE	LARAS	LASAS	LAYNA
LAMPARELLO	LARDIZABAL	LASAVIO	LAZA
LAMPEDUSA	LAREDO	LASCANO	LAZAGA
LAMPON	LARENA	LASCOR	LAZALA
LANAS	LARENAS	LASCURAIN	LAZALDE
LANCARA	LARES	LASERNA	LAZANO
LANCHA	LAREZ	LASES	LAZARIN
LANDA	LARIOS	LASHERAS	LAZARINE
LANDAVASO	LARIVA	LASO	LAZARO
LANDAVAZO	LARIZ	LASOS	LAZARTE
LANDAVERDE	LARRA	LASSOS	LAZCANO
LANDAZURI	LARRACHE	LASTRA	LAZCOS
LANDEIRA	LARRAGA	LASTRE	LAZES
LANDERO	LARRAGOITE	LASTRES	LAZO
LANDEROS	LARRAGOITY	LATASA	LAZODELAVEGA
LANDESTOY	LARRAINZAR	LATIGO	LAZOS
LANDETA	LARRALDE	LATONI	LAZRINE
LANDEZ	LARRAMENDI	LATORRES	LAZU
LANDIN	LARRAN	LAUGIER	LAZURTEGUI
LANDIVAR	LARRANAGA	LAUREAN	LEAL
LANDOL	LARRANGA	LAUREANO	LEANOS
LANDRAU	LARRASQUITO	LAUREDO	LEBARIO
LANDRIAN	LARRASQUITU	LAUREIRO	LEBRIJA
LANDRON	LARRAURI	LAUREL	LEBRON
LANET	LARRAYA	LAURELES	LECARO
LANFRANCO	LARRAZ	LAURIANO	LECAROS
LANGARA	LARRAZABAL	LAURIAS	LECEA
LANGARCIA	LARRAZOLA	LAURIDO	LECHON
LANGARICA	LARRAZOLO	LAUSELL	LECHUGA
LANTIGUA	LARREA	LAUTERIO	LECTORA
LANUEZ	LARREGUI	LAUZARDO	LECUMBERRI
LANUZA	LARRETA	LAUZURIQUE	LECUSAY
LANZISERO	LARREYNAGA	LAVANDEIRA	LEDESM

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

LEDEZMA	LERNO	LIMIA	LIZASO
LEDO	LERO	LIMON	LIZASUAIN
LEDON	LESA	LIMONES	LIZCANO
LEGARDA	LESCANO	LIMONEZ	LLABRES
LEGARRA	LESMES	LIMONTA	LLACA
LEGARRETA	LESPIER	LIMONTORRES	LLACER
LEGARRETTA	LESPRON	LIMOSNERO	LLADO
LEGASPE	LETAMENDI	LIMUEL	LLAGOSTERA
LEGASPI	LETONA	LINAJE	LLAGUNO
LEGORRETA	LETRIZ	LINAN	LLAMA
LEGOZA	LEURA	LINARES	LLAMAS
LEGRA	LEVALDO	LINAREZ	LLAMAZARES
LEGUINA	LEVARIO	LINEIRO	LLAMBES
LEIBA	LEYBA	LINERA	LLAMEDO
LEIBAS	LEYBAS	LINERO	LLAMES
LEIGON	LEYJA	LINEROS	LLAMOSA
LEIJA	LEYRA	LIQUET	LLANA
LEIMON	LEYRO	LIQUEZ	LLANAS
LEIRA	LEYUA	LIRA	LLANERA
LEIRO	LEYVA	LIRAALVARADO	LLANERAS
LEISA	LEYVAS	LIRANZO	LLANES
LEISECA	LEZA	LIRES	LLANEZ
LEITA	LEZAJA	LIRIANO	LLANIO
LEITES	LEZAMA	LIRIO	LLANO
LEIVA	LEZANA	LISALDA	LLANOS
LEIVAS	LEZCANO	LISALDE	LLANTADA
LEIZAN	LIANO	LISAMA	LLANTIN
LEJARZA	LIANUZ	LISARDO	LLANUSA
LEJARZAR	LIANZA	LISBOA	LLAPUR
LELEVIER	LIBOY	LISCANO	LLARENA
LEMES	LIBRAN	LISEA	LLATA
LEMUS	LIBREROS	LISERA	LLAUGER
LEMUZ	LICANO	LISERTO	LLAURADO
LENERO	LICEA	LISOJO	LLAURADOR
LENTE	LICEAGA	LIZA	LLAUSAS
LEODORO	LICERIO	LIZALDA	LLAVE
LEON	LICON	LIZALDE	LLAVERIAS
LEONES	LICONA	LIZAMA	LLAVET
LEONGUERRERO	LICOR	LIZAN	LLAVONA
LEONIS	LICUDINE	LIZANO	LLENIN
LEOMOR	LIENDO	LIZAOLA	LLENZA
LEOS	LIERA	LIZARAGA	LEO
LEOZ	LIERAS	LIZARDE	LEONART
LEPE	LIERRA	LIZARDI	LLERA
LERA	LIEVANO	LIZARDO	LLERANDI
LERDO	LIEVANOS	LIZARRAGA	LLERAS
LERENA	LIGUES	LIZARRAGO	LLERENA
LERET	LIGUEZ	LIZARRALDE	LLERENAS
LERMA	LIMARDO	LIZARRARAS	LLEVERINO
LERMO	LIMAS	LIZARZABURU	LLIBRE

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

LLINAS	LOMBARDIA	LOSANA	LUEZA
LLITERAS	LOMBERA	LOSOYA	LUGARDO
LLIZO	LOMBRANA	LOSTAUNAU	LUGARO
LLOBERA	LOMBRANO	LOUATO	LUGO
LLOBET	LOMELI	LOUBRIEL	LUGON
LLOMPART	LOMELIN	LOURIDO	LUGONES
LLONA	LOMELLIN	LOUSTAUNAU	LUINA
LLOPIS	LOMELY	LOVATO	LUIS
LLOPIZ	LONA	LOVATON	LUITIN
LLORCA	LONDONO	LOVEIRA	LUJAN
LLOREDA	LONGORIA	LOVERA	LUJANO
LLORENS	LONGORIO	LOVERAS	LUJARDO
LLORENTE	LONGOVIA	LOVILLE	LUJO
LLORET	LONGUEVAN	LOVIO	LUJON
LLORIN	LONVELIN	LOYA	LUMBRERA
LLOSA	LOPATEGUI	LOYNAZ	LUMBRERAS
LLOVERA	LOPE	LOYO	LUNA
LLOVERAS	LOPENA	LOYOLA	LUNARES
LLOVET	LOPERA	LOZA	LUPERCIO
LLOVIO	LOPERENA	LOZADA	LUPEZ
LLUBERES	LOPETEGUI	LOZADO	LUPIAN
LLUCH	LOPEZ	LOZANA	LUPIANEZ
LLUIS	LOPEZCASTRO	LOZANO	LUPIBA
LLURIA	LOPEZMENDOZA	LOZEZ	LUPIO
LLUVERAS	LOPEZRODRIGUEZ	LOZOLLA	LUQUE
LOA	LOPEZSANCHEZ	LOZOYA	LUQUEZ
LOAIZA	LOPEZYEGA	LUA	LUQUIN
LOARTE	LOPOZ	LUACES	LUQUIS
LOAYZA	LOQUET	LUAN	LURAS
LOBAINA	LORA	LUAS	LUVIANO
LOBATO	LORANCA	LUBE	LUYANDA
LOBATOS	LORCA	LUBERTA	LUYANDO
LOBATOZ	LOREDO	LUBIAN	LUZA
LOBERA	LORENCES	LUCARIO	LUZANIA
LODEIRO	LORENTE	LUCATERO	LUZANILLA
LODEVICO	LORENZANA	LUCATORTA	LUZANO
LODOS	LORERA	LUCENA	LUZARDO
LODOZA	LORETDEMOLA	LUCER	LUZARRAGA
LOERA	LOREZ	LUCERO	LUZBET
LOEZA	LORIDO	LUCIO	LUZUNARIS
LOGOLUSO	LORIEGA	LUCO	LUZURIAGA
LOGRONO	LORIGA	LUCOS	
LOINAZ	LORIGO	LUCRET	
LOIRA	LORONA	LUEBANO	M
LOJA	LORONO	LUENGAS	MACARAIG
LOJERO	LORTA	LUENGO	MACARDICAN
LOJO	LORZA	LUERA	MACARENO
LOMANA	LOSA	LUERAS	MACARON
LOMAYESVA	LOSADA	LUEVANO	MACAVINTA
LOMBANA	LOSADO	LUEVANOS	MACAYA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

MACAYAN	MAESTES	MALABANAN	MANCHAN
MACDONADO	MAESTOS	MALABE	MANCHEGO
MACEDA	MAESTRE	MALABEHAR	MANCIAS
MACEIRA	MAESTREY	MALACARA	MANCILLA
MACEN	MAESTRU	MALAGON	MANCILLAS
MACENA	MAEVA	MALANA	MANCINAS
MACEO	MAEZ	MALANCHE	MANCITO
MACEYRA	MAGALDE	MALANDRIS	MANDADO
MACHICHE	MAGALLAN	MALARIN	MANDONADO
MACHIN	MAGALLANES	MALAVE	MANDUGARO
MACHORRO	MAGALLANEZ	MALAVE	MANDUJAN
MACHUCA	MAGALLON	MALAVES	MANDUJANO
MACIA	MAGALONA	MALAVET	MANGOME
MACIAL	MAGANA	MALAVEZ	MANGUAL
MACIAS	MAGANTE	MALBAEZ	MANGUIA
MACIAZ	MAGARINO	MALBAS	MANICOM
MACIEL	MAGAZ	MALDANADO	MANIQUIS
MACOTELA	MAGDAEL	MALDENADO	MANITO
MADA	MAGDALANO	MALDOMADO	MANJARES
MADALA	MAGDALENA	MALDONA	MANJAREZ
MADARIAGA	MAGDALENO	MALDONADA	MANJARRES
MADERA	MAGDIRILA	MALDONADO	MANJARREZ
MADERIS	MAGENO	MALDONALDO	MANOSA
MADERO	MAGLICA	MALDONDO	MANQUERO
MADIEDO	MAGLUTA	MALDONODO	MANQUEROS
MADOZ	MAGPAYO	MALENDEZ	MANRESA
MADRAZO	MAGPURI	MALFAYON	MANRIGUEZ
MADRIA	MAGRINA	MALIAROS	MANRIQUE
MADRID	MAGSOMBOL	MALIBRAN	MANRIQUES
MADRIGAL	MAGUREGUI	MALICAY	MANRIQUEZ
MADRIGALES	MAIMES	MALLANO	MANRRIQUE
MADRIGUAL	MAIMO	MALLEA	MANRRIQUEZ
MADRIL	MAINEGRA	MALLOQUE	MANSANALES
MADRILES	MAINERO	MALLORCA	MANSANALEZ
MADRILL	MAINEZ	MALONADO	MANSANARES
MADRIZ	MAIQUEZ	MALONCON	MANSANAREZ
MADRONA	MAIRENA	MALOVE	MANSILLA
MADRUENO	MAISONAVE	MALPICA	MANSILLAS
MADRUGA	MAISONET	MALTES	MANSITO
MADUANO	MAISTERRA	MALTOS	MANSO
MADUELL	MAITIA	MALUIA	MANTECA
MADUENA	MAITO	MALVAEZ	MANTECON
MADUENO	MAIZ	MALVAREZ	MANTEROLA
MADURO	MAJALCA	MALVIDO	MANTILLA
MAELIA	MAJANO	MAHARADLO	MANTINEZ
MAES	MAJARUCON	MANCEBO	MANUZ
MAESE	MAJENO	MANCERA	MANZANA
MAESO	MAJIA	MANCERO	MANZANAL
MAESTAS	MAJUL	MANCHA	MANZANARES
MAESTAZ	MAJUTA	MANCHACA	MANZANAREZ

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

MANZANEDO	MAREQUE	MARSELLOS	MASFERRER
MANZANERA	MARERO	MARTE	MASIAS
MANZANERES	MARES	MARTELON	MASIEL
MANZANERO	MARESMA	MARTENEZ	MASJUAN
MANZANET	MAREZ	MARTES	MASPERO
MANZANILLA	MARFIL	MARTEZ	MASPONS
MANZANO	MARFILENO	MARTIARENA	MASQUIDA
MANZUR	MARGAILLAN	MARTICORENA	MASSANA
MAPALO	MARGARITO	MARTINDELCAMPO	MASSANET
MAPULA	MARGUEZ	MARTINES	MASSAS
MAQUEDA	MARIANES	MARTINETS	MASSIATTE
MAQUEIRA	MARIANS	MARTINEX	MASTACHE
MAQUINALEZ	MARICHAL	MARTINEZ	MASTRAPA
MAQUIVAR	MARICHALAR	MARTINEZDECASTRO	MASVIDAL
MARABOTTO	MARIDUENA	MARTINEZGARCIA	MATA
MARADIAGA	MARIN	MARTINEZGONZALEZ	MATAIYA
MARALES	MARINAS	MARTINEZORTIZ	MATALLANA
MARANAN	MARINELARENA	MARTINEZRODRIGUEZ	MATALOBOS
MARANON	MARINERO	MARTINIZ	MATAMOROS
MARANTE	MARINES	MARTIR	MATANZO
MARANTOS	MARINEZ	MARTIRENA	MATEAS
MARASCOLA	MARIONA	MARTIZ	MATEO
MARATAS	MARISCAL	MARTLARO	MATEOS
MARAVEZ	MARISTANY	MARTNEZ	MATEU
MARAVILLA	MARISY	MARTORELL	MATIAS
MARAVILLAS	MARITNEZ	MARTOS	MATIENZO
MARAVILLO	MARLANO	MARUFFO	MATILLA
MARBAN	MARMOL	MARUFO	MATOS
MARCADIS	MARMOLEJO	MARULANDA	MATOSO
MARCANO	MARMOLEJOS	MARUNO	MATOZA
MARCELENO	MARONES	MARURI	MATTILLO
MARCELIN	MARQUEZ	MARVEZ	MATURANA
MARCHA	MARQUINA	MARXUACH	MATURINO
MARCHAN	MARQUIZ	MARZAN	MATUTE
MARCHANTE	MARRASQUIN	MARZOA	MAULEON
MARCHANY	MARRENO	MARZOL	MAUNA
MARCHECO	MARRERO	MARZOVILLA	MAUPOME
MARCHENA	MARRIAGA	MAS	MAURAS
MARCHIONDO	MARRIETTA	MASCARDO	MAUREL
MARCIAL	MARRODAN	MASCARENA	MAURICIO
MARCILLA	MARROGUIN	MASCARENAS	MAURIES
MARCILLO	MARROQUIN	MASCARENAZ	MAURIZ
MARCOR	MARRORO	MASCARENO	MAUROSA
MARCOS	MARROZOS	MASCARINAS	MAUROZA
MARDOMINGO	MARRUFFO	MASCARRO	MAYA
MARDUENO	MARRUFO	MASCORRO	MAYAGOITIA
MAREINA	MARRUGO	MASDEO	MAYANS
MARENCO	MARRUJO	MASDEU	MAYAS
MARENTES	MARSACH	MASEDA	MAYATE
MARENTEZ	MARSALIA	MASERO	MAYDON

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

MAYEN	MEJA	MENDEOLA	MERCEDES
MAYMI	MEJIA	MENDEZ	MERCHAIN
MAYNEZ	MEJIAS	MENDIA	MERCHAN
MAYOL	MEJICO	MENDIAS	MERCODO
MAYORA	MEJIDO	MENDIAZ	MERCOLA
MAYORAL	MEJILLA	MENDIBLES	MERCONCHINI
MAYORCA	MEJILLAS	MENDIBURO	MERELES
MAYORDOMO	MEJORADA	MENDIBURU	MERENDON
MAYORGA	MEJORADO	MENDIETA	MEREZ
MAYORQUIN	MELANDEZ	MENDIETTA	MERGIL
MAYSONET	MELANO	MENDIGUTIA	MERINO
MAYTIN	MELCHOR	MENDINE	MERIZALDE
MAYTORENA	MELCON	MENDIOLA	MERJIL
MAZA	MELECIO	MENDIOLEA	MERLA
MAZARA	MELENA	MENDIONDO	MERLOS
MAZARIEGO	MELENCIANO	MENDITA	MERMEA
MAZARIEGOS	MELENDE	MENDIVEL	MERMEJO
MAZON	MELENDES	MENDIVIL	MERMELLA
MAZORRA	MELENDEZ	MENDIZ	MERODIO
MAZPULE	MELENDRES	MENDIZABAL	MERONO
MAZQUIARAN	MELENDREZ	MENDOSA	MERU
MAZUCA	MELENEDEZ	MENDOZA	MERUELO
MAZUELOS	MELENEZ	MENDOZA	MESA
MEASTAS	MELENUDO	MENDOZO	MESEGUER
MEAVE	MELERO	MENDRE	MESIA
MECADO	MELGAR	MENDRIN	MESIAS
MECARTEA	MELGAREJO	MENEDEZ	MESILLAS
MECENAS	MELGARES	MENENDEZ	MESINAS
MECHOSO	MELGOSA	MENES	MESONERO
MEDEL	MELGOZA	MENESES	MESORANA
MEDELES	MELIAN	MENEZ	MESQUIAS
MEDELEZ	MELIAS	MENJARES	MESQUIT
MEDELLIN	MELINDEZ	MENJIVAR	MESQUITA
MEDERO	MELIOTA	MENJUGA	MESQUITE
MEDEROS	MELLADO	MENOCAL	MESQUITI
MEDIANO	MELCOTON	MENOSCAL	MESSARRA
MEDIAVILLA	MEMBRENO	MENOUD	MESSEGUER
MEDINA	MEMBRILA	MENOYO	NESTA
MEDINAS	MENA	MERA	MESTAS
MEDINILLA	MENACHE	MERANCIO	MESTAZ
MEDIO	MENACHO	MERAS	MESTRE
MEDIZ	MENCHACA	MERAZ	MESTRES
MEDOLA	MENCHAEA	MERCAD	MESTRIL
MEDRAN	MENCHAVEZ	MERCADA	MEXIA
MEDRANO	MENCHEGO	MERCADAL	MEXICANO
MEGARIZ	MENCIA	MERCADE	MEZA
MEGUI	MENCIO	MERCADER	MEZQUITA
MEIJA	MENCOS	MERCADO	MICAN
MEIRELES	MENDANA	MERCARDO	MICHACA
MEIZOSO	MENDAROS	MERCED	MICHELENA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

MICHELTORENA	MINJARES	MOHEDANO	MONDELO
MIEDES	MINJAREZ	MOIZA	MONDONA
MIELES	MINOBE	MOJADO	MONDOZA
MIELGO	MINONDO	MOJARRO	MONDRAGON
MIERA	MINOSO	MOJEDA	MONEDA
MIERES	MINSAL	MOJENA	MONEDERO
MIEREZ	MIQUEO	MOJICA	MONEGRO
MIESES	MIR	MOLANO	MONED
MIGNARDOT	MIRABAL	MOLDES	MONGE
MIGOYA	MIRABEL	MOLDONADO	MONGES
MIGUEL	MIRABENT	MOLEDO	MONGUIA
MIGUELES	MIRADA	MOLENA	MONITA
MIGUELEZ	MIRAFLORES	MOLENDEZ	MONJARAS
MIGUELIZ	MIRALES	MOLERA	MONJARAZ
MIGURA	MIRALLA	MOLERES	MONJARDIN
MIJANGOS	MIRALLES	MOLERIO	MONJE
MIJARES	MIRAMON	MOLGADO	MONJES
MIJAREZ	MIRAMONTES	MOLINA	MONLEON
MIJENES	MIRAMONTEZ	MOLINAR	MONLLOR
MILA	MIRANA	MOLINARES	MONNAR
MILANES	MIRANDA	MOLINARY	MONOZ
MILANEZ	MIRANO	MOLINAS	MONRAZ
MILARA	MIRASOL	MOLINER	MONREAL
MILERA	MIRAVAL	MOLINEROS	MONRIAL
MILIAN	MIRAYA	MOLINET	MONROIG
MILINA	MIRAZ	MOLLEDA	MONROY
MILLAN	MIRAZO	MOLLES	MONRREAL
MILLAND	MIRDITA	MOLLINDO	MONRRIAL
MILLANES	MIRELES	MOLLINEDO	MONSALVE
MILLANEZ	MIRELEZ	MONAGAS	MONSALVO
MILLANPONCE	MIRET	MONARCO	MONSEBAIS
MILLARES	MIRILES	MONARES	MONSEGUR
MILLAYES	MIRO	MONAREZ	MONSERRAT
MIMIAGA	MIROLLA	MONARQUE	MONSERRATE
MINABE	MISAS	MONARRES	MONSEVAIS
MINAGA	MISLA	MONARREZ	MONSEVALLES
MINAGORRI	MISQUEZ	MONCADA	MONSIBAIS
MINAMIDE	MIYAR	MONCADO	MONSIBAIZ
MINATRE	MIYARES	MONCAYO	MONSISVAIS
MINAYA	MOCEGA	MONCEVAIS	MONSIVAIS
MINCHACA	MOCETE	MONCEVAIZ	MONSIVAIZ
MINDIETA	MOCHO	MONCEVIAS	MONTAIVO
MINDIOLA	MOCTEZUMA	MONCIBAIS	MONTALBAN
MINERA	MODERO	MONCIBAIZ	MONTALBO
MINERO	MODIA	MONCIVAIS	MONTALUO
MINGUELA	MODRONO	MONCIVAIZ	MONTALVAN
MINGURA	MOGAS	MONCIVALLES	MONTALVO
MINIAREZ	MOGOLLON	MONCLOVA	MONTAN
MINICA	MOGRO	MONDACA	MONTANE
MINITREZ	MOGUEL	MONDEJAR	MONTANER

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

MONTANES	MONTOYA	MORFA	MOURIZ
MONTANEZ	MONTOYO	MORFFI	MOYA
MONTANIO	MONTUFAR	MORFI	MOYADO
MONTANO	MONTUYA	MORFIN	MOYANO
MONTANTES	MONZON	MORGA	MOYEDA
MONTAYA	MOQUETE	MORGALO	MOYENO
MONTAZ	MOQUINO	MORGAS	MOYET
MONTEAGUDO	MORA	MORHAR	MOYRON
MONTEALEGRE	MORADO	MORIEL	MOZAS
MONTEAVARO	MORAGA	MORILLA	MOZQUEDA
MONTECELO	MORAGO	MORILLAS	MUCALA
MONTECINO	MORAGUEZ	MORILLO	MUCINO
MONTEDEOCA	MORAIDA	MORILLON	MUDAFORT
MONTEFALCON	MORAILA	MORILLOS	MUELA
MONTEJANO	MORAL	MORIONES	MUELAS
MONTEJO	MORALE	MORIYON	MUENTES
MONTELLANO	MORALEJO	MORLA	MUGA
MONTELONGO	MORALES	MORLES	MUGARTEGUI
MONTEMAJOR	MORALES GONZALEZ	MORLET	MUGERZA
MONTEMAYOR	MORALES LOPEZ	MORLOTE	MUGICA
MONTENEGRO	MORALES RAMOS	MOROCHO	MUGUERCIA
MONTEON	MORALESTORRES	MORODO	MUGUERZA
MONTERA	MORALEZ	MOROLEZ	MUGUIRO
MONTERDE	MORANDA	MOROLEZ	MUIL
MONTEREY	MORANTES	MORON	MUINA
MONTERO	MORATA	MORONES	MUINAS
MONTEROLA	MORATALLA	MORONEZ	MUINO
MONTEROS	MORATAYA	MOROYOQUI	MUINOS
MONTERREY	MORATO	MORQUECHO	MUIRRAGUI
MONTERROSA	MORAZA	MORQUEZ	MUIS
MONTERROSO	MORCATE	MORRAS	MUJICA
MONTERROZA	MORCIEGO	MORRAZ	MULERO
MONTEERRUBIO	MORCIGLIO	MORRERO	MULET
MONTES	MORCOS	MORRINA	MULGADO
MONTESDEOCA	MOREDA	MORTEO	MUNA
MONTESINO	MOREDO	MORTERA	MUNANA
MONTESINOS	MOREIDA	MORUA	MUNARRIZ
MONTEVERDE	MOREIRAS	MORVA	MUNDO
MONTEZ	MOREJON	MOSCOSO	MUNECAS
MONTEZUMA	MORLES	MOSINO	MUNERA
MONTIEL	MORELION	MOSQUEA	MUNERO
MONTIJO	MORELLON	MOSQUEDA	MUNET
MONTILLA	MORELO	MOSQUEDO	MUNETON
MONTION	MORELOS	MOSQUERA	MUNEZ
MONTMAYOR	MORENO	MOTA	MUNGARAY
MONTOLLA	MORENTIN	MOTAL	MUNGARRO
MONTONO	MORERA	MOTILLA	MUNGIA
MONTOTO	MORERO	MOURE	MUNGUA
MONTOVA	MORETA	MOUREN	MUNILLA
MONTOY	MOREYRA	MOURINO	MUNIVE

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

MUNIVEZ
MUNIZ
MUNNE
MUNOA
MUNOS
MUÑOZ
MUÑOZCANO
MUNQUIA
MUNTANER
MURADAS
MURADAZ
MURADO
MURADA
MURAIRA
MURALLES
MURANE
MURATALLA
MURAVEZ
MURCIA
MURCIANO
MURCIO
MURGA
MURGADO
MURGUIA
MURIAS
MURIEDAS
MURIEL
MURIENTE
MURIETTA
MURILLO
MURO
MUROLAS
MUROS
MUROYA
MURRIETA
MURRIETTA
MURRILLO
MURSULI
MURUA
MURUAGA
MURUATO
MUSQUEZ
MUSQUIZ
MUSTELIER
MUTIO
MUXART
MUXO
MUZAUARIETA
MUZQUIZ

N
NABA
NABARRETE
NABARRETTE
NABAYAN
NABETA
NACER
NACHON
NACIANCENO
NADAL
NAFARRATE
NAFARRETE
NAGORE
NAJAR
NAJARA
NAJARES
NAJARRO
NAJERA
NALDA
NANDIN
NANDINO
NANEZ
NAPOLES
NARANJO
NARAVEZ
NARBAIZ
NARCHO
NARCIA
NAREDO
NARES
NAREZ
NAREZO
NARINO
NARIO
NARONJO
NARRANJO
NARRO
NARVAES
NARVAEZ
NARVAIS
NARVAIZ
NARVAREZ
NARVARTE
NATAL
NATERA
NATERAS
NATIVIDAD
NAVA
NAVAIRA

NAVAJAR
NAVAL
NAVALES
NAVALLO
NAVANJO
NAVAR
NAVARETE
NAVARETTE
NAVAREZ
NAVARIA
NAVARIJO
NAVARR
NAVARRETE
NAVARRETTE
NAVARRO
NAVAS
NAVEDA
NAVEDO
NAVEIRA
NAVEIRAS
NAVEJA
NAVEJAR
NAVEJAS
NAVERAN
NAVIA
NAVIDAD
NAVO
NAVODA
NAYA
NAYARES
NAZABAL
NAZARIO
NAZCO
NAZUR
NEBLINA
NEBREDIA
NEBRIDA
NECO
NECOCHEA
NECOECHEA
NECUZE
NEGRE
NEGREIRA
NEGRET
NEGRETE
NEGRETTE
NEGRIN
NEGRON
NEGRONCOLON
NEGRONI

NEGUERUELA
NEIRA
NEITO
NEIVES
NEJAR
NERADA
NEREY
NERIA
NERIO
NERIOS
NERIS
NERVAIS
NEVARES
NEVAREZ
NEVARREZ
NEYRA
NIALS
NIAVE
NIAVES
NIAVEZ
NICACIO
NICASIO
NICOT
NIDEZ
NIDO
NIEBLA
NIEBLAS
NIEGO
NIELES
NIETO
NIEVA
NIEVE
NIEVES
NIEVEZ
NIEZ
NIGAGLIONI
NIGOS
NILA
NIN
NINA
NINO
NIRA
NISPEROS
NISTAL
NIVAL
NIVAR
NIVES
NIZ
NOA
NOBARA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

OLLERVIDES	ORANA	ORIVE	ORUE
OLLERVIDEZ	ORANDAY	ORIZAGA	ORUNA
OLLIVARES	ORANTE	ORJALES	ORVANANOS
OLLOQUE	ORANTES	ORJUELA	ORZA
OLLOQUI	ORANTEZ	ORNELAS	ORZABAL
OLME	ORATE	ORNELAZ	ORZO
OLMEDA	ORBAY	ORNELES	OSA
OLMEDO	ORBEA	OROBIO	OSANO
OLMO	ORBEGOZO	OROL	OSCOS
OLMOS	ORCA	ORONA	OSCOY
OLMOZ	ORCASITAS	ORONoz	OSEDA
OLONA	ORDAZ	OROPESA	OSEGUEDA
OLONIA	ORDENANA	OROPEZA	OSEGUERA
OLONO	ORDENER	OROSA	OSEJO
OLORTEGUI	ORDENES	OROSCO	OSELIO
OLQUIN	ORDENEZ	ORoz	OSEQUERA
OLTIVERO	ORDIALES	ORozCO	OSES
OLVEDA	ORDINARIO	ORozEO	OSETE
OLVEDO	ORDONES	ORPILLA	OSIO
OLVEIRA	ORDONEZ	ORPINEL	OSLE
OLVERA	ORDONO	ORQUIZ	OSNAYA
OLVEZ	ORDOQUI	ORRACA	OSO
OMAEHEVARRIA	ORDORICA	ORRADRE	OSOLLO
OMANA	ORDOVER	ORRANTE	OSONA
OMS	ORDUNA	ORRANTIA	OSORIA
ONATE	ORDUNEZ	ORREGO	OSORIO
ONDARO	ORDUNO	ORRIOLA	OSORNIA
ONDARZA	OREGEL	ORRIOLS	OSORNIO
ONDOY	OREJEL	ORSABA	OSORNO
ONDREAS	ORELLANA	ORSUA	OSPINA
ONDRIAS	ORELLANO	ORTA	OSPINO
ONGANIA	ORENDAIN	ORTAL	OSPITAL
ONGAY	ORENGO	ORTAS	OSSA
ONOFRE	ORENSE	ORTEG	OSSORGIN
ONoz	ORETEGA	ORTEGA	OSSORIO
ONSUREZ	ORETGA	ORTEGAS	OSTEGUIN
ONTANEDA	ORFILA	ORTEGON	OSTIGUIN
ONTIBEROZ	ORGANISTA	ORTES	OSTIQUIN
ONTIVERAS	ORGE	ORTEZ	OSTOLAZA
ONTIVERO	ORIA	ORTIGAS	OSTOS
ONTIVEROS	ORIBA	ORTIGOSA	OSUNA
ONTIVEROZ	ORIBE	ORTIGOZA	OTANEZ
OPIO	ORIGEL	ORTIVEZ	OTANO
OPORTO	ORIGINALES	ORTIVIZ	OTAZO
OQUENDO	ORIHUELA	ORTIZ	OTEGUI
OQUITA	ORIJEL	ORTIZYPINO	OTEIZA
ORABUENA	ORIQUE	ORTOLAZA	OTEO
ORACION	ORISIO	ORTUNIO	OTERA
ORAMA	ORITIZ	ORTUNO	OTERO
ORAMAS	ORITZ	ORTUZAR	OTHON

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

OTI	PACHUCA	PALAU	PANARISO
OTONDO	PACIAS	PALAZON	PANCEGRAN
OVADIA	PACIFICAR	PALAZUELOS	PANCHANA
OVALLE	PACILLAS	PALENCIA	PANCHO
OVALLES	PACIN	PALENZUELA	PANCORBO
OVALLEZ	PACINA	PALEO	PANDAL
OVANDO	PACO	PALGON	PANDAS
OVARES	PADDILLA	PALICIO	PANDES
OVIEDA	PADER	PALITOS	PANDO
OVIEDO	PADIA	PALIZO	PANDURO
OXIOS	PADIAL	PALLAIS	PANELO
OYACA	PADIAS	PALLAN	PANENO
OYAGUE	PADIERNA	PALLANES	PANEQUE
OYANGUREN	PADILL	PALLANEZ	PANERO
OYARBIDE	PADILLA	PALLARES	PANETO
OYARZABAL	PADILLIA	PALLAREZ	PANIAGUA
OYARZUN	PADILLO	PALLEJA	PANIAQUA
OYAS	PADIN	PALLENS	PANIZ
OYERBIDES	PADOR	PALLOT	PANOPIO
OYERVIDES	PADRES	PALMARES	PANTA
OYERVIDEZ	PADRINO	PALMAREZ	PANTAJA
OYOLA	PADRO	PALMARIN	PANTALEON
OYOQUE	PADRON	PALMAS	PANTIGA
OYUELA	PADUA	PALMEIRO	PANTIN
OZAETA	PAEZ	PALMERIN	PANTLEO
OZETA	PAGAN	PALMEROS	PANTOJA
OZORES	PAGANRIVERA	PALOMA	PANTOJAS
OZORIA	PAGES	PALOMAR	PANTOYA
OZORNIA	PAGON	PALOMARES	PANTUSA
OZUNA	PAGON	PALOMAREZ	PANUCO
OZUNIGA	PAGUAGA	PALOMEQUE	PANZARDI
	PAGUIO	PALOMERA	PANZIERA
	PAHISSA	PALOMIN	PARACHE
	PAIACIOS	PALOMINO	PARADA
	PAIRADA	PALOMINOS	PARADEDA
	PAIRIS	PALOMO	PARADELA
	PAIZ	PALOP	PARADELO
	PAJARITO	PALOS	PARADES
	PAJARO	PALOU	PARADEZ
	PAJUELO	PAMANES	PARAMO
	PALACIES	PAMARAN	PARAPAR
	PALACIO	PAMBLANCO	PARAYNO
	PALACIOS	PAMIAS	PARAYUELOS
	PALADINES	PAMINTUAN	PARAZO
	PALAFOS	PAMPIN	PARCES
	PALAFOS	PAMPLONA	PARDAVE
	PALAFOS	PANALES	PARDILLO
	PALAGANAS	PANALES	PARDINAS
	PALAMO	PANALEZ	PARDO
	PALASOTA	PANAMA	PARDOS
	PALATO	PANAMENO	

P

PABEY
 PABLICO
 PABLO
 PABLOS
 PABON
 PABROS
 PACHARZINA
 PACHEC
 PACHECANO
 PACHECO
 PACHELO
 PACHEO
 PACHERO
 PACHICANO
 PACHO
 PACHON

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

PARDUCHO	PATINO	PEGUERO	PERAL
PAREDES	PATLAN	PEGUEROS	PERALES
PAREDEZ	PATRANELLA	PEINADO	PERALEZ
PAREIRA	PATRON	PEIRO	PERALTA
PAREJA	PAUDA	PELACHE	PERALTO
PARELLADA	PAULA	PELAEZ	PERATIS
PARERA	PAULLADA	PELAIZ	PERAZA
PARES	PAVEDES	PELALLO	PERCHES
PARETS	PAVILA	PELATA	PERCHEZ
PAREYA	PAVON	PELAYO	PERDICES
PAREZ	PAYAN	PELEGRINA	PERDIDO
PARGA	PAYANO	PELLECEC	PERDIGON
PARGAS	PAYARES	PELLERANO	PERDOMO
PARIZ	PAYAS	PELLICIER	PEREA
PAROCUA	PAYEN	PELLOT	PEREDA
PARQUE	PAYERO	PELUFFO	PEREDIA
PARRA	PAZ	PENA	PEREDO
PARRADO	PAZMINO	PENABAD	PEREGRINA
PARRAGA	PAZOS	PENADO	PEREGRINO
PARRAL	PECARO	PENAFIEL	PEREIDA
PARRALES	PECELUNAS	PENAFLOE	PEREIRO
PARRAS	PECERO	PENAFLOEIDA	PERELES
PARRAZ	PECHERO	PENAGARZA	PERERA
PARRENO	PECINA	PENAHERRERA	PERES
PARRIERA	PECOS	PENALBA	PEREYDA
PARRILLA	PEDEVILLA	PENALES	PEREYO
PARRONDO	PEDRAJA	PENALO	PEREYRA
PARTAGAS	PEDRAS	PENALOSA	PEREZ
PARTIDA	PEDRAYES	PENALOZA	PEREZA
PARTIDO	PEDRAZ	PENALVER	PEREZCANO
PASADA	PEDRAZA	PENALVERT	PEREZCHICA
PASAMONTE	PEDRE	PENANO	PEREZCOLON
PASANTES	PEDREGAL	PENARANDA	PEREZDEALEJO
PASARELL	PEDREGO	PENATE	PEREZDELRIO
PASARET	PEDREGON	PENDAS	PEREZDIAZ
PASARIN	PEDREGUERA	PENEZ	PEREZGONZALEZ
PASCACIO	PEDREIRA	PENICHE	PEREZJIMENEZ
PASCUAL	PEDREIRO	PENICHET	PEREZLOPEZ
PASCUALI	PEDRERA	PENILLA	PEREZMENDEZ
PASENA	PEDRERO	PENON	PEREZMONTES
PASILLAS	PEDRIANES	PENSADO	PEREZRAMOS
PASOLS	PEDRINO	PENUELA	PERFECTO
PASOS	PEDROCHE	PENUELAS	PERFINO
PASSAPERA	PEDROGO	PENUELAZ	PERICAS
PASTORA	PEDROLA	PENUNURI	PERLAS
PASTORIZA	PEDROSA	PEON	PERMUY
PASTRAN	PEDROSO	PEPERAS	PERNAS
PASTRANA	PEDROZA	PEPITO	PEROLDO
PASTRANO	PEGO	PEQUENO	PEROZO
PATINA	PEGODA	PEQUERO	PERRES

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

PERRIRAZ	PIMIENTA	PITRONES	POLIDURA
PERTIERRA	PIMIENTO	PIZANA	POLINA
PERU	PIMINTEL	PIZANO	POLITRON
PERUMEAN	PINA	PIZARO	POLLERANA
PERUSINA	PINADEARCOS	PIZARRA	POLLORENO
PERUSQUIA	PINAL	PIZARRO	POLVADO
PERUYERA	PINALES	PIZULA	POMALE
PERUYERO	PINALEZ	PLA	POMALES
PERVEZ	PINARES	PLACENCIA	POMARES
PERYATEL	PINCAY	PLACENCIO	POMAREZ
PESANTE	PINEDA	PLACENSIA	POMBROL
PESANTES	PINEDO	PLACENTIA	POMELEO
PESANTEZ	PINEIRA	PLACERES	POMPA
PESCADO	PINEIRO	PLAJA	PONCABARE
PESCADOR	PINELA	PLANA	PONCE
PESINA	PINELO	PLANAS	PONCEDELEON
PESQUEDA	PINERA	PLANCARTE	PONCHO
PESQUEIRA	PINERO	PLANCENCIA	PONCIANO
PESQUERA	PINEROS	PLANELL	PONCIO
PESQUIERA	PINEY	PLANELLAS	PONSDOMENECH
PEYDRO	PINEYRO	PLANES	PONZOA
PEYNADO	PINGARRON	PLANOS	PORATA
PEYRO	PINIELLA	PLANTILLAS	PORCAYO
PEZA	PINILLA	PLANTO	PORCHAS
PEZEZ	PINILLO	PLASCENCIA	PORCHO
PEZINA	PINILLOS	PLASENCIA	PORDIA
PIARD	PINO	PLASENCIO	PORFIL
PICALLO	PINOL	PLATA	PORLAS
PICAR	PINON	PLATAMONE	PORRAS
PICART	PINONES	PLATAS	PORRATA
PICASCIA	PINTADO	PLATERO	PORRAZ
PICASO	PINTOR	PLAZA	PORRERO
PICAZO	PINTOS	PLAZAS	PORRES
PICENO	PINUELA	PLAZOLA	PORROS
PICHARDO	PINUELAS	PLIEGO	PORRAL
PICO	PINZON	PLUMA	PORALATIN
PICON	PIOQUINTO	PLUMAS	PORATALES
PICOS	PIQUERO	PLUMEDA	PORATALEZ
PIEDAD	PIREZ	PLUMEY	PORATELA
PIEDRA	PIRINEA	POBAR	PORATELLES
PIEDRAHITA	PIRIS	POBLANO	PORATES
PIEDRAS	PIRIZ	POBLETE	PORATEIELES
PIELAGO	PIS	POBRE	PORATILLA
PIERAS	PISANA	PODILLA	PORATILLO
PIJUAN	PISENO	POEY	PORATILLOS
PILA	PISONERO	POGAN	PORATOCARRERO
PILAR	PITA	POLA	PORATOLAN
PILARTE	PITALUGA	POLACO	PORATORREAL
PILLADO	PITARCH	POLANCO	PORATUGAL
PILOTO	PITONES	POLENDO	PORATUGUES

November, 1994

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

PORTUGUEZ
 PORTUONDO
 POSADA
 POSADAS
 POSAS
 POSO
 POSOS
 POSTIGO
 POSTIL
 POTESTAD
 POUGES
 POUSA
 PAVEDA
 POVENTUD
 POVIONES
 POYORENA
 POZA
 POZAS
 POZERO
 POZO
 POZOS
 POZUELOS
 PRADAS
 PRADERE
 PRADIA
 PRADO
 PRAT
 PRATS
 PRATTS
 PRECIADO
 PELLEZO
 PRENDES
 PRENDEZ
 PRENDIZ
 PRESA
 PRESAS
 PRESIADO
 PRESNO
 PRESTAMO
 PREZAS
 PRIDA
 PRIEDE
 PRIEGO
 PRIEGUEZ
 PRIETO
 PRIMELLES
 PRIMERA
 PRIMERO
 PRIO
 PROA

PROANO
 PROCEL
 PROCELA
 PROCSAL
 PROENZA
 PROHIAS
 PROO
 PROVENCIO
 PROVEYER
 PRUDENCIO
 PRUNA
 PRUNEDA
 PRUNES
 PUBILL
 PUBILLONES
 PUCHADES
 PUEBLA
 PUELLA
 PUELLO
 PUENTE
 PUENTES
 PUENTEZ
 PUERTA
 PUERTAS
 PUERTO
 PUERTOS
 PUEYO
 PUGA
 PUGEDA
 PUIG
 PUJADAS
 PUJAL
 PUJALS
 PUJOL
 PUJOLS
 PULGAR
 PULGARIN
 PULIDA
 PULIDO
 PULOMENA
 PUMAR
 PUMARADA
 PUMAREJO
 PUMARES
 PUMARIEGA
 PUMAROL
 PUNALES
 PUNNARA
 PUNO
 PUNTA

PUNTIEL
 PUPO
 PURA
 PURCELLA
 PURISIMA
 PUYADA
 PUYOL

Q

QUADRENY
 QUALIA
 QUASADA
 QUECLAS
 QUEIPO
 QUEIRO
 QUEIRUGA
 QUELLAR
 QUEMADA
 QUERALT
 QUERDO
 QUERIDO
 QUERO
 QUERT
 QUESADA
 QUESADO
 QUETEL
 QUETGLAS
 QUEVEDO
 QUEZADA
 QUIALA
 QUIAN
 QUIBUYEN
 QUICENO
 QUICHOCHO
 QUIDERA
 QUIHUIS
 QUIHUIZ
 QUIJADA
 QUIJALVO
 QUIJAMO
 QUIJAS
 QUILALA
 QUILANTAN
 QUILENDERINO
 QUILES
 QUILEZ
 QUILIMACO
 QUIMBAR
 QUIMIRO

QUINAL
 QUINCOES
 QUINDE
 QUINDNEZ
 QUINENES
 QUINES
 QUINI
 QUINIONES
 QUINDA
 QUINONE
 QUINONES
 QUINONEZ
 QUINONOS
 QUINORES
 QUINTAMA
 QUINTANA
 QUINTANAL
 QUINTANAR
 QUINTANILLA
 QUINTANS
 QUINTARO
 QUINTAS
 QUINTEIRO
 QUINTELA
 QUINTENILLA
 QUINTERA
 QUINTERO
 QUINTEROS
 QUINTINO
 QUINTONA
 QUINTONES
 QUINTONEZ
 QUINTOS
 QUIONES
 QUIRARTE
 QUIRCH
 QUIRENO
 QUIRINDONGO
 QUIRINO
 QUIRO
 QUIROA
 QUIROBA
 QUIROGA
 QUIROL
 QUIROLA
 QUIROS
 QUIROZ
 QUITA
 QUITANIA
 QUITOS

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

QUITUGUA
QUIZ

R

RABADE
RABAGO
RABAJA
RABANO
RABASA
RABASSA
RABAZA
RABEIRO
RABELL
RABELO
RABIA
RABIELA
RABINA
RABINO
RABOS
RADAVERO
RADILLA
RADILLO
RADRIGUEZ
RAEL
RAEZ
RAFAEL
RAFALIN
RAFULS
RAICES
RAIGOSA
RAIGOZA
RAIMUNDEZ
RAIMUNDI
RAISOLA
RAJOY
RALDIRIS
RAMALLO
RAMARIZ
RAMAS
RAMBES
RAMBLAS
RAMBONGA
RAMENTOL
RAMEREZ
RAMERIZ
RAMERO
RAMERY
RAMIEREZ
RAMIERZ

RAMIEZ
RAMIL
RAMINEZ
RAMIR
RAMIRE
RAMIRES
RAMIREZ
RAMIRIZ
RAMIRO
RAMIS
RAMON
RAMONEDA
RAMONES
RAMOS
RAMOSGONZALEZ
RAMOSMEDINA
RAMOSRIVERA
RAMOSRODRIGUEZ
RAMOZ
RAMUDO
RAMUZ
RANCANO
RANDEZ
RANERO
RANESES
RANGEL
RANGELL
RANGELLOPEZ
RANJEL
RANSOLA
RAQUENIO
RAQUENO
RAQUEPO
RASALES
RASCOM
RASCON
RASPALDO
RASURA
RATON
RAUDA
RAVAGO
RAVARD
RAVELO
RAVENTOS
RAXACH
RAYA
RAYAS
RAYGOSA
RAYGOZA
RAYMOS

RAYMUNDO
RAYNA
RAYONEZ
RAYOR
RAYOS
RAZATOS
RAZO
REALES
REALIVASQUEZ
REALME
REALYVASQUEZ
REANO
REATEGUI
REAZA
REAZOLA
REBELES
REBELEZ
REBELLON
REBETERANO
REBOLLAR
REBOLLEDO
REBOLLO
REBOLLOSO
REBOREDO
REBOSO
REBOYRAS
REBOZO
REBUSTILLO
RECALDE
RECAREY
RECARTE
RECENDES
RECENDEZ
RECHANI
RECHANY
RECHY
RECTILLAS
RECINOS
RECIO
RECLUSADO
RECOVO
RECUSET
REDE
REDERO
REDONA
REDONDO
REDRUELLO
REFUERZO
REGALADO
REGALDO

REGALES
REGALO
REGALOS
REGATO
REGINO
REGOJO
REGOS
REGRUTTO
REGUA
REGUEIRA
REGUEIRO
REGUERA
REGUERO
REGULES
REGUSA
REICEN
REICES
REIGOSA
REINA
REINAGA
REINALDO
REINAT
REINERO
REINOSA
REINOSO
REINUS
REJAS
REJINO
REJO
REJON
REL
RELLES
RELLEZ
RELUCIO
REMACHE
REMEDIOS
REMIGIO
REMIJIO
REMO
RENDEROS
RENDON
RENEDO
RENGE
RENOBATO
RENOVA
RENOVALES
RENOVATO
RENTA
RENTAS
RENTERIA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

RENTERIAS	REVUELTA	RICHINA	RIQUELME
REORDA	REVUELTAS	RICO	RIQUERO
REOYO	REXACH	RICONDO	RISQUET
REPOLLET	REY	RIDRIGUEZ	RISUENO
REPREZA	REYEROS	RIEDO	RIUS
REQUEJO	REYERS	RIEGA	RIUSECH
REQUENA	REYES	RIEGO	RIVADA
REQUENES	REYESPEREZ	RIEGOS	RIVADENEIRA
REQUENZ	REYESRODRIGUEZ	RIERA	RIVADENEYRA
REQUENO	REYZ	RIERAS	RIVADULLA
REQUIRO	REYGADAS	RIESCO	RIVALE
RESCHMAN	REYNA	RIESGO	RIVALI
RESENDEZ	REYNADO	RIESTRA	RIVARES
RESENDIS	REYNAGA	RIGAL	RIVAROLA
RESENDIZ	REYNALDO	RIGALES	RIVAS
RESERVA	REYNALDOS	RIGAU	RIVAZ
RESINA	REYNERO	RIGUAL	RIVEIRA
RESMA	REYNEROS	RIGUERA	RIVEIRO
RESON	REYNOS	RIGUERO	RIVERA
RESPETO	REYNOSA	RIJO	RIVERACOLON
RESSY	REYNOSO	RIJOS	RIVERACRUZ
RESTO	REYNOZA	RIMBLAS	RIVERADIAZ
RESTOY	REYNOZO	RINAURO	RIVERALUGO
RESTREDO	REYO	RINCHE	RIVERAPEREZ
RESTREPO	REYOS	RINCON	RIVERARIVERA
RESUREZ	REZA	RINCONENO	RIVERAS
RETA	REZENDEZ	RINCONES	RIVERIA
RETAMAL	RIALI	RINGLERO	RIVERO
RETAMALES	RIANCHO	RIOBO	RIVEROL
RETAMAR	RIANDA	RIOCABO	RIVEROLL
RETAMOSA	RIAVE	RIOFRIO	RIVERON
RETAMOZA	RIAZA	RIOJA	RIVEROS
RETAMA	RIBADENEIRA	RIOJAS	RIVERRA
RETANO	RIBAL	RIOJAZ	RIVIERO
RETES	RIBALTA	RIOJOS	RIZO
RETEZ	RIBAS	RIOLLANO	ROA
RETIZ	RIBERA	RIONDA	ROACHO
RETTA	RIBERAL	RIOPEDRE	ROANO
RETURETA	RIBERAS	RIOS	ROAINA
REVADA	RIBOT	RIOSECO	ROBALI
REVADO	RIBOTA	RIOSESPINOZA	ROBALIN
REVELES	RICABAL	RIOSFLORES	ROBALINO
REVELEZ	RICALDE	RIOSMARTINEZ	ROBAU
REVELLES	RICANO	RIOSPEREZ	ROBAYNA
REVERON	RICARDEZ	RIOZ	ROBAYO
REVILLA	RICARDO	RIPALDA	ROBEDA
REVILLAS	RICART	RIPES	ROBELDO
REVOLLAR	RICARTE	RIPOL	ROBELD
REVOLLEDO	RICHARTE	RIPOLL	ROBLAS
REVOREDO	RICHIEZ	RIPOLLES	ROBLEDA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

ROBLEDO	RODRIGUERA	ROMERA	ROSITAS
ROBLEJO	RODRIGUEZ	ROMERO	ROSQUETE
ROBLERO	RODRIGUEZMARTINEZ	ROMEROS	ROSTRO
ROBLES	RODRIGUEZS	ROMEU	ROTEA
ROBLETO	RODRIGUEZ	ROMEZ	ROTELA
ROBLEZ	RODRIGUIZ	ROMIREZ	ROTGER
ROBREDO	RODRIGUZ	ROMIRO	ROUCO
ROCA	RODRIQUEZ	ROMO	ROURA
ROCAFORT	RODRIQUIZ	ROMOS	ROURE
ROCAFUERTE	RODRIUZZ	ROMPAL	ROVAYO
ROCAMONTES	RODRIUGEZ	RON	ROVERA
ROCAMONTEZ	RODRIZUEZ	RONCES	ROVIRA
ROCERO	RODROGUEZ	RONDA	ROVIROSA
ROCES	RODRUGUEZ	RONDAN	ROXAS
ROCHA	RODRUQUEZ	RONDERO	ROYBAL
ROCHAS	RODUGUEZ	RONDEZ	ROYBALL
ROCHES	RODULFO	RONDON	ROYBOL
ROCHIN	RODZ	RONGAVILLA	ROYERO
ROCHOA	ROEL	RONJE	ROYO
ROCIO	ROGANS	RONQUILLO	ROYOS
RODADO	ROGERIO	ROQUE	ROYVAL
RODALLEGAS	ROGES	ROQUENI	ROZADA
RODARTE	ROGRIGUEZ	ROQUERO	ROZALES
RODAS	ROGUE	ROQUETA	ROZO
RODEA	ROHENA	ROS	RUACHO
RODELA	ROIBAL	ROSA	RUALES
RODELAS	ROIDE	ROSABAL	RUALO
RODELO	ROIG	ROSADA	RUAN
RODENA	ROIS	ROSADO	RUANO
RODENAS	ROIZ	ROSAL	RUAS
RODERO	ROJA	ROSALES	RUBALACA
RODEZ	ROJANO	ROSALESDELRIO	RUBALCABA
RODRIGUEZ	ROJAS	ROSALEZ	RUBALCADA
RODICIO	ROJEL	ROSALY	RUBALCADO
RODIGUEZ	ROJERO	ROSARIA	RUBALCAUA
RODIL	ROJES	ROSARIO	RUBALCAVA
RODILES	ROJO	ROSARIODIAZ	RUBERO
RODIQUEZ	ROJOS	ROSARO	RUBERTE
RODIRGUEZ	ROLDAN	ROSAS	RUBI
RODREGUEZ	ROLDON	ROSELI	RUBIA
RODRGUEZ	ROLDOS	ROSELLO	RUBIALES
RODRIG	ROLOW	ROSELLON	RUBIANES
RODRIGEUS	ROMAGOSA	ROSENDO	RUBIANO
RODRIGEZ	ROMAGUERA	ROSENEY	RUBIDO
RODRIGIEZ	ROMANDIA	ROSERO	RUBIELLA
RODRIGNEZ	ROMANES	ROSES	RUBIERA
RODRIGOEZ	ROMANEZ	ROSETE	RUBILDO
RODRIGS	ROMANILLOS	ROSILES	RUBINOS
RODRIGU	ROMAY	ROSILEZ	RUBIO
RODRIGUEA	ROMAYOR	ROSILLO	RUBIOLA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

RUCIO
 RUCOBO
 RUEDA
 RUEDAFLORES
 RUEDAS
 RUELAS
 RUELAZ
 RUELOS
 RUEMPEL
 RUENES
 RUESGA
 RUEZGA
 RUFAT
 RUFFENO
 RUFIN
 RUGAMA
 RUGARCIA
 RUGERIO
 RUIBAL
 RUIDAS
 RUIDIAZ
 RUILOBA
 RUISANCHEZ
 RUISECO
 RUIZ
 RUIZCALDERON
 RUIZCASTANEDA
 RUIZDEESPARZA
 RUIZDELVIZO
 RUIZE
 RUIZESPARZA
 RUIZZ
 RUL
 RULLAN
 RUMAYOR
 RUMBAUT
 RUTIAGA
 RUTIZ
 RUVALCABA
 RUVALCAVA
 RUVIRA
 RUYBAL
 RUYBALID
 RUYBOL
 RUZ

SAAUEDRA
 SAAVEDRA
 SABALA
 SABALLOS
 SABALZA
 SABANDO
 SABATER
 SABATES
 SABEDRA
 SABI
 SABICER
 SABIDO
 SABINES
 SABLATURA
 SABOGAL
 SABORI
 SABORIDO
 SABORIO
 SABORIT
 SABOYA
 SABRES
 SABROSO
 SABUGO
 SACA
 SACARELLO
 SACASAS
 SACERIO
 SACOS
 SACRISTAN
 SADA
 SADES
 SADULE
 SAEDA
 SAENS
 SAENZ
 SAETA
 SAEZ
 SAFADY
 SAFILLE
 SAFONT
 SAGARA
 SAGARDIA
 SAGARDOY
 SAGARIBAY
 SAGARNAGA
 SAGARO
 SAGARRA
 SAGAS
 SAGASTA
 SAGASTEGUI

SAGASTUME
 SAGRADO
 SAGREDO
 SAGRERO
 SAGUN
 SAHAGUN
 SAIJO
 SAILAS
 SAINA
 SAINEZ
 SAINZ
 SAIS
 SAIZ
 SAIZA
 SALABARRIA
 SALABERRIOS
 SALACAN
 SALADO
 SALAETS
 SALAICES
 SALAIS
 SALAISES
 SALAIZ
 SALAMANCA
 SALANAS
 SALANO
 SALARS
 SALAS
 SALASAR
 SALAVARIA
 SALAVARRIETA
 SALAVERRIA
 SALAYA
 SALAYANDIA
 SALAZ
 SALAZA
 SALAZAN
 SALAZAR
 SALBATO
 SALCEDA
 SALCEDO
 SALCIDA
 SALCIDO
 SALCINES
 SALDAMA
 SALDAMANDO
 SALDANA
 SALDANO
 SaldARRIAGA

SALDATE
 SALDEZ
 SALDIERNA
 SALDIVAR
 SALDONA
 SALDUA
 SALEGUI
 SALGADO
 SALGADOLUNA
 SALGUEIRO
 SALGUERA
 SALGUERO
 SALHUANA
 SALIAS
 SALIDO
 SALINAS
 SALINASGARCIA
 SALINASRAMIREZ
 SALINAZ
 SALINOS
 SALIVA
 SALIVAS
 SALIZ
 SALIZAR
 SALLES
 SALMERON
 SALMINA
 SALMONES
 SALORT
 SALOS
 SALSA
 SALSAMEDA
 SALSEDO
 SALSIDO
 SALTARES
 SALTERO
 SALTOS
 SALUDES
 SALUMBIDES
 SALVACION
 SALVARIA
 SALVARREY
 SALVAT
 SALVATIERRA
 SALVIDE
 SAMADA
 SAMALA
 SAMALOT
 SAMANEGO
 SAMANIEGO

S

SAA
 SAABEDRA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

SAMANO	SANDEVOL	SANTALIZ	SANVICENTE
SAMARIO	SANDEZ	SANTALLA	SANZ
SAMARIPA	SANDIA	SANTALO	SAPATA
SAMARO	SANDIEGO	SANTAMARINA	SAPEDA
SAMARRIPA	SANDIGO	SANTAMATO	SAPENA
SAMARRIPAS	SANDOBAL	SANTANA	SAPIEN
SAMARRON	SANDOMINGO	SANTANDER	SAPIENS
SAMAYOA	SANDOUAL	SANTANDREU	SAPINOSO
SAMBADO	SANDOVA	SANTANO	SARABIA
SAMBOLIN	SANDOVAL	SANTAPAU	SARACHAGA
SAMBRANO	SANDOZ	SANTAROSA	SARACHO
SAMBUESO	SANEMETERIO	SANTARRIAGA	SARAGOSA
SAMBULA	SANETO	SANTEIRO	SARAGOZA
SAMILPA	SANEZ	SANTELICES	SARAGOZA
SAMONIEGO	SANFEIPE	SANTELISES	SARALEGUI
SAMORA	SANFELIX	SANTELLAN	SARANTE
SAMORANO	SANFELIZ	SANTELLANA	SARATE
SAMOT	SANFIEL	SANTELLANES	SARAVIA
SAMPAYAN	SANFIORENZO	SANTELLANO	SARCEDA
SAMPAYO	SANGABRIEL	SANTESTEBAN	SARDANETA
SAMPEDRO	SANGRE	SANTEYAN	SARDINAS
SAMPERA	SANGUESA	SANTIAG	SARDUY
SAMPERIO	SANGUILY	SANTIAGO	SARELLANO
SANTOS	SANGUINO	SANTIANA	SARENANA
SAMUDIA	SANIN	SANTIBANES	SARIA
SAMUDIO	SANINOCENCIO	SANTIBANEZ	SARIEGO
SANABIA	SANJENIS	SANTIESTEBAN	SARINA
SANABRIA	SANJORGE	SANTIESTEVAN	SARINAMA
SANAGUSTIN	SANJORJO	SANTILLAN	SARINAS
SANAHE	SANJOSE	SANTILLANA	SARIOL
SANANDRES	SANJUAN	SANTILLANES	SARMENTERO
SANBARTOLOME	SANJURJO	SANTILLANEZ	SARMIENTA
SANBRANO	SANLUCAS	SANTILLANO	SARMIENTO
SANCEDO	SANMARTIN	SANTILLIAN	SARMIENTOFLORES
SANCEN	SANMIGUEL	SANTISTEBAN	SARMIENTOS
SANCHA	SANMILLAN	SANTISTEVAN	SAROZA
SANCHE	SANNICOLAS	SANTISTEVEN	SARQUIS
SANCHEM	SANOQUET	SANTIVANEZ	SARQUIZ
SANCHEZ	SANORA	SANTIZO	SARRACINO
SANCHEZ	SANPEDRO	SANTODOMINGO	SARRAGA
SANCHEZDETAGLE	SANQUICHE	SANTORINIOS	SARRARAZ
SANCHEZPEREZ	SANROMAN	SANTOS	SARRATEA
SANCHIDRIAN	SANSERINO	SANTOSCOY	SARREAL
SANCHIZ	SANSORES	SANTOVENA	SARRIA
SANCHO	SANTAANA	SANTOVENIA	SARRIERA
SANCHOYERTO	SANTAANNA	SANTOY	SARTUCHE
SANCHZ	SANTACOLOMA	SANTOYA	SARZO
SANCIPRIAN	SANTACRUZ	SANTOYO	SARZOZA
SANDE	SANTAELLA	SANTURIO	SASPE
SANDAVAL	SANTAGO	SANUDO	SASTRE

November, 1994

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

SASTURAIN	SEGORIA	SENTMANAT	SERROS
SATARAIN	SEGOVIA	SEOANE	SERTUCHE
SATARAY	SEGOVIANO	SEOANES	SERVANTES
SATURNINO	SEGRERA	SEPEDA	SERVANTEZ
SAUCEDA	SEGUERA	SEPIAN	SERVERA
SAUCEDO	SEGUI	SEPTIEN	SERVILLA
SAUCIDO	SEGUNDO	SEPULBEDA	SERVILLO
SAUCILLO	SEGURA	SEPULVEDA	SERVIN
SAUDIA	SEGURE	SEPULVEDA	SESANTO
SAUEDRA	SEGUROLA	SEPULVEDO	SESATE
SAULEDA	SEGUY	SEPULVIDA	SESE
SAUMA	SEIJAS	SEQUEIDA	SESMA
SAUMELL	SEIJO	SEQUEIRO	SESMAS
SAURA	SEIN	SEQUERA	SESTEAGA
SAUREZ	SEISDEDOS	SEQUERRA	SESTIAGA
SAURI	SEJA	SEQURA	SEVA
SAUSAMEDA	SEJAS	SERABALLS	SEVALLOS
SAUSEDA	SELAYA	SERABIA	SEVILLA
SAUSEDO	SELAYANDIA	SERALENA	SEVILLANO
SAUZA	SELEM	SERANTES	SEVILLO
SAVALA	SELESTINO	SERASIO	SEXTO
SAVALZA	SELGADO	SERAYDAR	SEZATE
SAVEDRA	SELGAS	SERBANTES	SEZUMAGA
SAVELLANO	SELLES	SERBANTEZ	SIACA
SAVINON	SELVERA	SERDA	SIADOR
SAVORILLO	SEMAYA	SERDAS	SIANEZ
SAYAGO	SEMBERA	SERENIL	SIAZ
SAYAVEDRA	SEMBRANO	SERMENO	SIBAJA
SAYGIDIA	SEMEXANT	SERMINO	SIBERIO
SEANEZ	SEMEY	SERMA	SIBERON
SEARA	SEMIDAY	SERNAS	SIBRIAN
SEAVELLO	SEMIDEI	SERRACINO	SICAIROS
SEBALLOS	SEMIDEY	SERRADELL	SICARDO
SEBEO	SEMINARIO	SERRADO	SICRE
SECA	SEMPERTEGUI	SERRALLES	SIDA
SECADA	SEMPRE	SERRALTA	SIEDO
SECADES	SENA	SERRANO	SIERRA
SECATERO	SENCION	SERRANIA	SIERRAS
SECO	SENDEJAR	SERRANO	SIERRO
SEDA	SENDEJAS	SERRANTES	SIERZE
SEDANO	SENDEJO	SERRAT	SIFONTE
SEDENO	SENDIS	SERRATA	SIFONTES
SEDILLA	SENDON	SERRATE	SIFRE
SEDILLIO	SENDRAL	SERRATO	SIFUENTES
SEDILLO	SENERIZ	SERRATOS	SIFUENTEZ
SEDILLOS	SENJUDO	SERRAVILLO	SIFVENTES
SEGANÁ	SENOSIAIN	SERRAVO	SIGALA
SEGARRA	SENQUIZ	SERRET	SIGALES
SEGOBIA	SENTENA	SERRITOS	SIGARAN
SEGONIA	SENTENO	SERRONO	SIGARROA

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

SIGUA	SIXTO	SOLOZABAL	SOTOLONGO
SIGUEIROS	SIXTOS	SOLSONA	SOTOMAYER
SIGUENZA	SOBA	SOLTERO	SOTOMAYOR
SILBAS	SOBALVARRO	SOMANO	SOTORRIO
SILERIO	SOBERAL	SOMARRIBA	SOTRO
SILGERO	SOBERANES	SOMAVIA	SOTTO
SILGUERO	SOBERANEZ	SOMBRA	SOTTOSANTO
SILIEZAR	SOBERANIS	SOMOANO	SOTURA
SILLANO	SOBERON	SOMODEVILLA	SOTUYO
SILLART	SOBRADO	SOMOHANO	SOUCHET
SILLAS	SOBREMONTE	SOMONTE	SOUFFRONT
SILLEN	SOBRERO	SOMOZA	SOURINA
SILLER	SOBREVILLA	SONABRIA	SOVERANEZ
SILLERO	SOBRIN	SONCHAR	SOZA
SILOS	SOBRINO	SONCHEZ	SPINDOLA
SILOT	SOCA	SONERA	SUARE
SILQUERO	SOCARRAS	SONICO	SUARES
SILVARREY	SOCAS	SONOQUI	SUAREZ
SILVAS	SOCIAS	SONORA	SUASTE
SILVERIO	SOCORRO	SOPENA	SUASTEGUI
SILVESTRE	SODOY	SOQUI	SUAVEZ
SILVESTRY	SOEGAARD	SOR	SUAZO
SILVEYRA	SOJO	SORATOS	SUBALDEA
SIMENTAL	SOL	SORBA	SUBEDAR
SIMENTEL	SOLACHE	SORDIA	SUBEGA
SIMIANO	SOLANILLA	SORDO	SUBELDIA
SINTAS	SOLANO	SORIA	SUBES
SIORDIA	SOLARES	SORIANO	SUBIA
SIPRIAN	SOLAREZ	SORIENO	SUBIAS
SIPULA	SOLARIO	SORIO	SUBIDO
SIQUEIDO	SOLARZANO	SORMOSO	SUBIRANA
SIQUEIRO	SOLAUN	SOROA	SUBIRIAS
SIQUEIROS	SOLDEVILA	SOROLA	SUCO
SIQUEROS	SOLDEVILLA	SORONDO	SUDARIA
SIQUIEROS	SOLED	SORRANO	SUEIRAS
SIRA	SOLEDAD	SORROCHE	SUEIRO
SIRET	SOLENO	SORTILLON	SUELA
SIRIAS	SOLER	SORZANO	SUELTO
SIRIO	SOLERA	SOSA	SUENGAS
SIROS	SOLERO	SOSAPAVON	SUERA
SISNERO	SOLIS	SOSAYA	SUEREZ
SISNEROS	SOLISGARZA	SOSIAS	SUERO
SISNEROZ	SOLIVA	SOSTRE	SUESCUN
SISNIEGAS	SOLIVAN	SOTA	SUEYRAS
SISTOS	SOLIZ	SOTELLO	SUGRANES
SITAL	SOLOMO	SOTELO	SUINA
SITJAR	SOLORIO	SOTERAS	SULAICA
SIURANO	SOLORSANO	SOTERO	SULIVERES
SIVA	SOLORZA	SOTILLO	SULLANO
SIVERIO	SOLORZANO	SOTO	SULPACIO

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

SULSONA
SUMALLA
SUMAYA
SUMBERA
SUMBERAZ
SUNE
SUNER
SUNICA
SUNIGA
SUQUET
SUREDA
SURIA
SURILLO
SURINACH
SURIS
SURITA
SURO
SUROS
SUSANA
SUSTACHE
SUSTAETA
SUSTAITA
SUSTAYTA
SUSURAS
SWAZO

T

TABADA
TABALDO
TABALES
TABANA
TABANICO
TABARES
TABAREZ
TABBADA
TABERA
TABERAS
TABERNEO
TABIO
TABIZON
TABLADA
TABLADO
TABOADA
TABOAS
TABORA
TABORDA
TABRAUE
TABUENA
TABUENCA

TABULLO
TACHIAS
TACHIQUIN
TACORDA
TACORONTE
TADEO
TAFFOLLA
TAFOLA
TAFOLLA
TAFORO
TAFOYA
TAGABAN
TAGANAS
TAGLE
TAGUDAR
TAJES
TALABERA
TALACHE
TALAMANTE
TALAMANTES
TALAMANTEZ
TALAMAS
TALAMENTE
TALAMENTES
TALAMENTEZ
TALANA
TALANCON
TALAVERA
TALLABAS
TALLAVAS
TALLEDA
TALLEDO
TALLERINO
TAMAME
TAMARES
TAMAREZ
TAMARGO
TAMARIT
TAMARIZ
TAMAYA
TAMAYO
TAMBARA
TAMBUNGA
TAMERON
TAMEZ
TANGUMA
TANCHEZ
TANCO
TANDA
TANFORAN

TANGUMA
TANON
TANORI
TANTAO
TANUZ
TAPANES
TAPETILLO
TAPIA
TAPIAS
TAPICERIA
TAPIZ
TAPORCO
TARABINO
TARACENA
TARAFÁ
TARAGON
TARAILO
TARAJANO
TARAMASCO
TARANCO
TARANGO
TARAZON
TARAZONA
TARBES
TARGA
TARIN
TARNAVA
TARRAGO
TARRANGO
TARRATS
TARRAU
TARRAZA
TARRIDE
TARULA
TASABIA
TATIS
TAVALES
TAVAR
TAVAREZ
TAVERA
TAVERAS
TAVIRA
TAVISON
TAVITAS
TAVIZON
TAVORA
TAYABAS
TEBA
TEBAQUI
TEBAR

TEHAS
TEIJEIRO
TEIJIZ
TEIJO
TEISSONNIERE
TEIXIDOR
TEJADA
TEJAS
TEJEDA
TEJEDAS
TEJEDO
TEJEDOR
TEJEIRO
TEJERA
TEJERAS
TEJERINA
TEJERO
TEJIDOR
TEJO
TELAS
TELAVERA
TELLADO
TELLAECHÉ
TELLECHEA
TELLERIA
TELLES
TELLEZ
TELLO
TELLOS
TELO
TEMLADOR
TEMBRAS
TEMER
TEMORES
TEMPO
TEMPRANA
TENA
TENARIO
TENAS
TENERIAS
TENERIO
TENES
TENEUCA
TENEUQUE
TENIENTE
TENORIA
TENORIO
TEPERA
TEPEZANO
TEPOSTE

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

TEQUIDA	TIRADOR	TORICES	TOVA
TERAN	TIRAN	TORIJANO	TOVALIN
TERCERO	TIRRE	TORIZ	TOVANCHE
TERCEROS	TIRRES	TORMES	TOVAR
TERCILLA	TIRREZ	TORMOS	TOVARES
TERMINEL	TIRSE	TORNEL	TOVAREZ
TERON	TISCARENO	TORNERO	TOVIAS
TERRADO	TISINO	TORO	TOYA
TERRASA	TISNADO	TORQUEMADA	TOYENS
TERRASAS	TIXIER	TORRADO	TOYMIL
TERRASAZ	TIZNADO	TORRALBA	TOYOS
TERRAZA	TIZOL	TORRALBAS	TRABA
TERRAZAS	TOBAL	TORRALES	TRABAL
TERRERO	TOBAR	TORRALVA	TRABANCO
TERREROS	TOBARES	TORRANO	TRABAZO
TERRIGUEZ	TOBAS	TORREBLANCA	TRACONIS
TERRIQUEZ	TOBILLA	TORRECH	TRANCOSA
TERROBA	TOBON	TORRECILLA	TRANQUADA
TERRON	TOCA	TORRECILLAS	TRAPAGA
TERRONES	TOFOYA	TORREGROSA	TRASLAVINA
TERSERO	TOGAR	TORRELLAS	TRASOBARES
TERUEL	TOGORES	TORRENTERA	TRASPENA
TERUSA	TOIMIL	TORRES	TRASVINA
TERVINO	TOJEIRA	TORRESCANO	TRAVAL
TERZADO	TOJEIRO	TORRESDIAZ	TRAVASO
TESTILLO	TOLANO	TORRESMARTINEZ	TRAVERZO
TEVERE	TOLEDANO	TORRESOLA	TRAVIESO
TEXCANUA	TOLEDO	TORRESRODRIGUEZ	TREBIZO
TEXIDOR	TOLENTINO	TORRESS	TREFILIO
TEYECHEA	TOLLARDO	TORREZ	TREGARO
TEZCUCANO	TOLOSA	TORRICELLA	TREJO
TEZINO	TOLOZA	TORRIENTE	TREJOS
THILLET	TOLSA	TORRIJOS	TRELLES
TIA	TOMADA	TORRIO	TREMILLO
TIBALDEO	TOMAYO	TORROELLA	TRENZADO
TIBLJAS	TOMELLOSO	TORROM	TRES
TIBON	TOMEU	TORROS	TRESPALACIOS
TIBURCIO	TOMINES	TORRUELLA	TRETO
TICO	TOPETE	TORRUELLAS	TREVILLA
TIENDA	TOPIA	TORTALITA	TREVINA
TIJERINA	TOQUERO	TORTES	TREVINIO
TIJERINO	TORAL	TORTILLA	TREVINO
TIJERO	TORALBA	TORUGA	TREVISO
TINAJERO	TORALES	TORUNO	TREVIZO
TINAZA	TORANO	TOSA	TREVIZU
TINEO	TORANS	TOSADO	TRIANA
TINERELLA	TORANZO	TOSAR	TRIAS
TINOCO	TORDESILLAS	TOSSAS	TRIAI
TIO	TORENO	TOSTA	TRICOCHE
TIRADO	TORIBIO	TOSTADO	TRIGO

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

TRIGOS
TRIGOURA
TRIGUERO
TRIGUEROS
TRIJILLO
TRILLA
TRILLANES
TRILLAS
TRILLAYES
TRILLES
TRILLO
TRILLOS
TRIMINO
TRINCADO
TRINCHET
TRINIDAD
TRIPIS
TRISTAN
TRISTE
TRIUNFO
TRIVISO
TRIVIZ
TRIVIZO
TROCHE
TROCHEZ
TROJILLO
TRONCOSA
TRONCOSO
TRONCOZA
TRONCOZO
TROYA
TROZERA
TRUCIOS
TRUEBA
TRUIJILLO
TRUILLO
TRUJANO
TRUJEQUE
TRUJILLA
TRUJILLIO
TRUJILLO
TRUYOL
TUALLA
TUANDO
TUASON
TUAZON
TUBENS
TUBON
TUDELA
TUDON

TUEME
TUERO
TUFARES
TULIER
TUNCHES
TUNCHEZ
TUNDIDOR
TUNON
TUR
TURBAY
TURBE
TURCIOS
TURIACE
TURINCIO
TURIZO
TURREY
TURRIETA
TURRIETTA
TURRUBIARTES
TURRUBIATE
TURRUBIATES
TURULL
TUYA

U

UBALDE
UBALLE
UBALLEZ
UBALS
UBANDO
UBARRI
UBAY
UBEDA
UBIAS
UBIDES
UBIERA
UBIETA
UBILES
UBILLA
UBINA
UBINAS
UCEDA
UCETA
UCHA
UCHITA
UCHIZONO
UDABE
UDAETA
UDAVE

UDERO
UFRACIO
UFRET
UGALDE
UGARRIZA
UGARTE
UGARTECHEA
UGUES
UJUETA
ULACIA
ULATE
ULIBARI
ULIBARRI
ULIVARRI
ULLIVARRI
ULLOA
ULTRERAS
UMANA
UMANZOR
UMARAN
UMPIERRE
UNALE
UNAMUNO
UNANUE
UNATE
UNEDA
UNGO
UNZALU
UNZUETA
URAGA
URAINÉ
URANDAY
URANGA
URANGO
URBAEZ
URBALEJO
URBAY
URBIETA
URBINA
URBINO
URBISTONDO
URBIZU
URCADEZ
URCELAY
URCIEL
URDANETA
URDANIVIA
URDAZ
URDIALES
URDIALEZ

URENA
URENDA
URENIA
URENO
URESTE
URESTI
URETA
URGELL
URGELLES
URGILES
URGUIDI
URIA
URIARTE
URIAS
URIAZ
URIBARRI
URIBE
URIBES
URIBURU
URIEGA
URIEGAS
URIEL
URIETA
URIOLA
URIONAGUENA
URIOSTE
URIOSTEGUI
URISTA
URITA
URIVE
URIZ
URIZA
URIZAR
UROZA
URQUIA
URQUIAGA
URQUIDES
URQUIDEZ
URQUIDI
URQUIETA
URQUIJO
URQUILLA
URQUIOLA
URQUIZA
URQUIZO
URQUIZU
URRA
URRABAS
URRABAZ
URRABAZO

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

URRACA	VAELL	VALEDON	VALTIER
URREA	VAELLO	VALENCIA	VALTIERRA
URRECHAGA	VAEZ	VALENCIANA	VALTIERREZ
URREGO	VAEZA	VALENCIANO	VALVERDE
URRETA	VAIO	VALENEUELA	VANDO
URRIETA	VAISA	VALENQUELA	VANEGAS
URRIZA	VAIZ	VALENSUELA	VANGA
URROZ	VAIZA	VALENTIN	VANUELOS
URRUCHUA	VAL	VALENZUELA	VANZURA
URRUTIA	VALADEZ	VALENZULA	VAQUE
URSUA	VALADON	VALENZVELA	VAQUER
URSULO	VALAGUE	VALERA	VAQUERA
URTADO	VALARDE	VALERIOS	VAQUERO
URTASUN	VALAREZO	VALERO	VAQUILAR
URTEAGA	VALASQUEZ	VALESQUEZ	VARA
URTEZ	VALAZQUEZ	VALEZ	VARADA
URTIAGA	VALBUENA	VALGAS	VARAJAS
URTUSUASTEGUI	VALCARCE	VALHUERDI	VARAS
URTUZUASTEGUI	VALCARCEL	VALIDO	VARCARCEL
URUBURU	VALCAZAR	VALIENTE	VARCOS
URUCHURTU	VALDASO	VALIGURA	VARELA
URUENA	VALDEMAR	VALINA	VARELAS
URUETA	VALDENEGRO	VALINAS	VARGAS
URVANEJO	VALDEPENA	VALINO	VARGAZ
URVINA	VALDERAMA	VALLADARES	VARGUEZ
URZO	VALDERAZ	VALLADAREZ	VARIA
URZUA	VALDERAZ	VALLADO	VARONA
USALLAN	VALDEREZ	VALLADOLID	VARONIN
USATORRES	VALDERRAIN	VALLARTA	VAROS
USCANGA	VALDERRAMA	VALLDEPERAS	VAROZ
USEDA	VALDES	VALLE	VARQUEZ
USON	VALDESPINO	VALLECILLA	VASALDUA
UTRIA	VALDESRODRIGUEZ	VALLECILLO	VASALLO
UTRILLA	VALDESUSO	VALLECILLOS	VASCONES
UTSET	VALDEZ	VALLADOR	VASCONES
UVALLE	VALDEZATE	VALLEGOS	VASCOS
UVALLES	VALDILLES	VALLEJA	VASQUEZ
UVIEDO	VALDILLEZ	VALLEJO	VASQUE
UZETA	VALDIVA	VALLEJOS	VASQUES
UZUETA	VALDIVIA	VALLELLANES	VASQUEZ
	VALDIVIESO	VALLENS	VASSQUEZ
	VALDIVIEZ	VALLERINO	VASTI
	VALDIVIEZO	VALLES	VAZGUEZ
	VALDO	VALLEZ	VAZQUE
	VALDONADO	VALLIN	VAZQUEL
	VALDOVIN	VALLS	VAZQUES
	VALDOVINO	VALMANA	VAZQUETELLES
	VALDOVINOS	VALMORES	VAZQUEZ
	VALDRIZ	VALQUEZ	VAZQUEZRIVERA
	VALEA	VALTERZA	VEALSQUEZ

V

VACA
VACIO
VADELL
VADI
VADIA
VADILLO
VADIZ

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

VEAS	VELILLA	VERDESOTO	VICENTE
VECIN	VELIS	VERDIA	VICENTY
VECINO	VELIZ	VERDOZA	VICHOT
VEDARTE	VELLAS	VERDUGA	VICIEDO
VEDIA	VELLIDO	VERDUGO	VICINAIZ
VEGA	VELLON	VERDUSCO	VICIOSO
VEGARA	VELO	VERDUZCO	VICTORERO
VEGATORRES	VELOS	VERDUZEO	VICTORES
VEGAZO	VELOSO	VEREA	VICUNA
VEGERANO	VELOZ	VERELA	VIDACA
VEGES	VELOZQUEZ	VEREZ	VIDAL
VEGO	VELUNZA	VERGARA	VIDALES
VEGOS	VELUZ	VERGARO	VIDALEZ
VEGUE	VENCES	VERGEL	VIDANA
VEGUEZ	VENDRELL	VERGUIZAS	VIDANO
VEGUILLA	VENECIA	VERINO	VIDAURE
VEIGUELA	VENEGAS	VERJIL	VIDAURI
VEINTIDOS	VENERACION	VERNENGO	VIDAURRAZAGA
VEITIA	VENEREO	VERONIN	VIDAURRE
VEJAR	VENEZUELA	VERQUER	VIDAURRETA
VEJARA	VENSOR	VERTIZ	VIDAURRI
VEJARANO	VENTA	VERVER	VIDAURRY
VEJIL	VENTOSO	VETA	VIDENA
VEJO	VENZAL	YEVE	VIDES
VELA	VENZOR	VEYNA	VIDOT
VELAARCE	VENZUELA	VEYTIA	VIDRIALES
VELACUELLAR	VERA	VIACAVA	VIDRIO
VELADO	VERACRUZ	VIACOBO	VIDRIOS
VELADOR	VERAMENDI	VIADA	VIDUYA
VELAQUEZ	VERANDAS	VIADAS	VIEGO
VELAR	VERAS	VIAD	VIEITES
VELARDE	VERASTEGUI	VIADERO	VIEJO
VELARDES	VERASTEQUI	VIAD	VIELMA
VELARDEZ	VERASTIGUI	VIADO	VIELMAN
VELASCO	VERASTIQUE	VIAGRAN	VIELMAS
VELASGUEZ	VERASTIQUI	VIALES	VIENTOS
VELASQUES	VERAY	VIALIZ	VIERA
VELASQUEZ	VERAZ	VIALPANDO	VIERAS
VELASTEGUI	VERAZA	VIAMONTE	VIESCA
VELAZCO	VERBERA	VIANA	VIESCAS
VELAZGUEZ	VERCELES	VIANES	VIETA
VELAZQUES	VERDAGUER	VIAPANDO	VIETTY
VELAZQUEZ	VERDECANNA	VIARREAL	VIEYRA
VELDERRAIN	VERDECIA	VIARRIAL	VIEZCAS
VELENZUELA	VERDEGUEZ	VIAYRA	VIGIL
VELES	VERDEJA	VICARIA	VIGILIA
VELESQUEZ	VERDEJO	VICEDO	VIGNAU
VELEZ	VERDERA	VICENCIO	VIGO
VELEZPEREZ	VERDESCA	VICENS	VIGOA
VELEZROMAN	VERDESE	VICENT	VIGON

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

VIGUERA	VILLAGRAN	VILLAPLANA	VILLEGES
VIGUERAS	VILLAGRANA	VILLAPOL	VILLEGOS
VIGUERIA	VILLAHERMOSA	VILLAPONDO	VILLEJO
VIGUES	VILLALABOS	VILLAPUDUA	VILLELA
VIJARRO	VILLALBA	VILLAQUIRAN	VILLENA
VIJIL	VILLALBAZO	VILLAR	VILLERREAL
VILA	VILLALBOS	VILLARAN	VILLERREAL
VILABOY	VILLALOBAS	VILLARAOS	VILLESKA
VILADROSA	VILLALOBO	VILLARAUS	VILLESKAS
VILANO	VILLALOBOS	VILLAREAL	VILLESKAZ
VILANOVA	VILLALOBOZ	VILLAREJO	VILLETE
VILAR	VILLALOHOS	VILLARES	VILLEZCAS
VILARCHAO	VILLALON	VILLARICO	VILLICAMA
VILARDELL	VILLALONA	VILLARINO	VILLICANO
VILARINO	VILLALONGA	VILLARINY	VILLIEGAS
VILARO	VILLALONGIN	VILLARIZA	VILLIS
VILAS	VILLALONGO	VILLAROEEL	VILLOCH
VILASQUEZ	VILLALOVAS	VILLARONGA	VILLODAS
VILATO	VILLALOVOS	VILLAROS	VILLOLDO
VILAUBI	VILLALOVOZ	VILLARRE	VILLORIA
VILCHES	VILLALPANDO	VILLARREAL	VILLORIN
VILCHEZ	VILLALTA	VILLARRIAL	VILLORO
VILCHIS	VILLALUA	VILLARROEL	VILLOT
VILDOSOLA	VILLALUMA	VILLARRUBIA	VILLOTA
VILLA	VILLALUZ	VILLARRUEL	VILORIO
VILLABLANCA	VILLALVA	VILLARRUZ	VILTRE
VILLACAMPA	VILLALVASO	VILLARTA	VINA
VILLACANA	VILLALVAZO	VILLARUBIA	VINAGERAS
VILLACARLOS	VILLAMAN	VILLARUZ	VINAIXA
VILLACIS	VILLAMAR	VILLAS	VINAJA
VILLACORTA	VILLAMARIN	VILLASAIZ	VINAJERAS
VILLACORTE	VILLAMAYOR	VILLASANA	VINALES
VILLACRES	VILLAMIA	VILLASANO	VINALS
VILLACRESES	VILLAMIL	VILLASANTE	VINAS
VILLADA	VILLAMOR	VILLASECA	VINAT
VILLADO	VILLAN	VILLASENOR	VINCENY
VILLADONIGA	VILLANEDA	VILLASIS	VINCIONI
VILLAERREAL	VILLANES	VILLASTRIGO	VINDIOLA
VILLAESCUSA	VILLANEUVA	VILLASUSO	VINEGRA
VILLAFAN	VILLANEVA	VILLATE	VINENT
VILLAFANA	VILLANEZ	VILLATORO	VINFRIDO
VILLAFANE	VILLANNEVA	VILLAVA	VINGOCHEA
VILLAFLORES	VILLANUEBA	VILLAYERDE	VINIEGRA
VILLAFRANCA	VILLANUEBA	VILLAVICENCIO	VINUCLA
VILLAFRANCO	VILLANUEVA	VILLAVISENCIO	VINUELAS
VILLAFUERTE	VILLANUEVO	VILLAZANA	VINZON
VILLAGAS	VILLANVEVA	VILLAZON	VIOLETA
VILLAGOMES	VILLAGO	VILLEDA	VIORATO
VILLAGOMEZ	VILLAPADIERNA	VILLEGA	VIOTA
VILLAGRAMA	VILLAPANDO	VILLEGAS	VIQUEZ

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES.

VIRADIA	VOLBEDA	YEPIZ	YRINEO
VIRAMONTE	VOSQUEZ	YERA	YRIQUE
VIRAMONTES	VOZQUEZ	YERAS	YRIQUI
VIRAMONTEZ	VUELTA	YERENA	YRISARRI
VIRATA		YERO	YRIZARRY
VIRAY	X	YESCAS	YROZ
VIRCHIS	XIMENES	YESETA	YRUEGAS
VIRELLA	XIMENEZ	YESTE	YRUNGARAY
VIRGEN	XIMINEZ	YEVERINO	YRURETAGOYENA
VIRJAN	XIQUES	YGLECIAS	YSAGUIRRE
VIROLA	XOCHICALE	YGLESIAS	YSAIS
VIRREY	XUAREZ	YGNACIO	YSAQUIRRE
VIRRUETA		YGUADO	YSASAGA
VIRUEGAS	Y	YGUERABIDE	YSASI
VIRUET	YABUT	YLARREGUI	YSASSI
VIRUETE	YANAS	YLIZALITURRI	YSER
VIRUZO	YANES	YLLA	YSERN
VISARRAGA	YANES	YLLADA	YSET
VISARRIAGAS	YANEZ	YLLANES	YSLA
VISCAINA	YANEZA	YLLESCAS	YSLAS
VISCAINO	YANIZ	YNCERA	YSLAVA
VISCARRA	YANOSO	YNCLAN	YSQUIERDO
VISCASILLAS	YAQUES	YNDA	YTUARTE
VISCAYA	YARA	YNEGAS	YTURBE
VISERTO	YARRITO	YNEGES	YTURRALDE
VISOSO	YARRITU	YNFANTE	YTURRI
VISPERAS	YARTE	YNIGO	YTURRIA
VISSEPO	YBABEN	YNIGUEZ	YTURRIAGA
VISTRO	YBANEZ	YNIQUEZ	YUBETA
VITAL	YBARA	YNOA	YUCUPICIO
VITAR	YBARBO	YNOCENCIO	YUDESIS
VITELA	YBARRA	YNOSENCIO	YUDICE
VITIER	YBARROLA	YNOSTROSA	YUDICO
VIVANCO	YBARRONDO	YNOSTROZA	YULAN
VIVANCOS	YBERA	YNZUNZA	YULFO
VIVAR	YBERRA	YOGUEZ	YURIAR
VIVAS	YCAZA	YORBA	YUSTE
VIVERO	YCEDO	YORDAN	YVANEZ
VIVEROS	YCIAMO	YPARRAGUIRRE	YVARRA
VIVES	YDROGO	YPARREA	YZABAL
VIVO	YEBARA	YPINA	YZAGUIRRE
VIZCAINO	YEBRA	YRACEBURU	YZNAGA
VIZCARRA	YEDO	YRACHETA	YZQUIERDO
VIZCARRO	YEDOR	YRASTORZA	
VIZCARRONDO	YEDRA	YRIARTE	Z
VIZCAYA	YEPA	YRIBARREN	ZABAL
VIZCON	YEPES	YRIBE	ZABALA
VIZOSO	YEPEZ	YRIGOLLA	ZABALETA
VIZUET	YEPIS	YRIGOLLEN	ZABALLA
VIZUETA		YRIGOYEN	

1980 CENSUS LIST OF SPANISH SURNAMES

ZABALO	ZANGRONIZ	ZAZUETA	ZULAICA
ZABALZA	ZANUDO	ZAZUETTA	ZULETA
ZACARIAS	ZAPARA	ZEAS	ZULOAGA
ZACUTO	ZAPATA	ZEBALLOS	ZULUAGA
ZADRIMA	ZAPATER	ZEDENO	ZULUETA
ZAERA	ZAPATERO	ZEDILLO	ZUMARRAGA
ZAFEREO	ZAPEDA	ZEGARRA	ZUMAYA
ZAFRA	ZAPIAIN	ZELADA	ZUNIGA
ZAGALA	ZAPIEN	ZELAYA	ZUNIZA
ZAGALES	ZARABOZO	ZELEDON	ZUNO
ZAGONA	ZARAGOSA	ZEMEN	ZUNZUNEGUI
ZALACAIN	ZARAGOZ	ZENDEJAS	ZURBANO
ZALACE	ZARAGOZA	ZENGOTITA	ZURBARAN
ZALAMEA	ZARAGOZI	ZENIZO	ZURITA
ZALAPA	ZARATE	ZENOZ	ZURRICA
ZALAZAR	ZARAZUA	ZENTELLA	ZUVIA
ZALDANA	ZARCO	ZENTENO	ZUVIETA
ZALDIVAR	ZARCOS	ZEPADA	ZUZUARREGUI
ZALDUA	ZARDENETA	ZEPEDA	
ZALDUMBIDE	ZARDENETTA	ZEQUEIRA	
ZALDUONDO	ZARDO	ZERDA	
ZALVIDEA	ZARDON	ZERIN	
ZAMACONA	ZARDOYA	ZERMENO	
ZAMAGO	ZAROGOZA	ZERPA	
ZAMANIEGO	ZARRAGA	ZERQUERA	
ZAMANILLO	ZARRAGOITIA	ZERTUCHE	
ZAMANO	ZARRAGOZA	ZERVIGON	
ZAMAR	ZARRIA	ZETINA	
ZAMARIPA	ZARUBICA	ZETINO	
ZAMARIPPA	ZARZANA	ZEVALLOS	
ZAMARO	ZARZOSA	ZILBAR	
ZAMARRI	ZARZOZA	ZILLAS	
ZAMARRIPA	ZARZUELA	ZOLETA	
ZAMARRIPAS	ZASUETA	ZOMORA	
ZAMARRON	ZATARAIN	ZOROLA	
ZAMAYOA	ZATARAY	ZORRILLA	
ZAMAZAL	ZATARIAN	ZOZAYA	
ZAMBADA	ZATOREN	ZUAZNABAR	
ZAMBRANA	ZAUALA	ZUAZO	
ZAMBRANO	ZAUL	ZUAZUA	
ZAM: LPA	ZAUZA	ZUBELDIA	
ZAMORA	ZAVALA	ZUBIA	
ZAMORANO	ZAVALETA	ZUBIATE	
ZAMORES	ZVALETTA	ZUBIETA	
ZAMOREZ	ZAVALLA	ZUBILLAGA	
ZAMOT	ZAVALZA	ZUBIRAN	
ZAMUDIO	ZAVAT	ZUBIRI	
ZANABRIA	ZAYAS	ZUBIRIA	
ZANDATE	ZAYASBAZAN	ZUBIZARRETA	
ZANDONA	ZAYAZ	ZUGASTI	

APPENDIX B: KEY INFORMANTS.

1. Col. James R. Anderson USAF (ret). Regional Director, Us Too! International, Inc. Prostate Cancer Survivor Support Group.
2. Mr. George Reyes. Coordinator, Prostate Cancer Support Group; George Washington University Hospital.
3. Mr. Mack Showers, Coordinator, Man to Man (prostate cancer support group); Arlington (VA) Hospital Cancer Center.
4. Mr. Gordon Hay. Coordinator, Life with Cancer (prostate cancer support group), Fairfax (VA) Inova Hospital.
5. Mr. Fred Gersh, Coordinator, prostate cancer support group; Alexandria (VA) Hospital.
6. Ms. Sonya E. Mora. Coordinator, Latino Health Initiative; Montgomery County (MD) Department of Health and Health Services.
7. Ms. Diana Vacate, Latino Coordinator, American Cancer Society; Washington, DC.
8. Ms. Zaida Morris. Community Specialist, American Cancer Society; Washington, DC.
9. Ms. Patricia Moreno. Director, Todos Juntos (Spanish language group for cancer patients); Hispanic Committee of Virginia.
10. Mr. Martin Ruiz-Beltran, MPH, Director of Residential Services, Alexandria (VA).
11. Dr. Arnold Kuart, MD. Head of urology section; Washington (DC) Hospital Center.
12. Ms. Katherine C. Meade. Community Relations Liaison, National Prostate Cancer Coalition.
13. Mr. Carlos Ugarte, MSPH, Coordinator, Hispanic Communications Initiative; National Institutes of Health; Bethesda, MD.
14. Mr. Ovido Santo, prostate cancer patient, George Washington University Hospital, resident in Puerto Rico
15. Dr. Justo Gonzalez, MD, FACS. Urologist, Providence Hospital; Washington, DC.
16. Mr. Juanito Dishoso. Former prostate cancer patient; Washington, DC.
17. Ms. Yanira Cruz., MPH, Director, Hispanic Health Liaison Project, National Council of La Raza; Washington, DC.
18. Dr. Bernard Bucher, MD, Fort-de-France University Medical Center, Martinique.
19. Dr. Gonzalo Mantilla, MD; Chair, School of Medicine, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador.
20. Dr. Edgar Rodas, MD, University of Cuenca (Ecuador); former Minister of Health of Ecuador.